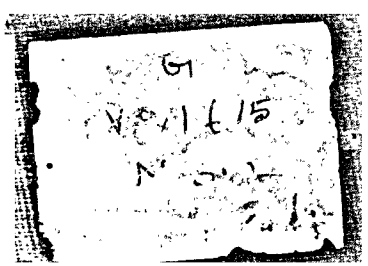

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CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM ANWAR-U-DIN TO THE CESSION OF THE JAGHIRE TO THE BRITISH BY MAHOMED ALI (1743 to 1763).

Anwar-u-din.—Labourdonnais takes Madras.—Anwar-u-din joins the English, but deserts to the French.—Peace of Aix-la-chapelle.—Mozuffir Jung and Chanda Sahib claimants for Subahdarship of Deccan and Nawabship of Arcot, *versus* Nazir Jung and Anwar-u-din. Latter killed at Ambur.—His son Mahomed Ali supported by the English and Nazir Jung.—Mahomed Ali defeated by the French and flees to Arcot.—Nazir Jung killed at Ginjee.—Mozuffir Jung proclaimed Subahdar of Deccan, but killed by Patan Chief.—His son, Salabat Jung, declared his successor by the French.—French unsuccessful in attempt to take Trichinopoly and Arnee.—Defeated at Arnee.—Mahomed Ali joined by forces from Mysore and Tanjore and the Mahrattas.—Death of Chanda Sahib.—Ghazi-u-din recognized as Subahdar of Deccan by the Mogul.—Siege of Trichinopoly.—Mahomed Komal takes Nellore.—Defeated near Tripatti and put to death.—Salabat Jung poisons his brother Ghazi-u-din.—Mahomed Ali supported by the English; is recognized by several Zemindars.—Salabat Jung makes offers to the English.—Peace between England and France.—Revolt of Nuzibulla at Nellore.—Forces sent against him under Colonel Forde.—Siege of Nellore.—English recalled by disturbances in the south.—Mahratta invasion of Nellore.—Balavanta Roa is bought off.—Bussy's march through Nellore.—French besiege Madras, but have to retire.—Nuzibulla makes offers to the English, and is recognized as Governor of Nellore.—French expelled from Northern Circars.—Salabat Jung makes offers to the English and cedes to them Masulipatam, &c.—Bassalat Jung rebels and threatens Nellore.—Nuzibulla applies to the English for aid.—On their approach, Bassalat Jung retires.—English besiege and take Pondicherry.—Treaty of Paris recognizes Salabat Jung as Subahdar of the Deccan and Mahomed as Nawab of Carnatic.—Mahomed Ali cedes certain districts to the English.

(*Vide Orme's Hindustan.*)

THERE had been various revolutions in the Carnatic when Nizam-ul Mulk, the Subahdar of the Deccan in 1743 left Golcondah and proceeded to Arcot. There he appointed Koja Abdullah Khan, the general of his army, Nawab. He was shortly afterwards murdered, and Anwar-u-din appointed his successor. When war was declared between England and France, Dupleix prevailed on the Nawab to insist with the English Government of Madras that their ships-of-war should not commit any hostilities by land against the French possessions in the territories of Arcot; but the Nawab, at the same time, assured the English that he would oblige the French to observe the same law of neutrality if their force should hereafter become the superior. When, however, Labourdonnais came out in command of the French squadron in 1746, he besieged and took Madras. No sooner did he hear of these operations that Anwar-u-din sent a demand to Dupleix, expressing great surprise at the presumption of

Anwar-u-din.

Labourdonnais takes Madras.

the French in attacking Madras without his permission, and threate to send his army there if the siege was not immediately rai Dupleix to pacify him promised that the town, if taken, shoulc given up to him—a stipulation that Labourdonnais refused to recogn making his own terms with the English to evacuate the town to th on the payment of £440,000. The Nawab Anwar-u-din, discover that the promise of Dupleix to put him in possession of Madras w a fraud to divert him from giving the English assistance during t siege, sent a force of 10,000 men under his son Mafuz Khan to inve the place. They were, however, entirely defeated by the French, an compelled to retire to Arcot. After this the treaty of ransom made by Labourdonnais with the English was declared null and void by Dupleix. Madras was not only retained by the French, but exposed to plunder, and the Governor and chief inhabitants carried as prisoners to Pondicherry.

Anwar-u-din joins the English.

It was now that the English settlement at Fort St. David applied to the Nawab of Arcot for aid against the French. He sent an army, which successfully defeated the French in their attempts made on the place.

But deserts to the French.

The following year, however (1747), the French squadron returned to the coast, and Dupleix, succeeding in persuading the Nawab that the English were without resources, induced him to desert them, and conclude a treaty with their enemies. In 1748, with the arrival of the English fleet from Bengal, Pondicherry was besieged; but the siege had to be abandoned. Dupleix sent letters to announce this event to all the princes of Coromandel, and even to the Great Mogul, acquainting them that he had repulsed the most formidable attack which had ever been made in India. In return he received from them the highest compliments on his own prowess and the military character of his nation. Tidings, however, arrived at this time of the peace of Aix-la-chapelle having been concluded in Europe, one of the conditions of which was the relinquishment of Madras, of which the English received possession in 1749.

Peace of Aix-la-chapelle.

It was at this time that the English were tempted by the offers of the cession of the fort and territory of Devicottah to interfere in behalf of the Mahratta Sahuji's claim to the Raj of Tanjore. While so engaged, the French were occupied in transactions of the highest moment. On the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, his son Nazir Jung and his grandson Mozuffir Jung appeared as the two rival claimants for the Subahdarship of the Deccan. The latter united his interests with Chanda Sahib, who aspired to the Nawabship of the Carnatic. These both turned upon Anwar-u-din, having secured the French as their allies. Then followed the battle of Ambur (1749),

Mozuffir Jung and Chanda Sahib claimants for the Subahdarship of Deccan and Nawabship of Arcot, *versus* Nazir Jung and Anwar-u-din. Latter killed at Ambur.

in which Anwar-u-din was killed. Mozuffir Jung now issued Letter Patent, appointing Chanda Sahib Nawab of the Carnatic.

On the other hand Mahomed Ali, the second son of Anwar-u-din, flee to Trichinopoly, and declared himself to be the real Nawab of the Carnatic, having received the confirmation of the Nawabship from Nazir Jung, whom he recognized as the real Subahdar of the Deccan appointed by the Great Mogul. Chanda Sahib, by the advice of the French, marched upon Trichinopoly; but, finding his means fail, he turned his forces on Tanjore, and by investing the town brought the rajah to agree to pay Rupees 70,00,000. Meantime, Nazir Jung had commenced his march to Trichinopoly, and Chanda Sahib retired to Pondicherry, where he received from the French an advance of Rupees 50,00,000 to meet the cost of his army. The English, who had hitherto given but little aid to Mahomed Ali at Trichinopoly, sent forces to support the army of Nazir Jung and Mahomed Ali that now marched on Pondicherry (1750). The result was that the French and Chanda Sahib withdrew, and Mozuffir Jung gave himself up to Nazir Jung. The French now sent an embassy to Nazir Jung to try and induce him to recognize Chanda Sahib as Nawab of the Carnatic. In this Dupleix failed, but succeeded in opening a correspondence with the discontented Patan Chiefs—the Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Savanore—in Nazir Jung's camp. Nazir Jung now invited the English to accompany him to Arcot; but fearing to leave the English territory exposed, they declined to do so. Soon after the French seized the fort of Trivadi, Mahomed Ali marched against the place with a small force of English, the attempt proved unsuccessful. Mahomed Ali refused the pay promised to the English subsidies, and Major Lawrence ordered the English troops back to Fort St. David. After this the French attacked and completely defeated Mahomed Ali, who escaped to Arcot. The French proceeded to take the fortress of Ginjee. Nazir Jung proceeded against this place. The French came up to attack him just at the moment the disaffected Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Savanore joined the French side. Nazir Jung was killed by the Nawab of Cuddapah, and Mozuffir Jung released from confinement and declared Subahdar of the Deccan. At his installation, Dupleix was declared Governor for the Mogul of all the countries lying to the south of the river Kistna, and Chanda Sahib was declared Nawab of Arcot. Mozuffir Jung now started for Golcondah; but on the way the three Nawabs, who had contributed so much to establish his power, dissatisfied with the recognition they received of their services, turned upon his army with their forces. In this engagement Mozuffir Jung was killed by the Nawab of

His son Mahomed Ali supported by the English and Nazir Jung.

Mahomed Ali defeated by the French and goes to Arcot.

Nazir Jung killed at Ginjee.

Mozuffir Jung declared Subahdar.

Killed by Patan Chief.

Cuddapah. Bussy, who commanded the French contingent. lost no time in declaring Salabat Jung, brother of Nazir Jung, Subahdar of the Deccan, passing over the infant son of Mozuffir Jung.

Salabat Jung declared Sovereign by the French

Trichinopoly was now the only strong position retained by Mahomed Ali. The English sent a body of troops under Captain Cole to assist him; but this officer lost a great part of his men in an unfortunate attempt on Madura (1751). Another detachment, being encountered by the enemy near the fort of Volkonda, were seized with a panic and fled. They fought better on two subsequent occasions and threw themselves into Trichinopoly. Trichinopoly was now besieged by Chanda Sahib. It was at this juncture that Clive came to the front, and proposed to make a diversion in favor of Trichinopoly by an attack on Arcot, which was taken. Chanda Sahib now despatched a force from Trichinopoly under his son Rajah Sahib to besiege Arcot. The siege lasted fifty days; the attempt to storm the fort failed; and Rajah Sahib's army had to withdraw. Then followed the battle of Arnee, in which the French and their allies were entirely defeated, and then the taking of Conjeveram.

French fail to take Trichinopoly and Arnee.

During these successes in the province of Arcot, Chanda Sahib had been beleaguering Trichinopoly. At this juncture Mahomed Ali secured the aid of the king of Mysore and was joined by Morari Rao and some 6,000 Mahrattas. The junction of the Mysoreans determined the Rajah of Tanjore to declare for Mahomed Ali. He sent troops to his aid, as did the Polygar Tondiman. Thus the force of Mahomed Ali became on a sudden superior to that of Chanda Sahib.

Mahomed Ali joined by forces from Mysore and Tanjore and the Mahrattas.

Meantime, the troops of Rajah Sahib had no sooner seen the English retire to their garrisons, after the taking of Conjeveram, than they came down to the coast and burnt several villages near St. Thomas' Mount. Clive again took the field; re-occupied Conjeveram; and, finding the enemy making for Arcot, gave them battle near Coveripauk, and entirely defeated them. The English troops now turned towards Trichinopoly, where Mahomed Ali's force had been strengthened by a body of Mahrattas under Morari Rao and by a contingent from Mysore. As they numbered in all about 20,000, they determined to attack their opponents in the open field; but no sooner did the French and their confederates discover their intention, than they retreated and took up a position in the fortified pagoda of Srerungham. Here they were closely pressed by the combined armies. The adherents of Chanda Sahib deserted in such large numbers, that Chanda Sahib himself at length delivered himself up to the Rajah of Tanjore, who basely violated his promise of protection, and immediately put him to death. The French troops

Death of Chanda Sahib.

ted, and were conveyed as prisoners to Fort St. David and opoly.

ie meantime, Salabat Jung, the new Subahdar of the Deccan, ie French troops under Bussy, marched from Cuddapah and took l. He then marched to Golcondah and was installed as Subahhout opposition. The French, having possession of Masulipatam, ble to supply his army with recruits, stores, and ammunition chat port. Bussy marched with Salabat Jung to Aurungabad.

u-din recognized hdar by the Mo.

The Mogul court, however, had conferred the Subahdarship of the Deccan on Ghazi-u-din as eldest son of Nizam-ul-Mulk.

nomed Ali had promised the regent of Mysore, as the reward s assistance, to deliver up Trichinopoly to him. He, however, put off with the present cession of Madura. Thus there were dissen- s among the allies, which the commanders of several districts took vantage of to make head against Mahomed Ali. Among them was the overnor of Ginjee. In attempting to reduce this stronghold, the nglish were repulsed by the French; but the latter suffered a severe feat from Clive at Bahur, which was followed up by his taking the rts of Covelong and Chingleput.

The French, however, at this time were joined by the Mysorean general and the Mahrattas, who directed themselves to the siege of Trichinopoly, which was held by the English. The siege was protracted during a year and a half. In the Carnatic the French, finding Rajah Sahib an encumbrance, had deposed him and recognized Mortiz Ali, Governor of Vellore, Nawab of the Carnatic. The Mahrattas harassed all parts of the Carnatic, and hostilities continued to be waged with varied success.

Siege of Trichinopoly.

There is one episode only relating to the district of Nellore which must be here mentioned. Mahomed Komal was one of the most considerable of the adventurers in those times of confusion who set up the standard of independence. He had commanded a body of horse at the siege of Arcot, and after the army of Rajah Sahib was dispersed at the battle of Caveripauk, he kept together his own troops, and levied contributions. Alarmed, however, at the fate of Chanda Sahib at Srerungham, he judiciously determined to remove out of the reach of danger into the Nellore country. He succeeded in finding means to surprise the capital of Nellore itself, from which he obliged Nuzibulla, the Governor, to flee to Arcot. The English and the Nawab had so many enemies to fight, and so few troops to send into the field, that they could spare none to check the enterprises of Mahomed Komal; who, having enjoyed the fruit of his successes without interruption for a year, extended his views and proceeded to attack the pagoda of Tripatti. A great fer

Mahomed Komal kes Nellore.

was annually celebrated here in the month of September. T
ings of the pilgrims were so great, that the Brahmins were al
the government an annual revenue of 60,000 pagodas (
This revenue the Nawab had assigned to the English as a re
ment in part of the expenses in the war. It was Mahomed
intention to get possession of the pagoda before the feast be
detachment was sent up from Madras to defend the place
detachment, however, was unexpectedly surrounded by the w
Mahomed Komal's force, and had to retreat with loss. The n
they were joined by the army of Nuzibulla, the Nawab's broth
proceeded again towards Tripatti. Mahomed Komal met them
plain. In this engagement Ensign Holt, who commanded the

Defeated near Tripatti and put to death.

ment, was killed; but in the end a shot fro
of the field pieces having killed the eleph
Mahomed Komal, his army took to flight with such precipitancy
before he had time to mount a horse, he was taken prisoner.
was carried before Nuzibulla, and by his order eventually behea
(1753 A.D.). His death removed the most dangerous disturber of
Nawab's government in this part of the country.

At the court of the Deccan French influence was paramou

Salabat Jung poisons Ghazi-u-din.

Salabat Jung got rid of his brother and ri
Ghazi-u-din by poison, and, as a recompense
the French for their services, he ceded to them the provinces of Mu
taffirnaggar, Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Chumba. This, in addition t
former acquisitions, gave the French a territory of 600 miles exten
reaching from Madepally to Jaggarnath, and yielding a revenue
£855,000. In 1754 a conference was held between the English an
the French at Sadras. In August of the same year, Dupleix w
superseded by Godeheu; and in October a suspension of hostilities v
proclaimed, which lasted eighteen months. The English were n
engaged in the reduction of the forts of certain Polygars in Madura an
Tinnevelly. In April 1755 the Mysoreans broke up the siege c

Mahomed Ali supported by the English; is recognized by several Zemindars.

Trichinopoly and returned home. In Augus
the Nawab, Mahomed Ali, returned to Arcot an
made to the English some further assignments o
the revenues of the country. In 1756 a detachment of English w
sent with the Nawab to collect the tribute from the Northern Polygar
and they were able to do so without having to resort to hostilitie
Bangar Yacham, the Polygar of Venkatagiri, agreed to pay Rs. 1,40,00(
and Damerla Venkatapati, Polygar of Calastry, agreed to pay Rupee
1,00,000 and to acknowledge the Nawab. These sums were not equal
to the arrears they owed the government, but were accepted, because
the Nawab did not wish to drive them to defection.

The French had hitherto been the staunch allies of Salabat Jung and

under Bussy attended him; but, yielding to the intrigues of his
r, Shavanaz Khan, and Jaffer Ali Khan, the dispossessed Nawab
hmundry, Salabat Jung abruptly terminated his connexion with

Jung makes e English.

the French, and invited the English to support
him. This they would have probably done, but
arrived that Calcutta had been taken by Suraz-u-dowla, the
dar of Bengal, and the largest available force had at once to
patched there. The subsequent operations led to the dethrone-
of Suraz-u-dowla, and the setting up of Mir Jaffier in his stead.
rench sent up reinforcements from Pondicherry to Masulipatam.
troops were marched to Hyderabad for the relief of Bussy's force,

between Eng- d France.

and then Salabat Jung again made terms with
the French. Soon after arrived from Europe
news of the declaration of peace between England and France.
e rebellion of Mafuz Khan, the brother of Mahomed Ali, the

lt of Nuzibulla at

Nawab of the Deccan, gave the English troops
some occupation in Madura and Tinnevelly.
757 Nuzibulla, another brother of the Nawab and Governor
ellore, to whom allusion has been already made, revolted. The
wab had demanded from him a subsidy of Rupees 1,00,000 above
usual tribute, which the country could afford to pay, having suffered
le in comparison with losses to which the rest of the Carnatic had
en exposed; but Nuzibulla equivocated and apologized. Iklas Khan,
e brother of the Nawab's general, who was desirous of collecting
e tribute of the northern Polygars, advanced as far as Sarvepalli,
fort twelve miles from Nellore, and proposed an interview with
uzibulla, who accepted the visit, giving him an oath of protection
the Koran. The visit produced no change in Nuzibulla's excuse
r not paying the money. Iklas Khan left the city the same
evening; but after it grew dark his escort was attacked by an
ambuscade, and one man killed. This outrage occurred on 21st
February 1757. The Nawab applied to the English for aid; but

Force sent against him under Colonel Forde.

not till 1st April was a force despatched,
consisting of 100 Europeans, 56 Kaffirs, 300
sepoys, one 18-pounder, three 6-pounders, four cohorns, and one
howitzer, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Forde, Adlercron's
egiment. Iklas Khan waited for them with his detachment at
Calastry. The sepoys and bullocks were sent up by land, and the
Europeans and Kaffirs, with the artillery and stores, in a ship and
loop, which anchored the next afternoon opposite the mouth of the
river Kandleru near Kristnapatam, a town of considerable trade, from
whence they expected the usual assistance of the port; but the
inhabitants, intimidated by the threats of Nuzibulla, abandoned the
town on the appearance of the vessels. Seven days were occupied in

the disembarkation of the troops in two Masula boats which ha
brought from Madras. During the interval the sepoys and b
arrived, but coolies and more bullocks were necessary befo
detachment could move from Kristnapatam, and the Nawab's
was not near enough to supply them before the 22nd April.

Siege of Nellore.

Next day Colonel Forde marched, and on the 25th join
Nawab's army at Sarvepalli. The forc
commanded by the Nawab's brother,
Wahab, and, with the addition of the troops of the Venkatagi
Calastry Polygars, amounted in all to 10,000 men, of whom 3,00
cavalry. On the 27th the army encamped before Nellore.
town stood about 500 yards to the south of the river Pennai
extended at that time about 1,200 yards from east to west, and 6
the other sides. The walls were of mud, and only the gateway a
few of the towers of stone. The parapet was six feet high, with
port-holes for small arms, made of pipes of baked clay, laid i
moist mud whilst the walls were being raised, and which had a
wards become consolidated with the mass. This is the com
method of forming these defences in India. The ditch had no w
and was in many parts much choked by drifts of sand. Nuzibulla,
the approach of Abdul Wahab, had retired with 1,500 horse, leavi
the town to be defended by a resolute officer, with a garrison of 4,0
peons, who were instructed and assisted by 20 Frenchmen sent fro
Masulipatam. The English troops encamped along the river in face
the town, the Nawabs and the Polygars at a distance higher up.

On the 29th April the 18-pounder, with the field pieces, togeth
with the cohorns and howitzer, began to fire from the mound of a tan
at the distance of 300 yards; but, as this proved the strongest part
the wall, for four days without impression. On the night of 2nd Ma
all the artillery were moved to a battery erected about 200 yards to
the left and 100 yards nearer the wall, which in this part was visibly
in a ruinous condition. The 18-pounder fired briskly during the next
day, and by the evening made a breach which appeared practicable.
Hitherto only one man had been wounded by the enemy's fire, which
had been maintained chiefly with small arms. The next day Abdul
Wahab summoned the Governor, who answered with civility that he
could not deliver the fort to any one without a positive order from
Nuzibulla, whose salt he eats. It was, therefore, resolved to storm the
place next morning.

During the interval the garrison were diligently employed in counter-working the breach. On each side they cut a broad trench through the rampart, and another on the ground within, which joined at right angles with those from the rampart, and enclosed a space o
some yards square. These trenches were to be defended by me

th long pikes, whilst numbers stationed, some along the
, some in various pits dug for the occasion, and others in the
houses, were to annoy the assailants, when on the breach, with
arrows, and fire-arms, to which their own pikemen, being
ed breast high, would be little exposed. At sunrise the
troops advanced to the assault. The 300 sepoys marched first,
pany of Kaffirs next, the Europeans in the rear. The enemy
iskly as the line was approaching, and more especially from the
on the left of the breach. Colonel Forde ordered up a 6-
r from the battery, which, at the distance of 100 yards, kept up
ant fire on the parapet of this tower, more, indeed, with the
f intimidating than the expectation of doing any detriment.

first few sepoys who got up the breach were immediately
d by the pikes from advancing either forwards or on either
and had scarcely discharged their muskets before they were all
ded. On this, those immediately behind ran down in confusion,
he whole body in an instant broke, but dispersed to the right and
of the rest of the line. The Kaffirs, led by Ensign Elliot, took their
e without trepidation, and having mounted maintained their
and on the breach gallantly, endeavouring, after they had fired, to
ak down the pikes with their muskets, and even to push into the
nches, but in vain; for in a few minutes four of them were killed,
d thirteen, with Lieutenant Elliot, wounded. On this the rest were
lled down.

The Europeans, who, during this contest, had remained thronged at
e foot of the breach, now mounted, every man as he stood nearest,
without regard to rank, order, or command. This assault continued
half an hour, during which Captain Hunt was shot with an arrow,
Callender and Richard Smith and Mr. Alexander, the Commissary,
were bruised with stones, and with them four of the soldiers killed and
wenty-seven wounded on the breach. Seeing that the enemy still
ontinued as active as ever, Colonel Forde, who was at the foot of the
vall, ordered the retreat, which was made with more hurry than became
roops who had hitherto behaved with so much courage; for every
an, instead of waiting for his officers and colors, ran as fast as
e could to take shelter in the battery, and all passed the field piece
ithout stopping to bring it away, until Captain Richard Smith, who
rotation of duty brought up the rear, halted with a few of his own
mpany, and afterwards, with the assistance of some of the Nawab's
orsemen who were near, dragged the field piece to the battery. In
ecomplishing this, two of his serjeants and two of the horsemen were
ounded from the walls. The Nawab's army during the assault
dvanced in several bodies against different parts of the town, but
eir appearance nowhere withdrew the attention of the garrison from
he defence of the breach.

The vent of the 18-pounder being run, it was impossible f the attack until other battering cannon arrived from Madras. 13th May the wounded were sufficiently recovered to ma Colonel Forde, in compliance with the repeated requests o Wahab, crossed the Pennair with the whole army in pursuit o ulla, who, it was said, still continued in the neighbourhood. 15th they halted at Sangam, a pagoda of note about eightee north-west of Nellore, where they were informed that Nuzibu quitted the country to join the French at Kondavir. On this th returned the next day towards Sarvepalli, but by another road, Nellore to the left. On his arrival there, Colonel Forde r express orders to return with the utmost expedition to Madras, French troops were already acting in the field.

The French, seeing the English forces divided on two such w separate expeditions, as the one to Madura and the other to N turned their forces under D'Autueil upon Trichinopoly, but T nopoly was relieved. The British forces suffered a repulse Madura, and in the same year (1757) Bussy took Vizagapatam. Mahrattas under Armet Rao, the Deputy of Balavanta Rao, at f time made an incursion on the Carnatic to demand the tribute Rupees 6,00,000 a year, due, as they claimed, for six years. demanded Rupees 40,00,000, and had to be bought off by mon chiefly supplied by the English.

In the month of June Nuzibulla, the rebel Governor of Nello returned from Masulipatam, accompanied by eighty French soldier He, however, remained quiet till the Nawab's troops under Abdu Wahab had marched to Arcot, and those of the Rajahs of Venkatagir and Calastry had gone home. Then he took the field, but confined hi operations to incursions into the open country of the Polygar's unti the middle of August, when he marched suddenly with his whole forc and appeared before the fort of Kadawa, twelve miles from Tripatt This motion indicated his intention to collect the revenue of th approaching feast, which had for some years been assigned to the Ea India Company. Captain Polier was sent agair him, whereupon Nuzibulla returned to Nello Shortly after all the English had to be recall to the Presidency. In September Madura capitulated to the Englis The French, being reinforced by troops from Europe, marched again Chettapett, against whose Governor Mahomed Ali, having a person dislike, had prejudiced the English. They neglected to afford t requisite aid, and the place was taken by the French, who also to Trinomallee and other forts. In April 1758 Lally arrived with French squadron and laid siege to Fort St. David, which capitulat in June.

English recalled by disturbances in the south.

ıttas the previous year, under Balavanta Rao, had defeated the Nawab of Cuddapah, who fell in battle; but his nearest relative, Abdul Nabhi Khan, threw ı the strong fortress of Sidhout. Balavanta Rao sent agents e with Abdul Nabhi and parties to harass the adjacent hile he himself marched with the main body of his army province of Cuddapah to the eastward. He then divided sent one portion against the Polygar of Bomraz; the second ched against the Zemindars of Venkatagiri and Calastry; and third he appeared himself before Nellore. The Nawab, l Ali, in settling the treaty of tribute in the preceding year met Rao, gave, in the general assessment on his vassels, an ı each of these Polygars to pay him Rupees 70,000; and the on which Balavanta Rao now commenced hostilities against as that the assessment meant only the rate of the actual year, s they owed, he said, for the six years before. The reason he or attacking Nellore was to prevent Nuzibulla from marching st the Nawab with a large body of French troops, which he heard advancing to join him from Bussy's army. Nuzibulla, however, ght him off with a sum adequate to his expectations, and a few s after he wrote to the Nawab, advising a reconciliation between m. The other detachment plundered the towns of Venkatagiri and lastry, and all three Polygars were so frightened, that, in expectation the assistance of the English, each of them gave bonds and security the payment of their tribute to the Nawab, which was not equal the demands of Balavanta Rao. Immediately after this the Mahrat- as left their country, as the Polygars believed, from respect to the remonstrance of the English, but in reality pursuant to orders received at this time from Balaji Rao. They returned to Cuddapah, where Balavanta Rao concluded a treaty with Abdul Nabhi Khan, agreeing that the country should be equally divided between them. The detachment under Armet Rao joined the Nawab's brother, Abdul Wahab, and Mortiz Ali, of Vellore, in besieging Tripatore, but Armet Rao was killed. Whereupon the Mahrattas quitted the country, and the troops of the other two returned to their homes.

Balavanta Rao bought off.

Before the departure of Balavanta Rao from Cuddapah, two officers, Raghava Chari and Balakissen Sastri, arrived with a commission from Balaji Rao, to collect the tribute paid to the Mahrattas from the Carnatic. Balavanta Rao refused them the aid they asked, on the ground that he had already settled matters with the Nawab of Arcot. The two officers, therefore, levied troops and proceeded with them to the country of the Polygar of Mutlawar, extending along the river Kandleru to the north-west of Tripatti, and a part of which inserts itself between the territories of Venkatagiri and Calastry as far as a

mountain pass, known as Kara Kanankaka. The rentei
800 persons, kept the pass till May, when they forced their
and attacked the town of Tripatti; but the renter stood hi
the engagement that followed, Raghava Chari was sl
followers fled.

Bussy's march through Nellore.

Amid the revolutions of the court of the Deccan, Bussy ha
in maintaining the French influenc
porting Salabat Jung against the m
of his brothers Nizam Ali and Bassalat Jung. Now, howev
ordered by Lally to quit that court and unite his forces
in the south for the reduction of Madras. Bussy remonst
Lally insisted. Taking with him 250 Europeans and 500
proceeded through Ongole to Nellore, where he arrived on 4th
ber 1758, and was received by Nuzibulla as a friend and ally.
here, under Moracin, the troops he had brought with him, he pr
to join Lally at Wandewash. Lally had already made an exp
against the Rajah of Tanjore, to extort the fulfilment of an old e
ment to pay five millions of rupees; but the enterprise had faile
he had been compelled to withdraw. He now, however, obt
possession of Arcot and some other places in the Carnatic, and
commenced the siege of Madras. The French troops, under Mor
waited at Nellore till September, when accompanied by Nuzil
they marched through the territories of the Venkatagiri Polygar
appeared before Tripatti. Here they made terms with the renter
proceeded from thence to Arcot. Nuzibulla accompanied Moraci

French besiege Madras.

Pondicherry, but soon after returned to Nell
The siege of Fort St. George was vigorously pro
cuted for two months. The garrison consisting of 1,758 Europeans
and 2,420 natives, commanded by Governor Pigot and the veteran
Lawrence, made a gallant defence. The blockade was terminated by
the appearance, on the 16th February, of a squadron of English ships,

But have to retire.

having on board 600 fresh troops. The French
troops retreated with the utmost precipitation,
without having time to execute the purpose of Lally to burn down
Black Town.

Nuzibulla makes offer to the English.

As soon as Nuzibulla at Nellore heard that the siege was raised, he
resolved to declare entirely for the English, and
blackened his zeal by putting to death all the
French with him, except their officer St. Denys. With the advices
of this deed he offered to pay a tribute of 30,000 pagodas a year if
the English would confirm him in the government of Nellore and its
districts; and, as no revenue except from his good will was to be expect-

Recognized Governor of Nellore.

ed from that part of the country until the English
army had gained the superiority, his terms were
accepted, and he sent the French officer to Madras. Abdul Wahab

n the army, and his services were rewarded by a confir-
d from mation of the districts of Chandragiri and
Chittoor. The three Polygars to the northward—
Calastry, and Bomraz—wrote letters of congratulation,
ey had given no assistance during the siege of Fort St.
ey were ordered to guard their own hills and assist Chan-
Chittoor if attacked. A body of Mahrattas shortly after,
al Rao, took possession of Tripatti and summoned the three
Polygars to pay their shares of the tribute which he had
and had not time to exact in the preceding year.

Jung makes English.

me, an expedition from Bengal, fitted out by the English
against the Northern Circars, of which Bussy had
obtained the cession from Salabat Jung, was
d with brilliant success. The French were driven out of

to them Masuli-

the country, and the Subahdar, Salabat Jung,
compelled to solicit a connexion with the English,
ended in a treaty, assigning to the latter Masulipatam and
in other districts (1759). A body of sepoys were sent by the
lish to bring away from Masulipatam as many of the French
oners as they could guard. As the sea was adverse, they marched
land and were joined on the road by 100 horse of Nuzibulla from
llore. They were returning with 200 prisoners, but were recalled
Colonel Forde, in consequence of the danger that threatened Masuli-
tam.

Bassalat Jung rebels and threatens Nellore.

Salabat Jung having come to terms with his brother Nizam Ali and
restored him his powers, his other brother Bassalat
Jung, in disgust, crossed the Kistna and sent
forward threatening letters to Nuzibulla at Nellore, the three great
Polygars, as well as to all the lesser ones along the Pennair, ordering
them to account for their shares of the tribute, with the arrears due to
the throne, through the officiality of the Soubah of the Deccan, by
whom, Bassalat Jung pretended, he was commissioned to call them to
account. The style of his letters, and still more his approach, had
deterred Nuzibulla and the other Polygars from aiding the English in
the recovery of Tripatti, which had been seized by Narain Sastri.
Bassalat Jung with his army continued his march, and, passing through
Ongole, attacked the fort of Pellur. This success increased the fright

Nuzibulla applies to the English aid.

of all the three Polygars and of Nuzibulla in
Nellore, who renewed their application to Madras
for immediate assistance. It was suspected that he meant to seize
Tripatti, and it was known that he was in strict correspondence with
Pondicherry. The English, however, were collecting their forces to
march upon Wandewash, where subsequently they were repulsed.
Bassalat Jung, meanwhile, advanced from Pellur and gave out that he

would attack Nellore; but when he came near the Pen
the southern road, and, turning to the west on 10t
encamped on the plains of Sangam, a town with several pa
north bank of the river. Here he summoned Nuzibulla a
great Polygars to come and pay their obeisance to hi
Nuzibulla contrived to make him believe magnified report
of his garrison and of troops coming to reinforce it from Mr
brought on a civil intercourse of letters between them, but
he despised and resolved not to spare. They, however, feari
the English Government, endeavoured to evade the visit
excuses, on which he sent his horse over the river to fora
arable lands for themselves and to seize cattle and grain for t
the army. He then crossed the river with his whole force, a
October 1759 encamped at Sydapuram. Here he waited no
distressed for money, and expecting the arrival of Bussy w
started, but was stopped by news from Wandewash of a mutin
troops for want of pay. The English now despatched from Conje
200 Europeans with two field pieces, 200 black horse, and 500 se
under the command of Captain More, towards the encampme
Bassalat Jung at Sydapuram, to be joined by six companies of sepo
Tripatti, by 1,000 belonging to Nuzibulla at Nellore, and by
Europeans in both of these places, who were about 70. This f
was intended to follow and harass Bassalat Jung's army, if they sho
march round to meet and join Bussy. It was on the 15th October t
reached Calastry, where the troops from Tripatti arrived the same da
but those from Nellore had not yet advanced. The Zemindars of Venk
tagiri and Calastry, terrified by the cavalry of Bassalat Jung on the
borders, and doubtful of the distant protection of the English troop
temporized, and, according to his summons, went to his camp, accom
panied by Sampati Rao, formerly the Dewan of the Nawab Mahome
Ali, who persuaded them each to make a present of Rupees 40,000
The appearance of the English, however, at Calastry—as Bussy's troops
did not come up—determined Bassalat Jung to
retreat. He accordingly re-crossed the Pennair
and marched to the [illegible] est to Cuddapah.

On their approa Bassalat Jung retires.

In November the English took Wandewash, which served to increase
the reputation of their arms. In attempting to
recover the place, the French in January 1760
sustained a signal defeat. The next three months were spent in
reducing the different strong places in the Carnatic, including Karikal,
and then the British closed around Pondicherry. Lally at this juncture
obtained an auxiliary force from Hyder Ali, of Mysore; who, however,
after one month, witnessing the weakness of the allies, departed to
their own country. By the end of September, Pondicherry was closely

English besiege and take Pondicherry.

sea and land, but not till January 1761 were the trenches
ened. The town was taken and Lally set sail for
Europe. The war between the English and the
French was suspended by the treaty of Paris
e 18th February 1763, by which Pondicherry and the other
essions were restored to that nation.

The eleventh article of the treaty recognized
Mahomed Ali as Nawab of the Carnatic and
Salabat Jung as Subahdar of the Deccan.

, Nawab
d Salabat
r of Dec-

overthrow of the French Mahomed Ali was established as
Nawab without a rival. But he had contracted
large debts to the English, on whom the expenses
of the war chiefly fell. In consideration of this,
services rendered to him by the English, he conferred on them,
sunnud executed in 1763, districts known as the jaghire
g an annual revenue of four and a half lakhs of pagodas.

Ali cedes
tricts to the

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM THE CESSION OF THE NORTHERN CIRCARS TO THE FINAL CESSION OF T
(1764 to 1801).

Nizam Ali murders Salabat Jung and seizes the Subahdarship of the Deccan.—Northern Circars to the British.—Nizam Ali joins Hyder Ali in invasion of C defeated—Terms arranged.—War renewed with Hyder Ali.—Military power i given to the English.—Expedition against Tanjore.—Guntur leased by the War breaks out with the French.—Hyder Ali's operations.—Death of Hyder Ali.-ceded to the English.—Mahomed Ali assigns revenue of the Carnatic to the E Subsequently agrees on an annual money payment.—War with Tippu.—English management of the Carnatic.—Opposition of Nawab's agent at Nellore.—Mr. appointed Collector of Nellore.—Mr. Erskine, Collector of Ongole.—Condition district.—Revenue.—Establishments.—Settlements.—Two years of British r Restoration of the management of the Carnatic to the Nawab.—List of N Fonzdars.—Death of Mahomed Ali.—Succession of Omdat-ul-Oomrah.—Discovery treasonable correspondence with Tippu Sultan.—British assume government of Carnatic.—Death of Omdat-ul-Oomrah.—Azim-u-dowla resigns civil and military p to the British.—The Carnatic family.—Pensioners in the Nellore District.

Nizam Ali murders Salabat Jung and seizes Subahdarship of the Deccan.

IN the contest for the Subahdarship of the Deccan between the thr sons of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam Ali finally pr vailed, imprisoned, and eventually murdered Sal bat Jung. Each of the brothers had made th offer of the Northern Circars to the English o consideration of their aid; and, when Nizam Ali was confirmed in power, he assigned the management of the circars to them on the terms of a division of profits, but subsequently annulled the arrangement and rented the districts to one Hussein Ali. To prevent the intrusion of the French, in 1765, the English did not resent this breach of faith, but sent a detachment to aid him. Subsequently the Emperor of Delhi granted sunnuds, bestowing on the East India Company the Northern Circars, to be held immediately of Imperial Government, which the English got Nizam Ali to confirm. The Emperor also conferred upon Mahomed Ali, Nawab of the Carnatic, the title of Wallajah Umer-ul-hind, which he ever after used.

Cession of Northern Circars to the British.

In 1767 our ally, Nizam Ali, joined Hyder Ali, of Mysore, to invade the Carnatic. The united armies of the confederates were, however, defeated by the English, and Nizam Ali again made advances to them, which were favorably received. A treaty was concluded, by which the English agreed to pay an annual

Nizam Ali joins Hyder Ali in invasion of the Carnatic.

Is defeated.

Terms arranged.

izam, and the dewany of Mysore was conferred upon ition of their conquering the country. The English educe a number of places in the districts of Baramahal, tore, and Dindigul, which, however, in 1768 Hyder Ali

1769 Hyder Ali made a sudden march and appeared with before Madras. On the 3rd April a treaty was executed, which provided for the mutual restora- ired places; but in the subsequent wars which Hyder Ali the Mahrattas, the English forbore giving him any aid. nded Hyder Ali that he accepted the proposals of the o enter into an alliance against the English, and so when out again between the French and the English, Hyder Ali to espouse the cause of the former.

wab of the Carnatic, having transferred the military power to the English, was placed in absolute dependence on the Company. The Nawab wished to enter alliance with the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali. The English to stay neutral. In 1771, however, they joined Mahomed Ali's son, the young Nawab (as they called him) Omdat-ul-Oomrah, in an expedition against Tanjore, however, ended in the Rajah of Tanjore agreeing to pay eight s of rupees for arrears of peishcush and Rupees 3,05,00,000 for the enses of the expedition; but, on account of want of punctuality in filling these terms, he was compelled to cede certain territory in ition. The reduction of several Polygars followed. In a subse- nt expedition against Tanjore in 1773 that place was taken. ntur, one of the Northern Circars, had been assigned to Bassalat Jung for his maintenance by the Nizam. The English took it on lease from him and transferred t on a lease for ten years to the Nawab.

ower in Car- to English.

ition against

Guntur leased by the English.

On the breaking out of war again between England and France, the English seized Masulipatam and Karikal and besieged Pondicherry, which capitulated; but the occupation of Mahi again involved us in hostilities with Hyder Ali, who, in retaliation, threatened the invasion of the Carnatic and entered nto a treaty with the Mahrattas, to which Nizam Ali acceded for a ystem of combined hostilities against the English. In July 1780 Hyder Ali invaded the Carnatic, and in August laid siege to Arcot, and the detachment sent to oppose him, under Colonel Baillie, was cut off at Conjeveram. The English now made restitution of the Guntur Circar to the Nizam and recalled the troops, but the troops in the Guntur Circar refused to proceed by sea, and were obliged to be left at Ongole. In October 1780 Hyder Ali took Arcot. Sir Eyre Coote was now sent from Bengal to

War breaks out with the French.

Hyder Ali's operations.

be Commander-in-Chief, and in January 1781 marched Ali, who abandoned Wandewash as his army approac success was counterbalanced by the fall of Ambur. On a French fleet, Hyder Ali and the English both marched where the former avoided a battle, but laid siege to Wa July was fought the battle of Porto Novo, in whicl sustained a defeat, and retired to the neighbourhood c body of troops had been sent from Bengal by land, wh effect a junction with Coote till August.

The English now made an attack on Arcot which was not On the arrival of Lord Macartney as Governor of Madra 1781, Sadras and Pulicat in turn were summoned and surren these events were followed by the taking of Negapatam and of the Dutch Settlements on the coast. In February 1782 E cut off Colonel Brathwaite's detachment of 2,000 men in Shortly after this conclusion of peace between the English Mahrattas was announced, and Hyder Ali formed the design of e ing the Carnatic, which, however, he changed on the arrival o French troops. In concert with them he laid siege to Cuddalore, surrendered. He then proceeded to attack Wandewash, but h retreat. He was followed by Sir Eyre Coote and defeated with cons able loss at Arnee. An expedition to recover Cuddalore only failed want of naval co-operation. In December 1 Hyder Ali died, and was succeeded by his s Tippu, who was re-called from further operations in the Carnatic by invasion of the Western Coast. Before he evacuated them, he blew the fortifications of Wandewash and Carangoly and two sides of the fo of Arcot. Another unsuccessful attempt was made by General Stuar to recover Cuddalore, when news was received of peace made in Europe, and shortly after a treaty of peace was also executed with Tippu.

Death of Hyder Ali.

In 1788 the English demanded from the Nizam the surrender of the Circar of Guntur, which he had retained, though Bassalat Jung had died in 1782. The Government of Madras conveyed a body of troops to the neighbourhood of the circar and held themselves in readiness to seize the territory, but it was yielded on demand by the Nizam.

Guntur ceded to the English.

As the result of the war with Hyder Ali, the Madras Government had been thrown into great pecuniary difficulties, and they applied for aid to the Nawab on the ground that the military defence of the country fell on them. The Nawab, however, appealed to a treaty concluded in 1781 with the Bengal Government, by which he was exempted from all pecuniary demands beyond the expense of ten battalions of troops, and was recognized as hereditary sovereign of the Carnatic, besides obtaining the promise of the restoration of Tanjore and certain districts occupied by Hyder Ali. Against this treaty the

ment remonstrated, and at length, after much negotiation, it was agreed on 2nd December 1781 that the revenues of the Carnatic should be transferred to the British Government for five years, the Nawab ixth for his private expenses.

gns to

as this assignment made than the Nawab set himself to artfully taking advantage of misunderstandings then een the Supreme Government and the Government succeeded in obtaining an order in January 1783 for the f his revenues, which order the Madras Government did ut, as the arrangements of December 1781 had in the een approved by the Court of Directors. The Board of wever, which had just been created, took the management natic affairs out of the hands of the Court of Directors and e restoration of the revenues to the Nawab, and the assign- welve lakhs a year for the payment of his debts to the Com- to private creditors. Therefore, by the preliminary treaty of 1785 it was arranged that the Nawab should pay twelve lakhs of pagodas a year towards the payment of his debts, and four lakhs to meet current territorial security being given for punctual payment. (Aitchieatise, &c., volume V., page 182.)

ently acquires al money pay.

790 the war with Tippu again broke out, the English being drawn into it by Tippu's invasion of Travancore, the rajah of which was our ally. As no contri- tions could be realized through the officers of the Nawab, it was resolved to take the direct management of the country during the war. Even now the Nawab had the boldness to circulate instructions to his mins calculated to prevent co-operation with the English Government. ith regard to this we find the Directors writing: "Having signified ur approbation of the determination of the Bengal Government, uthorizing you to assume the management of the Nawab's revenues uring the continuance of the war, and which seems to have been arried into effect with as much delicacy towards the Nawab as a ircumstance so totally against his inclination would admit of, we are orry to remark on the nature and tendency of the Nawab's orders to his Amildars. Surely His Highness must have forgot for a moment he nature of his connexion with the Company, and that he is entirely ndebted to their support for the preservation of his country. If the Nawab's professions and actions had not been very much at variance, with what reason could Lieutenant Boisdaun, commanding at Nellore, complain that the Nawab's managers seemed rather the enemies of the detachment

with Tippu.

English take over management of the Carnatic.

Opposition of Nawab's agents at Nellore.

than their friends. We, however, have the mortificat
His Highness' Fouzdar and Amildar at Nellore absol
submit to the Company's authority, a resistance which,
of Revenue, might be expected from the nature of
circular orders."

In July 1790 Government appointed the following
districts in the Carnatic :—

Tinnevelly and dependent Polygars ... ...Mr. T
Madura, Nellore, &c., and the peishcush of
the Marawars ... ...Mr. M
Trichinopoly and dependent Polygars, including
Warriorepollem and Arrialore ... ...Mr. And
Arcot and dependencies ... ...Mr. Kin
with one or two assistants if judged requisite.

Mr. Dighton appointed Collector of Nellore.

Nellore and dependencies ...Mr. Digh
Ongole and the Palnaud ...Mr. Erskin

Mr. Erskine, Collector of Ongole.

The following are the instructions is
the Board of Revenue to Mr. Dighton,
date 18th August 1790 :—

"The Honorable the Governor in Council having been plea
appoint you to the charge of the Nellore District, I am direct
the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to desire
you will immediately proceed to your station. Upon your arrival
are to make public the enclosed proclamation of Government an
secure for the Company crops may remain
cultivated, as well as all grain belonging to
Circar. You will take effectual means for possessing yourself
the balance of cash in the hands of the present Amils. You w
also call upon and oblige the respective revenue officers to furnis
the accounts which are lodged in the several cutcherries of the
district. These points are to be accomplished in as mild a mode as
possible; but, if not practicable in this form, coercive measures must
be resorted to at your discretion. For this purpose Government have
been pleased to issue orders to the several commandants of garrisons,
requiring them to furnish military aid upon your written application.
You will receive herewith copies of the general order and of the
circular letter to the commanding officers of garrisons.

[Sic in original.]

"It is also judged necessary, for the better securing the collection of
the revenues under your charge, that you shall, for the present (until
a full report of the state of the country can be made), entertain such
number of servants and sibbandies as you shall think absolutely
requisite, stating their number and monthly expense, together with
all other information which may enable Government to fix upon a
proper establishment.

erected to proceed in your inquiries respecti
districts committed to your charge, and the
industry and exertion for a speedy and satisfacto
important subject. Meanwhile, you will endeavour, by
your power, to impress all ranks of people with a confi
mpany's justice; to assure them of protection in all their ju
nd to encourage the ryots in the cultivation of the country.
also be careful to conciliate the attachment of the Polygars
frontier, and assure them that Government will notice, in
favorable manner, such exertions as they shall make against
enemy.

til some permanent arrangement respecting your allowances can
le, Government consent to your drawing monthly sum of 250
as.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort St. George, 1st September 1790.

Be it known to all canangoes, desmukhs, despondas, zemindars,
ygars, amils, curnams, and ryots in the Soubahs of the Carnatic,
yen Ghaut and its dependencies, that the Government of Fort St.
orge, on the part of the Honorable English East India Company,
ve thought proper, for the public security and advantage, to assume
e management of the above countries. It is further hereby notified
at the immediate superintendence of the Collectors is entrusted to
he Board of Revenue. All orders, therefore, that may be issued
by John Turing, Esq., President, &c., Members of that Board, or by
Mr. James Landon, who has been appointed Collector in the Centre
Division of the Arcot, &c., districts, are to be strictly obeyed."

Subsequently the Board authorized Collectors to receive sealed
roposals for renting from fusli 1200 the several divisions of these dis-
ricts, declaring that every protection and encouragement would be
afforded by the Company to those whose proposals might be accepted.

Condition of the district.

In the Nellore District there were recognized at that time the
following perghanas :—(1) Nellore, (2) Duvur, (3)
Verur, (4) Allur, (5) Kotavakad, (6) Mahimalur,
(7) Indukurpett and Dargunta, (8) Paramanna, (9) Brahmanakraka,
(10) Kaligiri, (11) Kaluvayi, (12) Poddalakur, (13) Devarayapalli, (14)
Kadavedu, (15) Chennur Gudur, (16) Ranumala, (17) Dutalur, (18)
Kandukur, (19) Gandavaram, (20) Sarvapalli, (21) Gudlur, (22) Kavali,
(23) Bander, &c. In each perghana there was an
Amildar on from Rupees 5 to Rupees 30 a month,
and under him an establishment consisting of mazumdars and gumash-
tas, chitiniveses, shroffs, kanchidars, inkmakers, massalchi, taraf-
dars, mattad peons, and naick peons, &c. The total monthly cost of

Establishment.

.s of the 23 perghanas was Pagodas 1,
of the Huzur establishment Pagodas 568⅞.
.e above Sibbandy a Revenue Battalion and
of Company's sepoys, paid by the Paymaster, w
.ary at Nellore during the time of the assigned reve
ulapati Venkata Rao. When the assignment was made
.awab continued the same sibbandy and stationed a battali
own sepoys to relieve the Revenue Battalion of his own th
one company of the Honorable Company's sepoys.

Under the renting system the Collector reduced the mon
of perghana establishments to Pagodas 500¾, and that of th
to Pagodas 435¾.

Mr. Dighton, in his jammabundy report for fusli 1200, state
from such information as he could procu
believed that the collections from fusli 11
fusli 1199 never exceeded three lakhs of pagodas.

Revenue.

He stated that he had divided the district into 110 farms; but, a
found no offers made, he had accepted the offers of the villagers;
the stalla curnams made separately for their respective villages
fixed the kists to be paid monthly, no part of the produce be
removed without the orders of Government. That some few vill
were retained in amany, as the produce was so uncertain, depend
upon the rainfall, that the villagers would make no offers. The to
of the settlement amounted to Madras Pagodas 3,63,924-15-4, or St
Pagodas 4,00,317-16-25.

Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Ongole and Palnaud, in his jammabund
report for fusli 1200, states that Ongole, he believed, was rated in t
Nawab's books at a lakh of pagodas, but he was informed that he neve
received more than 85,000 pagodas for it. The system had been to have
one head renter with two assistants under him. The Nawab had never
had any sibbandies in the district. Before Lieutenant Stuart got the
command of Timarikota, one of the companies there used to assist the
Nawab's renter in the collections, and afterwards part of the battalion
stationed at Ongole was occasionally employed. There were twenty
sepoys with the Fouzdar, but chiefly as a guard on his person. In
Palnaud there were two companies of Nawab's sepoys (about 200),
whose pay was Pagodas 1¾ a month, and no batta when employed on
revenue matters.

The ostensible value of Palnaud in the Nawab's books Mr. Erskine
stated to be Pagodas 55,000, but the gross receipts he estimated at
Pagodas 45,000, and the actual payment to the Nawab, after all charges,
only Pagodas 26,000. He gives the following picture of the country:—

"The causes of the very low state of the revenue of the province is
easily to be traced: the most evident is the system by which it has

been governed for these twelve years past. Previous to that period
the durbar used to appoint a Fouzdar, who resided at the place
(Timarikota) and commanded a force of about 800 sepoys, 50 horse, and
from 100 to 200 peons. The collection of the country was vested in an
Amildar. At the period of this establishment ceasing, the revenue of
the province was Pagodas 60,000. Since that time the Amildars have
sometimes been disputed (*sic*) by the manager of the Nellore country
and other durbar immediately, by either of which powers the
Amildary was generally put up to sale, and he who could advance the
largest sum became the successful candidate. His first object was to
reimburse himself in the sum of money he had paid for his appoint-
ment, and, as the constant and irregular succession of Amildars left it
not in his option to wait for the period when it would become con-
venient to the inhabitants to make their payments, the assessments
that he made were frequent and rapacious. The new Amildar came,
attended with a number of needy followers, whom he provided for by
appointing to the management of perghanas and properties of land.
The cowle which had been granted at the beginning of the fusli
year, and upon the faith of which the inhabitants had begun to till
the ground, was broken, and a new one required to be made, which
was attended with vexation and increase of rents. Thus the wretched
.bitants were oppressed beyond the power of sufferance, and in
sequence fled from the villages and fields, leaving the produce of
.ir labor to rot on the ground. Entreaties and promises brought
.m back to reap the remains of the harvest. Scenes of this nature
.ually took place in the beginning of the present year in the per-
.ana of Karampudi, at which time the largest proportion of the most
.ntiful harvest they had for some years back was entirely lost.
.rom a long continuance of this oppressive conduct, the people
.turally turned their eyes to other countries where they hoped for a
.ore just and less vexatious treatment, and the consequence is that a
.onsiderable number of them have gone into the neighbouring
.rovinces of the Soubah, so that at present on the spots where many
.illages once stood scarce a vestige is to be traced, and the fields
.ependent on them are now become unprofitable jungles. Twenty-
.even villages, out of 150, of which number the district formerly
.onsisted, are reduced to this state I have just mentioned. Many
.thers are much impoverished, and from an account I have taken from
.he Despondahs of the five perghanas, I find the population has fallen
.ff within these twelve or fourteen years nearly one-third.

"When the Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan was enabled to put himself
.n full possession of the Carnatic, this province was a Zemindary
dependent on Virabadra Rao, who was dispossessed. Under this
Zemindar it yielded a revenue of above three lakhs of rupees. Ever

since that period, it has been declining, but more rapidly since His Highness was put in possession of his country in 1785.

"Another cause is to be found in the local situation of the Palnaud, which is bounded to the southward by the Dupaud country, and to the west and north by the territories of the Soubah. These countries are divided into petty Zemindaries, the people of which have never been totally subjected by the different governments they belong to; and, being of a savage and bloody nature, they practice every species of cruelty in their excursions. This country is frequently visited by these free-booters, and more particularly by those in the pay of Rama Rao Rajistfirao, the son of Virabadra Rao and Zemindar of this province; who, upon his being turned out, sought refuge in the Soubah's territories, and he has since been supported by the Zemindar of Amarabad, from whose country his parties issue when the Kistna subsides in December. The jungle affords them place to retire to, and they continue to molest the country till the month of June, at which time the rains on the Malabar Coast fill the river. Besides these, there is another distinct race of plunderers, who infest the roads, particularly between this and the Guntur Circar, called Chensawars. They descend from the hills, which are covered with thick jungle between this and Guntur, and rob, and sometimes murder the passengers. For these two years they have been more than usually daring and dangerous, and I am inform that they are encouraged to continue their depredations by the Zem dars of the Guntur Circar. It is not easy to have any intercourse wi them, as they are continually moving about, and, from what I ca learn, would not accept of any terms."

The arrangements made for fusli 1200 in the Palnaud were the renting of ninety-one villages to the inhabitants and the retention of the remaining thirty-two under amany. In the Ongole District four offers to rent were rejected, and terms arranged with the people to rent their own villages for Pagodas 94,000. Mr. Erskine deducted from this Pagodas 2,800 for sibbandies and establishment, Pagodas 500 for tank repairs, and Pagodas 3,000 for the Rajah of Ongole's allowance.

The following is a description of the Nellore District, written by Mr. Dighton in January 1791:—

"*From whence the Government Revenue arises.*—In the amany-rented and shrotriam villages of the districts of Nellore and Sarvapalli there are computed to be 16,000 ploughs. Supposing the rains to fall in due season and quantity, and computing the produce to be half paddy and half dry grain, each plough may be computed to produce 5½ putties of grain. According to that calculation every year there are produced 88,000 putties of grain, out of which maniyams, merahs, and other charities, and the inhabitants' share will be half. 44,000

a the Government share, which, at an average price on all s, may be computed at 7 pagodas per putty, which is—

s Pagodas	3,08,000
grazing cattle	10,000
-cane gardens, betel gardens, turmeric gardens, acco gardens, chilly gardens, &c. Tax on the ove may be computed at	13,000
on the sale	10,000
yroot do.	3,000
shensh	16,000
Total ...	3,60,000

ernment may collect the above revenue without oppressing the ants, and the people will be happy.

"*Account of the Grain produced in this country.*

Dry Grains.		Paddy, two sorts.	
llu	1 share.	Samba	2½ shares.
onnalu and ragulu ...	5 do.	Kar	4 do.
Horse gram, green gram, &c.	½ do.	Total ...	6½ do.
Total ...	6½ do.		

The whole produce of grain may be divided into thirteen shares, as ove, half dry grain, half paddy.

"*Account of the expenditure of the produce of the country.*—The inhabitants consume part, there is part kept as a stock till the produce of next year is cut, about 15,000 putties, and the remainder is sold to merchants, &c.

"*State of the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.*—One lakh of cattle that pay taxes for grazing. Employed in ploughing about 16,000 yokes, and to return them about 10,000. In all about 42,000 ploughing cattle. Buffaloes about 10,000. In all about 152,000 cattle.

"*State of the water-courses.*—From the river in this district there are twenty-four water-courses from the rivers Pennair and Seramuki, which water 115 villages. These water-courses must be repaired yearly; that is to say, after the rains the sand and mud that come down with the flood must be taken out of them. It will take about Pagodas 1,500 yearly to repair these, otherwise the rent in the above villages will fall short.

"*State of tanks.*—Large tanks 17 that water 91 villages; small tanks 467 that water about 410 villages. The sluices of most of the large tanks much out of repair. It will take about Pagodas 1,000 to repair them properly, and which, if done immediately, will be of infinite service; for, if deferred two or three years longer, it will cost above Pagodas 4,000 to repair the sluices. To repair the banks it will take

about Pagodas 1,000, and which should be expended imr
the monsoon, to keep the rents at this settlement; but it
may be raised next year about Pagodas 10,000. Af
repairs are made, it is necessary to continue yearly r
Highness the Nawab allowed yearly for the repair of tank
courses the sum of Pagodas 5,000, which was honestly
them during the management of Malakhasalam Khan
1175 to 1182. Since which the expenditure has been abu
tanks and water-courses neglected.

"*State of cattle for sale.*—About 4,000 yearly fit for sale, w
Hyderabad and other parts.

"*State of Weavers.*—About 800 looms, which make clo
amount of above 30,000 pagodas yearly. The Company ta
three-quarter part of the above, and the remainder is disposed
the inhabitants and others.

"*Improvements proposed.*—There may be some new water-
cut from the river, which will improve some villages.

"New tanks may be made to improve the revenue in some vil

"Many places the wood may be cleared and the ground made
for cultivation. The best mode of doing this is by giving it
certain set of people, who are called in the place Kattubadi Peons,
is to say, Peons or Polygars to be always ready to serve the Comp
and to pay a small quit-rent."

In fusli 1201 (1791) the Nellore District was settled on rents
the different perghanas for the total sum
Madras Pagodas 3,36,826-9-12, or Star Pagod
3,70,509-9-58.

Settlements.

The settlement of the Palnaud District for fusli 1201 amounted t
Madras Pagodas 36,410, for fusli 1201 t Madras Pagodas 30,46
exclusive of land customs. Both years there was much drought, a
considerable remissions were necessary both here and in Ongole.

In the Board of Revenue's report to Government, dated 1791, the
state the gross jamma of the Nawab's country to have amounted t
Star Pagodas 21,63,198-30-43, exclusive of the Company's Jaghires
amounting to Star Pagodas 2,13,911. The charges of collection
amounted to Star Pagodas 2,61,867-22-41, or about 12¼ per cent. With
reference to Palnaud, Ongole, and Nellore they make the following
remarks:—

"*Palnaud.*—Jamma of perghanas	33,509	18	0
Land customs	9,900	0	0
Total ...	43,409	18	0

"Agreements were concluded with the inhabitants of Palnaud for the current fusli for the amount of this jamma, exclusive of the land

customs. This sum is by no means adequate to the value of the districts, for the revenues were considerably affected by the excessive drought which prevailed in the northern settlements and by the inroads of Rama Rajeshwi Rao, the Despondah, whose father was dispossessed in 1764, whose depredations have been repeatedly submitted to your consideration. The average estimate of Palnaud is Pagodas 50,000.

"*Ongole.*—Amount of jamma ... ... 1,08,852-22-64.

"This sum, we think, the full value of the district in its present state; for agreements were separately concluded with the head inhabitants upon a valuation of each distinct village. In confirmation of this opinion, it may be necessary to observe that, by the accounts taken possession of at the assumption, this settlement appears to have exceeded the agreement made under the Nawab's management.

"*Nellore.*—The amount of jamma, including peishcush, is Pagodas 3,90,434-14-18. The same observation may be applicable to Nellore, and we conclude the value of this district to be stationary; for, after the experience of the first year's management, it was not found practicable to increase the jammabundy of the second.

"It may be necessary to remark upon the districts of Nellore and Ongole, that, as they entirely escaped the effects of the two last wars, the population has suffered no violent decrease, and the people have not, as in other places, been deprived of the means of cultivation."

Accompanying this report, we find a list of Zemindars and Polygars, with the fixed peishcush or tributes paid by them.

Paid at Madras.				Star Pagodas.		
Komara Yachama Naidu, the Rajah of Venkatagiri... ...	21,673	10	64			
Venkatapatti Naidu, the Rajah of Calastry	10,775	0	0			
				32,448	10	64
Paid at Nellore.						
Jupalli Ramanad, Zemindar of Sydapur	6,000	0	0			
Muttaraz, Polygar of Sundi ...	4,100	0	0			
Venkatadri, Polygar of Udita ...	1,021	0	0			
Krishnama Naidu, Polygar of Chettadi	775	0	0			
Bupal Bala Rao, Polygar of Muttapad	1,000	0	0			
Syed Abdul Khadir, Jaghiredar of Udayagiri	3,439	0	0			
	16,335	0	0	17,968	18	0

With reference to these Polygars, the remark is made: "The duty of kavilgar or watcher is exercised by all those who are distinguished by the name of Polygar in the accompanying list. Their duty is to protect the inhabitants from robbers and plunder, and secure the crops on the Khaha lands from pilferers: for this they receive russums, or hold lands in return, and pay a peishcush to the circar. It is also necessary to observe that there are a considerable number of smaller Polygars or Watchers as above described, and whose names appear only in the detailed accounts of the different perghanas to which they belong."

The Carnatic remained under British management for two years

Two years of British rule.

On the conclusion of peace, however, in 1792 this temporary arrangement came to an end, and as parties were dissatisfied with the treaty of 1787, a new one was concluded on the 12th July 1792, by which it was stipulated that the British Government should maintain a force, for the payment of which the Nawab should contribute nine lakhs of pagodas yearly; that the country should be garrisoned by British troops; that, in the event of war, the British Government should tak the entire management of the country, paying the Nawab one-fifth of the revenues; that the a ment for the debts of the Nawab should be reduced to Pag 6,21,105; that the British Government should collect the tribute of Polygars named in Schedule A. in the Nawab's name and give h credit for it in his contribution; that, on failure of payment, the Briti Government should assume the management of certain specified di tricts named in Schedule B.; that, if the Nawab required addition troops, they should be separately paid for; and that the Nawab shoul renounce intercourse with other states and be included in all treati relating to the Carnatic. (Aitchison's Engagements, Treatise, &c.)

Restoration of the management of the Carnatic to the Nawab.

In Schedule A. the names of the Zemindars of Venkatagiri, Calastr and Sydapur were included.

In Schedule B. the net revenue was entered—

	Star Pagodas.
Of Nellore	... 3,31,783
Of Ongole	... 93,334

By the end of August 1792, Nellore had been transferred to the Nawab's officers, and the outstanding balance was also transferred to his managers.

It may be well here to insert the names of the chief Fouzdars of Nellore from the days of the Nawab Anwar-u-din and his successors. Mustafer Sahib was Fouzdar in the days of Nawas Sadat-ulla Khan.

List of Nellore Fouzdars.

Names.	Period. Years.
Khajeshah	... 1
Abdul Wahab Khan	... 4
Barakat-ulla Khan, Bhagavanta Rao...	... 2
Mahomed Kumal	... 1
Nuzibulla Khan, Ramana Puntulu	... 8
Narulli Khan	} 4
Kutubar Dowla, Nuzibulla Khan, Ramana Puntulu ...	
Khajeshah Khan, Kallepalli Venkata Rao	... 1
Mahomed Mulki Hasalam Khan, Venkaji Puntulu ...	... 8
Narsi Dowla	... 3
Nuradi Mahomed Khan, Mallavarapu Venkatachalam Puntulu.	3
Kurtaburdi Khan, Lalah Nurugi Mullu Nizapati Rama Rao, Mallavarapu Sitana	... 3
Nagulapati Venkata Rao	... 6
Bolla Venkata Rao	... 1
Nazur Mahomed Khan, Mir Fazal	... 2

After Mr. Dighton left the district on its being restored to the Nawab's management.

Satulla Khan, Rassa Narsanna	... 2
Nazur Mahomed Khan...	... 1
Reddy Rao, Sheshagiri Rao	... 2

The Nawab Mahomed Ali died in October 1795, and was succeeded by his son Oomdat-ul-Oomrah. The treaty of 1792 was found to have the most injurious and oppressive effects. The subsidy, indeed, was regularly paid; but to meet his liabilities the Nawab contracted heavy loans, and to liquidate them assigned to his creditors the revenues of his country—a system which resulted in the most cruel and grinding oppression. Several attempts were made to remedy this state of things, but without much success. On the fall of Seringapatam a treasonable correspondence was discovered, which had been begun by Mahomed Ali with Tippu Sultan shortly after the conclusion of the treaty 1792. The object of this secret correspondence was most hostile to e interests of the British Government. It had been continued by omdat-ul-Oomrah as late as the year 1796, and was in direct violation his treaty obligations. Inquiry was instituted, which fully proved the guilt of the Nawab. The British Government, therefore, declared itself released from the bligations of the treaty of 1792 which had been thus flagrantly violated, and resolved to assume the government of the Carnatic, making a provision for the family of the Nawab. Oomdat-ul-Oomrah died on 15th July 1801, before the conclusion of the proposed arrangements. Terms framed on the

Death of Mahomed Ali. Succession of Oomdat-ul-Oomrah.

Discovery of his treasonable correspondence with Tippu Sultan.

British assume government of the Carnatic.

Death of Oomdat-ul-Oomrah.

above basis were offered to his reputed son Ali Hussein, who had been nominated by Oomdat-ul-Oomrah as his successor; but they were rejected by him. Negotiations were then opened with Azim-u-Dowla, nephew of the Nawab Oomdat-ul-Oomrah. If the right of succession had not been forfeited, Azim-u-Dowla would perhaps have had stronger claims than Ali Hussein. He was the grandson of Mahomed Ali, and great-grandson by both parents of Anwar-u-din, the founder of the family of the Carnatic. With him an engagement was made on 31st July 1801, by which he renounced the civil and military government of the Carnatic and received a stipendiary provision. (Aitchison's Treatise.)

Azim-u-Dowla resigns civil and military power to the British.

Before proceeding to deal with the British administration of the Nellore District, after its final cession in 1801, we may here dispose of the Carnatic family. On 3rd August 1819 Azim-u-Dowla died. Although the treaty of 1801 did not stipulate that the rank and dignity of the Nawab of the Carnatic should be hereditary, Azim Jah, his son, on the pleasure of the Supreme Government, was recognized as a successor to the Nawabship, but no new engagements were concluded with him. Azim Jah died on 12th November 1825. His infant son Mahomed Ghouse was recognized as his successor, under the guardianship of his uncle Azim Jah. He died without issue on 7th October 1855, and the succession was claimed by Azim Jah. But as the treaty of 1801 recognized no hereditary right, and was a purely personal treaty with Azim-u-Dowla, and as the succession in 1819 and 1825 had been by express permission of the British Government and conveyed no right or pledge, and, as in the absence of all obligations to continue the succession to the titular dignity, there were grave reasons of expediency against it, Government declared that the title, privileges, and immunities of the family were at an end. The family was liberally provided for. A pension of a lakh and a half of rupees, and the position of the first nobleman of Madras, was assigned to Azim Jah, with the title of Prince of Arcot.

Carnatic family.

The following statement shows the number of pensions, political and otherwise, which the British have taken up or granted, and are now regularly paying in the Nellore District:—

Pensioners in Nellore District.

	RS.	A.	P.
To 58 Yeomiadars	4,832	2	0
To 208 other pensioners, including Carnatic stipends, compensation in lieu of resumed lands, service pensions, compassionate allowances, pensioners of Native Pension Fund, &c.	31,569	3	0

CHAPTER XVII.

REVENUE HISTORY.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO, AND ITS CONDITION AT THE TIME OF, THE ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Contributed by M. C. S.)

Preliminary.—Description of the district.—Land revenue.—Tenure of the cultivators.—Former revenue institutions.—Desamukhs.—Stalla curnams.—Revenue administration of the Nawabs.—Sayer and salt revenue.—Effect of the system on the Revenue Judicature and Police.—Condition of the country, trade, &c.

Preliminary.

BEFORE entering upon the consideration of the administration of the district by the Company's servants, it may be well to give a slight sketch of the country; its institutions as far as they bear on revenue administration; its management under the Nawabs of the Carnatic; and its condition at the date of the assumption of the government by the British.

Description of the district.

The country, which at that date was formed into the collectorates of Nellore and Ongole, extended along the coast north and south, from the head of the Pulicat lake to the southern border of the Guntur Circar. It was bounded on the south by the Venkatagiri Poliem or Zemindary, on the west by the Eastern Ghauts, and on the north-west by the circar of Cumbum and the northern taluqs of the Venkatagiri Zemindary. It comprised the Zemindaries of Saidapur, Chundi, and Mutyalapadu; the jaghires of Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kaitapalli,* besides four minor ones; and was intersected, in the north-western perghanas of Kaligiri and Duttalur, by numerous villages belonging to the Zemindar of Calastry. Many villages and parts of villages† had been alienated on the shrotriam tenure; and there were a few mokassa villages in the occupation of the petty kavalgars. The area of the district was in round numbers 8,500 square miles, and it had a population (including only the circar and shrotriam villages) of 294,010 persons, dwelling in 59,117 houses.‡

* This jaghire was formerly under the circar of Udayagiri. It was on the banks of the Kistna, 20 miles W. S. W. of Masulipatam, and 150 miles (?) from the nearest point of Ongole District.—See Mr. Travers to Board, No. 28, dated 16th March 1802.

† Kandrika (Sk. khanda, a piece).

‡ Census taken by Mr. Travers in 1804.—See his letter No. 204, dated 22nd December 1804. It cannot be supposed to be either complete or accurate. It only professes to be of the *resident* population, and was taken for the purpose of estimating the receipts from a house-tax proposed to be levied, instead of moturpha by Lord W. Bentinck.

The chief towns were Nellore and Ongole; the population of the former was 12,095.

Land revenue.

The land revenue was, in 1801, as it was before that date, and for a long time after, the main source from which the wants of the state were supplied. The share of the crop, which was considered to belong to the government, differed according to locality, and is supposed, but apparently on slender grounds, to have been much less under the ancient Hindu government,* and to have been raised under the Mussulman rulers. Whether the ancient Hindu assessment was in Nellore by custom light or heavy, there is no evidence to show; but there is no doubt that, during the later years of the Carnatic dynasty, the share of the ryot was considerably encroached upon.† It appears that the share of the crop was not the only way in which the circar or government dues were levied. Mr. Stratton, in his report to Government on the western poliems‡—two of which, Venkatagiri and Calastry, adjoin and intersect the Nellore District—mentions a method of assessment called mamul tirava, as having prevailed in those lands.

Mr. Stratton states that waste land taken up for cultivation was held on cowle, for a term of years, on the principle of a rasid or progressive increase. "At the expiration of the cowle, when the ground is supposed to be brought to the highest pitch of improvement," the circar share was not taken by varam, or share of the crop, but "a fixed tirava,§ in reference to the valuation of that kind of arable land, is then settled by the concurrence of the circar servants, the curnam, the reddi, and some of the principal villagers, which is considered mamul tirava even after, and registered accordingly in the curnam's accounts."‖ The mamul tirava rates, of course, varied in each village and soil, but were well known. The valuation leant, if anything, in favor of the ryot, and was, therefore, usually disregarded by the renters or circar servants, while the ryots cheerfully paid the mamul tirava, if permitted to hold at those rates. That this method of assessment above described prevailed in the circar lands of Nellore is intrinsically probable, and the existence of the makhta garden assessment, and in some parts of a tirava rate on dry land settled for a given extent, according to the species of dry grain sown, furnish extrinsic evidence of the fact.

The varapattu system, or that under which the circar dues on the

* Minute of Sir Thomas Munro—Mirasi Right Papers, p. 440, *et. seq.*

† According to the inhabitants of the western taluqs, the Mussulman rulers increased the circar share of dry produce from 10 marcals to 11 in 20.—Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 96.

‡ Dated 14th July 1801.

§ Fr. rt. 'tir.' Tam. Tel. to settle, establish.

‖ Stratton's Report of 14th July 1801, para. 5.

land were realized by a division of the crop, always prevailed for wet crops, and seems, in fact, to have superseded the dry tiravapattu system in Nellore.* Mr. Travers does not mention the latter.† The renters preferred, to a moderate and fixed money rent, a large share of the crop, which by extortion they could increase, and which they could realize more easily than a proportionate money rent; while the ryots, as they afterwards often showed when the proportionate money rent was introduced, preferred a system, under which, by deceiving the renter and abstracting the produce, they could easily secure better terms for themselves. The division of the crop, which Mr. Travers found to obtain for paddy produce,‡ was—

	In 9 Putties.§			In 20 Marcals.		Per cent.
	P.	M.	S.	M.	S.	
Ryot.	3	14	14	8	14	41·25
Village fees ...	0	6	42	0	42	3·75
Government ...	4	19	0	11	0	55·
	9	0	0	20	0	100·

Mr. Travers does not state whether the division of the dry crops‖ was the same; but he, in his settlements, adopted it for all. The village fees here given were "kalavasam," or perquisites granted to the village artisans and servants.¶

Tenure of the cultivators.

The property in the soil vested, at least from times antecedent to written record, exclusively in the government. There was no mirasi right in Nellore, but a distinction of rights between different classes of cultivators existed, and is considered to furnish evidence that the mirasi tenure, or something like it, at one time prevailed in Nellore and in the rest of the Telinga country.** The cultivators of each village were

* In Ongole and the north of the district the revenue was, even before the Company's management, collected upon a measurement of the lands. (Fraser to Board, 11th August 1813.)

† He speaks of a fixed mamul rent paid on garden cultivation in the western and northern perghanas, which was almost nominal, only representing the then value of one-tenth of the crop. The renter, when he could, enhanced it. This seems a trace of the mamul tirava system. Unless the mamul was infringed by increased extent of cultivation, no increase was made, and the tenure seems, from Mr. Travers' expressions, to have been respected in those perghanas.—(See Mr. Travers' Settlement Report for fusli 1211, paras. 85, 86.)

‡ Settlement Report for fusli 1211, para. 45.

§ 56 Pucka seers = 1 marcal or tum; 20 marcals = 1 putti or candy. The Nellore salt marcal had only 12 seers. (Mr. Fraser to the Board, 14th April 1811.)

‖ In other parts of the country the ryots' share in dry crops was two-thirds. (Fifth Report, para. 8.)

¶ Thus Mr. Travers made the government share 55 per cent. of the gross produce, and, in speaking of the inhabitants' share as 9 in 20, he includes the village fees. Fees to salt servants included in the inhabitants' share.

** Minute of the Board of Revenue—Mirasi Right Papers, para. 388.

divided into two classes—the kadim* inhabitants, and the payakaries. The kadim ryots had no property in the land, and were incompetent to sell it; but they were the hereditary, permanent farmers of their villages, and could not be ousted so long as they paid the public dues. The kadims were responsible for the cultivation: it was with them that the government settlement was made; to them any advantage resulting therefrom accrued as a right; and they were liable for the whole assessment. The payakaries on the other hand cultivated under the kadims, with whom they made their agreements, and from whom they received their share of the crop. No 'tonduvaram' or 'svami bhogam'† was enjoyed by the kadim ryots, whose share of the crop, so far from being favorable, was less than that of the payakaries. The former class received 6, 7, or 8 shares in 20, and the latter from 9 to 10.‡ The average share of the kadims was 36·75 per cent. of the crop; that of the payakaries 42·5; and that of Mahomedans and other favored classes 50 per cent. As the payakari shares were paid by the kadims, who themselves, it seems, received on the settlement only their own share, nothing but the necessity arising from their own limited means, and from their being held responsible for the cultivation being kept up, could possibly induce them to admit payakari cultivators. It was better for them to pay the difference between their own share and that of the latter, than to have to make good the whole circar demand. The reason for the difference in the shares is stated to be the great disadvantage which the payakaries lay under, in consequence of their being non-resident, both in the employment of their labor, in obtaining manure, and in other ways. In 1801 about two-thirds of the cultivation was carried on by kadims, and only one-sixth by payakaries.§ Whether the rights of the kadim ryots above described are or are not decayed mirasi is a question difficult to decide; but it seems hazardous to conclude the affirmative on the ground of the kadims being hereditary cultivators, inasmuch as ryots possessing hereditary right of occupation without property in the soil are found in almost all parts of India. Such property, if it ever existed in the case of the kadims, could scarcely have completely passed away without leaving a trace of its former existence; and the position of the kadim with regard to the soil seems exactly similar to that of the 'khudkasht' cultivators in Bengal.

* Hind. قديم old, ancient. According to Wilson 'payakari' is a corruption of 'payirkari. From 'payir' a crop. This is incorrect. 'Paykar' is Persian and = 'paykasht' or "sower on account of (another)," and is opposed to 'khudkasht' or sower on his own account. 'Parakudi' is the south of India word.—(Baillie, Land Tax of India, p. xxx., xxxii.)

† Landlord's share paid to mirasidars in the south.

‡ Travers' Settlement Report, fuslies 1211, 1212.

§ Settlement Report for fusli 1211.

Former revenue institutions.

The village organization in Nellore did not materially differ from the well known type in other districts. Besides the village curnams, the institution of district accountants, who were called stalla curnams,* obtained. Under the administration of the Nawabs, and the renting system adopted under their government, both these officers had everywhere declined from the venality and corruption and unjust encroachment upon rights which prevailed. "It had been anciently provided by the Hindu government that there should be a public officer in each village, who was required to keep an exact register of the quantity of land held by each ryot, the part of it cultivated, his means of cultivation, the actual produce, the proportion he was entitled to receive from the crop whether by agreement or usage, the share actually received from him or the payments made by him, as well as an account of every other circumstance or transaction in his village that respected the tenures under which the lands were held. The appointment of this officer was intended as a check on the conduct of the collector of the village, whose duty consisted in assigning land to new settlers, in receiving the rent due from each occupant, and in forwarding the general business of cultivation within the limits of his petty jurisdiction. The accounts of each village thus kept in detail were transmitted to another officer† appointed in each district or division of a province, who formed therefrom abstracts of the state of cultivation of the produce and capacity of the several villages in his district."‡ The desayi or desamukh stood in the same relation to the village headmen or collectors, as the stalla curnams to the village accountants. Both offices were hereditary. The desayi or desamukh§ was to collect the revenue of the division entrusted to him (which he received from the village headmen), and to be responsible for it, and his emoluments proper consisted of rasum|| or money fees on the amount. He had also charge of the police administration of his division.¶ There appear to have been two desayi divisions in the district of Nellore. All the northern part of

* Corresponding to the Nat Curnams of the south, and the Despanda or Desapandya of the Mahratta country.

† The stalla curnam.

‡ Fifth Report, pp. 11, 12.

§ The Desamukh of Southern India was the exact counterpart of the Zemindar of Bengal; originally simply a collector of revenue.

|| Ar. rasm, pl. rasum (vulg. russoom) is used in English as a sing.

¶ Wilson Gloss., S.V. and infra. Appointment of petty kavalgars in Nellore. In Bala Ravu's pervana mentioned below the desamukhs are enjoined to keep the ryots and subjects (Qy. cultivators and ryots—ryots = subjects) in peace and tranquillity and in *prayers*, and use their utmost endeavours to see that the cultivation is carried on to a great extent every year, and to augment the collections.

the district, consisting of the present taluqs of Udayagiri, Kandukur, Ongole, and the northern part of Kavali, the Darsi, and Podile divisions of the Venkatagiri and the Pamur villages of the Calastry Zemindaries, the Dupad villages now in Kanigiri taluq, the Cumbum taluq of Kurnool, and a large portion of the present Kistna District, including Kaitupulli, formed the circars of Udayagiri and Cumbum to the desamukhi, of which the ancestors of the Jupalli and Bala Ravu families were appointed by the Hyderabad Court.* The southern portion of the district seems to have been under the management of a Reddi family of Desayis, as both the Urtavar and Chitteda Kavalgars, whose watches extended over the present Nellore and Gudur Taluqs and parts of Atmakur and Rapur, derived their poliems from a Desayi Danga Reddi. The name of a Desayi Venga Reddi also occurs in inam grants, as also that of a Brahmin Desayi, named "Cheromajee Puntulu."† The district of Nellore proper was divided between two stalla curnams, the northern portion being under the Akkarazu, and the southern under the Mutturazu families,‡ the heads of which were named respectively Mutturaz Siva Ramappa and M. Venkatarayulu and Akkaraz Venkatanarayanappa, while the Ongole country was under four stalla curnams, all apparently of different families. The

* Bala Ravu's ancestor was about the same time appointed jaghiredar of eleven villages near Rapur, and the sunnud enjoins him to take measures to keep up the cultivation.—*Vide* sunnud appended to report of 1819. This parvana was granted by Zulfikar Khan in the year Julus 36. Zulfikar Khan was Viceroy of the Deccan in 1708 under Bahadur Shah, but this was only the second year of the reign.—See translate of parvana granted to Krishna Bhupalu Bala Ravu and Jupalli Appa Ravu, son of Lutchmana Ravu, appended to Mr. Fraser's report of the 1st October 1819. The parvana was granted by the Vizier of Hyderabad, and is dated 1st Ramzan of the year Julus 44 (the king's name not given). It recites that the above-mentioned persons had before been appointed joint desamukhs of Udayagiri and Cumbum; that Bala Ravu had obtained a grant in his own name; and that the two should again be joint desamukhs. The jamma they were to collect was Rupees 2,54,607, of which Rupees 1,62,840-7-0 were postponed on account of injury to the district and loss of produce, leaving Rupees 91,767-7-0 to be collected. Their rasum, Rupees 25,548-8-0, and five inam villages, Rupees 10,531-8-0, gave them a total remuneration of Rupees 39,080. The rasum were calculated at 2 per cent. on the full jamma, which was Rupees 14,25,812. The circar of Udayagiri comprised the perghanas of Udayagiri, Chundi, Kandukur, Kaitupulli, and Gudlur; and that of Cumbum, 15, viz., Cumbum, Dupad, Marella, Podile, Darsi, Kocherlakota, Karampudi, Gurujala, Macherla, Pellur, Chemakurti, Addanki, and Enomanamellur, Arokatla and another. According to the present representative of the Jupalli family, the date of the grant was 1544 A.D. This document is in the name of Nawab Shafir Khan Bahadur. Some desayi rasum continued to be collected in Nellore by the Nawab's renters in 1210. (Settlement Report for fusli 1211.)

† See list of inam granters appended to Mr. Elton's letter to the Inam Commissioner, dated 20th April 1859, No. 120.

‡ Said to have been appointed in the reign of Lavegula Gajapati in 1169 A.D. (650 years before 1819). Petition of stalla curnams. (Mr. Fraser to Board, 20th May 1819).

emoluments* of the offices consisted of rasum or money fees, meras on the crop, maniyam and shrotriam lands, the latter being probably not an ancient source of remuneration. They were obliged to keep up a certain establishment of writers or gumashtas, who were usually of their own family; one, called a head gumashta, was entertained in each perghana. The rasum and mera were shared equally both in Nellore and Ongole, as were also the maniyams in Nellore. These ancient institutions had, however, considerably decayed before the year 1801. There was no trace of the desamukhi jurisdiction of the Reddi family above mentioned; the Jupalli family of Udayagiri had been supplanted by the Mussulman Jaghiredars, and though Bala Ravu's family was still represented, the head being Zemindar of Mutyalapadu, and continuing to levy desamukhi fees and perquisites, his revenue office was gone. The renting system, which paralyzed the desamukhs, corrupted and undermined the offices both of village and stalla curnam. The accounts were either not kept at all for years, or kept so loosely, and were so tampered with, as to be worse than useless, which is to be expected, considering the venality of the time, and the fact that curnams and stalla curnams frequently became renters, not only of villages, but of whole perghanas. A sinister interest, fraught with grave consequences, was then created, as the falsification of the accounts and registers became a direct advantage to these very officers whose duty it was to keep them. Further, the intimate knowledge which these men had of the condition and resources of the villages gave them a lever for exaction, such as no other renters possessed. The office of village curnam had become almost obsolete, and Mr. Travers found that the holders had, almost without exception, become cultivators, always managing to secure for themselves a favorable varam or share.†

Revenue administration of the Nawabs.

The decay of the ancient institutions for revenue management, which have been described, was principally due to the system which prevailed under the Nawabs

* The Nellore stalla curnams in 1801 possessed rasum at half per cent. on the jamma and shrotriams and maniyams in cir[illegible] shrotriams and maniyams in Calastry and Chundi; and rasum at half per cent [illegible] Chundi, and Bala Ravu's country; and a katnam of Madras Pagodas 240 from [illegible] of Udayagiri. Total emoluments 7,204¼ pagodas. Disbursements Madras P[illegible] Three of the four Ongole stalla curnams had meras on the crop at four mu[illegible] putti (1/8th), besides rasum derived from salt pans at varying rates, usually on the [illegible] load; all four had maniyams of different values. Total emoluments Madras Pagodas [illegible]0¼. Disbursements 262½. Mr. Travers to Board, 31st July 1804. In Appendix 17 to the Settlement Report of fusli 1211 it is stated that the stalla curnams had rasum, in some cases as high as one per cent. on the price at all the salt stations north of the Pennair. These are not mentioned by Mr. Travers in the report of the 31st July 1804. The demand on account of stalla and grama curnams' rasum for fusli 1211 was Pagodas 9,592-18-35. This includes rasum or sayer no where mentioned. (Travers to Board, No. 19, 4th February 1804.)

† Travers' Settlement Report, fusli 1211, para. 12.

of the Carnatic. The Fouzdar,* who was the chief officer and representative of the Nawab in the district, was stationed at Nellore, and was usually a Mussulman and some profligate retainer of the Nawab. To provide for the revenue collection, he had to seek the aid of Hindus,† and to simplify the business the country was given out in large portions, never less than taluqs,‡ to renters, who paid the revenue sometimes to the Fouzdar at Nellore, and sometimes direct to the Nawab's court. All the demands of the state were, in this manner, farmed out to the highest bidder, whose hope of profit, therefore, lay in what he could extort from the people. The uncertainty of his position—liable as he was to be ejected at the caprice of the Nawab—made the renter neglectful of developing or fostering the resources of his charge, which it would have been his interest to do, had his tenure been more permanent. His aim was simply to get as much out of the country as he could; to conceal what he got; and to pay the Nawab or his agents as little as possible. The renters, on obtaining the rent, had to pay a nazrana or benevolence to the Nawab, and another to the Fouzdar; and if it became notorious that the renter had made a good thing of his contract, or if the Nawab wanted money, extra nazranas were, from time to time, demanded. If the renter could not or would not pay, either the rent was given to another, or the demand was discounted, and the holder of the Nawab's orders vested with full power to recover the amount any way he could. The renters, when pressed by the government, tightened the screw on the sub-renters, generally the head inhabitants of villages;§ and these, in their turn, recouped themselves at the expense of the other inhabitants, who were the ultimate sufferers.‖ The Fouzdar, whose power was the only check on the renters, leant to their side as being those who could pay best, so that the inhabitants got scant justice. Even this slight check disappeared in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when the misgovernment of the Carnatic reached its height under Mahomed Ali and Oomdat-ul-Oomrah. Then whole provinces were leased out, and the Fouzdar and head renter were often the same person. This was repeatedly the case in Nellore. Under these cir[illegible]tances the last resource of the inhabitants was flight. Larg[illegible] e thus driven from their villages and took refuge eith[illegible] Districts, Madras, or the

* Officer in charge of Police and Crimt[illegible] Also, sometimes, a military commander (فوج an army).

† Mr. Fraser to Board, 26th April 1814.

‡ Extracts Board's Proceedings, 5th May 1815, para. 3.

§ In Ongole the sub-rent was always by villages; not uniformly so in Nellore. (Board's [illegible]ings, 8th May 1815, para. 3.)

‖ [illegible]ser (to Board, 27th September 1813,) states that the share of the under-culti[illegible]6 in 20 under the Nawabs' government.

Company's territory in the Northern Circars. The renters themselves, when hard pressed by the Nawab, adopted a similar course.* When the Fouzdar was also renter, the peculation and corruption which took place under the other system were doubled. All the demands from all sources of revenue, and all payments on account of the Nawab, were then in the hands of the renters. Tankas, or orders for money, which the Nawab used to issue on the renters, were unpaid, but credits were taken in the accounts; so also for the pay of the Nawab's troops stationed in the district, which had never been disbursed; for pensions, which were paid to the generality of recipients for from three to six months of the year;† and, in short, fraud and extortion flourished, of course, under a government by unscrupulous speculators. "The oppression of the under-renters (usually heads of villages) principally consisted in levying private contributions on frivolous pretences;‡ in under-assessing the lands in the occupation of themselves, their relations, and friends, and making up the difference by an over-assessment of the other village cultivators, more especially those who were the poorest, and, therefore, unable to protect themselves; in forcing the poorer ryots to cultivate their lands and perform for them, free of charge, various other

* See the letters of Narsimha Reddi, who rented the Kandukur and other perghanas from the Nawab in fuslies 1206, 1207, 1208, and 1210; and of Hafiz Ahmed Khan to Mr. Travers (enclosed in his letter to Board, No. 57, 27th April 1803). The annexed extracts from the former are interesting as illustrative of the text:—"In fusli 1207 the inhabitants of Kandukur perghana took flight for about four months and proposed to return to the district, provided I restored to them the muchilka they had given for the former two fuslies, and likewise to manage the district under amani. I, therefore, complied..... His Highness having been pleased to favor me with an enayatnamah, desiring me to offer him 10,000 pagodas more under the denomination of nazzer, besides the stipulated rent and the nazzer of 10,000 pagodas, I repeatedly addressed His Highness..... Sometime afterwards I was directed by Lungar Paupiah to send him the nazzer money which he had paid His Highness. I told him I could not pay.....I then resolved to go away, and in the interval Nazur Mahomed Khan was appointed to the management of the Nellore mutta; whereupon the whole inhabitants of that mutta took to flight to the Baupatla villages in the Nizampatam Circar.....I accordingly repaired thither and joined the inhabitants.....I desired my family to come to Baupatla. They accordingly left every thing and repaired thither.....On my taking flight, Chundi people committed a little depredation in the Kandukur Districts and terrified the inhabitants. They also set fire to a village called Putchoora in the day time, and on their way they were caught by Bala Ravu's people.....The Deevaty Dongaloo and Chundi people also committed depredation and plundered the district under the name of the Jupallivar, with a view to obtain justice from the circar, in like manner as the Vajendvar, who in former years disturbed the districts and obtained a pension from His [illegible]ghness. (Miscellaneous Book, 1801–5.)

† Mr. Travers to the Board, No. 9, dated 18th January 1804. He says, they were thus "for many years past." He says, this was done by the managers, it is presumed, with [illegible]owledge and co[illegible]nt of the Nawab. See his letter No. 87, dated 13th May 1806, in [illegible] says, that from "displeasure" against the Ycomiahdars the Nawab stopped half [illegible]ons all round.

‡ [illegible]s "Grama Kharch," "Sadervarid," &c. The former were collected [illegible]oses of the village, but were appropriated by the curnams and head [illegible] [illegible]s heads. (Settlement Report, fusli 1212, para. 11.)

services; in monopolizing the produce* of the several villages which they afterwards disposed of at an advanced price; and in applying to their own use the allowances and perquisites of the pagodas and village servants, by which the parties were deprived of their rights, or the inhabitants, as was often the case, were obliged to make good the loss."† They also secured for themselves, either for tillage or pasture, the best lands of the village.‡ Thus the mass of the people were ground down, nothing beyond a bare subsistence being left them, and improvement in their condition was impossible. There is a curious note in Mr. Travers' first Settlement Report, in which he says that, "having been frequently deprived of their crops when brought to maturity, experience pointed out to the inhabitants the want of security for the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor; as a substitute affording them this advantage, their attention and labor had been given to the rearing of large herds of black cattle of a superior breed, much in demand, which they secured from the grasp of renters by moving them from their villages to those neighbouring that, from the system of petty renters, were generally under a separate authority. From this cause a large portion of their former cultivation lands has been appropriated to pasture."§ Thus it seems that in Nellore, as elsewhere, the causes which led to contracted cultivation and diminished wealth gave an impetus to cattle-breeding, and the utilization for that end of the natural advantages which the district possessed in a good breed of animals and excellent pasture. A cattle tax‖ was levied upon the herds, the ploughing cattle and sheep being exempted. This tax was called "pullari," and formed one of the items of "Nugadiyat," or ready-money collections of each village. It does not appear to be of great antiquity.

* The village renters "had been in the habit of monopolizing the produce under pretence of having advanced the kists, at a rate from 1 to 1½ pagodas per putti below the price fixed in the formation of the settlement, and afterwards disposing of the same grain to the ryots at 1 or 1½ pagodas in advance of the same 'daul' price. Thus they made from 2 to 3 pagodas per putti, nearly half the bazaar price; and this being nearly equal to the whole share of the kadim ryots, the latter were constantly poor and in debt. (Travers' Settlement Report, fusli 1212, para. 9.)

† Fifth Report, p. 60.

‡ Settlement Report, fusli 1212, para. 10.

§ Settlement Report, fusli 1211, note para. 19.

‖ The rates were—

For 100 cows, Madras Pagodas 12½ = Rs. 48-2-0, at 3·85 rupees to the pagoda.
For 125 calves, three-fourth grown, do.
For 200 calves, half grown,

Settlement Report, fusli 1212. According to Mr. Fraser (to .d, 29th Dec 813,) the rates were generally for a cow, bullock, or buffalo, one-eig of a Madras p nd for 100 sheep 2, 2½, or 3 Madras pagodas. These were the circar rates, but the visabadi village renters exacted from cattle breeders from one-eighth t or a cow. The tax was paid once a year in October, or at the comm The kancha farms, it appears, existed also.

This head of "ready-money collections" comprised a number of miscellaneous imports, which entered into the 'sayer' revenue. The 'sayer'* or miscellaneous revenue, and the 'mal' or land revenue, were the two great heads under which receipts were classified. The principal items were the salt duty; the rahadari or transit duties collected at inland stations on all kinds of merchandize; the personal and professional taxes, called pandhara-patti or moturpha, sometimes levied on shops or houses; sometimes as a poll-tax;† and the mahsul or export and import duties. The revenue derived from salt was considered a branch of the sayer, and was in Nellore a most important one. The renters in Nellore usually kept the salt in their own hands under amany; and thus the salt duty was separated from sayer, to which it properly belonged; and with the circar molvaram, or share in the manufacture, became a distinct item of revenue. The moturpha‡ and the other petty imports were settled for with the village renters of the land revenue; the land customs or transit duties were leased out usually by perghanas, and the term sayer was almost entirely restricted to this branch. The term nugadiyat§ was appropriated to all payments in cash made by the villagers in contradistinction to the circar share of the crop, which was in kind. It, therefore, included the fixed rent on agraharams, kandrikas, and inams; the rent on mukhta gardens and on those in which betel, tobacco, chayroot, sugar-cane, chilly, &c., were grown;‖ the moturpha; taxes on boats, markets, firewood, spirituous liquors, to and trees, ferries, saltpetre, earth salt,¶ bangles, and country soa pullari or cattle tax; and sarana or fines on cattle trespassing in cc fields. The professional tax or moturpha was made up of imports Banians, who were charged on their shops or houses,** or weavers w paid on their looms; on oil makers, on their presses; and on pal bearers, fishermen, goldsmiths, brass-smiths, blacksmiths, perfu sellers, dyers, painters, cotton spinners, gold-finders, iron-sand digge butchers, firework makers (ban vandlu), &c., which appear to have been assessed on no fixed principles. These professional taxes were only levied from those who did not engage in cultivation. If a man became a cultivator, whatever his caste or calling, he was exempted

The sayer and salt revenue.

* Ar. سايه has two meanings—a moving or going, and a remainder. Both are said to be the origin of the use of the word as a term of finance. The latter seems more correct, as the former would restrict the sayer to the rahadari or transit duties, which was only one of the heads of sayer.

† The first method, according to some, is pandhara proper; the second moturpha proper (Fifth Report, p. 162, Wilson fl. s. o.)

‡ Mr. Travers to Board, No. 204, 22nd December 1804.

§ Ar. نقد nakd cash, nagad in Hindi dialects.

‖ These payments, with the pullari, constituted ⅘ths of the ready-money collec

¶ "Wooppoo muctah" in Mr. Travers' list, *i.e.*, given on lease.

** These pandhara moturpha were then merely different modes of ass

from professional taxes.* A curious item of sayer, if not properly of moturpha, was the setti-katnam. This tax was a sum paid by the heads of castes for the privilege of deciding all petty disputes among the members of the caste, and of imposing fines on them for offences against caste rules, usually combined with the right of collecting taxes on their houses. The powers of the heads of the castes were probably originally confined to caste matters, but they seem to have been extended to offences not simply against caste rules. Mr. Stratton† speaks of the right of levying fines as extending to "trespasses," and Mr. Travers speaks of the institution as a part of the police system which it would not be well to discard.‡ The privilege was rented out yearly to the highest bidder, always selected from the caste, probably because, if it were otherwise, the renter would be unable to enforce his orders. The grouping of certain castes, it would appear, was sanctioned by custom.§ The lowest castes only were subjected to the system.‖ Mr. Stratton mentions washermen, barbers, potters, blacksmiths, and laborers. The transit duties or land customs revenue were in like manner rented out usually by perghanas, and to those who had the land rent. The evil of the system was that it tended to the multiplication of the choukies or stations where the duties were collected, each renter establishing one wherever the traffic to be intercepted made it worth his while. This proceeded to such an extent that in some cases choukies were erected within three miles of each other on the same road.¶

Travers in 1801 found forty-eight choukies** and eleven sea ports which customs duties were levied.†† The number of the choukies was not so great a check on trade as the uncertainty and variation in rates. Sometimes the rate was an *ad valorem* one; sometimes it was

* Mr. Travers to Board as above, para. 8.

† Report on Western Pollams, 14th July 1801, para. 17. In the Poligar rents, all fines above a certain sum went to the Poligar. This seems to have been an encroachment of the Poligar. Nothing of the kind existed in the kavali lands.

‡ To Police Committee, 17th October 1805.

§ Do., para. 15.

‖ It must not be supposed from the name "Setti katnam" that the tax was imposed on the Komati or merchant caste. "Setti," is used in its strict etymological sense (Sk. eshta) as signifying a head or chief.

Wilson fl. s. o. In Chundi the Setti katnam was leased to a Balija, and a somewhat similar tax, called Dasari katnam, was leased to a Dasari or beggar caste man, who collected a tax on the houses of Komaties and Sudras. This was not Setti katnam properly so called. (Mr. Fraser's Report, fusli 1819.)

The tax also prevailed among Balijas, and called Balijavandlu parrina.

¶ Settlement Report, fusli 1211, s. 113.

** Twenty-four of these were in Ongole, and are to be accounted for by the inland traffic Cumbum.

Moyan Zabitu for fusli 1211 in Mr. Travers' to the Board, dated September 1801 [illegible] there were five in the jaghire of Udayagiri, on the Dornal road, and sev[illegible]en) in the Sayidapur Zemindary. (Udayagiri Jaghiredar's letter to M[illegible] 1802, and Stratton's Report.)

charged on the bullock load or cooly load,* and varied in its amount at almost every chouki. No goods were passed free. Payment at one chouki did not exempt them from charge at the next. Merchants of the village to which the chouki belonged paid less than strangers, and some castes less than other.† The effect of this system in checking trade was very great. No enterprises, involving the transport of goods for long distances, could be undertaken, as the profit expected from difference of price would be swallowed up in customs dues; and the variation of rates rendered a safe calculation of profit impossible.‡ The duty on salt, which formed the largest item of sayer collection, seems originally to have been distinct from the salt revenue proper, and to have belonged to land customs. It was not collected at all the salt pans, and in such case was levied at the nearest sayer chouki, by which the salt had to pass on its way from the pans, and went to the renter of land customs. The duty, which in some cases, apparently for convenience sake, was collected at the pans, became separated from the land customs; and, being joined with the revenue arising from the government share in the salt manufacture, was considered the property of the renter of the pans. The division between the ryot and circar did not take place till after the sale, when also the duty was levied. The division was of the price realized and all rasum levied at the pans, and service fees§ paid were similarly apportioned from the price, according to the mamul or custom. The confusion and want of uniform system which prevailed in the sayer existed also in the salt administration. The 'palla,' on which the price was always calculated, varied in size, as did also the putti or candy at the several pans. The palla at most pans consisted of 156 pucka seers,‖ but at some was only 140.¶ The price per palla, not only was different at all the pans, but differed at the same pan according to the caste of the purchaser. A certain caste of Lumbadies, called Mudukalam Lumbadies,** got a bonus of two per cent. in the price of salt purchased by them at the

* Board to Mr. Travers, 7th August 1802.

† Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 113.

‡ There is no mention, as far as I have seen, of sayer rasum levied at the choukies of Nellore and Ongole Districts for charitable and other purposes, nor of sayer kavali fees, such as appear from Mr. Stratton's Report, para. 22 to have been levied in Palem lands. The only trace of any thing of the kind is the rasum on passengers levied by Bala Ravu at certain choukies in his limits. (Fraser's Report, fusli 1819, enclosure.) Duties on pilgrims were also levied, and in fusli 1210 produced 119 pagodas. (Appendix C., Settlement Report, fusli 1211.)

§ These were paid from the kudivaram or inhabitants' share.

‖ Masulipatam pucka seer = 2 lbs. or 64 dabs.

¶ The variation of the putti was still greater. The number of large pallas to the putti varied from 87¼ to 118½, and of small pallas the variation is from 133¼ to 160.

** This was denied to Bukyala Lumbadies, another caste mentioned.

pans of Pakala and Bunganapalli, and Yerukalas at Kristnapatnam similarly got one of six per cent. To Baligas and others the price was raised at the two former pans. The prices at the pans, where the large palla of 156 seers was in use, ranged from 5 annas 6¾ pice per palla to 8-10$\frac{1}{32}$, and at the other pans from 5 annas to 6.* The averages were respectively 6 annas 10·97 pice, and 5 annas, 4·58 per palla.† The division of the price realized was made as follows: the bonus to favored castes and the rasum to curnams, stalla curnams, sarofs, Brahmins, &c., were first deducted, and the remainder divided, the hasil or duty being included in the government share and the 'vandelu' or service fees in the inhabitants' share or madivaram. At some pans‡ a sum for sadarvarid was part of the government share. Payakaris and curnams received a larger share than kadim manufacturers, and a still more favorable varam was allowed to Mahomedans. The hasil or duty was of two kinds—cottar§ and metta. It varied greatly in amount, from eighteen per cent. of the price to thirty-seven, and differed according to caste of purchasers at Tummalapenta as well as Pakala and Bunganapalli. The differences of caste affected the rasum, as well as the hasil and varam; but they only prevailed in Nellore District at the pans of Tummalapenta, Pakala, and Bunganapalli.‖ According to Mr. Travers, all these differences were caused by competition between the renters of the several pans.

Effect of the system above described on the revenue.

That a system, or rather want of system, such as has been described should have the effect of diminishing the revenue, is only what was to be expected. In short, the Mussulman rulers seem, like the man in the fable, to have done their best to kill their goose with the golden eggs. Full information, as to the progress of the revenue, is not on record; but the annexed statement, compiled from various sources, shows that it was declining for the last twenty years or thereabouts of the Nawabs' management.

* Varani and Iskapalli, Gangapatnam, Zuvvaladinne.

† Or respectively per Madras garce of 3,000 lbs. Rupees 4-2-6 and Rupees 3-9-8. The garce of 120 Bengal maunds was 9,600 lbs.

‡ Varani, Dugarazpatam, Zuvvaladinne, Iskapalli, Chakecherla, Karedu, Pakala, and Bunganapalli.

§ The word is not clear in the manuscript. Perhaps the cottar hasil was that which accrued to the renter of the pans. The metta hasil was levied by itself only when the enhanced price mentioned was demanded. The total hasil was divided into cottar and metta at Pakala and Bunganapalli only where Brinjaries were the purchasers. No metta hasil was levied anywhere else.

‖ Particulars, as to salt revenue, relate only to the Nellore District, and are taken 15, Settlement Report, fusli 1211.

Years.	Fuslies.	Nellore.		Ongole.		Remarks.
		Settlement.	Collections.	Settlement.	Collections.	
		Madras Pagodas.	Madras Pagodas.	Madras Pagodas.	Madras Pagodas.	
1781-82	1191	2,92,520	According to Mr. Dighton the collections from 1192 to 1199 never exceeded three lakhs (3,00,000).			The jammabundies from 1191 to 1199 were furnished to Mr. Dighton by the stalla curnams. He did not think them reliable.
1782-83	1192	3,59,279				
1783-84	1193	3,63,639				
1784-85	1194	3,76,554				
1785-86	1195	4,16,946				
1786-87	1196	4,01,351				
1787-88	1197	4,12,977				
1788-89	1198	3,99,907				
1789-90	1199	4,02,787			76,863	
1790-91	1200	3,63,924			85,957	
1791-92	1201	3,54,940		99,693	79,049	
1792-93	1202	Highest settlement from 1202 to 1209 4,56,828		92,836		
1793-94	1203			Highest settlement from 1202 to 1209 1,05,785		
1794-95	1204					
1795-96	1205					
1796-97	1206				69,118	
1797-98	1207				61,147	
1798-99	1208				67,559	
1799-0	1209				48,044	
1800-1	1210	3,52,412*	3,31,212‡	72,088	44,726	
1801-2	1211	3,69,081	...	84,342	48,333	

The amounts of the settlement are not a reliable guide, as the demands were kept up, if possible, that these might be a pretext for appropriation of surplus in good years; the collections afford one more certain; and the records for Ongole from 1197 show an extraordinary c[illegible]ne. Even the jammabundies in Nellore seem to have commenced f[illegible]g off in fusli 1197. The contraction of cultivation and the resort to cattle breeding has already been noticed.§

Administration of Justice and Police.

A good system of judicature requires for its support a strong executive government, and cannot exist, nor would its benefits be felt in a state of society when insecurity of property and even of life is the rule, and elements of order

* 3,52,412 pagodas are entered as the rent of fusli 1210 in one of the Appendices to Settlement Report for fusli 1211. In another Appendix to same report, it is entered as Pagodas 3,49,527. And in Mayan Jabita for fusli 1211 (sent to Board, 11th September 1801) the rent of the district is set down as Pagodas 3,58,098. Seshagiri Ravu's and N. Reddi's rents amounted to Pagodas 3,31,698. The balance was made up by minor renters. Supposing these to have collected the amount of their rents, the yield of the Nellore District for 1210 would be Pagodas 3,57,412.

† Jammabundi Report, fusli 1200.

‡ Travers to Board, 18th July 1802. Narasimha Reddi to Travers do., 27th April 1803.

	Pagodas.
Seshagiri Ravu's collections were	2,31,514
(Out of a jamma of Pagodas 2,47,765) Narasimha Reddi lost 30,000 pagodas on a rent of Pagodas 1,29,698. His collections must have been ...	99,698
Total ...	3,3[illegible]

§ See Settlement Report, fusli 1212, page 36.

almost entirely absent. This was the condition of Nellore. The Fouzdar, who was often the head renter, was a criminal judge of a sort; and besides him there was no other. Civil disputes among the Hindus,* who were the mass of the people, were settled among themselves by arbitration. The Mussulmans submitted their disputes to their Kazi for decision as an authority in their law. There was one Kazi in Nellore, who maintained eight Naibs or deputies in the principal towns of the district. These officers were to authenticate legal documents, and they had various duties of a religious or quasi-religious character, such as the solemnization of marriages and baptisms, and the performance of the obsequies of the higher classes. He and his deputies also delivered lectures on, and instructed youths in, Mahomedan law.† Besides the village police, or tallari establishment, the desakaval or district watch system prevailed in Nellore as in most other portions of the southern presidency. Under it certain perghanas or tracts of country were put under the charge of a palayakar ‡ or kavalgar, a hereditary officer who was responsible for the peace of his district, for the apprehension of offenders, and recovery of stolen property; failing which he was bound to make good the loss to the sufferers. This part of his duty was called in Telugu 'achu kavali.'§ To enable him to keep up the requisite establishment of peons and watchers, and to meet the 'achu kavali' demands, the palayakar received emoluments in the shape of villages held as mokassa or vadapattu,‖ rent free; of mera or kalavasam on the crop, at varying rates, never higher in Nellore than 6⅞ per cent., nor lower than 2½;¶ of maniyams in the villages under their watch, and in some cases of rasum on certain of the circar collections, which were paid therefrom and did not fall on the inhabitants.** These were the emoluments of the

* Boundary disputes, which were very frequent, were settled by the ordeal of running the boundary. This settlement was usually impeached on the ground of corruption, and after the assumption of the district, in order that security as to the ordeal being fair, the European collector was usually present. (Travers to Collector of Guntur, 26th November and 11th December 1802.)

† Mr. Travers to Board, No. 102, dated 8th May 1807.

‡ Lit. protector (Sk. pala). Wilson.

This is very questionable. The word is more probably derived from Tam. பாளையம், Tel. పాళెము, a village or hamlet. Many Poligars were originally nothing more than heads of villages. The kavalgars especially had this origin. (Fifth Report, p. 91.)

§ Tel. అచ్చు, to pay; make good.

‖ From 'kala,' a threshing floor, the mera being taken from the gross produce when threshed.

¶ From 8 muntas to 22 per putti. These were "pedda muntala," 16 to the marcal and 320 to the putti.

** *e.g.* The Urtavar Palayakar had rasum at a fixed rate per village on pullari collections. Besides there were minor sources, such as "kuppakattalu," an allowance of a bundle from [illegible] of grain; fees paid by Komatics, weavers, and shepherds; tax per gunta of betel

petty palayakars or kavalgars who existed in Nellore. The greater palayakars, such as those of Venkatagiri, Sayidapuram or Sayidapur, and Calastry, collected the revenue under all heads within their limits, paying a peishcush direct to the Nawab.* The emoluments in the shape of mera were probably willingly† paid and set apart for the palayakar in the infancy of the institution when service was really rendered; but the maniyams and inams possessed by the palayakars, as well as other petty collections, were encroachments and usurpations, which were left to them by the central government either through weakness or favor. Liability to furnish contingents for military service when called on, and to the payment of peishcush, was imposed on all the palayakars. The establishments which they kept up consisted of Kattubadi and Kavali peons.‡ The former were remunerated by grants of vadavattu or maniyam lands; the latter by assignments of mera or fees in kind.§ Police duties were imposed on both, but the kattubadies were the main source from which the contingent, if demanded by the state, was furnished. The kavalgars also entertained peons on fixed wages, who were employed in guarding the treasure and records at the circar cutcherries. There were, as far as can be ascertained, ten of these police jurisdictions or watches in the Nellore District. The largest of these was the watch of the Urtavari Kavalgar, which extended over the greater part of the present taluqs of Nellore, Gudur, and part of Atmakur and Rapur,‖ and comprehended 147 circar and shrotriam villages, four vadapattu villages belonging to the kavalgar himself, and nine villages of the Sayidapuram Zemindary—total 160. The watch of the Chittetivari Kavalgar comprised the southern part of Gudur and west of Rapur,¶ the number of circar and shrotriam villages being 64, including three vadavattu villages.** A portion of the Zemindary of Sayidapuram was under him also. These two poliems owe their origin to Chitteti Ganga Reddi, a Desayi before mentioned.†† The Tarravar Kavalgar had watch in 1[illegible] circar villages in Rapur and 77 in the Zemindary of Sayidapuram. H[illegible]

* The Sayidapuram peishcush was up to 1801 always paid at Nellore.

† See origin of the Turravari Palayam infra.

‡ No Amaram Peons were kept up by the kavalgars of Nellore. Meras are said in M[illegible] Travers' Report to have been given in amaram to the Urtavar Kavalgars' relative but the Amaram Peons proper were remunerated by land—*Vide* Stratton's Report.

§ Katubadies average emoluments per annum after Fraser ... ... RS. 8 A. 12 P. 0
Kavali peons do. do. 12 4 0

‖ In the muttas of Nellore 64, Survapalli 49, Kota 12, Tummalatalapur 6, Talaman[illegible] 3, Sangam 2, Ravoor 3.

¶ In Kote 36, Sarvapalli 10, Tummalatalapur 11, Nellore 1, Sanga'n 1, Gundavali [illegible]

** In Kote.

†† Supra para. 5.

was appointed, it is said, by the Golcondah Court on a petition of the inhabitants of the Gundavole mutta, to protect them from the incursions of robbers infesting the Rapur Ghaut. The Tadeboyinavar Kavalgar enjoyed three vadapattu villages at the foot of this ghaut as a remuneration for protecting the traffic over it.* The Mukkasadar of Gargulavari Chervapilli had eight vadapattu villages in the Udayagiri Jaghire for guarding the Dornal Pass and the road northwards to Lingamanipalli north-westwards as far as Nandipad. He levied rasum on the traffic. The Zemindars of Chundi had kavali perquisites† in their own villages, numbering 36. The Zemindars of Gudlur similarly levied Desa kavali fees in their own villages and in many villages now forming part of the Kavali Taluq. These, with the petty kavalgars of Adur and Pakur (who had, the former three villages in Gudur, and the latter one in Sayidapur,) were all the kavalgars properly so called in Nellore. The Jaghiredars of Udayagiri and the Zemindars of Mutyalapadu already mentioned‡ were responsible, in a general way, for the peace of the districts from which they received dues. The jaghire of the former extended over the greater part of the present Udayagiri Taluq and the north of Atmakur; the latter included, in their Desamukhi, the coast parts of Kandukur and the north of Kavali. The remainder of the district had no police, but the village tallaries. It appears that this was the case in Ongole,§ subsequent to the resumption of that Zemindary, which took place in 1760. This system of police, though it may perhaps have been suited to the wants of an early and simple age, was sure to become a source of great abuse and oppression in latter years under the Carnatic Nawabs, when the lead in oppression and extortion was given by the government itself. The Poligars themselves were victims to the rapacity of the Nawab's officers, who unfairly infringed their rights‖ and extorted nazzers and bribes from them by threats of enforcing "acku kavali" claims against them. The resources of the kavalgars, originally given to secure the restoration of stolen property or its value, and probably sufficient for that purpose, were swallowed up by alienations to Brahmins and pagodas, by the overgrown establishment of peons which they kept up, and the feudal pomp which they deemed befitting their station. The exactions of the

* The Turravur and Tadeboyinavar Kavalgars paid peishcush to the Jaghiredars of Rapur previous to the sequestration of that jaghire. Travers' Settlement, 8th Sept. 1801.

† Rasum at 6 and mera at 2½ per cent.

‡ Supra. para. 5. We find them repelling in fasli 1208 the inroads of the Chundi people into Kandukur.—*Vide* Extract Narasimha Reddi's letter, para. 6 supra.

§ There were no Poligars in Ongole. (Mr. Erskine to Board, September 1790.)

‖ The renters collected the Kavalgar's mera and rasum, nominally as a security for his peishcush. It may be imagined that the extra collection was seldom let out of the hands of the renters once they had got it. Travers to Police Committee, 17th October 1805.

renters and Fouzdars were an additional source of embarrassment; and what was left to them was scarcely sufficient for their maintenance, to say nothing of making good just claims against them. They became overwhelmed with debt, and completely inefficient for police purposes. In fact, they became depredators instead of protectors. "So imperfectly did they perform the duties of police, that, in the districts which were immediately under their authority, they and their peons were not only themselves chiefly concerned, but, the further a village was distant from the scene of their influence and operations, the more secure were the properties and persons of the inhabitants from plunder and violence: for these the ancient institution of the potal, directing and enforcing the vigilence and local knowledge of the hereditary tallari, had its full effect.

"But when the influence of the Poligar predominated, the most skilful and experienced offenders were to be found; and, though suspicion immediately fixed itself on them whenever an act of robbery was committed, it was difficult to bring it home to the individual from the dexterity of the gang to which he belonged, including a discovery; and from the reluctance which the inhabitants felt in giving information against the party, on account of the severe retaliation to which it was sure to expose them."† This description is exactly true with respect to the kavalgars of Nellore. They became heads of organized gangs of dacoits; and their peons went on raids into the surrounding country, the plunder being shared with their masters. The head-quarters of each kavalgar was a centre for the dissemination of crime.

Condition of the country, trade, &c.

The district of Nellore did not suffer much, in comparison with the rest of the Carnatic, in the wars which took place in the latter half of the eighteenth century and, being exempt from the presence of armies, was saved from the

* Sic. Qy. "preceding?"

† Fifth Report, p. 91. See also Mr. Travers' letter to the Police Committee, 17th October 1805. See confession (Mr. Travers' to Judge Advocate, No. 91, 9th August 1802) of Yanadi Buchigadu, Yanadi Mudda Naik, and Chaganulu Naraga, professional thieves, who escaped from custody near Sitarampur, and meeting in the jungles there some peons from Chundi (50 miles off) joined them and found an asylum with the Chundi Poligar. The last of these men states that this Poligar had gangs of Yerrukala in his pay; but that since the Company's government he could only employ them in house-breakings and petty crimes; and Buchigadu, that he used always to give the Poligar a share of his plunder. See also Mr. Travers to Board, 21st November 1802, about a murder and robbery committed in the watch of the Urtavar Kavalgar. Suspicion, as a matter of course, was first directed against him and his peons. Also in May 1802, we find in the list of prisoners three Naiks and five Urtavar Peons who had been plundering the district and were joined with torch-light robbers. The kavalgar's connivance in [illegible] cases had been suspected, but could not be proved. See also account of the raids of the Cuddapah Poligars into Nellore. A troop of cavalry had to be sent against them in 1802. (Travers to Board and Major Munro, 17th January and 6th February 1802). Outrages committed by Calastry Peons. (Travers to Mr. Stratton, 8th September 1801).

devastation and drain on the population inseparaabe therefrom. Its proximity to the seat of government, however, exposed it in a peculiar degree to the abuse and misgovernment which characterized the Nawab's Durbar. The mass of the people were cultivators, who were ground down by the renters, and left nothing but their ploughs and cattle. There was no monied class. The head inhabitants, who had been sub-renters, had amassed some wealth, which they hoarded. Persons who lived by trade were few. The district possesses natural facilities for irrigation, being undulating and intersected by several large rivers; but these advantages had not been utilized. The tanks and channels which existed had not been repaired for years.* Few even of the largest and most important tanks were provided with calingulahs or vents for surplus water, nor with sluices. The bunds were cut to let the water to the fields; and thus from their faulty construction they suffered considerable damage every monsoon.† Roads properly so called there were none; and the lines of traffic were infested by robbers and dacoits. The trade of the district was unimportant, and the only outlet for it was by the sea. The chief commodities were grain and tobacco and some cloth, while cattle were exported in some quantity, principally to Hyderabad.‡ The trade in cloth was the most considerable at one time. There were a number of Mogul merchants who bought for the market in Bassora and the Persian Gulf, but the English obtained access to these markets about 1800; and the Indian merchandize being undersold, the trade declined. The grain traffic was not great. The demand was chiefly in the southern districts, and the only means of transport by sea on native craft; and the winds prevailing at the harvest season being contrary, the transport was precarious and the trade small. The enormous expense of land carriage was prohibitive. Carts were not obtainable. All goods were conveyed on bullocks.§ These difficulties, combined with oppressive customs and other taxation, and the insecurity of the roads, almost completely paralyzed trade. The confusion and uncertainty of the revenue system; the oppressions of the renters, themselves the victims

* Not after fusli 1182 (1773). From 1175 to 1182, 5,000 pagodas yearly were expended; 15,000 were estimated as necessary. Mr. Dighton.

† Supt. Tank Report to Collector, 25th May 1805. A severe storm in 1800 did great damage all over Ongole and the northern parts of Nellore. Whole villages were unroofed and thrown down, and the improvement of the district retarded some years. Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 99.

‡ At the rate of 4,000 yearly in Mr. Dighton's time.—*Vide* supra. as to cattle breeding. In 1790 there were a lakh and a half of cattle paying Pagodas 10,000 of pullari; in 1803, 2,37,000 in Nellore and 50,000 in Ongole, paying 16,000 pagodas.

§ The cost of transporting one putti of grain was 1 star pagoda and 5 fanams for *every eight miles* in 1805. This is about one-third of the average price of that quantity ruling throughout the district. (Travers to Collector, South Arcot, 23rd April 1805.)

of the rapacity of the Nawabs, and compelled to recoup themselves by exactions from their people; the fraud and venality which had infected all ranks; the poverty of the cultivators, who were nine-tenths of the community; their ignorance and apathetic indifference to their own improvement;* the stagnation of trade and manufacture consequent on restrictive taxation and general insecurity; the depredations of Poligars and kavalgars, the supposed guardians of the public security; the total want of a system of judicature, all these combined to produce a state of things wretched in the extreme, and from which it would be vain to hope for sudden or rapid improvement.

* Travers' Settlement Report, fusli 1211, para. 19, note a.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REVENUE HISTORY.

FROM BRITISH ASSUMPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT TO MR. ELTON'S COLLECTORATE (1801 to 1858).

(Contributed by M.C.S., *and continued by* Mr. G. T. MACKENZIE, C.S.)

Assumption of the Government by the East India Company—Appointment of Mr. Travers—His first measures.—Land revenue alienations. First settlement of land revenue, fusli 1211 (1801-2); second settlement, fusli 1212 (1802-3).—Settlement of faslies 1213, 1214, 1215, and general character of the land revenue administration during the first five years (1801 to 1805).—Close of Mr. Travers' administration.—Mr. W. Thackeray's investigation.—Administration of Mr. Fraser.—Administration of Mr. Smalley.—Administration of Messrs. Thompson and Whish.—Administration of Mr. Stonehouse.—Administration of subsequent Collectors.

Assumption of the Government by the East India Company. Appointment of Mr. Travers. His first measures.

HAVING in the last section made a cursory survey of the institutions, sources of revenue, and condition of the district, it will be easier to understand the various measures adopted by Mr. Travers, the newly appointed Collector, on the assumption of the government in 1801. On the 31st July of that year he was furnished with instructions and a proclamation,* notifying to all persons the assumption of the government by the British, setting forth "the moderation, justice, protection, and security which form the characteristic features of the British Government," and requiring ready obedience to the authority of the Company. He was directed to discharge the arrears of pay due to the troops, sibbandies, and public servants of the Nawab, and to disband the former, if this could be done without danger to the public tranquillity. Accordingly Mr. Travers, on arriving at Nellore, having published the proclamation and appointed Amildars, whom he despatched to the several perghanas to take charge in his name, paraded and disarmed the Nawab's troops in the fort at Nellore, and made over the arms and military stores to Lieutenant Greensill, a Company's officer in command of the invalid sepoys of the garrison. He then set out for Ongole, where Mr. Townsend, who was appointed Head Assistant, had already arrived, and by similar measures there established the Company's authority.† The British troops in the district consisted of two companies of invalid sepoys under Captain

* Selections from the Records of Nellore D[illegible], Territorial and Financial, p. 9. (Chief [illegible] to Mr. Travers, 31st July 1801.)

[illegible] to Chief Secretary, 7th August 1801.

Fletcher and Lieutenant Greensill, stationed at Nellore and Ongole while the troops of the Nawab were ten companies of sepoys numbering 632, 13 gunners, 4 troopers, and 99 sibbandies at Nellore, and at Ongole three companies of infantry numbering 175 and 30 troopers—total 955 men.* On investigation it was found that, though tankas bills on the renters had been issued by the Nawabs for the pay of the troops, and though credit had been taken by the latter, that the tankas had not been satisfied, and that claims of the troops were of long standing: the payment of arrears was limited to six months; the native officers received pensions in addition at half pay, if not exceeding that of Company's native officers in the same grades.† Mr. Travers had been instructed to lose no time in securing the balance of cash in the hands of His Highness' servants, and the grain, &c., belonging to the circar, and to recover outstanding balances: and he accordingly seized all the property of the renters who represented the Nawab. There were three chief renters—Seshagiri Ravu, who had the greater part of Nellore, the peishcush and land custom, for Madras Pagodas 2,02,000 three years from fusli 1209; Narasimha Reddi, who had for three years from 1210, the Kandukur and northern perghanas of the same district, Madras Pagodas 1,29,698; and Nizam Ahmed Khan in Ongole, who rented, from 1210, for three years the land revenue, sayer, and salt, Madras Pagodas 71,610. The accounts were found to be in greatest confusion,‡ especially those of Seshagiri Ravu. They were at last adjusted by arbitrators: and an arrangement having been made for the payment of his kists which were due (Madras Pagodas 6,91[illegible]) it was ordered that every assistance should be given to him in the realization of his outstanding demands against the inhabitants.§ The gale of 1800 had done so much damage in Ongole, that the collection of the renters or the circar's dues were hopeless. Remission and release of the property attached‖ were, therefore, granted him on condition of his foregoing all demands upon the people. There being no circar demand against Narasimha Reddi, his zufted property was released.¶

* Muster rolls sent with the above letter.

† Board to Mr. Travers, 10th November 1801. Military Auditor to Mr. Travers, 1[illegible] December 1801. Mr. Travers was also instructed to endeavour to engage these men in cultivation, by assigning to them lands on sunnud, at a progressive jamma or rasid, the full jamma being payable after ten years. The Board speak as if the regeneration of the discontented Mussulmans was the only object in view. Board to Collector, 10th November and 3rd December 1801.

‡ Numbers of tankas on the inhabitants had been issued for money, their liability for which they denied.

§ The current demand falling due from the carr crop then on the ground was realized by Mr. Travers. It amounted to Pagodas 1,273-38-20. (Settlement Report for fusli 121[illegible]).

‖ Consisting of salt to the value of 5,038 pagodas. He realized 1,626 pagodas. [illegible] above this value was retained. (Board to Collector, 16th September 1803.)

¶ Collector to Board, 18th July 1802. Board to Collector, 23rd and 26[illegible] 1803.

Land revenue alienations.

The alienation of the resources of the state, arising from land revenue, had proceeded to extreme length in the Nellore District during the native management. sides the numerous grants which had been made by the Nawabs imselves, but the Fouzdars and renters, and even stalla curnams and nams had taken it on themselves to make alienations which were athorized by the ruling power; and many favorable tenures were result of encroachments which did not even possess this sur blanco uthority. The grants* consisted of jaghires, shrotriams, inams, maniyams. The first class were always badshahi or royal grants; government laid down the rule that, in dealing with them, its made subsequently to the treaty of 1790 were invalid and ld be resumed; as should also all "family jaghires" or assigns of revenue for the support of members of the Nawab's family, ient provision having been made for them by the treaty of 1801. as also directed that whenever—which was often the case—the ers of jaghires had rented adjacent lands, these should be ned, and that the sayer administration should not be left in their s in any case.† The only family jaghire in the district was that apur, which consisted of the cushba, which contained a mud and six other villages.‡ It was in the possession of Abdul ud Khan, a son by nickah§ of Mahomed Ali, the Nawab. It had sequestered by Mr. Dighton in 1790, and was resumed by Mr. ers in 1801. The other jaghires resumed by him were Labur, amatur, and Kurugonda, which consisted of single villages. The ers of these were pensioned. Eight other single villages,‖ which e rather sanadi-inams than jaghires,¶ are mentioned by Mr. Travers, were resumed or confirmed on quit-rent according to their dates.** jaghires of Udayagiri and Kayatupalli were restored. The latter, as been said, was situated in the Nizampatam Circar on the banks he Kistna. It consisted of eight villages, and was granted to Kazi

Properly an order for the payment to a certain person of the khiraj or land tax of ticular lands. It was, therefore, only a life grant; but by a clause in the sunnud a rsion might be created. It is ordinarily and incorrectly described as a life grant of s exempt from the payment of revenue. There was no grant of the estate in the , though the etymology of the word (Pers. "ja," place, and gir. imp. of giriften, to) seems to imply possession. (Neil Baillie Land Tax of India.)

Board to Collector, 10th July 1802, with extracts from Mr. Falconer's Reports.

When Bala Ravu (*vide* supra para. 5) had the jaghire, it consisted of eleven villages.

Ar. ج marriage. Applied to a sort of left-handed marriage, or one for a time usually considered disreputable.

Travers to Board, 16th January 1803.

One of these, Chadamugunta, was a life grant made in 1782. The holder died in 1803. granted to his heir on two-thirds value as quit-rent. Travers to Board, 3rd 04. Board to Collector, 11th August 1806.

ctor, 10th October 1803.

Fatteh Allah Khan* in lieu of a pension of Rupees 6,000 per annum, which had been granted him for services rendered. It was at first sequestered and placed under amany by Mr. Travers.† The jaghire of Udayagiri was the most important of all. It consisted of 63 villages,‡ and the jaghiredar held a permanent lease of five villages in Nellore, for which he paid 1,152 pagodas. The jaghire was granted in 1720 to Bidr-ud-din Khan for "services in the subjection and extermination of a refractory freebooter, named Jupully Lachman," and for support as Killadar of the hill fort of Udayagiri, by Saadat Alla Khan, and confirmed in 1731 by the Delhi Emperor.§ It was held in 1801 by Syud Alibas Ali Khan, grandson‖ of the original grantee, on sunnud of Mahomed Ali, dated 1781. The Jupully Lachman mentioned was one of the desamukhs of Udayagiri and Cumbum; and the jaghiredars continued to collect the rasum appertaining to that office, and paid on account thereof and for peishcush a yearly sum of Pagodas 1,439. As Jaghiredars and Mausubdars of 700, the holders were to furnish that number of men when called on. The grant was originally "*durante bene placito*" as Mr. Falconer puts it; but was, in fact, hereditary, having been held for three generations; and it was confirmed by a sunnud of the British Government. Mr. Travers is said¶ to have thought it prudent not to sequester it with the rest of the jaghires, as the then holder had a considerable force, and was in possession of the Udayagiri droog, one of the strongest hill forts in the presidency.** The rented villages were resumed, and the sayer management was taken from the jaghiredar in 1802.†† The number of villages alienated on the shrotriam tenure was, in fusli 1211, 207. These villages, held at a fixed and usually favorable rent, were in most cases granted by renters and Fouzdars; and by these authorities the rents were being constantly altered. Mr. Dighton in 1790 made an investigation of titles, and granted a number of sunnuds; but Mr. Travers in 1801 found that the rents, with few exceptions, had in the meantime been considerably raised, in some cases as much as fifty per cent. The enhanced rents were

* He was son of the Dewan of Bassalat Jung. He died in 1811, *vide* infra.

† Settlement Report, fusli 1211.

‡ Valued in the pervana at 38,564 pagodas. The value of all the resources was set down by the Collector at Pagodas 26,850. The sayer produced Pagodas 920; the rasum Pagodas 2,500.

§ Extract from Mr. Falconer's Report on the country jaghires.

‖ His father, Syed Abdul Khadar Khan, was still alive, but was of bad character.

¶ Mr. Falconer's Report. He himself assigns a different reason, that it had not been sequestered at the former occupation in 1790.

** Extract of Mr. Falconer's Report enclosed in Board to Collector, 10th July 1802.

†† Board to Collector, 10th July 1802. (Mr. Travers to Board, 16th January 180 The choukies were Nayanipulli, Vasali, Pongur, Mahimatur, and Udayagiri the last on the Nellore and Doronal road. The amount in 1802 was Pagod

adopted by him, except, it would seem, where greater than the value of the village* and where there had been a lapse from non-payment of rent;† pending report and orders (which do not seem to have been made or obtained), the estimated values of the produce of fusli 1211 were made the rents, and these seem to have become the fixed jammas.‡ The alienations of the revenue in the shape of petty inams and maniyams were very great, especially in the perghana of Chendalur.§ They were all zafted on the assumption of the country,‖ and seem to have been gradually dealt with.

First Settlement of land revenue, fusli 1211 (1801-2).

It had been for some time in contemplation to introduce the Bengal system of revenue, as well as judicial administration, into the territories under the Presidency of Fort Saint George. The subject had been formally under discussion¶ from 1795; and, it having been decided to introduce a permanent settlement of the lands on Zemindary tenure, a "special committee of permanent settlement" was appointed in February 1802. In that year the series of Zemindary regulations were passed, and the settlement was introduced into what were called the ancient territories of the Company. This was not done at once in the modern territories as those acquired from the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1801 were called. It was considered that some preliminary knowledge of the resources of the country was requisite, lest there should be too great a sacrifice of the state rights. Accordingly the instructions furnished to Mr. Travers** directed him to take immediate measures for promoting the cultivation and settling the revenue of the current year; and pending "instructions, as to the system the Board were desirous to introduce, to prosecute his inquiries and obtain every information of the districts under his charge; also on the revenue of the past year how realized and to what amount;" in short, "to obtain information so full and accurate as would enable the Board to fix the demand of Government on the inhabitants in proportion to their resources." Mr. Travers addressed himself to this task, which was one of no ordinary difficulty, and, in the first instance, had recourse to the village and stalla curnams for information, but without success. The accounts which should have been kept by these officers either were not kept at all, or were so inaccurate as to be useless.†† The main points to be ascertained were the extent of arable

* Settlement Report, fusli 1232.

† Settlement Report, fusli 1211, ss. 119—123.

‡ Settlement Report, fusli 1232, 23rd July 1823.

§ These were one-third of the whole.

‖ Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 127. In fusli 1212, 3,894 gorrus of dry and 670 gorrus wet maniyam land was resumed, s. 3, Settlement Report, fusli 1212.

¶ *Vide* Fifth Report, pp. 46–52.

** Board's letter of 1st August 1801.

†† instance is related of a curnam being detected in reading out fictitious items from

land, the means of the inhabitants for cultivation, and the average productivity of the soils. Upon the last point he found that sufficient and tolerably reliable information was obtainable, as, although the inhabitants of each village refused to assist him in valuing their lands, the inhabitants of adjoining villages and the payakari cultivators had no motive for similar reticence. To check the information thus obtained, he instituted a number of experiments on the yield of the different crops,* as well as anchanas or estimates of the crops on the ground. The second point was of importance in consequence of the theory then in vogue, and but recently completely abandoned, that the cultivation was a duty of the inhabitants which they were unwilling to perform without artificial stimulus; and also it is clear that when a fixed settlement in perpetuity is contemplated, the expansiveness of the revenue, of which the means of the inhabitants is one factor, is an element which ought not to be disregarded in the calculation. Of Mr. Travers' measures to ascertain the extent of the arable land, we shall speak presently. His first settlement of the district was a village one, and did not much differ from the system which seems to have prevailed formerly, except in the important particular that no rents were received in kind. 'Dauls' were framed for each village, fixing the amount,† which the inhabitants agreed to cultivate, estimating the produce, and settling the rate at which the circar share should be commuted into money. Muchilkas to correspond were executed by the inhabitants. In order to guard against his estimates of extent of cultivation being too low in some cases, and especially in the Nellore Taluq where the inhabitants objected to the dauls fixed, Mr. Travers introduced a stipulation that if cultivation in excess of the daul was carried out, this should be paid for at the daul rates.‡ The commutation rates

* The results are given in Appendices 6 and 7 to the Settlement Report, fusli 1211. The season having been below the average, in consequence of a partial failure of rain and blight of the dry crops, the results of fusli 1211 were regarded as subject to correction in the following year.

† Dry cultivation was always calculated by the extent, and wet cultivation by the amount of seed. Similarly produce was estimated by the actual quantity in dry, and in wet by the proportionate outturn. The gunta was the unit of wet land measure (=3½ seers. Wilson.) It was the $\frac{1}{40}$th of an acre = 121 square yards (Wilson). The gorru was 125 guntas = 3½ acres. The word also means a kind [illegible] drill plough. Qy. Is the land measure the extent for the cultivation [illegible] which one of them was adequate? The gunta for betel and tobacco was square [illegible] 55; in £5½ = 21 [illegible] cubits). In accurate measurement 21 square cubits = 56·19 square feet.) Travers [illegible] Board, 8th April 1802.

The gunta was the unit of land measure. It was the extent requiring one-[illegible] of seed. Mr. Travers puts, as the average requirement, four tums of seed to a gunta, i.e., 128 small guntas to 125 guntas. Settlement Report, fusli 1212, Jammab. Abstract.

‡ The demand on this head was 11,125 pagodas. Pagodas 7,799 were collected. Board, 31st July 1804.

were the current prices of the day, and varied in the several perghanas. Those mentioned are 6½, 7½, 8, and 8½ pagodas per putti for wet produce; and 10, 11, 11½, and 12 pagodas for dry grain (jonnalu).* The lower rate for paddy prevailed in the southern perghanas adjoining Venkatagiri. In the western part of the district and in Kandukur Mr. Travers had some difficulty in dealing with the makhta gardens† in which raggi and sazza are there extensively cultivated. The fixed rents on these represented about one-tenth of the produce, and Mr. Travers viewed with great concern the sacrifice of revenue involved in such moderate assessments and in the diversion of the labor of the ryot from "koru" land paying Government 11 marcals in 20 "to his own cultivation" of land paying only two. Under these circumstances it naturally resulted that the inhabitants "considered the koru cultivation as a secondary object to their gardens, and offered their labor in proportion." It was accordingly first proposed to assess them fully like the best of the koru lands, but this raised so much opposition,‡ the inhabitants urging that the lands had been improved by their labor and at their expense, that Mr. Travers thought it best to fix a demand in proportion to the labor of cultivation at from 4 to 8 in 20, and this was accordingly done. From a statement appended to the report we gather that the average ryot's share of dry grain was 2 tums and 26 $\frac{2}{10}$ muntas§ per gorru, and for garden cultivation 13 tums and 25 muntas, the average produce (in these parts of the district) being 6 tums and 10 muntas and 1 putti, 14 tums and 15 muntas, respectively.‖ Mr. Travers' measures, therefore, fell short of his object of counteracting the diversion of labor of which he complained. His defence is that if the diversion were allowed, the Government land could not be cultivated, the population being scanty. The short-sightedness of his policy demands no comment. The amount of the rents was Madras Pagodas 3,65,864,¶ and the demand from all sources Pagodas 4,55,420.

* Report, fusli 1211, Appendix 6.

† Alluded to supra.

‡ To measure their gardens, they said, would act as a spell upon the produce and destroy it. Paragraph 89.

§ As a measure of volume the tum or marcal was 40 measures of 100 cubic inches each. 32 muntas = 1 marcal = 56 pukka seers, therefore 1 munta = 3½ lbs. Wilson in giving 1 munta = 3½ seers is correct, but the weight may be 3½ lbs. or 7 lbs. according to the seer spoken of. The big munta was also used, and was double the "chinna munta" mentioned.

‖ From paragraph 93 it seems that the proportion of labor required for dry and garden cultivation was about 2 to 3 (?).

¶ As in his Report of fusli 1212. In Bp. of fusli 1211 the figures are 3,63,328 and 4,53,423. The difference must be owing to adjustments made after jammabandy.

The kists of each month were so arranged that they should fall due before the produce the month was removed from the ground. The takavi advance was repaid in four February, March, April, and May. Proceedings, 21st November 1802. Report pendix 4.

The reasons which induced Mr. Travers to make his first setti

Second Settlement, fusli 1212 (A. D. 1802-3).

a village one are given in his second repo abstractedly considered they are no doub though it is exceedingly likely that he was (in fusli 1211) im in his choice of system by the fact that the system which he in operation was a village settlement, and he no doubt felt th his imperfect knowledge of the country and people to wo a hazardous experiment to change it. His stated reasons course he took are that the inhabitants, being relieved fr tyranny of middleman—renters of large tracts, who came betwe and the government—would themselves enjoy the profit which f went to the renters, and that, being freed from oppressi encroachment, and provided with an appeal to higher than th authority, they would take an interest in expanding the cultivatio in improving their villages. However excellent the intentions new Collector, it could scarcely be expected that they should be nized by the inhabitants, to whom he must have appeared, li renters, the mere agent of the distant circar, with this differenc he was an alien and more powerful than the renters had Previous experience could only have produced in the ryots much ce in the efficacy of appeal to higher authority, and under th régime they found themselves deprived of their "secession" as their flight from their homes was called. It however, general want of confidence which frustrated Mr. plans, but the intrigues of powerful inhabitants in each village monopolized all advantage at the expense of the mass of the cultiv They advanced the kists, regulate cultivation, got the best in their own possession, seized the produce (having got the p cultivators in their debt) resold the grain at higher prices to the parties, and made all sorts of exactions under the head of "G kharcha" in village expenses, which they appropriated to their use or to the corruption of the circar servants. Their strong in in the maintenance of the old system, combined with the ignoran helpless apathy of the poorer cultivators,* which gave this inter scope, formed the most formidable obstacle to plans for impro of the condition of the masses. The three great evils of th system were, in Mr. Travers' opinion, the fluctuating a demand, the oppressiveness of the head inhabitants, and ment on the arable land for pasturage of cattle, the breed

* "The mind can scarcely credit the present apathy of the generality of these districts. They had been so long ruled by interested individua renters, . . . and from the constant change of renters or those entrusted the districts, they are consequently submissive to the influence of Settlement Report, fusli 1212, paragraph 21.

under that system more remunerative to the people than cultiva- and less profitable to the state. He considered that these might ounteracted, the first, by a system of fixed money assessments on nd, or, as he calls them, "makhta rents;" the second, by apportion- e lands to individuals according to their means of cultivation, ringing into play the stimulus of private interest and rendering orer ryots independent of the principal men of the villages and ird, by an assessment of the pullari tax on the land in a manner will be more particularly described presently. For assessing akhta or fixed rents Mr. Travers undertook a survey and classi- n of the lands, and the extent and productive power of each soil ; ascertained, the sirkar share of the grain at 11 in 20* was uted into money at the rate of 5 pagodas for wet and 7 dasf for dry produce, the standard grains being paddy and t.‡ The survey was commenced in fasli 1211. On failing to e from the stalls curnams and village curnams the informa- sought, the Collector determined on undertaking the survey, to meet the expense of it attached the maniyams and rasum ed by those officers. "Jaribdars" were appointed to measure assess the lands. The manner in which the measurement was e is obscure in some points. Mr. Travers' instructions to the ievers are given in a note.§ If they were even approximately out the survey would have been a complete one and scarcely ering the description given by the Board in the following passage. e (Mr. Travers) "employed natives styled 'surveyors,' who asured‖ the perimeter of each village and computed the area within one

* It is to be observed that in estimating the value of the produce no account was taken the straw, though in some jonna-growing taluqs especially this was of great value, ethnes one-third of the grain. Board's Proceedings, 7th May 1855.

The lowest prices which had existed for many years and those which would obtain season of large produce, should the whole of the lands on which the present year's lement had been allowed be cultivated, 20 rupees and 28 rupees respectively.

In the Settlement of fasli 1211 there were no standard grains properly so called. h grain cultivated was entered at the current price in the lands for each village. ivers to Board, 12th December 1802, and Cf. Report of fasli 1211, paragraph 93, e apparently garden produce is rated at 8 pagodas per punti.

ou are hereby directed to measure the extent of cultivation in makhta gardens, metta (inams, &c., and to transmit a statement thereof to the circar once in every four to measure first the cultivated lands of the whole villages and afterwards (peramboke), heddon (waste), topes, hills, raguin or pools, rivers, rocks, tanks, tanks, channels, roads, &c. In measuring the heddons you are to t part is fit for cultivation and what part is unfit for that use, distinguish- parate heads. You are also to measure the extent of the pasture lands and ent thereof, reporting whether they are fit for that purpose or for cultiva- fasli 1211, Appendix 2.

ring rod or rope was 32 cubits or 52½ English feet. 1 rod square = 1 kuntas, or 137,812½ square feet = 1 gorloo or 3·1637 Imperial acres. for the square rod of 52½ feet.

knows how;* for such circular measure (goondoo kolata), as it is now called, could give no accurate result, unless the figure measured were perfectly regular, such as a circle square or rectangle. The surveyors then, measured only the *cultivated* land in the village, and, deducting it from the first total, divided the remainder into "waste" and "peramboke" (or uncultivable) by *estimate;* and be it observed that even the cultivated lands were not measured in *fields*, but in "tracts" of 50 and 60 acres each, the component field divisions of which were left to the ryots to arrange. Even to these "tracts" there were no boundary-marks or definitions by which they can now be traced. Mr. Smalley, when attempting a revision of the assessment, writes (7th October 1825†): "The accounts do not exhibit the particulars of the fields, and there is no information to be obtained which can be relied upon."‡ Mr. Smalley in 1825 writes: "The surveyors measured around the limits of every village and fixed the probable total number of gorloos. Afterwards, in the same manner, they measured *every field of the cultivated and arable lands* of the several descriptions."§ The total thus obtained was "deducted from the whole quantity of the lands of the village, and the remainder they fixed as the probable quantity of peramboke and banjar lands... Where the fields were of various shapes, not being square, the surveyors measured them around, and made such deductions as they calculated sufficient to make up for the different corners thereof. The measurement to be accurate wherever the field consists of several corners must be sub-divided into squares and measured. . . . . As the peramboke and banjar lands were not even measured in that manner the former survey cannot be considered perfect."‖ Mr. Fraser in 182 writes: "As to the former survey of the lands of this district it is to observed that although the lands cultivated by fields, and the heddo (waste) lands *in large square surfaces* have been surveyed in general the management of my predecessor, &c."¶ These several statements a inconsistent with each other in important points, and the haste wi which that of the Board was drawn up is clear from their stating in t text that the cultivated lands were not measured in fields, and y quoting in the margin a statement of the Collector's that the "pymasl

* See letter from Collector, 8th September 1825. "The Pymashdars measured arou every field, although it was of various shapes, and fixed the total gorloos to which amounted. They afterwards deducted the difference *on account of the angles* in varic ways according to their own judgment, but not (as far as can be ascertained) on a regular rule."

† Paragraph 8.

‡ Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th May 1855.

§ Dry, wet, mulu, and jarib. In mulu dry crops were cultivated, and irriga jarib (originally a land measure nearly equal to the biga) was land cultivated with bo tobacco, turmeric, &c.

‖ Mr. Smalley to Board, dated 7th October 1825.

¶ Settlement Report, fasli 1229, paragraph 17, dated 18th November 1820.

dats measured around every field."* There is no trace of the Board's "goondoo kolata" to be found in the original survey accounts preserved in the Nellore record-room. These are on cadjans. The accounts of several villages† have been examined and seem to be all on the same plan. The mode of measurement is as follows: the length and breadth of the piece of land were multiplied together and gave a square area. From this a deduction was made, apparently by estimate, allowing for the variations of the figure from the rectangular; the remainder was taken as the area. If the figure had more than four sides (which is specified), or if it were too irregular to admit of sufficiently accurate measurement in one operation, it was divided into portions, which were measured separately and the net areas added together. In this way were ascertained the whole area of the village, those of the maniyams, kandrikas, tanks, wells, topes, gramanattam, hills, waste lands, chavudus or saline soils unfit for cultivation, pasture, and cultivated lands, and yerravodikalu.‡ The cultivated lands were measured according to holdings, it is presumed, under the apportionment made by Mr. Travers. Each field or large tract was mentioned by name§ and had its own classification, and the extent of each man's holding in each field was measured. This system of measurement, though no doubt inaccurate and exposed to increasing error in proportion as the areas measured are large, is not the absurd system which is represented as having been adopted. But, as the survey was carried out by ill-paid‖ and probably incompetent officers, it is not surprising that it should have been afterwards found incorrect. The checks on the jaribdars were remeasurement of "three or four out of every ten or twenty villages, and the supervision of the newly re-established curnams, who were sworn to do their duty correctly and to bring to light any malpractices or inaccurate measurements of the jaribdars. They were also encouraged by offers of rewards equal to 50 per cent. of the kist on lands brought to account through their means. The

In his letter of 7th October above quoted Mr. Smalley says: "They measured every field," the word *around* is omitted.

† For fusli 1212.

Brown translates "water-courses," but puts a ? after it. The meaning in this district, I understand, is a low-lying tract liable to be flooded, and usually unfit for cultivation. e.g. Kummaraguntacherru, Paramaticherru, &c.

Mr. Smalley, 7th October 1825. There were two jaribdars to each perghana. Their salary was three pagodas per mensem, of which one was kept in deposit till their work was declared to be satisfactory. A Jarib Serishtadar and staff of clerks were also entertained for superintending and tabulating the work of the jaribdars.

Mr. Travers' Hukumnama to Jaribdars and Report on Balances, fuslies 1211, 1212, 31st October 1804. The survey cost for jaribdars in fuslies 1211, 1212, and 1213, Madras Pagodas 18,35-5. This was paid from stalla and grama curnams' rasum. The office establishment was kept up till fusli 1217 (1807-8). The cost of all in the eight years was Madras Pagodas 12,978-35-5. Settlement Report, fusli 1217.

curnams, however, as may be imagined, frequently combined with the inhabitants to deceive the jaribdars. The classification of the lands, according to the productivity of the soils, was carried out by the same persons as the survey, on information obtained from the inhabitants, curnams, and others, and on their own estimates.* The division was at first roughly into three kinds—good, medium, and inferior.† Afterwards, when more exact information was obtained by experiment, the soils to be included in these three classes were more accurately defined, and all soils were distributed into four tarams or classes, as under‡:—

WET *yielding per Tum of Seed.*§

"Uttama" (good), from 2 putties to 1	1st Class.
"Madhyama" (medium), from 19 tums to 15 tums...	2nd do.
"Kanisa," (Inferior,) from 14 tums to 10 tums	3rd do.
"Kanisa," (Inferior,) less than 10 tums	4th do.

DRY *yielding per Gorru*

From 30 tums to 20 tums	1st Class.
From 19 tums to 15 tums	2nd do.
From 14 tums to 10 tums	3rd do.
'Kanisa,' less than 10 tums	4th do.

The information as to produce was obtained from kails made of the crops cultivated in the ordinary way; and besides these experiments on the proportionate yield were made, a gorru of land wet and dry in each class in each village being carefully measured, marked out, and sown with seed in the presence of the amildars.‖ When the crop came to maturity it was cut and measured. Different amounts of seed were necessary in different soils, but four tums was the average.¶ Mr. Travers calculated the kists by taking averages for the several taluqs.** The result of the classification was

* Hukumnama to Jaribdars, fusli 1212.

† ఉత్తమం, మధ్యమం and కనీస "Uttama," "Madhyama," "Kanisa."

‡ Takid to Jarib Serishtadar (Hukumnama), dated 11th April 1803 (fusli 1212).

§ A small quantity of wet land yielding 60 fold or three putties, and of dry land yielding 40 tums of two putties was afterwards taxed at higher rates than those shown.

‖ Admittedly in some cases, and probably in a great many, the ryots starved the crops so sown. When this was discovered, fresh experiments were made.

¶ Column 1 of statement appended to fusli 1212 Report.

** The exceptions may have been owing to differences of irrigation. Mr. Travers seems to have had no idea of gradations of irrigation as affecting a correct classification and assessment. The amounts of seed required ranged from five tums, four tums, two tums, to a "makkusa" or ¾ tum. The averages given, as established by Mr. Travers, are said to have been in Ongole for different soils.

In Chundalur, Inamanamellur, Ongole, Pachma, Davagudur, and parts of Buddepudi the average was four tums per gorru; in Kota, Sarvapalli, Nellore, Tummalatalupur, Sangam, Talamanchi, Kavali, Revur, Voriguntapadu, Gundavolu, Kaligiri, Duttalur, 2¼. These are given on the authority of a vernacular memorandum drawn up apparently by some Serishtadar, for Mr. Smalley in 1825.

the establishment of 15 rates on dry land and no less than 38 rates on wet land. They are given in the subjoined table. The apparent anomalies in the wet rates* are explained by the fact that the rates were fixed on the absolute produce. The retention of the proportionate out-turn, as a means of estimating productivity, seems to be merely a concession to custom. The cost of cultivation, in which the amount and cost of seed is included, did not enter into Mr. Travers' calculations, except in the case of the garden assessment, and there the labor in irrigating was alone considered. The classification as exhibited in the table bears the, perhaps specious,† appearance of having been made with great care and minuteness, one rate applying to only half a gorru and no less than fifteen rates being assessed on extents less than ten gorrus.

Dry Land.

Class.	Produce in Tums per Gorru.	Rates per Gorru.		Rate per Acre.	Extent Arable.	Remarks.
		M.P. F. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	40	7 10 30	28 12 9	9 3 4	105	Total—
2	30	5 20 62	21 9 7	6 15 0	2,606	Gorrus, 130,671
3	25	4 25 79	18 0 0	5 12 0	66,667	Acres, 408,344
4	20	3 31 15	14 6 4	4 9 0	16,758	Kist, Rs. 10,39,120
5	18	3 12 37	12 15 4	4 2 0	1,941	Combining the averages of extent and of kist under each rate, we get the true average dry rate for the district, Rs. 7-15-2 per gorru or Rs. 2-8-7 per acre.
6	15	2 36 31	10 12 9	3 7 0	10,567	
7	12	2 8 25	... ...	... ...	15,192	
8	10	1 41 47	7 3 2	2 5 0	10,932	
9	8	1 22 70	5 12 2	1 13 0	6,981	
10	6	1 4 12	... ...	... ...	38,418	
11	5	0 46 64	3 9 7	1 2 0	7,446	
12	4	0 37 35	2 14 1	0 15 0	11,488	
13	3	0 28 6	2 2 6	0 11 0	1,386	
14	2	0 18 57	1 7 0	0 7 0	145	
15	1	0 9 28	0 11 6	0 4 0	39	

Wet Land.

Class.	Produce per Tum of Seed.	Rates per Gorru.		Rate per Acre.	Extent Arable.	Remarks.
		M.P. F. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	60	21 11 7	84 13 8	27 3 0	63	Total—
2	50	17 35 19	70 11 4	22 10 0	65	Gorrus, 38,270
3	30	17 5 79	68 7 4	21 14 0	6	Acres, 119,532
4	30	16 27 34	66 1 9	21 2 0	1	Kist, Rs. 10,62,328
5	30	15 22 19	61 11 4	19 12 0	50	Grand Total—
6	20	14 11 38	56 14 1	18 3 0	6	Gorrus, 108,920
7	50	14 7 31	56 9 1	18 2 0	475	Acres, 527,876
8	20	12 44 42	51 6 9	16 7 0	2	Kist, Rs. 21,01,448
9	35	12 19 37	49 8 0	15 13 0	1,154	
10	40	11 29 54	46 4 6	14 13 0	290	
11	20	11 21 25	45 10 3	14 10 0	6	

* *e.g.*, rates 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 20, 26, 28, 29, 32, and 34.

† Probably some of the rates are the results of one or two experiments, and do not represent real varieties of soils.

Class.	Produce per Tum of Seed.	Rates per Gorru.		Rate per Acre.	Extent Arable.	Remarks.
		M.P. F. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
12	30	11 11 36	44 14 1	14 6 0	40	These totals include 3,894 gorrus of mettu and 670 gorrus of magani maniyam land resumed in fasli 1212.
13	20	11 9 78	44 12 3	14 5 0	4	
14	20	11 0 76	44 1 0	14 2 0	1	
15	15	10 34 54	42 10 8	13 10 0	5	
16	30	10 31 43	42 6 10	13 9 0	4,891	
17	20	10 14 66	41 2 3	13 2 0	716	
18	15	9 49 5	39 12 4	12 11 0	4	Combining the average extent and the average kist under each rate, we get the average wet rate for the district per gorru Rs. 22-0-4 or per acre Rs. 7-0-9.
19	15	9 33 32	38 9 1	12 5 0	6	
20	25	8 43 49	35 5 8	11 5 0	4,165	
21	15	8 28 79	34 3 8	10 15 0	8	
22	15	8 22 59	33 12 0	10 13 0	16	
23	15	8 13 57	33 0 10	10 9 0	1	
24	15	7 37 9	30 13 8	9 14 0	783	
25	10	7 5 62	28 7 1	9 2 0	2	(Columns 4, 5, and 6 of these statements are taken from the Appendix to Heard's Proceedings of 7th May 1855.)
26	20	7 3 55	28 4 6	9 1 0	8,415	
27	10	6 22 21	25 11 5	8 3 0	8	
28	18	6 18 74	25 7 3	8 2 0	1,293	
29	19	5 36 53	22 13 1	7 5 0	19	
30	10	5 32 38	22 7 11	7 3 0	18	
31	10	5 26 33	22 0 6	7 1 0	½	
32	15	5 15 81	21 3 5	6 12 0	5,262	
33	10	5 7 33	20 9 1	6 9 0	742	
34	12	4 12 49	16 15 6	5 7 0	2,371	
35	10	3 27 68	14 2 3	4 8 0	3,991	
36	8	2 43 6	11 5 0	3 10 0	1,004	
37	6	2 6 24	8 7 9	2 11 0	1,355	
38	5	1 39 74	7 1 1	2 4 0	686	

In assessing the "mulm" or garden cultivation, Mr. Travers took, as his guide in fixing the government share, the amount of expense and labor necessary for the cultivation. He divided these lands into three classes—

I.—Those irrigated by "Kannabhavulu" or sunken wells, more than 15 feet deep, from which the water was raised by bullock-power. Two crops were obtained, each of 2 putties, and the value of the circar share at $\frac{4}{10}$ths of the net produce was Madras Pagodas 5-12-31,* or per gorru, commuted at the standard rate, 28 rupees per putti.

* This is the rate as given by Mr. Travers.

	M.P. F. C.
The correct rate is	5 12 21·76
Thus—	
4 Putties at 7 pagodas	28 0 0
Deduct fees at 6¼ per cent.	1 42 51·2
	26 9 28·8
Ryot's share at $\frac{6}{10}$	20 49 7·04
Government share at $\frac{4}{10}$	5 12 21·76
	26 9 28·8

The Board give the rate as 21 rupees. Their arithmetic is bad. They take fees as Rupees 7¼ instead of Rupees 7·28. The true rate is Rupees 20-15-1.

II.—Those irrigated by picottahs from shallow wells, *nullahs*, or pools. This irrigation was called "Yetampotalu." Two crops were usually raised, and the circar share at $\frac{8}{20}$ths of the net produce was worth Madras Pagodas 10-26-0.* The first crop was estimated at 2½ putties, and, therefore, the rate where only one crop could be raised was Madras Pagodas 6-29-20.

III.—Those irrigated by hand (Cheyipotalu), principally "sandy soils near the sea-shore under high sand-hills from which water oozes into pools cut for the purpose." These lands produced two crops amounting to 3 putties. They were accordingly rated Madras Pagodas 5-47-10,† the Government share being taken at $\frac{6}{20}$.‡

In assessing the jarib cultivation or gardens growing turmeric, betel, tobacco, and vegetables, Mr. Travers adhered to the rates established by custom under the former government. The rates were not on the land but on the crop. They were as follows:—

	Per Gorru.
Betel cultivation	from Rs. 290 to Rs. 116
Sugar-cane do.	„ „ 232 to „ 116
Tobacco do.	„ „ 174 to „ 29
Ginger and garlic cultivation ...	„ „ 116 to „ 58
Cocoanut plantations	„ „ 116 to „ 29
Chillies	„ „ 87 to „ 29
Sann, hemp, and vegetables	„ 29

Land reserved for transplanting betel, from Rupees 29 to Rupees 4 per gorru.§

The figures in the table of rates above given show the whole extent of the dry and wet arable lands surveyed and classified, and it is clear that a considerable portion of the waste land was measured and classed, as we find Mr. Travers, in order to form his jammabundy for fusli 1212, deducting from the kist on all the land classified‖ Madras Pagodas 1,52,080 (Rupees 6,08,320) as the rent of land which the

* Mr. Travers. The Board give 42 rupees.

The true rates are for double crop Madras Pagodas 10-24-43·52, or Rupees 41-14-2. The true rate for single crop Yetampotalu is Madras Pagodas 6-27-59·2.

† Mr. Travers. True rate is Madras Pagodas 5-46-24·48, or Rupees 23-9-11·9. The Board give 23¾. Their percentage is again wrong.

‡ Dry lands converted into garden were charged dry kist for three years, and thereafter full assessment. It does not appear how dry lands converted into wet were charged; double crop lands were charged double assessment. They were of very small extent. Report, paragraphs 45, 46.

§ It is curious that, with the exception of the last, all these rates are multiples of 29. The rates are taken from Mr. Smalley's Instructions to "syr. Taramdara." in 1825.

‖ Madras Pagodas 5,25,362. Rupees 21,01,448.

inhabitants were unable then to cultivate, but which it was necessary to consider in valuing the state resources in the district. The settlement on dry and wet lands for fusli 1212 thus amounted to Rupees 3,73,281. The total adjusted demand of the year was Madras Pagodas 5,35,799 (Rupees 21,43,196), being a net increase of Madras Pagodas 80,378 on the settlement of fusli 1211. The increase on the land revenue proper (excluding in both cases jarib collections, shrotriams, and peishcush) was 31,935 pagodas, or if we add to this sum Pagodas 73,523,* the amount of ready money collections,† which were included in the land rent of that year,‡ we find that the result of Mr. Travers' survey and classification was to raise the revenue from land Madras Pagodas 1,05,458 (Rupees 4,21,832). In fixing the jamma§ the division of the crop adopted was—

	Per cent.
Government share at $\frac{11}{20}$	= 51·425
Ryot's share $\frac{9}{20}$	= 42·075
Fees	6·500
	100·000

* The demand from all sources was Pagodas 5,35,799-7-74. The other items of the revenue were—

	M. P.
Garden land	24,518
Ready money collections, including jarib, kist, pullari, motupha, &c....	68,429
Peishcush	10,425
Shrotriams	23,423
Farms and licenses	858
Salt	22,000
Sayer	9,500
Nazzers and rasums	2,200
Tahrar Parakhai	1,170

The particulars of peishcush were—

	P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.
Udayagiri	3,439	16	20	Chittetivasi	775	9	60
Sundi	4,100	0	0	Torravari	50	0	0
Urtavari	1,021	0	0	Tadi Boyinavar ...	40	0	0
Balaravu	1,000	0	0				

The Sayidapuram peishcush was not paid at Nellore, but to the Collector of Peshkush, W. Pollams.

The rasums were made up chiefly by the Pelur rasums paid for the Pelur Taluq, now comprised in Ongole, and belonging to the Rajah of Venkatagiri. It seems that they had been paid originally to the Rajahs of Ongole.

† Travers to Board, No. 204, 22nd December 1804.

‡ As above, paragraph 10.

§ In his first report, paragraph 96, Mr. Travers proposed to give the holders of dry land in the western taluqs 10 in 20, and this was approved by the Board and Government (letter, 24th March 1803). No allusion is made to this by Mr. Travers in his second report, but presumably the measure was carried out, though paragraph 42 of his report militates against this.

It has been seen that by the division regulating the first settlement the government share was 55 per cent. of the gross produce, or 57·14 of the net, deducting the fees paid. In the present settlement the ancient custom of dividing the net produce was reverted to. Mr. Travers in fixing his rents allowed for fees of all kinds 6½ per cent. of the gross produce;* but in many villages the fees customarily deducted before division were much more, and in such cases it is plain that by his system the burden was thrown on the ryots, out of whose share the fees had to come.† The second characteristic of Mr. Travers' settlement, namely, the apportionment of the land to individual ryots, and his main reasons for adopting it, have been mentioned. He found that the resources of the inhabitants were not adequate for the cultivation of all the arable land, and that a large portion of it was there of nominal present value to the state; it was, however, necessary for the object in view that this land should be assessed and should also be divided,‡ the amount of the assessment on the uncultivated portion being remitted. The land was divided according to the ploughs possessed by each ryot and kauls granted to each; the division was among the kadims and such payakaries as wished to participate. The assessment of the pullari on the land was the third great change made by Mr. Travers. The tax had been charged according to the number of cattle, and this mode gave great facilities for fraud. Mr. Travers transferred it to the "arable" land, "according to the proportion of amount§ now paid by each individual." The demand for fusli 1212 was so divided, it does not appear how. Mr. Travers says: "The amount of revenue at present derived will be secured," and the head inhabitants, who were the great possessors of cattle, would have to arrange with the poorer ryots for pasturage. The amount, however, was not the same in fusli 1213.‖ The diminution may be owing to the proportion or rate arrived at in fusli 1212 having been continued in 1213, when the amount of revenue was less.

The following passage occurs in Mr. Smalley's letter of 7th October 1825: "The aggregate revenue of each village was thus" (by adding

* The amount allowed for fees was divided, it seems from some of the kalavasam statements still preserved, in the proportion of the customary amounts of the several fees. The fees were paid to poligars, curnams, artisans, vetties, mohatads, village and other deities, dancing-girls, persons who performed at swinging festivals, and many others.

† See Mr. Fraser's Report, dated 1st October 1819, paragraph 29. He points out that this was a heavy burden when the Poligars' fees alone amounted to 6½ per cent.

‡ In order to do away with an idea that such lands were common property.

§ Therefore "arable" means "*cultivated.*" It was on cultivated land only that the ryots paids.

‖

	RS.
Fusli 1211	77,613
„ 1212	63,704
„ 1213	57,883

ready money collections to the taram kist) "formed, and if it was found to correspond with the revenue of the village apportioned on a given beriz of the whole zillah which Mr. Travers previously fixed, it was confirmed. In cases where it was necessary to increase the first-mentioned revenue he increased the produce of some soils, or included some land of lower classes in higher ones, and so made up the difference. In the same manner the taram kist was lessened, if it was necessary, to reduce it." The authority for this statement is not apparent. It seems to be based on the vernacular memorandum before alluded, a translation of part of which is given below.* It is impossible now to ascertain how far the statements of Mr. Smalley and the memorandum are true. It was natural that Mr. Travers should compare his jamma with former ones; and in paragraph 73 of his report he says that "on a selection of the villages at the highest rents they have been known to produce within the past nine years" the amount was 4,76,460 pagodas, while his jamma was 4,66,221 pagodas on the rented lands. It was, however, higher than the highest jamma of any one year.† Whether the tarams were altered or not, we cannot find out.‡

In the criticisms which have since been made on the survey and settlement above described they have been uniformly compared with a ryotwari field survey settlement, and have been condemned accord-

* Mr. Travers, having subtracted the kalavasam and the ryot's share from the produce which, from the accounts based on the statements of the amins and certain respectable people acquainted with the matter, on the classes of produce given by the village kapus and curnams, on the estimate from inspection and the kyle accounts, and on the tarams of produce first fixed by the jaridars, appeared to be an average crop per gorru of the cultivated and arable land in each village; and, having formed a korn kist he added the nagadiyât and other items to the kist, which arose on the (number of) gorrus in the village ascertained asamivar. (ఆసామివారికి ఆ గ్రామములోఉండే గొర్రెకు అదేమేశిస్తున్న నగదియాతు వగయిరా యితరబాబత్తులున్నకిస్తు). He then caused the tarams to be fixed upon the lands, so that the beriz of each village should approach near that which seemed to him fit that it should amount to, after comparing it with the beriz for fusli 1211 and former fushes, and with the beriz which others told him it had amounted to. There is nothing on record to show that Mr. Travers determined the assessment on a consideration that it ought to amount to the average collections or to the beriz of a particular year. But on examining the taram beriz he fixed in the whole, it appears that it was determined that the taram beriz should be more than the beriz of fusli 1195 (A.D. 1785-86) which was the highest beriz in the Nawab's days. The accounts of collections available were too inaccurate to be any guide.

† Which was Pagodas 4,56,828. The jamma of fusli 1195 quoted in the memorandum was, according to Mr. Dighton, only 4,16,946 pagodas.

‡ There are some signs of it in the rates, *e.g.*, we can calculate the produce and, therefore, the amount of seed on the proportionate yield as stated. Taking taram 26 we find the seed to be 2¼ tums per gorru. The amount of seed allowed for the taluq in which the rate prevails was (*vide* note supra) 2¾ tums. This difference may be due to an enhancement of the average produce by an increase of the proportionate yield. So in rates 16 and 17 the amounts of seed must have been 2 tums and 11 11/16 manikas and 3 tums 15¾ manikas, respectively; the amounts according to the memorandum should be 2 tums 12 manikas and 4 tums (16 manikas = 1 tum).

ingly. The purpose for which it was made must, however, be kept in mind. It was avowedly, and in accordance with orders, made merely as a rough mode of ascertaining the real value of the state rights, with a view, not to an individual annual settlement on rates assessed on each field in perpetuity, but to a permanent settlement on the Bengal pattern, the introduction of which was in contemplation. For the formation of a settlement of this kind no more accurate information as to the resources of the district was necessary than would secure the state against an undue sacrifice of its interests. A fieldwar assessment and classification was not dreamt of by Mr. Travers* that would involve the definition and record of boundaries, and far more accurate measurement than was needed for his purpose. Nor had his settlement any character of fixity; it was avowedly only a ground-work for further inquiry, and its inaccuracies and inequalities were to be corrected by degrees should the information obtained be considered insufficient to base a permanent settlement upon. Meanwhile the system was calculated to foster improvement, to emancipate the ryots from their serfdom, and to get rid of the most prominent evils of the former régime. The classification was only considered fixed in the highest class of soils in each village; the lower classes were "considered at the disposal of government until their valuation rose to the rate limited for the best lands under koru cultivation; that the valuation of the lower soils would be formed from public appraisement created by competition; and that on its disposal the first proprietor would be entitled to the preference." It appears from this that even the division of the lands was not permanent, but subject to constant change.† Thus it appears that, though cultivation by individual ryots was recognized, there was no permanence of holding nor of assessment except in the case of the first class of soils,‡ and such a system cannot be called ryotwari.

Settlements of fuslies 1213, 1214, 1215, and general character of the land revenue administration during the first five years (1801—1805).

The Collector commences his report upon the jammabundy of fusli 1213 with an explanation of the causes of a decrease of Madras Pagodas 89,509. He had been sanguine that his system of makhta rents and the pains which he took to separate the interests of individual ryots would year by year

* He says, paragraph 19 of his report, "To class the land according to the value of its soil, and to form a settlement upon such portion of it as might be occupied by the cultivator, would open so wide a field for peculation that I cannot conceive a check adequate to secure government its dues."

† A somewhat similar settlement, based upon a division of the land according to ploughs, prevails, it is believed, in the Pamur villages.

‡ Mr. Travers apologizes for having limited the demand on these soils by saying that they were of small extent. He seems to insinuate further that they were so highly assessed, that the rents could not be enhanced.

increase the amount of land brought under cultivation and thus steadily enhance the total amount of the land revenue. But the season was very backward, and the ryots hesitated to take up fresh lands. The settlement was thus drawn up at a time when the prospects of the season were somewhat gloomy. Besides this Mr. Travers had by no means overcome the opposition of the wealthy villagers to the introduction of fixed rents, and they counteracted his efforts and influence in every direction.

In the course of a prolonged tour through the district he satisfied himself that the season was unfavorable. Rain had not fallen in the west and the usual freshes had not come down the Pennair, so that he was obliged to recommend a remission to the poorer ryots of 15 per cent. of the assessment on their wet and dry crops and of 25 per cent. of that levied on their garden lands. To the troublesome wealthy headmen no remission whatever was granted. One noticeable change which was carried out this year was that the stalla curnams were relieved from their duties. As they were in abject poverty Mr. Travers suggested* that they should be permitted to retain their maniyams upon payment of the quit-rent, but that their russums should be credited to land revenue as a set-off to the cost of the establishment of jaribdars, and in fusli 1214 we find this suggestion carried out.

There was a good deal of discussion at this time about the extra sources of revenue.† At one time it was proposed to abolish all transit duties and levy town duties; at another time a draft regulation was forwarded, proposing a system of duty on salt instead of the monopoly; next, grain duties were discontinued, and a report was called for‡ on an increase of duties on betel and tobacco. The manufacture of cloth by individuals was prohibited,§ and a few months afterwards the prohibition was withdrawn.‖ In the midst of these proposals and arguments, which anticipate much that has been said in 1870, we find the first Board's experiment. Some seed of the Samunti plant, the fibres of which are used in making ropes, was sent¶ to the Collector for trial and report.

A pension of Rupees 1,000 per mensem was sanctioned for the Zemindar of Ongole after considerable correspondence. His family history is to be found in Miscellaneous Book No. 132 of 1804 and No. 27 of 1805 in the Collector's cutcherry. The Jaghiredar of Udayagiri asked for a fresh sunnud for his son, which he obtained.**

* To Board, 31st July 1804.

† From Board, August 3rd, 1803.

‡ From Board, 12th November 1804.

§ 27th December 1803.

‖ 27th November 1804.

¶ From Board, 19th October 1803.

** No. 140 of 1804.

In October 1804 there occurred a most disastrous inundation of the Pennair. The causeway, which formed the only means of communication between Nellore and the south, was entirely carried away, and a broad and rapid flood flowed on either side of the town, which seemed to be on the verge of submersion. The Nellore tank was breached in three or four places, and, when the waters subsided almost as quickly as they had risen, intelligence came in from all sides of ruined tanks and fields covered with silt. The damage was especially great in those villages which lie between Nellore and the coast. Ten days after the date of the Collector's report repairs were sanctioned by the Board, but the ryots were disheartened by this catastrophe, and Mr. Travers gave up his efforts to induce them to cultivate. However, when left to themselves, they exceeded his estimate by gorrus 4,576, and he once more expressed a hope that he had at length overcome the opposition of the wealthy "principals."

Next year, five years after he had taken possession of the district, he still harps upon the same string, as he had found that the ryots in some cases had united to give up the entire rents or joint account to the management of the principal ryot of the village, but he was happy to see that the self-interest of the individual and the malpractices of the headmen were destroying this pernicious influence. Mr. Travers, however, admits that there are difficulties in the way of a settlement with so many individuals. Some ryots threw up their cowles for the ensuing year from a wish to reduce the value fixed on their fields. Their complaint of over-assessment was heard, and an offer was made to them to correct the valuation of the field upon the next year's crop; but that crop was sown, grown, reaped, and valued under the surveillance of Government peons, who received 25 per cent. of the produce. The deficiency in the estimated collections caused by the relinquishment of land and the absconding of the cultivators was compensated by the extra revenue, of which an important item was the sum charged on land not included in the settlement which was taken up afterwards for grazing or was surreptitiously cultivated. But this mode of reckoning collections to be equal to estimates seems to be somewhat fallacious when we find that 25 per cent. of this extra revenue went to recompense "the lower class of servants," through whose vigilant superintendence it was obtained.

We now reach a convenient period to review the administration of the British Collector during the first five years of his rule. It is impossible to deny that his efforts were crowned with considerable success, and that Mr. Fraser, a later Collector, was justified in his statement that Mr. Travers "displayed an uncommon share of industry, zeal, and perseverance." Many circumstances, however, told in his favor. The drought of 1803 and the flood of 1804 notwithstanding,

these five years were, on the whole, favorable. Although the corrupt renters and wealthy Reddis withstood him at every point, yet the people must have speedily learned that his sway was more just and more lenient than was that of the Nawab's myrmidons. His authority was believed by the ryots to be well nigh despotic, and that could not fail to strengthen his hands. There was no Zillah Court to divide his power and interpret the regulations so as to curb the revenue officials. He evidently believed the resources of his district to be much greater than they really were. Copper mines promised incalculable wealth. The area under cultivation was capable of great expansion. Thus he was not restrained by any scruples from imposing what in some cases was really a rack-rent in his efforts to make a favorable report to the Board. The intrigues of the "principals" in Nellore Taluq obtained some advantageously situated lands at a mere quit-rent, but the majority of the ryots were assessed to the utmost limit. Three years after this, Mr. Oakes, then Acting Collector, informed the Board that "the great defalcations in some of the villages must have proceeded from corruption on the part of the servants employed in the valuation of the soil. It was then that an opportunity was afforded to the head inhabitants through bribery to cause the best land to be adjudged at the rate fixed on that of the worst description, while the poorer classes, not having it in their power to purchase favor, were too highly assessed. Numbers of them have petitioned for a re-examination, declaring it to be totally out of their power to pay according to the present valuation." And in addition to levying a heavy sist the Collector was enabled to show small balances by the system of charging deficiencies (or "defalcations" as he terms them) on the neighbours in the same village and also by charging the full assessment from a ryot* whether he had relinquished one or more of his fields or not, thus uniting all the advantages to Government of the individual ryotwar and village rent systems. The collections of these five years stood unequalled until comparatively recent years; but it is evident that the limit of taxation was reached, for when there was a partial drought in fusli 1213 Mr. Travers was forced to recommend large remissions, and many ryots fled across the ghauts into the Ceded Districts, where they were able to obtain land on better terms. Not a word of compunction for those families driven from their homes by his exactions falls from the official pen of the Collector of Revenue. He waxes indignant at their neglect of the duty they owe to Government.

Close of Mr. Travers' administration.

The year 1806-7, or fusli 1216, was most disastrous, and the Collector had to report that his collections amounted to only 43¼ per cent. of the collections for the preceding

* Jammabandy Report, fusli 1213.

year. In the taluq of Nellore the deficiency was 60 per cent. It was utterly impossible to exact the stipulated rents.* Any attempt to have done so would have driven the people over the frontier or diminished the capital necessary for next year's cultivation. Mr. Travers did not, however, relinquish the principle of his settlement, and the valuation was fixed at exactly the same rate as that which the ryots had paid in the previous season. They had profited by the abundance of that year, and those who had stored grain were now able to sell it at famine prices, and thus, in many instances, ryots who had not had any return whatever from the seed sown were nevertheless able to pay some part of the demand.

The least unfortunate mutta was that of Chendaloor, in the extreme north of the district. There the cultivators profited by some slight partial rains in April 1807 to sow dry crops, which were reaped when prices were very high. From this cause the collections in this mutta stood almost at the figure of fusli 1215. The magani (wet) lands suffered to a greater extent even than the enormous decrease of revenue would indicate.† The demand was fixed, as the Collector avows, not with reference to the produce, but with reference to the wealth of the ryot; in other words, the ryot had to pay out of the savings of past years. But even a demand thus settled fell far short of the fixed demand, and for the balance Mr. Travers took bonds payable in one, two, and three years. In so doing, however, his only object seems to have been to preserve the principle of the settlements, for upon his recommendation the balances were remitted, for the failure of the crops was not the only circumstance which lessened the ryot's capital. The cattle had all been driven to the western taluqs and to the banks of the Kistna for pasture, and were there decimated by a murrain.

The Lumbadies and Brinjarries could find no pasturage on the road for their pack-bullocks, so did not come to the coast, and in this way the drought caused a decrease of Madras Pagodas 3,38,000 in the collections under the head of salt.

The Shrotriamdars and Zemindars were reduced to a sorry plight. The Woodatawari and Chittatawari Poligars were utterly unable to pay any part of their contributions, and the Collector recommended that the poliems should be taken under the Court of Wards and that Government should assume charge of the police duties. Some Shrotriamdars abandoned their villages, which were taken under charge of the revenue authorities; others gave security for the future discharge of their liabilities, and this was accepted, as nothing better was to be had; others again could offer absolutely nothing. To these Mr.

* Settlement Report, fusli 1216, paragraph 3.
† Do. do. do. 6.

Travers recommended indulgence, as, in his opinion, the profits from a shrotriam village were very trifling.

The season of fusli 1217 was favorable, but the district could not at once recover from the effects of so severe a drought. Some of the ryots who had crossed the frontier returned too late to take full advantage of the cultivation, and, as encouragement, received puttahs at a lower rate than that of former years. There was a scarcity of tilling-cattle, and the ryots entered into partnerships under joint puttahs, in order that the cattle which remained should be utilized to the utmost. The sale of salt was still limited in consequence of the number of pack-bullocks that had perished from scarcity of forage. Under these circumstances the revenue was below the collection of fusli 1215, although it showed a vast increase upon that of the previous disastrous fusli.

The report for fusli 1218 was written by Mr. Oakes, Acting Collector. During this season rats and other vermin had done damage to the dry crops to an extent never before known, and which had a perceptible effect upon the collections.

The Acting Collector takes occasion to observe to the Board that the system of compelling the ryot to pay a proportion of his sist in every month forces him to sell his grain at the merchant's own price,* and suggests that the kistbundi should be altered so that no demand should be made upon the ryot until he has had time to dispose of his produce at market prices.

There was considerable confusion in the district about this time in consequence of the abandonment of the ryotwari system and introduction of village rents, but also in consequence of Mr. Thackeray's measures, of which more in the next paragraph. The ryotwari system had existed for six years under Mr. Travers' management until, in 1808, Government ordered the substitution of village rents to be concluded for a period of three years in the first instance. "This mode of settlement appears," it is stated, "to accord with the long-established usage of the country; to be compatible with its progressive improvement; to be adapted to the established system of internal judicature; and to have the advantage of facilitating the future introduction of the permanent settlement." Before these rents were fully established Mr. Travers left the district.

Mr. W. Thackeray's investigation.

Towards the end of 1808 several natives appeared in Madras and presented a petition to Sir George Barlow, alleging that the Collector of Nellore, his Peishcar Veerasawmi Naidu, and other officials had been guilty of peculations in various departments, embezzling a total amount of Madras Pagodas 1,30,950. These men stated that they had been deputed by the people

* See Sheshia Pillay's case in Mr. Thackeray's Report.

of Nellore to lay this petition before Government. The Governor in Council, after consulting the Board of Revenue, directed the Junior Member, Mr. Thackeray, to proceed "with all secrecy and promptitude" to Nellore and investigate these charges. No attempt was made to discover who the petitioners really were. No effort was made to ascertain if they were really deputed from Nellore, or if there was a shadow of foundation for their allegations. It was not considered that a Collector could not on short notice remove the vouchers of a seven-years' administration. Five days after the date of the Board's order Mr. Thackeray was in Nellore, despatching emissaries to secure the various records, and Mr. Travers, who was then at Ongole, received copies of a proclamation which was to be promulgated by beat of tom-tom in every cusbah town. The Peishcar was at once suspended.

On December 4th, six days after Mr. Thackeray had arrived at Nellore, he writes to the Collector that one Davul Raza Sooriah had informed him that the Amil and Peishcar of Revuru District had levied extra collections, and that "as their loss can easily be supplied by men just as good as themselves, and as it is impossible to discover the truth while they are in office," they were to be removed and the appointment of Amil thus rendered vacant was to be given to the informer Sooriah. On the same day Mr. Thackeray writes to the Collector a second letter ordering the dismissal of the Tahsildar of Nellore, because through fear of him the inhabitants were deterred from giving information. He remarked that "no harm can result from turning out any native servant, and some good is likely to ensue, because there are plenty of others out of place just as good as those in place, and because there is no native servant so pure as to be above suspicion; it is, therefore, politic to turn them out sometimes in order to try them." Upon receipt of these orders Mr. Travers adopted an antagonistic tone, and in strong terms remonstrated with Mr. Thackeray. He stated that the informer Sooriah, to whom he was ordered to despatch a sunnud as Amil of Revuru, had been an Amin in that district, but had been dismissed for torturing a native and for false accusations against the Amildar. To this Mr. Thackeray curtly replies that "if Sooriah tortures any inhabitants they may complain in court; as for his bringing false accusations it only shows his zeal for the service," and proceeds to ask for "an abstract of the total collections and total disbursements of each year, including every farthing brought to, or disbursed from, the treasury." Another informer was placed in charge of Nellore Taluq "to sift the management to the bottom." Meanwhile Mr. Thackeray at Nellore used his utmost endeavours to assure the inhabitants that his inquiry was a stern reality. He harangued the crowd; he exhorted with warmth all who came near him to speak out; he prohibited by proclamation any one

from speaking to the Peishcar; he threatened those who did not give information; he promised rewards and places to those who brought information; and, in short, "used every means in his power to shake the authority of the Collector and his servants."

Mr. Thackeray had gone to Nellore without seeing any one of the petitioners; but on his arrival there a tobacco merchant named Soobannah presented himself as one of the petitioners, and a few days afterwards the Board sent up another named Narsoo. These two were joined by one Venkatrow, and Mr. Thackeray exhorted them to declare the shape, the nature, and the extent of the frauds which they had brought to the notice of Government. They gave him many loose scraps of information, dark hints and vague conjectures, and he at once saw that they knew less of the affairs of the district than he did himself.

About the middle of December the Board sent instructions to inquire into the rental of the Sangam villages. The petitioners, who by this time had drawn to themselves one Mootial Reddy, promised by his aid and influence to get the people to rent their own villages at 4,000 or 5,000 pagodas beyond the sum at which Mr. Travers had farmed them to Venkata Rama Reddy. Mr. Thackeray went to Sangam, but found that the inhabitants of only eight villages could be induced to rent them, and that by interfering he should make a worse business of the matter than Mr. Travers had done. No one willingly came near him; no one complained or gave any information until he had harangued them, and the petitioners had been employed night and day in exhorting and engaging some persons to confess that they had bribed Veerasawmi Naidu.

Meanwhile, the informer Sooriah, after examining the accounts of Revuru, reported the discovery of peculations to the amount of Pagodas 443, and Royunantidass, who had been sent to Ongole with a duffadar and eight disbanded peons, brought to light about Pagodas 792, which had been embezzled. The petitioners were allowed to nominate three persons, who were sent with an establishment of goomastahs and peons to seize the accounts and to detect bribes and abuses in other parts of the collectorate, and the result of their investigations amounted to about Pagodas 200.

Although Mr. Thackeray acted with so extraordinary severity, he seems to have been impartial and just in his decisions. He returned from his fruitless expedition to Sangam convinced that the petitioners were acting blindly, and hunting out petty abuses such as existed in every district. They were forced to admit that their charges against the Collector were utterly without a semblance of foundation, and that upon bazaar rumours and their own guesses they had named the sum of Pagodas 1,30,000 as the amount which the cutcherry people had

misappropriated. In short, Mr. Thackeray found that they wished him not to inquire into any definite fraud, but to investigate every act of a seven years' administration which was liable only to that general suspicion to which all administrations are liable; that he was to proceed upon mere rumour; and that the items set down in the petition would apply to any other collectorate as well as Nellore.

The inquiry did not fail to bring to light some matters upon which the Board could animadvert. In every village was found the abuse of grama kharch, or sums paid to revenue officials. Mr. Thackeray remarked that this abuse existed far and wide, and did the Collector the justice to commend his earnest endeavours to suppress it in Nellore. Several villages had been granted on favorable terms. The circumstances of eight cases were investigated. In Vavelur 200 gorrus were given to Visvasari Sami at Pagodas 22-4-0, whereas the full rent was Pagodas 197-5-0. Mr. Travers explained that the land had been waste before it was granted, and that the grant was to support a religious institution. He was thereupon reprimanded for not having obtained the sanction of the Board.

The Banians of Nabobpettah had received 100 gorrus of waste land, for which, in fusli 1218, they paid Pagodas 116-14-0, while the survey rent was Pagodas 305-10-0. Mr. Travers explained that this had been granted to encourage trade, and was reprimanded for having neglected to obtain previous sanction.

In the villages of Kanuparti and Podalakuru grants had been given for religious objects in lieu of fees levied for the purpose under the Nawab's government. Mr. Thackeray's principal objection to these grants was not that it decreased revenue, for the lands were waste before they were granted, but that a certain amount of capital and stock was expended upon them and diverted from circar lands. This is not the only instance in the early records of Nellore in which the fact that a large extent of land was left uncultivated is attributed to the want not of irrigation, but of labor and capital.

Concealed cultivation to the amount of Pagodas 994-5-10 was brought to light in the rich village of Allur. The Collector insisted that he had been informed of this, and had given orders accordingly, but the informers claimed credit for the discovery, and it appeared that the Collector's subordinates had not carried out his orders.

In consequence of the proclamation issued by Mr. Thackeray, tenders were made for several villages at a rate in advance of that on which Mr. Travers had given them. Those by the people of Venkanapalem, Gangapatnam, Narukur, and Ponnur were considered to be genuine, but the others were simply got up by the informers.

There were peculations in the Salt Department. At Gangapilly 500 garce were in store, and had not been brought to account. At

Tummalapenta Pagodas 385 had been deducted from the payments to be made to the ryots. Mr. Thackeray allowed that such abuses existed in every district, and thought that the Collector should have a special assistant for salt.

One irregularity was clear. A considerable portion of the collections under extra revenue had been carried to account in liquidation of the balances of former years, but the same remark applied to this, and Mr. Thackeray said, that if any Collector was to be turned out for this irregularity, Government would lose some of the best Collectors, for in some districts the sum thus applied amounted to thousands of pagodas.

The Board had ordered that some sums, arising from the rent for concealed cultivation, should be paid to the persons by whom it had been brought to light. Mr. Travers distributed this among the subordinate officials, and Mr. Thackeray recommended that he be reprimanded for this great irregularity.

There seemed to be no doubt that the petitioners were not deputed by the people of Nellore, and that the petition originated with Sri Rama Naidu, who had been a servant under Mr. Townsend, Assistant Collector, and afterwards Judge of Nellore. Mr. Thackeray summed up his report, which was submitted in February 1809, by expressing his opinion of the integrity, good intentions, and zeal of the Collector, and recommended that Mr. Travers carry on the inquiry; for he by this time regretted that so unpleasant an investigation had been held upon the conduct of the Collector of Nellore upon a petition so false and shallow, although he had no doubt that his proceedings had produced good effects all over the presidency.

He imagined that beneficial results would follow the institution of a travelling Member of the Board with a cutcherry establishment, who could stay for several months at one time in a district and examine into the administration. For, in this district, he was not satisfied with the fixed rents to individuals; the system of storing grain until the revenue officials had seen it; the changes from fixed rents to proportional shares; the granting of lands on favorable tenure without sanction; the liquidation of old balances from extra revenue; and the peculations in the Salt Department. He reiterated his opinion that the same description would apply to any district, and that the petition was got up from interested motives, and assures the Board and Government that he had done everything that human ingenuity could suggest, had promised, threatened, bullied, and cajoled, but had not discovered any important abuse.

The Board adopted the report of their Junior Member, censuring Mr. Travers for the irregularities which had been brought to light, but informing Government that his administration was entitled to be termed a fair administration.

Government removed him to the Judicial Department, and the Head Assistant, Mr. Oakes, was placed in charge of the district.

This inquiry gives us an interesting insight into the real character of the early British administration. We may rest assured that Mr. Thackeray left no blots unexposed, and that the defects which he mentioned were the only flaws to be found. The contrast between the frightful corruption and venality of the Mahomedan rule and the state of matters which existed seven years after Mr. Travers assumed charge is very marked.

Administration of Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Thomas Fraser took over charge from Mr. Oakes in 1809, and at once set to work upon the village rents. Mr. Travers had settled about one-third of the villages before he left the district. Mr. Oakes had settled others, and in June 1810 Mr. Fraser reports that all the villages were rented for a term of three years. In each instance he called the people before him and offered them the rent of their village on reasonable terms upon a comparison of the village accounts, with the average and detailed particulars of the collections so far back as these could be correctly ascertained. He entertained a strong opinion that the amount levied by Mr. Travers from the cultivators was excessive, and thus his rents stand at a much lower figure than the former beriz of the villages. The Board issued strict instructions that strangers should not be allowed to rent villages in which they had no interest, but Mr. Fraser was compelled in several cases to give the rents to wealthy strangers, as there was no other alternative. But this experiment of admitting strangers as renters failed in almost every instance, and finally the majority of the rents fell into the hands of the identical "principal inhabitants," who had thwarted Mr. Travers, and, having dislodged him, were now emboldened against his successor.

The Collector was strongly opposed to town duties, and stated that, as soon as the chouki or customs establishment* was placed in a large town or village, the Banians and wealthy men migrated to another village whither the *octroi* officials had to be transferred, so that, in fact, the chouki followed and checked prosperity. The duty on betel and tobacco was so heavy that the cultivation of these crops ceased altogether. The Zemindar of Venkatagiri (whose estate was included in this district in 1809) had been permitted to pass without duty all articles intended for the use of his own family, and this privilege being abused caused a heavy decrease of receipts under land customs.

The Salt Department was also in a very unsatisfactory state. Confusion in the accounts and corruption among the officials prevailed to

* Settlement Report, fusli 1219.

a wide extent. The manufacture of earth salt in Calastry and the Ceded Districts lowered the demand for sea salt, and the Collector was apprehensive in 1810 that the enhanced monopoly price would lower even revenue. His apprehensions were not fulfilled, for the revenue derived from salt steadily increased; but a mistake was made in not enhancing the price without previous notice, for in fusli 1219 the Brinjarries, hearing that the price was about to be raised, stored their salt somewhere in the ghauts and returned with their bullocks at once for a second supply at the lower price. Mr. Travers set himself resolutely to reform the department, though he states that "it is infinitely more easy to discover theft and embezzlement than to put a stop to them." In fusli 1219 he suddenly seized all the accounts, and, stopping the trains of Brinjarries *en route*, proceeded to check their loads. To this they strongly objected, as there was a time-honored custom that they should receive 12 or 14 seers over the parah, and they threatened to betake themselves to the Guntur pans where this custom had never been questioned. Mr. Fraser went into Chinna-Ganjam, and, after consulting with the Collector of Guntur, thought it best to let this abuse exist for the present year, and rigidly to prohibit it for the future. Further investigation revealed further irregularities. The three head officials in the department were at once dismissed, and the Collector deliberately states that all the officials from highest to lowest were corrupt.

Mr. Fraser was continually at issue with the Zillah Judge, who evidently thought that his demands upon the ryots were exactions, and that his measures were harsh. Before A.D. 1816, the legal procedure was tedious and involved, and the Collector had great difficulty in effectively preventing the fraudulent removal of crops. The Zillah Court held that distraint could be levied only for one month's arrear of sist, and no more, and in 1817 decided that the ryots might remove their crops before inspection and without permission. Heavy damages were given against a renter who had insisted on his right to inspect and measure the crop of one of his ryots before removal. This decision uprooted an ancient custom, and, in Mr. Fraser's opinion, rendered the rent system impracticable. This year also Native Commissioners were appointed by the Zillah Court to levy distress and recover balances, but they were overburdened by the greatness thus thrust upon them, and, instead of assisting the Revenue authorities as the legislature had intended, they wasted the Collector's time and their own by a tedious correspondence upon the labyrinth of technical difficulties in which they had involved themselves.

The disastrous fusli of 1216 evidently left its mark on the district for sometime, and several seasons had barely brought it to the mark of 1215, when an unfavorable year in 1221 again checked its prosperity

The triennial leases, which expired in this fusli, were renewed for six years, and next year (1812) the decennial rents were introduced on an increase upon the averages of the last eleven years. But this fusli (1222) was very unfavorable indeed, and the Collector had great difficulty in prevailing upon the disheartened ryots to agree to these rents. Next year (fusli 1223) was more favorable, although the rains were very late, and the decennial rents were widely introduced. Fusli 1224 was a very good year, and the renters found no difficulty in punctual payments.

In fusli 1225 the Zemindar of Venkatagiri claimed a heavy remission of his peishcush, because of the damage done to his lands in the Ongole District by the inroad of the Pindarries. Mr. Fraser proceeded to the spot and ascertained that very little damage had been done, and that the Zemindar had exacted his full dues from his tenants. If the invasion did cause him loss, it probably was under the item of "black mail," for the free-booters had carefully respected his villages, always ascertaining that a village belonged to Government before they sacked it. Besides this, the conduct of one of his officials was suspicious. The 2nd Light Cavalry marched from Guntur to Innaconda, 150 miles, in four days, and were disappointed to learn that the Pindarries had gone two days before, and were now past Cumbum. They halted that day (March 18th, 1816,) to rest their horses, and at midnight, when the moon rose, marched on the Cumbum road to reach Illecherru. At Kurchur, sixteen miles from their halting ground, the Amildar of the Zemindar of Venkatagiri coolly told the Commanding Officer that the Pindarries had passed within nine miles on the previous afternoon. When asked why he had not sent information, he excused himself by saying that he had not known what troops they were who had arrived at Innaconda.

In fusli 1216 the Pindarries invaded Ganjam, and the alarm extended to Nellore, so that many ryots did not cultivate. There was scarcity of rain in the northern taluqs, and consequently many renters could not fulfil their engagements. Venkata Rama Reddy could not pay the rent of the rich village of Allur, and many other villages returned to the ryotwari system. The balances owed by the renters accumulated in each fusli, until in fusli 1229 the four principal men, in despair, formed a combination against the Collector and charged all his servants with corruption, and himself with mismanagement. They started for Madras to complain to Government, but there was no repetition of Mr. Thackeray's investigation. The Board had always reached moderation, and the procedure against Revenue defaulters was cumbrous; but there was a clause giving the Collector power to summarily arrest any defaulters who were about to quit the district without giving security, and under this clause Mr. Fraser, who had

heard of the proposed trip to Madras, threw the four men into jail. He attributed the failure of these renters to the low price of grain, and also to two severe storms which broke over the district in March and May 1820 when the sea encroached upon the land for some distance. These reasons probably were not the true causes. The rents were very low, and the villages under good management ought to have afforded a surplus. But the rent system was not successful, and "seems to have been followed by the same evils in this district as in others. Lands changed; ryots ousted; accounts neglected; industry checked; maniyams usurped; tanks allowed to go to ruin; cultivation carried on slovenly; the public servants kept out of practice; and the Collector himself, being at a distance from the people, had no longer that control which, when justly enforced, was doubtless beneficial to a society composed as that of the cultivators of India."*

In 1819 the Board addressed the Collector upon the different modes of settlement practicable in this district, and his reply is dated November 18th, 1820. He stated that in villages, whose lands were all under irrigation, the people would not consent to a lease, but wished to have fieldwar remissions on account of failure or excess of water-supply, and thus the only settlement practicable for these villages would be annual field ryotwar, or else visabadi cummatunowee. For these villages where the land comprised irrigated, dry, and waste, he suggested putteet ryotwar, the only difference between this and the collective village settlement being that, according to the latter, the villagers get all the waste as well as the arable lands of their village. Before introducing any of these four modes of settlement he considered it necessary to survey and classify the lands, as the holdings and cultivation areas had greatly changed since Mr. Travers' survey in 1801. He selected Kovuru for an experimental survey, and proposed to issue instructions to Tahsildars and others to draw up from the curnam's accounts for the last eleven years a statement of the average produce and value for each field.

The demand which the Collector fixed upon the villages which he resumed was in excess of the average for the past eleven years, for more land was brought under cultivation year by year. The Board were of opinion that Mr. Travers' classification was too high, and proposed a proportional decrease upon it, but Mr. Kinsey thought that the classification was not correct, and after fixing the aggregate demand from each village, left it to the ryots themselves to classify their own lands, directing them to take into account the quality of the soil, the distance from the village, and the facilities for irrigation and cultiva-

* Collector to Board, 9th July 1824.

tion. The ryots, aware that, if any land could not be cultivated, the aggregate demand would be lessened, placed in a low class those fields which were directly under the sluices, and, therefore, certain to receive water, and classed highly such lands as were irrigated only when the tank had a full supply. This was not the only evil. The rights of the poorer and less influential ryots were not defined, so that the putcut had all the evils of a village settlement. Mr. Fraser praises the system, because by it amicable feelings and cordial co-operation were promoted, but the real truth seems to be that the cultivators, like all Hindus, were so utterly averse to any change that they passively resisted the innovation of individual liability, and in some of the villages, which were classified with separate holdings, it was found that the ryots distributed the gross produce according to the number of ploughs which each had, and then they paid the individual demand.

There was an idea of permanency running through all these attempts at a settlement. Mr. Fraser informed the villagers that no more would be demanded from them if they improved their lands at their own expense, and that the only increase would be in the case of waste lands brought under cultivation. But he soon laid down that this did not prevent Government from levying tirvajasti when lands classed as dry were irrigated from a Government source. Another point which arose for decision was on the subject of pasture lands. He does not seem to have conceded much to the ryots on this point, for not only did he levy a tax of eight annas per head on the cattle (which were counted in September and again at the Pongul feast), but all kancha (pasturage) lands he sold by auction. The puttahs which Mr. Travers had granted in 1808, when introducing triennial rents, were permanent, and contained an assurance that the assessment on the land would not be altered, no matter what crop was grown. The villagers held that this entitled them to cultivate the pasture lands without paying any more for their village. Mr. Fraser now referred this point to the Board, but I have not been able to find any order passed on the reference.

In the letter from Collector to Board, of 1st October 1819, will be found the circumstances under which the peishcush was settled on the Zemindaries of Chundi, Woodawari, Chittawari, Turrawari, Tadeboyanawari, and Muttyalapadu. In a following letter, of 2nd November 1822, is some account of these, and also the Zemindaries of Venkatagiri, Sayadapur, and Udayagiri. Further information about Chundi is contained in a letter of 30th January 1823, and in jammabandy sent book No. 5 is a report from the Collector, dated 21st April 1828, followed by Government Proceedings on the occasion of a disputed succession to this Zemindary when the Sudr Adalat ruled that the succession was in the free gift of Government.

Administration of Mr. Smalley.

Pending the orders of Government on a mode of settlement to be introduced into the district, Mr. Fraser gradually brought under amany the villages in which the rents had lapsed or fallen into arrear. In fusli 1232 the villages were as follows :—

Decennial leases	243
Farm ryotwari	86
Field ryotwari	59½
Makhta rents	56
Amany	154½
Rented for one year	4
Total ...	603

For some time Mr. Fraser had been in failing health, and he left Nellore towards the close of A.D. 1823. The new Collector, Mr. Smalley, took over charge at too advanced a period of fusli 1233 for him to do anything but confirm his predecessor's measures; so, for that fusli, he concluded a fieldwar settlement on the best estimate he could form of the produce. Puttahs were given to individual ryots, and some villages were left under the putcut or farm ryotwari system; but the Collector modified it somewhat by charging tirvajasti on dry lands which were irrigated, and assessment on waste lands brought under cultivation, while at the same time he granted remission for lands left uncultivated for want of water.

There was great distress this year, owing to scarcity of water. Advances were made for the digging of wells, and takkavi was granted to the cultivators. The laboring classes were without occupation, and the opportunity was taken of commencing a road to the north through Kovur to the Talamanchi Taluq, and a canal at the seaport of Dugarazapatam to meet the Clive Canal from Madras.

Next year (1824-25) was more favorable, and the exertions of Mr. Smalley and of his Assistants, Messrs. Kindersley, Stonehouse, and Goldingham, raised the revenue to an amount which has not since been equalled. But the season was not favorable in the neighbouring districts, and accordingly in Nellore the prices were exceptionally high, as the ryots found a ready market at the other side of the ghauts for all their surplus produce. It was in this year that Mr. Smalley fixed the commutation prices for the Government share of the crops and, although there is nothing on record to show what these prices exactly were, yet there is no doubt that they ruled very high, because for years afterwards we find the ryots complaining and claiming remission, because of falling prices.

Mr. Smalley had not been twelve months in the district before he suggested that an entirely new survey of the district was necessary

His remarks may be quoted *in extenso:* "As the villages settled on putcut and sharut ryotwari terms have never been sanctioned by your Board, and as they are not in conformity with your instructions, I suppose they must now be settled fieldwar . . . In some of the putcut villages the ryots have been allowed to enter the worst land as arable and the best land as pasture, and afterwards to cultivate the pasture land without any additional tax. Besides this objection much land of the village is excluded and termed amany. This the cultivators should themselves cultivate, if they have been in the habit of so doing, for it will be difficult or impracticable for strangers to take it. Moreover it holds out a strong temptation to them to cultivate secretly. The rights of the inferior ryots are not defined, so that this putcut settlement seems to have all the evils of a village settlement without any of its advantages. With regard to the sharut ryotwari villages they are not fieldwar, and they are framed upon wrong or no principles. They have not fixed a maximum demand of rent from the whole cultivated lands, but have taken an average of actual collections without reference to the land cultivated in each year, and divided this upon the village. The ryots are then left to cultivate as much or as little as they please, by which the finest soils may be left to pasture flocks. It certainly has the merit of moderation in assessment, but it is neither a strict ryotwari settlement, nor is it just to the Government. In the 5th paragraph of your Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd October 1821, you have been pleased to point out the error which arises in this district of fixing a term of years for the putcut settle-

In the 36th paragraph of your Proceedings, dated 7th October 1822, your Board observe that either a reduction in the assessment upon the former classification should be made on a uniform scale, or else a new classification and assessment must be introduced. I rather suppose the latter to be absolutely necessary. I have selected a village in the Nellore Taluq called Panchedu, which contains every description of land, which I purpose with your permission to survey minutely, when I shall know exactly how far Mr. Travers' former survey will assist and in what way it may prove defective. That it is incomplete is admitted on all hands, but whether it can be, as a survey, made in any way useful, remains to be proved. I do not speak of the accounts, which are no doubt valuable.

"Mr. Travers' settlement appears to have been misunderstood, and he certainly has not himself clearly explained it. What he says in one part he seems to contradict in another. But, as far as I can judge, Mr. Travers never intended to make either a field assessment or an individual ryotwar settlement. His plan was to divide the whole lands of a village, arable and pasture, amongst the whole adim ryots, and as many payakaries as were sufficiently substantial upon fixed rents according to the soils and productive powers of the land, which was ascertained by the requisite quantity of seed grain and the produce yielded by actual observation. The whole number of ryots to whom he gave puttahs in this district did not exceed 11,556. Neither was his settlement a permanent one, for he considered only the highest rate of assessment as fixed. I consider that Mr. Travers only intended to introduce fixed farms, but so as to include the whole of the lands of the village, both in order to prevent the Government being defrauded, and to secure to the inferior ryots the advantage of letting out their pasture lands to those who possessed large herds of cattle. I do not think either that he contemplated the revenue varying with the cultivation, but expected generally the same collections. I think, too, that Mr. Travers' plan of survey has been misunderstood. His intention appears to have been to have made first a general survey and annually to improve it as errors were brought to notice, but in view to the general revenue, and not considering the detail of a field assessment. The error, as I conceive, arises from comparing Mr. Travers' survey to that of other districts to which it bears no resemblance. But however incomplete as a survey, using the term as applied in the Ceded Districts, I consider Mr. Travers' labor to have been highly useful, and that his statements will be very valuable in assisting now to introduce a field assessment. The waste lands have never been assessed, which should now be done, and a new assessment must be made when *metta* lands have been converted into *magani*, or new lands have been cultivated. The expense of a new survey for the whole district, and of marking the boundaries of fields, will, of course, be considerable, but your Board will probably deem it a necessary one."

Acting upon these views, Mr. Smalley proceeded at once to institute an experimental survey of Panchedu, and afterwards of Razupalem and Pedda Cherukur, two villages near Nellore. He conducted it upon the principles of that which had been carried out in the Ceded Districts and reported the result to the Board for orders.

In the meantime, the annual jammabundy was carried out as follows:—

Putcut ryotwari	189
Sharut ryotwari	43
Amany	318
Mr. Travers' puttahs	3
Zafted	48
Total ...	601

These 48 villages were taken under amany, because the ryots declined to pay in full the amount settled, and Mr. Smalley seized the

opportunity to resume the villages, because Mr. Travers' puttahs were permanent, and there had already been some trouble about them. Four of these villages wished to return to Mr. Travers' puttahs for one year, so in the following fusli 1235 we find—

Mr. Travers' puttahs	7
Mr. Smalley's survey	3
Amany	589
Total ...	599

During fusli 1236, the Collector extended his new survey to 82 villages, but he was directed by the Board to stay proceedings, pending the consideration of the experimental survey, which he had submitted of the three villages. These 82 villages were all surveyed on the model of Panchedu. The classification was fixed upon a consideration of the productive power of the soils, which were divided into four classes for dry and six for wet. The average quantity of seed required for wet land was taken at 2½ tums per gorru or 3⅝ acres, and the produce was seemingly fixed with reference to the amount thus sown. The produce of the dry land is mentioned as determined with reference to area, and not to seed sown, as the quantity of the latter varied. The grain value of each soil does not seem to have been deduced from any data, but merely estimated. The prices at which the grain was commuted were, on an average, Rupees 30 per putty (ton) for dry crops and Rupees 20 for wet. As these prices agree with those fixed for Panchedu it seems probable that the commutation prices for the whole of the 82 villages were fixed with reference to those fixed for Panchedu, in the first instance. The Government share was fixed at the old proportion of $\frac{11}{20}$ths of the produce after the village fees had been deducted, but Mr. Smalley changed these fees from 6½ per cent. of the gross produce to 6¼ per cent., that they might equal one anna in the rupee.

The grain values taken by Mr. Smalley for Panchedu were in the case of dry crops multiples of 2½ tums per gorru, viz., 2½, 5, 7½, and 10 tums for the four classes of dry. In the six classes of wet land the rates were settled at 12½, 18¾, 28⅛, 37½, 50, and 62½ tums per gorru. These are not very complex, but the rates fixed in the classification of the 81 villages professedly on the model of Panchedu are very numerous, amounting to 52 dry and 48 wet rates.

The other villages in the district were, as above stated, brought under amany, pending the introduction of the new survey and settlement. The system which the Collector pursued was to take early and later estimates of the crops which were checked from the actual produce by the volunteers who hung about the cutcherry, and sometimes by the cutcherry servants themselves. In fusli 1235 Mr. Stonehouse settled the northern taluqs under this system, aided by the Huzur establishment, and in constant communication with the Collector. The abstract accounts for each village had been drawn up before his arrival, and upon these he conducted the jamnabundy. Acting upon instructions from the Collector, Mr. Stonehouse called for the particular accounts from which these general abstracts had been compiled, but none were forthcoming. He thus discovered that the fieldwar anchanahs and inspections and checks existed only in the Collector's instructions and reports, and that the curnams and Tahsildars had prepared an abstract for each village upon their own idea of what the village ought to produce, without any inspection or estimate of produce whatever. The resignation of Appaji Row, Huzur Serishtadar, was accepted, and the Talsildar of Ongole, who had kept his whole establishment up all night, fabricating accounts which might satisfy Mr. Stonehouse, was tried under Regulation IX. of 1822.

When the Board ordered Mr. Smalley to discontinue his survey, he was averse to keep indefinitely under this vexatious system of amany the 500 villages to which his survey had not extended, and accordingly instituted a ryotwari makhta settlement for all these villages. In order to carry out this plan, recourse was had to Mr. Travers' classification, where the people would accept it, and in other cases average rates were framed as follows:—The wet and dry cultivated area and the assessment realized therefrom during the previous 17 years, and also the actual produce, was first ascertained. The village fees were deducted as usual from this produce, and the Government share of 11 in 20 was then commuted at the current price of each year. The average realized assessment and value of the Government share of the produce thus determined was divided by the cultivated area, and thus an average rate per gorru was obtained. From this calculation, from the accounts of the amany management during the previous six years, and from a consideration of the rates which had been fixed on similar lands in the neighbourhood, an average rate was adjusted for each village upon the area which the ryots were willing to take up. The distribution or apportionment of the rates upon the various fields was left to the ryots themselves, and individual puttahs were distributed.

Under this arrangement 175 villages were confirmed on Mr. Travers' assessment, and 312 were settled as above described. During the following year 32 villages more were settled with makhta rents, so that only 143 were left under Mr. Travers' assessment. Orders were never passed upon the experimental survey of Panchedu, so the survey was not extended beyond the 82 villages.

Several subjects were under discussion during this period. One was the pullari or grazing tax. Mr. Fraser had, as before mentioned, counted the cattle and charged eight annas a head. Government and the Board considered that it was preferable to levy the tax by means

of a proportional increase to the assessment, and issued orders accordingly, in spite of the representations of the Collector, who urged that a poll tax upon the cattle was much more just.

Mr. Smalley wrote more than once, advocating a reduction of the sist on tobacco and garden lands, but the Board were averse to sanction the change, and in fusli 1238 Mr. Bruce, Acting Sub-Collector in charge, had to take all these lands under amany, as the ryots declined to cultivate any longer under the garden rates imposed by Mr. Travers.

Another subject, which was broached, was the kistbundy. A cumbrous arrangement had been in force, under which the sist on certain crops was paid in a certain month; but this system, which afforded such facilities for interference, was changed in fusli 1236 for one, under which periodical proportions were paid.

Administration of Messrs. Thompson and Whish.

Mr. Smalley left Nellore in September 1829, and his successor, Mr. C. A. Thompson, took charge on the following month. The season was as unfavorable in the irrigated portions of the district as had been those of fuslies 1216 and 1233. No freshes came down the Pennair, and the tanks received no supply until December. In making the jammabundy during the following months, the Collector was struck by the large sums which appeared in the accounts under the item of "Sukti," or remission for withered crops. It amounted to more than Rupees 60,000, and the average for past fuslies was only Rupees 4,000. Mr. Thompson and his Head Assistant, Mr. T. Prendergast, at once proceeded on a tour of inspection to those villages in Nellore, Talamanchi, and Sangam Taluqs in which the crops were said to have withered, and found that the accounts were wholly fictitious. The ryots paid without a murmur Rupees 57,000, and it was notorious throughout the district that the whole matter was a fraud planned by the cutcherry servants. The Serishtadar and three Tahsildars were dismissed from the service, and Mr. Thompson brought Ananda Row, Sub-Serishtadar of Cumbum, to Nellore. He seems to have been a faithful and able public servant, very different from his two immediate predecessors. On his death, three years afterwards, Mr. Whish obtained a special pension for his widow Tammaboyamma on account of his meritorious services.*

The bad effects of the drought of fusli 1239 influenced the prospects of the following season, although the wet cultivation near the Pennair was aided by the energetic efforts which Mr. Thompson made to improve the river channels, seizing the opportunity afforded by the scarcity of water and the plentiful supply of labor during the dry months. Unfortunately his health gave way at Kistnapatam in May 1831, and he left Nellore in charge of Mr. Bruce, who thus, a second

* Collector to Board, 23rd April 1833.

time, compiled the Jammabundy Report. Mr. Thompson died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by Mr. Whish, who for many years had been Collector of Guntur.

This gentleman had charge of the district for nearly four years, but the settlement and general revenue administration seems to have varied little from what Mr. Smalley had left working in 1829. We see, with tolerable clearness from the records of this period, that there were very many defects in the system which Mr. Whish, with his experience of another zillah, was enabled to point out, but no change was made in the surveyed villages or ryotwari mahta rents.

The unsettled amany system and frequent changes had brought matters to a very unsatisfactory state. A lamentable description of the state of the revenue and police administration is to be found in paragraphs 50 to 67 of the Jammabundy Report for fusli 1242. The Collector was thwarted not by the wealthy ryots, but by his own officials. And not only were corruption and injustice rife, but absurd customs still survived. The salt rowannahs were written in Mahratta, a language equally unintelligible to the purchasers and the inspecting officers. When the monsoon failed in 1832 the people became alarmed lest a famine should ensue, and extensive grain robberies took place all over the district. One would expect that the natural remedy was to put the police force on a better footing. The Collector applied* for sanction to expend Rupees 1,400 in ceremonies at the pagodas to induce the gods to send freshes down the Pennair.

The Poligars and Zemindars were in a very embarrassed state. The peons of Chittatawar were no longer to be trusted with the guard of treasure. Sayidapur was attached and released and attached a second time. Chundi was under the Court of Wards,† and so fared better than the other estates. A full report upon it will be found in Collector to Board of 21st July 1834. Those who wish to know how miserably the ryots were oppressed by these Zemindars should read the letters noted below.‡ They would convert the warmest advocate of the permanent settlement.

Administration of Mr. Stonehouse.

In 1835 Mr. Whish was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) T. V. Stonehouse, who had been Assistant, Head Assistant, and Sub-Collector in this district. Government, in reviewing the Jammabundy Report for fusli 1243, expressed a hope that the new Collector would at once make use of his great experience of Nellore and his well known abilities in recommending

* Collector to Board, 8th September 1832.

† Collector to Board, 29th July 1833.

‡ Collector to Board, 31st March 1817. Jammabundy Report for fusli 1242, paras. 12 to 17, 62 to 64. Collector to Board, 8th July 1833.

some thorough revision of the revenue system in force. The Board of Directors took up the subject and wrote more than one despatch upon it, but seven years elapsed before Mr. Stonehouse submitted his proposals for a modification of the settlement.

It may be that some explanation of the delay is to be found in the troubled state of the district which engrossed the Collector's attention. Fusli 1245 was prosperous, and the revenue showed an increase of more than three lakhs upon that of the preceding fusli, but 1246 was again a famine season, the third which had fallen upon the country in the short period of twelve years. The succeeding fuslies of 1247 and 1248 were not very much better, but 1249 was once more a favorable season.

In 1840 the jaghire of Udayagiri was resumed on a charge that the Jaghiredar was concerned in the treasonable designs of the Zemindar of Kurnool. A very full report on all the circumstances of the jaghire and of all the subordinate poliems is on record in Collector to Board of 24th August 1840 and 27th February 1841.

In Collector to Board of 12th April 1841 is an account of the settlement of the resumed villages. All those which were not rented out were retained under amany management for the first year, and with the idea of fixing a money assessment thereafter, revenue officials were sent to measure the whole of the lands in occupation of each village. The ryots were permitted to classify their own lands, but the Tahsildars inspected this classification and confirmed or modified it as they thought proper. Three estimates were then formed of the productive powers of the land—one by the ryots themselves, another by the officials, and a third from the records of the produce of former years as far as they were available. Mr. Stonehouse found that 40 per cent. of the gross produce was the share which had usually been taken by the jaghiredar, but he established the same rate in these villages as that which Mr. Travers had fixed in the ryotwar villages, viz., 55 per cent. of the gross produce, after the fees had been deducted. The grain was commuted at the prices prevalent in the adjoining taluqs during the five preceding years, Rupees 22 per putti of dry, and Rupees 18 per putti of wet grain. The rates of assessment ranged from Annas 4 to Rupees 3-10-8 in dry lands, and from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupees 12 in the irrigated lands of the jaghire. The total number of villages was 74 and they are now scattered over the present taluqs of Kavali, Udayagiri, and Atmakur.

In the following year the Zemindary of Sayidapuram, which had constantly been in arrear for years previously, was sold and purchased by Government for Rupees 20,000. It comprised 52 Government and 57 shrotriam villages. Of these 52 villages, some were under rents, but others were retained under amany, and continued under

that system for many years. They are situated for the most part in the taluq of Rapur.

Mr. Stonehouse submitted his long-promised report upon the settlement of the district on August 8th, 1842. He had long been averse to an individual ryotwari system; for when he was acting Subordinate Collector under Mr. Smalley, after he had served eight years in Nellore, he seized the opportunity to insert in his report on the subdivision a tirade against the ryotwari system and in favor of village rents. He now deprecated not only Mr. Travers' assessments, but also those of Mr. Smalley, both "survey" and "makhta." With regard to the 86 surveyed villages he showed that, however able might have been the instructions to the surveyors, they were not attended to in practice. "They were paid by the acre, and so pretended often to have measured 50 per cent. above the stipulated minimum of 125 acres a day (which in itself was too much to expect), and were paid accordingly, and the consequence is their measurements have often been found to be grossly incorrect. The same errors exist in the classification of soils, many of the details of which, however well they may appear on paper, are merely fictitious. From the classification accounts, moreover, it is impossible to discover upon what data the classification was made." Mr. Stonehouse examined the rich village of Allur, and stated of it: "The classification and assessment determined by the survey of the several fields exists only in the circar accounts: the ryots among themselves designate the fields by the names by which they were known in Mr. Travers' time, and apportion the sist of such fields among themselves without reference to the survey measurement, classification, and assessment." With respect to the makhta settlement which Mr. Smalley had introduced in fusli 1236 Mr. Stonehouse believed that the accounts of produce on which it was based were untrustworthy, and said that this had been proved by subsequent experience. He remarked, "the revenue has suffered in two ways—first, by false accounts of produce; second, by false classification, which was left entirely to the ryots. The first lowered the rate of assessment; the second placed the worst lands of the village under the higher classes, and brought the best lands, both in point of situation and fertility, under the lower classes. When it is considered that the greater part of Nellore is assessed under this system, something more than a partial reform seems necessary." Mr. Stonehouse further wrote: "Entertaining the opinions I do of the worthlessness of the surveys hitherto made in this district, and more especially of Mr. Smalley's makhta settlement, it is necessary to explain the course which I think best in adoption in regard to the future revenue administration of the district. I am aware that my ideas on the subject may be considered peculiar, but it is the conviction that I have been led to form, upon attentive

consideration and some years' experience, of the practical working of the present system . . . I consider the ryotwar system a hollow and vicious one, and I believe it to be the main cause of the gradual decline of the land revenue of this presidency. I will venture to affirm that it is not, in fact, a ryotwari settlement, that in the majority of villages and with the majority of ryots it exists only in the dufters of the Collector's cutcherry. I will further venture to affirm that in most of the surveyed villages the boundaries of the surveyed fields cannot be pointed out; that very few, if any, of them remain; and, if so, what becomes of the ryotwar *field* assessment, when it is impossible to tell where a field assessed with a certain sum of money begins or ends. I mistake if a close examination of the lands would not show the survey classification, in all the districts into which it has been introduced, to be utterly disorganized.

"Magani lands are held in common: one portion of the land is given for cultivation to the ryot, and the next year a different one. The produce is joint property, and they share it and pay the circar share under private, but customary, arrangements with each other, and it not seldom happens that a puttah is given to a ryot for a field, or fields, of which he has not cultivated an acre.

"I am decidedly opposed to any new survey of this district. We have had two, and both have failed, and I am of opinion that the survey rates of the villages surveyed by Mr. Smalley should not be made permanent; but as to which system of revenue administration is the best is a matter on which it is not very easy to decide. We must, in my opinion, make our engagements with the heads of the village community for the revenue of the village, and it appears to me that there is no system which approaches so near to perfection as the Mulangu settlement of Tanjore. The principles of this system I think the best adapted to India."

After several more paragraphs of caustic criticism Mr. Stonehouse concluded as follows:—"The suggestion, therefore, that I would venture to make, in the event of its being determined to have a field assessment in this district, is to fix a grain instead of a money assessment on each field, commutable into money at the current prices of each year—a system which would tend to improve the condition of the ryots; would be better suited to their own wishes and feelings; and one which will secure to Government a surplus revenue when prices are high, which they now for the most part lose, while the loss, when prices are low, would only then fall upon the Government, as it now does, not nominally, but virtually by the non-realization of that portion of the revenue which the ryots, from the cheap price of grain, are unable to pay, except by the sale of a part of their property."

No action was taken upon this report for many years, and in time Mr. Stonehouse was succeeded as Collector by Mr. J. F. Bishop.

Administration of subsequent Collectors.

Mr. Bishop remained in Nellore for three years, during which no changes worthy of remark took place. Prices continued to fall, and the ryots who paid according to Mr. Smalley's commutation rates were hard-pressed. Fusli 1254 was very unfavorable, but fuslies 1255 and 1256 showed an improvement. The Collectors of this period invariably commence their Jammabundy Reports with the remark that no rain fell in April and May when the cultivation ought to begin.

In January 1847 Mr. G. A. Smith assumed charge of the district. The season was very favorable, and he seems to have entered upon his work with considerable energy. His predecessor, influenced, doubtless, by the drought which prevailed, had recommended that advances should be made to the ryots to enable them to dig wells,* and the proposal had been discussed by Government.† Mr. Smith entirely objected to any measure of the sort,‡ and the scheme was not carried out.

The Collector issued very thorough instructions to the Revenue Peishcars, which are to be found in his letter to the Board of 10th December 1847, and in all his correspondence showed himself to be an able official. He died suddenly on 1st June 1849 from heat apoplexy, little more than two years after he came to the district. There were no important changes during his administration. Eight villages were transferred to Guntur in 1847.§ The Rajah of Venkatagiri died on Christmas day in the same year, and was succeeded at once by his son without any dispute.‖

Mr. Purvis, Sub-Collector, took charge of the district after Mr. Smith's death until the arrival of Mr. D. White on October 10th, 1849. The seasons continued to be favorable, and no change accordingly was made in Mr. Smalley's commutation prices. In 1852 the north-east monsoon broke with heavy freshes down the Pennair, which caused extensive inundations, breaching tanks and destroying crops to such an extent that Government gave special compensation.¶ A few months afterwards Mr. White left Nellore, and his successor, Mr. Elton, at once brought before the Board the urgent necessity of some general measure of relief for the agricultural classes in this district. The effects of the gradual, but steady, fall of prices had been noticed by more

* Collector to Board, 17th March 1846.
† Minutes of Consultation, 25th June 1846.
‡ Collector to Board, 25th April 1849.
§ Collector to Board, 29th July 1847. Minutes of Consultation, 22nd June 1847.
‖ Collector to Board, 29th December 1847.
¶ Collector to Board, 25th October 1852.

than one Collector,* but in 1853-54, when the season was no longer favorable, the question became one of urgent importance. The representations of Mr. Elton might have been disregarded as were those made in former years, but one circumstance after another forced the subject upon the consideration of the Board and of Government. The village of Somarazpalli was abandoned by the inhabitants because of their inability to pay their sist.† The Collector followed up this announcement by a dismal account of the prospects of the season, and requested sanction that dry crops might be grown on wet lands and in the beds of tanks.‡ The Sub-Collector wrote to say that organized bands of robbers came over from Cumbum and plundered his villages.§ The Collector was forced to organize a body of peons to guard the Dorenal Pass and Cumbum Road from these marauders.‖ The compensation given by Government to those who had sustained damage by the floods of the previous year could not be paid, as it was not advisable to summon any body of persons into Nellore at such a time. Subordinate officials wrote in from all sides, doubting whether they would be able to remain at their posts much longer. Mr. Elton applied for leave to feed those people in Nellore who were dying from starvation. Under these circumstances, the question of a general reduction of assessment was taken into consideration at Madras.

Other circumstances had occurred to make the commencement of Mr. Elton's administration a troublous time. Once again the Serishtadar of Nellore was an object of suspicion. In this case Gotur Venkataramiah had so large a connexion and so great influence that Government called for a list of his relations in the public service, and ordered that they should, without exception, be transferred to the adjoining districts.¶

In 1854 the scarcity of grain was not so severe, and apprehensions of famine were not generally entertained. It was some time, however, before the poorer classes recovered from the state of destitution into which they had fallen; and we find that, when agriculture had revived to such an extent as to enable the Collector to hold an exhibition in Nellore, the populace rose and sacked the grain stalls, and then proceeded in bands to plunder the adjoining villages.

Mr. Rattiff, when Acting Collector in 1855, submitted proposals for

* Collector to Board, 5th February 1844, 13th April 1853, 16th April 1853, and 19th May 1853.

† Collector to Board, 10th June 1853.

‡ Collector to Board, 24th November 1853.

§ Collector to Board, 14th December 1853.

‖ Collector to Board, 17th January 1854.

¶ Minutes of Consultation, 14th June 1853. Board's Proceedings, 9th May 1853. Collector to Board, 27th October 1853.

the reduction of the assessment on garden lands, and this was the first measure of alleviation which was sanctioned by Government. The rates were adjusted both in the surveyed and unsurveyed villages under five money classes as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.
First	25	0	0
Second	20	5	0
Third	15	10	0
Fourth	9	6	0
Fifth	4	11	0

The reduction of the assessment upon dry lands was the next measure.* The necessity for this had been urged by Mr. Elton and Mr. Rattiff, and the Board supported their views and submitted specific proposals to Government.† A standard rate of Rupees 20 was prepared as a reasonable price for dry grain throughout the district, and with a view to assimilate all existing rates to that figure the Board proposed to reduce Mr. Travers' rates from 28 to 20, Mr. Smalley's rates from 30 to 20, and the rates fixed by Mr. Stonehouse in the Udayagiri villages from 22 to 20, although this step would entail a reduction in revenue of Rupees 1,30,000. They did not recommend a similar change in wet rates, but advocated a thorough revision of the assessment.

The Government took these proposals into consideration,‡ and, being of opinion that Rupees 25 was a fair price for dry grain, ordered a reduction of two annas in the rupee on Mr. Travers' rates, and of three annas on those fixed by Mr. Smalley, and this measure was carried into effect in fusli 1265. In their minutes Government had suggested that a more complete arrangement might be effected by which the multiplicity of existing rates could be abolished, and the matter continued under discussion. The reduction of dry rates had entailed a decrease of revenue of Rupees 65,920, but both the Board and Government were of opinion that a reduction of wet rates was also necessary. Accordingly all wet rates§ above Rupees 30 per gorru were reduced to that limit, and on rates between Rupees 30 and Rupees 10 a reduction of annas three to two in the rupee was made. Rates below Rupees 10 were not altered. When this order reached Nellore, Mr. G. N. Taylor was Acting Collector. He suggested various changes in the scheme, proposing a proportional rather than an arbitrary reduction of the rates

* Collector to Board, 13th April 1853, 19th May 1853, and 28th September 1854.

† Board's Proceedings, 2nd May 1855.

‡ Minutes of Consultation, 24th July 1855, No. 893.

§ Board's Proceedings, 2nd April 1857, No. 1,006, and 8th June 1857, No. 1,912, Minutes of Consultation, 20th July 1857, No. 763.

and the extension of the measure to Mr. Smalley's surveyed villages. Further he deprecated any reduction of assessment on the lands under the Pennair anicut, which was then a new work. Shortly afterwards Mr. Elton returned to the district and opposed* Mr. Taylor's suggestions, pointing out that the notification had already been published, and, although the Board were inclined to agree with Mr. Taylor, the Collector carried his point. However, these reductions, as a measure of relief, must have had little effect except in the case of very high rates; for Government gave with one hand and took away with the other, imposing a road cess† of two annas on all lands the rates upon which had been reduced.

Further correspondence‡ ensued with regard to the Udayagiri villages and during fusli 1268 the wet rates above Rupees 30 were reduced to that figure, and one and a half anna in the rupee was remitted on all rates between Rupees 30 and Rupees 10. At the same time a general reduction of one anna in the rupee was effected in dry rates. This lowered the revenue by an amount of Rupees 8,840.

The following statement shows the list of Collectors of Nellore from 1790 to 1859 :—

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. R. Dighton, Nellore	1790 to 1792.
Mr. J. Erskine, Ongole and Palnaud ...	1790 to 1792.
Mr. J. B. Travers, Nellore	August 1801 to 1809.
Mr. T. A. Oakes, Acting Collector ...	May to July 1809.
Mr. T. Fraser	August 1809 to August 1823.
Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Head Assistant Collector in charge.	August to October 1823.
Mr. E. Smalley	October 1823 to September 1829.
Mr. J. Orr, Head Assistant Collector ...	December 1825.
Mr. J. F. Bruce, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	March to August 1829. September to October 1829.
Mr. C. A. Thompson	October 1829 to 1831.
Mr. A. F. Bruce, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	June to July 1831.
Mr. T. Prendergast, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	July 1831.
Mr. J. C. Whish	July 1831 to January 1835.
Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Acting Collector ...	January to April 1835.
Mr. T. V. Stonehouse	April 1835 to April 1844.

* Collector to Board, 8th October 1857, No. 143, and 19th October 1857, No. 148.
† Government Order, 6th January 1858, No. 8.
‡ Collector to Board, 24th December 1857, No. 186. Board's Proceedings, 29th January 1858, No. 417. Minutes of Consultation, 28th April 1858, No. 337. Board's Proceedings, 14th September 1858, No. 3,457. Minutes of Consultation, 28th September 1858, No. 1,313.

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. A. Purvis, Sub-Collector in charge.	April to June 1844.
Mr. J. F. Bishop	June 1844 to January 1847.
Mr. G. A. Smith, Officiating Collector.	January to March 1847.
Mr. G. A. Smith	March 1847 to May 1849.
Mr. A. Purvis, Sub-Collector in charge.	May to October 1849.
Mr. D. White	October 1849 to March 1853.
Mr. J. Rattiff, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	March to April 1853.
Mr. F. B. Elton	April 1853 to October 1859.
Mr. J. Rattiff, Acting Collector ...	August 1854 to July 1855.
Mr. J. I. Minchin, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	July 1855.
Mr. G. N. Taylor, Acting Collector ...	April 1857 to September 1857.
Mr. J. I. Minchin, Sub-Collector in charge.	September to October 1857.

Rattiff.

F. B. Elton 15-4-1853

CHAPTER XIX.

REVENUE HISTORY.

FROM THE COLLECTORATE OF MR. DYKES TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1859 to 1871.

(*Contributed by* ROZUKHIRDI VENKATA KISTNA RAO PANTULU GARU, *Head Serishtadar.*)

The different systems of assessment in force.—Mr. Dykes and succeeding Collectors.—Territorial changes.—Revision of Taluq and Huzur Establishments.—Introduction of the new system of police.—Revision of Village Establishments.—Reduction of assessment on well lands.—Relinquishment of certain irrigation wells to private enterprize.—Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from doruvus in the Sriharikota Division.—Abolition of pullari or grazing tax.—Moturpha tax.—Jungle Conservancy Operations.—Road Cess.—Poligar's russums or fees.—Inam Settlement.—Survey and settlement of the district.—Garden land.—Occupation, assessment, and yield of land and prices for 1801 and 186 compared.

MR. ELTON was succeeded, as Collector of Nellore, by Mr. J. W. B Dykes. The following extract from Mr. C. Rundall's report upon the proposed revenue settlement of the district, dated 15th December 1870, describes the state of the district in regard to the several systems of assessment prevailing :—

The different systems of assessment in force.

"When Mr. Dykes joined the district as Collector, the several descriptions of assessment in force throughout the Government villages were as enumerated below :—

	1859-60.
Travers' makhta villages	127
Smalley's do.	381
Smalley's surveyed villages	86
Settled by Mr. Stonehouse, Udayagiri villages	67
Under rent	57
Under amany	1
Total ...	719

"The only subsequent modification has been in the rented and amany villages. These numbering 58 villages, and certain resumed shrotriams which raised the number to 79 villages, were settled under ryotwari puttahs by Mr. Dykes for 1863-64. Two more resumed shrotriam villages were similarly settled during the succeeding year, making the total altogether 81 villages. Either one average rate, or two, or three varying rates, according to the circumstances of the villages, were apparently adjusted to the dry and wet lands of each village. Neither the principle observed, nor the mode adopted for determining the assessment imposed in these villages, would appear to have been recorded or reported.

"The above outline of the several prevailing assessments demonstrates, with sufficient clearness, the hap-hazard or discretionary nature of each and its temporary character. Of the 127 Travers' *makhta* villages, 50 only appertain to the principal, and the rest, or by far the greater number, to the sub-division. The pymaish classification of these villages has lasted for 68 years; but any relative order that may formerly have existed has now mostly vanished, so extensively have the old tarams (classes) been changed and arranged to avoid the higher of the rates then imposed. Several of the Travers' *makhta* villages—mostly the dry—appear to have been highly assessed, whilst many of the wet seem assessed at unduly low rates. The same is observed as regards the Smalley *makhta* villages; but the assessment here throughout the dry land is often an average rate. This modification of Mr. Travers' original assessment has now existed in this form for 44 years. Even the Smalley surveyed villages are not free from similar inequalities of assessment. As a rule those first settled in the old Nellore and Sangam Taluqs are lowly rated—some of them being unaccountably so—and the lightest assessed villages of the district. The later assessed villages are in some instances rated inordinately high, more particularly about Duttalur and Kaligiri. The true bearing of each mode of assessment is, however, more or less governed by the percentage of error determined by survey on the former areas; and whilst invariably great, this has been ascertained to vary extensively throughout all the several descriptions of villages as settled."

Mr. Dykes and succeeding Collectors.

As some of the leading events of Mr. Dykes' administration are closely connected with that of his successors, and only a short time has elapsed since he retired from the public service, the most convenient arrangement in treating of the remaining portion of the revenue history of the district will be to trace summarily the most important changes which have taken place up to the present day.

The following table shows the names of the several officers and the period during which they had charge of the district since 1859 :—

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	27th October 1859 to 10th May 1862.
Mr. E. F. Elliot, Sub-Collector in charge	10th May 1862 to 26th August 1862.
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	26th August 1862 to 27th August 1866.
Mr. T. A. N. Chase	27th August 1866 to 1st December 1866
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	1st December 1866 to 8th March 1867.
Honorable J. C. St. Clair, Sub-Collector in charge	8th March 1867 to 3rd April 1867.
Mr. J. A. C. Boswell	3rd April 1867 to 3rd November 1868.
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	3rd November 1868 to 1st June 1869.

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Sub-Collector in charge	1st June 1869 to 4th June 1869.
Mr. R. J. Melville	4th June 1869 to 25th November 1869.
Mr. C. G. Master	25th November 1869 to 23rd Sept. 1870.
Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Sub-Collector in charge	23rd Sept. 1870 to 11th October 1870.
Mr. G. VansAgnew	11th October 1870. to 20-4-76

Territorial changes.

At the time when Mr. Dykes took charge of the district there were 17 Government taluqs, with an average area and revenue of 270 square miles and 81,000 rupees respectively, the taluqs being then generally small and the Government and Zemindary villages being intermingled with each other; but a re-distribution of the district was proposed in 1859. After a great deal of correspondence it was decided* that the 17 taluqs should be reduced to eight, and the Zemindary tracts formed into four divisions.

In the meanwhile a proposal was made to transfer to this district 97 villages of the Dupad Taluq of the Kurnool District, as many of those villages were intermingled with the villages of the Venkatagiri Rajah, which have always belonged to this district. The Dupad villages, with some Zemindary villages of Venkatagiri and Calastry, were then formed into one Government taluq.†, In 1860 there were then re-organized nine Government taluqs and four Zemindary divisions.

In 1861 a slight change was made by the transfer of villages from one taluq to another, and the following statement shows the result of the revision of the taluqs as finally decided on Mr. Pelly's proposals in 1861‡:—

No.	Taluqs.	Of that Old Taluqs composed.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Sq. Miles	No.	RS.
1	Gudur	Kota, Sarvapalli, and four Rapur villages	689	73,811	1,71,364
2	Rapur	Gundavolu, Sayidapuram, and Tummalatalupuru	644	46,948	93,543
3	Nellore ...	Sangam half, east, Talamanchi, Nellore, and two Gudur villages ...	640	137,156	3,52,185
4	Atmakur ...	Sangam half, west, Revuru, villages of Udayagiri Taluq, and 19 villages of the old Kaligiri Taluq	500	79,311	1,66,152
5	Udayagiri ...	Udayagiri, five villages of the old Kaligiri Taluq, and part of Pamuru or Calastry Zemindary	861	73,678	59,030
6	Kavali ...	Kavali and 25 villages of the old Kaligiri Taluq and one Nellore village	598	49,787	1,07,510
7	Kandukur ...	Davagudurn, Baddipude, and the Chundi Zemindary villages ...	731	94,803	1,89,444

* *Vide* G. O., No. 913, dated 2nd June 1860. † Kanigiri. ‡ *Vide* G. O., No. 1,241, dated 25th June 1861.

No.	Taluqs.	Of that Old Taluqs composed.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Sq. Miles	No.	RS.
8	Kanigiri ...	99 Dupudu villages, detached Zemindary villages, rest of Pamuru not in Udayagiri, and two Udayagiri villages	990	101,998	43,940
9	Ongole ...	Ongole, Inamanamilluru and Chandaluru	835	147,652	2,38,736
10	Polur ...	.....	442	22,161	...
Venkatagiri	West Venkatagiri ...	.....	456¼	68,824	...
	Podilo ...	.....	631	41,777	...
	Darsi ...	.....	588	56,008	...
		Total ...	8,605¼	993,864	14,21,904

In 1863 a further important addition* was made by the transfer of the Sriharikota Division, consisting of 49 villages from the Ponneri Taluq of the then Madras District. The object of this transfer was the prevention of the smuggling of the spontaneous salt in the Pulicat lake more efficiently by placing the tract under the immediate supervision of the Salt Deputy Collector attached to this district.

Revision of Taluq and Huzur Establishments.

The revision of the taluq was accompanied by a revision of the taluq establishments. The number of servants was considerably reduced, and the pay of those retained similarly raised. There was no taluq of the first class assigned for this district. The Nellore Taluq was ranked as second-class taluq, with a pay of Rupees 225 per month to the Tahsildar. The taluqs of Ongole and Kandukur were ranked as third-class, with a pay of Rupees 200 to the Tahsildar. The taluqs of Gudur, Atmakur, and Kavali were classed as fourth class, with a pay of Rupees 175 to the Tahsildar. The remaining three taluqs of Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri are of the lowest or fifth class on Rupees 150 per month.

In 1867 the Kandukur Taluq was reduced to the fourth class and the Gudur Taluq raised to the third class in consequence of the addition of the Sriharikota Division and the delta irrigation.

The pay of the Taluq Serishtadars was at first fixed with reference to the class of the taluqs. Subsequently it has been made uniform and fixed at Rupees 60 per month in every taluq.

Only three Revenue Inspectors were allowed to each taluq at the beginning: to the taluqs of Nellore and Gudur a fourth-class Inspector has since been sanctioned and an additional Gumastah allowed to each of the taluqs, viz., Gudur, Nellore, Atmakur, and Ongole.

The pay of the Huzur Serishtadar was, when the establishments

* *Vide* Notification, *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 17th November 1863.

were revised, fixed at Rupees 200. About the end of 1864 it was again raised to Rupees 250.

Formerly the police duties used to be performed by the Tahsildars.

Introduction of the new system of Police.

In G. O., dated 19th January 1860, No. 67, the Inspector-General of Police was authorized to introduce the new system of police into this district: gradually taluq by taluq, from the date of that order, this was carried out, and by the end of 1861 the new system was completely introduced into this district.

Revision of Village Establishments.

On the 26th October 1859, or the day before Mr. Dykes took charge of the district, Mr. Pelly issued a circular calling for proposals to group villages. In April 1861 Mr. Dykes pointed out that the proposal might stand over till the operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments were completed. But, on further instructions from Mr. Pelly, the requisite information was collected, and a proposal submitted for clubbing villages and providing adequate remuneration to the village officers. After considerable correspondence on the subject, the Government in their Order, No. 886, dated 22nd May 1863, ordered Mr. Pelly's report, as to revision of village establishment in this district, to lie over.

In 1866 the question of revising the village establishments was again taken up, and certain proposals were made by Mr. Dykes. The Board disapproved of these proposals and called for a revised scheme, which was accordingly submitted by Mr. Boswell in 1867. The further information required by the Board on Mr. Boswell's proposal has been collected, and the matter is again about to be laid before the Board for their final consideration.

Reduction of assessment on well lands.

In 1863 the Government sanctioned a proposal to make over the waste well lands to ryots at punja rates. With his letter, dated 9th October 1863, No. 319, Mr. Dykes submitted a statement showing the details of garden and well lands. The following is an abstract thereof:—

—	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Garden lands irrigated from tanks ...	2,086	14,238	983	6,953
Do. do. from channels ...	644	4,233	329	2,234
Lands irrigated from wells and ponds. — Wells clear of any public sources of supply ...	9,180	46,539	4,755	25,240
Lands irrigated from wells and ponds. — Wells within reach of public sources of supply ...	11,389	70,544	6,089	35,373
Total ...	23,299	1,35,554	12,156	69,800

The Board, in their Proceedings thereon, dated 27th July 1864, No. 4,736, declined to make any concession in favor of well lands

within the prescribed distance from Government irrigation works, but authorized the Collector to render the assessments on the 4,755 acres of waste lands entered as irrigable from wells which no longer existed as well as on the other waste garden lands.

In 1864 Mr. Dykes proposed to reduce the assessment on the 9,180 acres shown in the above abstract as occupied. After some discussion the Government, in their Order, dated 3rd February 1865, No. 210, sanctioned the proposal; the financial effect thereof was estimated at the time as involving a remission of Rupees 26,124.

Relinquishment of certain irrigation works to private enterprize.

After conducting the jammabundy of fusli 1274, Mr. Dykes addressed a letter to the Board on the 25th March 1865, pointing out the insignificance of the irrigation works in the Kanigiri Taluq and the impracticability of the Department of Public Works Officers to exercise any efficient supervision over them. The Government in their Order dated 29th June 1865, No. 1,470, sanctioned the relinquishment of 25 works of irrigation, and this principle of relinquishing to private enterprize the repair of ruined or silted up tanks, where it is no considered worth the while of Government to undertake their restoration, is now generally recognized.

Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from doruvus in the Sriharikota Division.

In the Sriharikota Division lands cultivated with wet crops under "doruvus" or ponds attracted the attention of Mr. Dykes in 1865. In his letter, dated 31st July 1865, No. 179, he recommended that dry assessment should be collected thereon and the difference between the wet and dry rates remitted, calculating at the dry assessment at Rupees 3,344-5-6. But, on further consideration, the sist of 2½ rupees per acre, instead of Rupees 3, was adopted temporarily, pending the introduction of the new settlement—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 7,837, dated 8th December 1865.

Abolition of pullari or grazing tax.

The following extracts from the Order of Government, dated 13th November 1867, No. 2,676, Revenue Department, fully explain the nature of the grazing tax and the circumstances under which it was abolished.

"The pullari or pasture tax, which is peculiar to Nellore District, but was found in existence there when the district came under British rule, is of four kinds.

"Makhta pullari is the gross money assessment levied on the total common pasturage of a village, and is modified with reference to occupation out of the waste land for cultivation.

"Amanut pullari is the re-addition made to the so modified tax on account of additions to the waste of lands thrown out of occupation, but within the original maximum.

Alaga pullari is the proportion of the makhta pullari which is

charged on cattle-owners in a village who are not occupiers of land on puttah.

"Yenika pullari is a capitation tax on the cattle of a village, and is in fact the levy of the makhta pullari by distribution on a different principle, when any of the payers of the tax in the latter form make default.

"The tax formerly existed in the adjoining Guntur District, but was abolished in favor of pasture rents, with much advantage both to the ryots and to the state revenues.

"Its abolition in Nellore has been repeatedly approved, but has been hitherto deferred, from time to time, with the intention of carrying it out simultaneously with the revision of the land assessment.

"The Board now point out that the two subjects are not at all necessarily connected, and recommend that the change be at once made on the principle that out of the waste an extent equal to thirty per cent. of the area occupied for cultivation be reserved for common grazing free of charge, and that the surplus waste, if sufficient in extent to make it worth while to adopt the system, be leased out for one or two years at a time to the highest bidder, it being, of course, understood that no land will be kept waste for grazing if sought for occupation on full field assessment.

"The objections to the tax as at present existing are that it is peculiar to Nellore, although the assessments there are not lower generally, or specially on this account, than elsewhere; that it is very unfair in its incidence and affords much opening for oppression, fraud, or vexatious interference; that it yields but little revenue; and that that little is decreasing as cultivation extends, and must be still further diminished by the establishment of the fuel reserves.

"It may be added that these evils are the more felt in Nellore, because cattle-breeding on a superior scale and system is there a special industry.

"The Government concur in opinion with the Board that there is no sufficient reason for any longer deferring the abolition of this condemned system of taxation in favor of that which has been approved elsewhere, and accordingly authorize the Board to carry out the change in the manner proposed, viz., that, so long as the demand for land on full assessment will allow of the privilege, common grazing land to an extent equal to thirty per cent. of the occupied area shall be reserved for the villagers' use free of charge, and that, when the balance is deserving of consideration, the remaining waste land shall be rented out to the highest bidder for grazing purposes on lease for one or two years, as the Collector may decide in each case, on the condition that any portion required for occupation on full field assessment must be relinquished to Government, a proportionate reduction being made in the rent.

"It will be the duty of the Collector to ensure that the common reserve consists of fair average grazing land, and is equally enjoyed by all the villagers.

"The 'kanchas,' or extensive grazing tracts which are already rented out in lots, will not be affected by these orders."

Moturpha Tax.

In G. O., No. 1,145, dated 25th February 1861, the collection of the moturpha tax by Zemindars, Poligars, and Shrotriamdars was introduced. But the prohibition was withdrawn under G. O., dated 25th November 1865, No. 2,906, leaving it to the Zemindars to decide for themselves whether or not they were, under the present state of law, justified in collecting the tax. In the meanwhile a refund of Rupees 51,609-9-0 was allowed to the Rajah of Venkatagiri on account of his loss in abstaining from the collection of the tax under the prohibition of 1861—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 3,818, dated 19th June 1869. In several shrotriam villages a deduction from the quit-rent, equal to the average collections of moturpha, was also allowed after due inquiry.

The difficulty experienced by the Zemindars in collecting the tax has recently induced Government to re-consider the matter, and the question of abolishing the tax altogether in Zemindary tracts and of allowing a proportionate deduction from the peishcush is now under their consideration.

Jungle Conservancy Operations.

In his letter, dated 27th August 1860, No. 142, Mr. Dykes brought to the Board's notice the growing scarcity of wood in this district, and suggested the desirability of immediate action by entering into contract with ryots to grow such trees as would suit the soils of their respective villages. Steps were thereafter taken from time to time to plant palmyra and casuarina trees in large numbers. The successive steps that have been taken in the district to develop the supply of fuel by raising jungles will be found set forth at length in the chapter on Flora, and it will also be seen that those efforts have been attended with considerable success. The Nellore system of jungle conservancy has a reputation of its own, and Mr. Dykes' scheme has been adopted as a model in some other districts.

In 1867 Mr. Boswell suggested that the Nellore jungles should be placed under the Forest Conservancy Department. But the Board having, in their Proceedings, dated 21st March 1868, No. 2,022, considered such a measure was not expedient, Mr. Boswell drew up a set of rules and entertained an establishment for taking care of the jungles. Three Wood Overseers were selected and sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests of Cuddapah to be trained. The cost of the establish-

ment, amounting to Rupees 17,216 per annum, was sanctioned in G. O., dated 1st December 1868. The establishment was subsequently modified in a certain measure with reference to further experience and requirements.

Road Cess.

Madras Act No. III. of 1866 was introduced on 1st January 1867. The road cess unde[illegible]is Act was calculated on the rent va[illegible]e at 6 p[illegible]n the rupee. The Act remained in force for fuslies 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, and 1280. From 1st September 1871 the road cess is to be calculated at 1 anna in the rupee under the Madras Local Funds' Act No. IV. of 1871. The demand on account of the Road fund in fusly 1280 is given below for information :—

	RS.
On ryotwar land	58,644
On minor inams and inam villages	19,173
On Zemindaries	37,036
Total ...	1,14,853

Poligar russums or fees.

Certain Poligars in this district had villages granted to them for police service, in addition to certain fees collected by them in several shrotriam and Government villages. The peishcush which these Poligars had to pay was very heavy, and in such cases Government undertook the collection of the fees, crediting the amount thus collected to the peishcush due, and remitting so much of it as could not be made good from the collections of russums.

After much correspondence on the subject, the villages granted to the Poligars were settled under the Inam Rules by fixing an appropriate quit-rent and resuming the russums for Government, so that the Poligars are no longer Poligars, but are simply on the footing of Shrotriamdars and have nothing to do with the russums or police service.

The fees in question were, in some instances, collected by the Poligars direct. In some cases the Poligars alienated the russums in favor of certain religious institutions and persons. Kavalgars or police watchers had also a share in these russums in most of the villages. In G. O., No. 2,785, dated 13th October 1866, the settlement of these russums was finally made as follows :—

1st.—The russums of Poligars, whether directly collected by them or by Government on their behalf, were entirely resumed. They are now being collected and credited to Government. No compensation has been paid to the Poligars on this account.

2nd.—The kavalgars have been permitted to enjoy their russums as usual. The russums are collected on behalf of Govenment and paid to them at present.

3rd.—Ah[illegible]eligious institutions have [illegible] and compensation paid by a single payment equal to five years' i[illegible] enjoyed by those institutions.

4th.—Alienations to persons, such as Brahmins, &c., were also r[illegible] and life-grants, calculated on average collections, allowed to th[illegible] pients.

There were also two other Poligars—the Gangulawar and Todib[illegible] nawar. [illegible]ey had no russums, and their villages have been settled shrotria[illegible] under the Inam Rules.

Inam [illegible]ment.

The [illegible]tions of the Inam Department have been completed in th[illegible] district. Village Service Inams however, and th[illegible] inams of village artisans, have not been taken u[illegible] by [illegible]rtment. The Kattubadi Inams were inquired into; bu[illegible] the [illegible]missioner requested the Collector to keep the title-deed[illegible] in dep[illegible]ding the decision of the Kattub[illegible]di question by Goverr[illegible] ment. A[illegible] a great deal of correspondence [illegible]n the subject, it wa[illegible] finally decided that the enfranchisement of Kattubadi Inams sho[illegible] be carried out and the title-deeds distributed to the parties concer[illegible] This was done in 1870-71.

Revenue Survey and Settlement of the District.

The demarcation of the district and the operations of the Su[illegible] Department were completed in [illegible] during the time of Mr. Dy[illegible] [illegible] 1864 the [illegible] of the district to Mr. Dykes, whe[illegible] fication operations in the Atma[illegible] 1866 submitted his report for th[illegible] of the mode in which Mr. I[illegible] ment, and the Government, ac[illegible] to transfer the work to the Di[illegible] Mr. Charles Rundall, to wb[illegible] field work throughout the dist[illegible] 1870 on the settlement of the six taluqs in [illegible]

The new areas as per survey were, by the end of [illegible] duced into all the taluqs shown below :—

Fuslies.	Taluqs.
1275	Atmakur.
1276	Nellore and the delta villages of the Gudur Taluq.
1277	The remaining portion of the Gudur Taluq and Rapur.
1278	Kavali.
1279	Udayagiri, Kandukur, and Kanigiri.
1280	Ongole.

Though a change has been made in recording the areas in th[illegible]

...ounts, the assessment has been allowed to remain undisturbed. The question, whether the survey assessment should be charged or not, ...ormed the subject of a long correspondence, and it has been recently ...lecided that the assessment on ryotwari lands should not be imposed ...ill the new rates are introduced, but that steps should be taken to ...harge the excess found in minor inams.

Garden Land.

In 1866 the Government abolished garden as a separate head of land assessment, all irrigated garden being henceforth included under the head punja or wet, and ...e unirrigated under punja or dry.

This change was introduced in the jammabundy accounts of fusli 1275 for the first time. The details are given below :—

	Acres.	...ents.
Unirrigated garden land transferred to the head of dry	15,37	1,892
Irrigated garden land transferred to the head of wet	9,439	54,398
Total ...	24,809	1,36,290

The said extent of 24,809 acres was, up to the end of fusli 1274, ...the occupied garden land.

...270 acres were transferred to the head of dry, the ...ment were dispensed with and dry rates charged, ...es 51,687.

Statement showing Occupation, Assessment, and Average Yield and Prices in 1801 as compared with 1865.

1			2		3								4			
Taluqs and Number of Villages according to the Accounts of 1865-66 and as compared.			Area cultivated in 1801.		Area occupied in 1801-2 and in 1865-66.								Assessment.			
					Dry.			Rice.					Mr. Dighton's.		Highest in the nine years from 1791-92 to 1800-1.	In 1800-1.
					Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.						
Names.	Number. 1865-66.	Number. Compared.	Dry.	Rice.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1790-91.	1791-92.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Gudur ...	81	65	1,140	18,761	13,685	19,497	2,052	19,291	27,705	24,691	4,830	2,10,938	2,09,554		2,67,736	2,39,347
Rapur ...	52	21	4,126	941	6,053	8,275	447	282	286	394	652	32,952	32,952		41,461	31,691
Nellore ...	104	23	4,283	24,831	7,675	14,337	1,371	18,657	21,662	40,922	10,669	10,005	2,70,516	2,73,704	3,67,744	3,50,636
Atmakur ...	74	68	15,809	8,000	20,762	69,690	1,525	4,883	6,747	10,951	2,100	1,102	1,75,855	1,39,459	2,32,310	1,54,476
Kavali ...	38	20	2,037	1,926	2,753	4,564	394	1,387	1,328	3,689	2,178	1,756	44,006	44,836	60,996	51,077
Udayagiri ...	34	8	1,376	138	3,439	4,034	116	101	183	101	11	4	10,640	10,640	12,708	8,416
Kandukur ...	85	101	40,424	799	54,298	93,854	3,919	14,137	1,872	8,033	5,279	3,897	2,81,703	2,83,699	3,22,263	1,58,045
Kanigiri ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	95	75	19,072	170	29,419	80,123	5,565	10,245	154	1,119	289	613	1,64,499	1,90,815	1,91,260	1,13,252
Total ...	597	451	88,222	55,566	138,114	294,334	15,389	61,355	51,466	92,827	25,602	22,559	12,11,114	11,85,659	14,96,481	11,06,940

Statement showing Occupation, Assessment, and Average Yield and Prices in 1801 *as compared with* 1865.—(Continued.)

Taluqs and Number of Villages according to the Accounts of 1865-66 and as compared.			4—(Continued.) Assessment.—(Continued.) In 1801-2 and in 1865-66.								5. Average Yield per Acre in 1801-2 and in 1865-66.			
			1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.		1865-66.	
Taluqs.	Number.		Dry.		Rice.		Extra.		Total.		Jonna.			
Names.	1865-66.	Compared.												
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Ts.	C.M.	Ts.	C.M.
Gudur	81	65	47,693	59,511	1,46,242	1,56,853	46,545	42,667	2,40,480	2,59,031	3	...	...	...
Rapur	52	21	15,758	13,434	2,625	4,295	8,343	4,260	26,726	21,989	2	10	...	...
Nellore	104	93	29,116	44,419	2,32,940	2,11,185	40,516	53,351	3,02,572	3,08,955	5	8	...	...
Atmakur ...	74	68	58,120	92,877	66,780	54,272	48,952	26,749	1,73,852	1,73,898	5	...	2	9
Kavali	38	20	6,245	7,244	14,017	22,448	5,961	3,461	26,223	33,153	2	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	34	8	4,801	4,419	1,003	675	4,499	3,246	10,303	8,340	1	16	...	...
Kandukur ...	85	101	1,47,387	1,65,598	15,673	51,083	32,245	27,159	1,95,305	2,43,840	3	...	...	...
Kanigiri ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole	95	75	1,10,920	1,44,209	1,524	7,430	26,016	28,406	1,38,460	1,80,045	3	24	...	...
Total ...	597	451	4,20,040	5,31,711	4,80,804	5,08,241	2,13,077	1,89,299	11,13,921	12,29,251	3	7	...	...

Statement showing Occupation, Assessment, and Average Yield and Prices in 1801 *as compared with* 1865.—(Continued.)

Taluqs and Number of Villages according to the Accounts of 1865-66 and as compared.			5—(Continued.) Average Yield per Acre in 1801-2 and in 1865-66.—(Continued.)				6 Price per Putti.						7 The Price of Rice compared.	
			1801-2.		1865-66.		1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	Increase per Cent.	
Taluqs.	Number.		Rice.				Jonna.		Uncleaned Rice.		Cleaned Rice.		Uncleaned.	Cleaned.
Names.	1865-66.	Compared.												
			Ts.	C.M.	Ts.	C.M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	81	65	3	...	...	...	41	52	27	41	75	83	50	14
Rapur	52	21	3	...	...	...	47	44	32	29	70	59	...	...
Nellore	104	93	4	16	...	...	29	48	31	42	70	84	35	20
Atmakur	74	68	3	...	3	...	52	36	50	36	81	73	...	...
Kavali	38	20	1	16	...	...	44	42	33	34	70	68	3	...
Udayagiri	34	8	1	24	...	...	41	63	33	55	70	111	67	58
Kandukur	85	101	2	16	...	...	48	45	38	45	76	91	18	20
Kanigiri	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole	95	75	5	...	...	...	46	48	37	47	76	95	27	25
Total ...	597	451	3	9	...	...	43	47	35	41	73	83	17	14

CHAPTER XX.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND JAILS.

(Condensed from a Paper by Mr. C. J. Knox, C.S.)

Civil Court.—Mahomedan Administration of Justice.—Establishment of Civil Court.—Jurisdiction.—List of Judges.—Suits, original jurisdiction.—Suits, appellate jurisdiction.—Execution.—Routine of business.—Establishment.—District Munsifs.—Appointment and jurisdiction.—Number of Courts and charges.—Present territorial jurisdiction.—Number of suits.—Small Cause suits.—Details of execution.—Munsifs' establishment.—Village Munsifs' jurisdiction and number of suits.—Punchayets.—Jurisdiction.—Village and District.—General.—Aggregate suits, original jurisdiction.—Classes of suits.—Sessions Court.—Jurisdiction.—Number and description of cases.—Appeals.—Appeals to High Court.—Court establishment.—The Magistracy.—Number of Magistrates.—Magisterial Divisions.—Appellate jurisdiction.—Salaries.—Justices of Peace.—Revenue Courts.—Powers of Collectors and their subordinates under Revenue Regulations.—Regulation XII. of 1816.—Regulation IX. of 1822.—Regulation VI. of 1831.—Madras Act VIII. of 1865.—Number of suits and proceedings under the above regulations for the last eight years.—Jails.—Number and distribution.—Zillah Jail.—Dimension and capabilities.—Distribution of prisoners.—Number of prisoners during last eight years.—Births and deaths.—Lunatics.—State prisoners and civil debtors.—Escapes and pardons.—Superintendence and establishment.—Routine and labor.—Expenses of the jail.—Prisoners confined in sub-jails.—Routine labor, &c.—Mortality among prisoners.—Escapes.

The Civil Court.

Mahomedan Administration of Justice.

Under Mahomedan rule the administration of justice was in the hands of a Fouzdar stationed at Nellore, who was appointed by the Nawabs of Arcot. It frequently happened that these Fouzdars were also renters. There was also a Kazi stationed in Nellore, who expounded the law, and he had his representatives in different parts of the district. The chief administration of justice, however, was vested in the heads of villages acting either alone or with the elders or chief men forming a punchayet.

Establishment of Civil Court.

In the year 1801 the District of Nellore came fully under British rule, and under Regulation II. of 1802 the Court of Adawlut was established. On 29th May 1806 Mr. T. Townsend was appointed Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah.

Jurisdiction.

By Regulation II. of 1802 the Zillah Courts had the jurisdiction in all civil suits arising within their respective districts, and all persons not being European British subjects were made amenable to their jurisdiction. By Regulation XII. of 1809 their jurisdiction was limited to suits for Rupees 5,000 and under, all suits of a value above that amount being placed within the original jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts. By

Act II. of 1836 all persons without any distinction were made amenable to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. Under Act VII. of 1843 the Provincial Courts were abolished, and new Zillah Courts established whose jurisdiction was the same as that formerly exercised by the Provincial Courts, viz., to an unlimited amount, suits of a value below Rupees 10,000 falling within the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges and Principal Sadr Amins, who were established under Acts I. and VII. of 1827.

By Act VII. of 1843 moreover the Zillah Judges were empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts.

List of Judges.

The following is a list of the successive Judges of the District Court of Nellore from its first establishment to the present date :—

Names.	From.	To.
Mr. T. Townsend	29th May 1806	12th December 1806.
„ H. Lord	12th December 1806	4th September 1819.
„ J. B. Huddleston	4th September 1819	6th December 1819.
„ S. Ibettson	13th December 1819	27th January 1820.
„ T. Gahagan	27th January 1820	17th January 1823.
„ H. Dickenson	14th July 1823	8th September 1826.
„ G. W. Saunders	7th November 1826	24th November 1828.
„ G. J. Casamajor	24th November 1828	7th October 1830.
„ H. Montgomery	7th October 1830	5th June 1833.
„ H. Bushby	7th June 1833	10th August 1833.
„ A. F. Bruce	24th August 1833	13th February 1834.
„ G. Bird	18th February 1834	11th June 1834.
„ F. M. Lewin	1st July 1834	31st October 1834.
„ R. Grant	10th December 1834	26th September 1836.
„ J. Goldingham	15th February 1837	21st July 1837.
„ E. B. Glass	21st July 1837	1st September 1837.
„ R. Grant	30th September 1837	8th January 1841.
„ W. Dowdeswell	9th February 1841	22nd March 1843.
„ L. D. Danull	23rd March 1843	8th August 1843.
„ J. Walker	8th August 1843	22nd November 1843.
„ J. H. Cochrane	23th December 1843	21st March 1844.
„ J. Walker	22nd March 1844	9th April 1851.
„ A. S. Matheson	17th April 1851	25th September 1851.
„ M. Murry	13th October 1851	19th January 1853.
„ P. Irvine	21st January 1853	5th May 1853.
„ F. H. Crozier	9th May 1853	9th April 1855.
„ R. J. Sullivan	9th May 1855	6th October 1855.
„ F. H. Crozier	6th October 1855	9th May 1859.
„ J. Ratliffe	9th May 1859	22nd July 1859.
„ F. H. Crozier	22nd July 1859	29th July 1859.
„ J. Ratliffe	30th July 1859	8th May 1860.
„ E. Story	11th May 1860	20th September 1862.
„ E. F. Elliot	20th September 1862	19th November 1862.
„ E. Story	19th November 1862	11th February 1865.
„ C. R. Pelly	11th February 1865	20th August 1867.
„ J. R. Cockerell	27th August 1867.	

Suits, original jurisdiction.

With regard to the working of the Civil Court, the following statement shows the cases decided in the Court's original jurisdiction for eight years :—

Years.	Decided on Merits.		Withdrawn or adjusted.	Dismissed for Default, Remanded, &c.	Total.	Average Duration of Suits.		
	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.				Ys.	M.	D.
1863 ...	6	...	3	4	13	0	5	26
1864 ...	8	4	6	14	32	0	1	14
1865 ...	8	4	8	3	23	0	1	23
1866 ...	14	9	9	4	36	0	1	24
1867 ...	14	16	17	6	53	0	3	4
1868 ...	13	6	7	2	28	0	7	0
1869 ...	17	4	14	3	38	0	11	6
1870 ...	15	4	14	1	34	1	2	21

Suits, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In this district there are no Subordinate Judges or Sadr Amins; the appellate jurisdiction of the Court is consequently limited to the hearing of appeals from the decisions of the District Munsifs and of the Collectors exercising judicial functions in summary suits. The following statement gives details for the last eight years :—

Results.

Years.	Courts.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Withdrawn, Section 98, Act VIII. of 1859.	Dismissed Under Section 97, Act VIII. of 1859.	Remanded and Dismissed for Default, or otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1863 ...	District Munsif ...	33	12	62	16	1	26	150
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864 ...	District Munsif ...	32	5	55	6	...	19	117
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865 ...	District Munsif ...	15	11	68	2	...	11	107
	Collector	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1866 ...	District Munsif ...	15	2	56	2	...	12	87
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867 ...	District Munsif ...	30	6	50	7	...	5	98
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868 ...	District Munsif ...	36	16	63	19	...	20	154
	Collector	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
1869 ...	District Munsif ...	25	42	94	21	1	14	197
	Collector	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1870 ...	District Munsif ...	43	31	113	23	...	7	217
	Collector	1	...	2	...	...	...	3

Executions.

Another point to be considered, with reference to the ordinary business of the Court, is the number of executions which have issued against the person and property of judgment debtors.

The following statement will give details :—

Years.	No. of Applications for Execution		No. of Executions		Total	
	Against the Person.	Against the Property.	Against the Person.	Against the Property.	Of Applications.	Of Executions.
1863 ...	45	23	3	8	68	11
1864 ...	58	21	6	11	79	17
1865 ...	32	38	1	15	70	16
1866 ...	35	46	2	15	81	17
1867 ...	42	42	1	15	84	16
1868 ...	28	24	25	24	52	49
1869 ...	46	36	41	36	82	77
1870 ...	28	43	23	37	71	60

Routine of business.

By Regulation II. of 1802, Section 14, the judge is bound to hold a Civil Court at least three times a week, and oftener if the press of business is great. The court days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Witnesses may be examined on any day without regard to whether it is a court day or not, but only on court days can judgments be given, orders passed, issues settled, &c. During the sessions the parties can present to the Serishtadar any papers which would be presented to the judge if he were holding a Civil Court. Applications for copies may be made at any time, whether the judge be holding a Civil or Criminal Court: in the case of parties to the record, the Serishtadar is authorized to grant copies; in other cases the sanction of the judge is necessary.

Establishment.

The cost of the Court establishment is Rupees 473-8-0: the details are given below, to which, if we add the cost of the establishment engaged on the criminal side of the court given hereafter, viz., Rupees 125, the total amount will be closed upon Rupees 600 :—

Officers.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.
Serishtadar	100	0	0
Nazir	[illegible]	0	0
Civil Record-keeper	35	0	0
Head Gumashta	24	8	0
2nd do.	21	0	0
4th do.	17	8	0
5th do.	16	0	0
6th do.	10	8	0
7th do.	10	0	0
Head Writer	70	0	0
2nd do.	35	0	0
3rd do.	24	8	0
4th do.	21	0	0
Sbroff	10	0	0
Mucki	7	0	0
Head Messenger ...	10	8	0

Officers.	Pay. RS.	A.	P.
Deputy Messenger ...	7	0	0
Four Messengers ...	...	...	...
Sweeper ...	3	8	0
Massalchi ...	4	0	0
Total ...	473	8	0

District Munsifs.

Appointment and jurisdiction.

District Munsifs were first appointed by Regulation VI. of 1816, and are authorized to try suits up to 200 rupees in value. The jurisdiction was extended, by Regulation II. of 1821, to Rupees 500, and eventually to its present limit Rupees 1,000 by Regulation III. of 1833. Under Section 43, Regulation IX. of 1816, Munsifs had final jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rupees 20 and under; this was extended to Rupees 50 by the Madras Small Cause Act IV. of 1863.

Number of Courts and charges.

These courts were introduced into this district in 1816: they were originally five in number and stationed at Nayudupett, Madamanoor, Kaligiri, Ongole, and Nellore, the last being styled the "Nellore Town Munsif's Court." The court at Nayudupett was abolished in 1844 and amalgamated with the one at Madamanoor. In 1858 the latter court was transferred to Gudur. In 1860 the "Nellore Town Munsif's Court" was abolished, and the present Nellore Court formed with extended territorial jurisdiction. Kaligiri Court was abolished in July 1864, and the tracts over which its jurisdiction extended divided between the Courts of Nellore and Ongole.

Present territorial jurisdiction.

The present courts are those of Nellore, Gudur, and Ongole. The jurisdiction of the Nellore Court extends over the taluqs of Nellore, Kavali, Atmakur, and Udayagiri, and part of Pamur in the Kanigiri Taluq; that of the Ongole Court extends over the taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri, and the Zemindary tracts of Podile and Darsi; the Gudur Court has jurisdiction over the taluqs of Gudur and Rapur and the Zemindary tracts of Venkatagiri and Polur.

Number of suits.

The following statement shows the work of the Munsif's Courts o this district for the last eight years :—

Results.	Years. 1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	Average.
Decided on the merits...	822	626	1,209	1,232	1,563	2,179	2,381	2,342	12,345	1,54
Dismissed on default ...	307	214	400	435	500	238	241	320	2,655	33
Adjusted or withdrawn.	867	592	1,325	1,245	1,230	1,156	1,327	1,318	9,060	1,13
Otherwise disposed of...	8	51	19	344	219	35	204	43	923	11
Total ...	2,004	1,483	2,941	3,256	3,512	3,608	4,153	4,023	24,983	3,12

Small Cause suits.

The numbers given above included all cases both regular and small causes. In the civil statements, from which these are compiled, small cause cases are not given separately up to the year 1865. The following statement will show the number of these cases decided in the last eight years :—

Years.	Decided on the Merits.	Dismissed for Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1865 ...	547	174	669	11	1,401
1866 ...	569	282	616	39	1,506
1867 ...	699	230	574	19	1,522
1868 ...	1,068	146	478	29	1,721
1869 ...	1,188	139	545	65	1,937
1870 ...	1,259	179	602	43	2,083

Court is held every day, and at Nellore it has been the practice to devote Mondays and Thursdays to the trial of small cause suits only.

Details of executions.

With regard to the execution issued against the person and property of judgment debtors, the details are as follows:—

Years.	Executions: Against the Person.	Against Property.	Total.
1863 ...	...	...	1,252
1864 ...	...	...	2,097
1865 ...	...	...	2,495
1866 ...	...	...	2,332
1867 ...	...	...	2,242
1868 ...	...	...	2,031
1869 ...	...	...	2,305
1870 ...	...	...	1,611

Munsifs' establishment.

The Munsif in Nellore is of the 1st class, and receives a salary of Rupees 300; the Ongole and Gudur Munsifs are of the 3rd class, receiving each a salary of Rupees 200. The establishment of each court is the same, the cost of each being Rupees 120. It consists of a head gumashta on Rupees 20 and a second gumashta on Rupees 14, two other gumashtas on Rupees 14 each, and five others on Rupees 10 each; in addition to which there are two peons on Rupees 5 each and a Massalchi on Rupees 4.

Village Munsifs.

Village Munsifs' jurisdiction and number of suits.

Under Regulation IV. of 1816 the headman of the village is its Munsif, and is vested with limited powers in civil and criminal jurisdiction. By this regulation he is authorized to try suits for sums of money or personal property, the value of which does not exceed

Rupees 10. From the subjoined statement it will be observed that the yearly number of cases varies considerably; but, considering that there are over 1,000 villages in the district, to nearly every one of which there is a Munsif, the civil work has been very small:—

Years.	Decided on the Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1863	626	106	252	14	1,007
1864	393	56	116	33	598
1865	600	108	184	...	892
1866	510	133	147	1	790
1867	686	147	287	...	1,120
1868	754	123	232	...	1,111
1869	844	175	153	...	1,172
1870	532	198	144	3	877

Punchayets.

Jurisdiction, Village and District.

Under Regulation V. of 1816 Village Munsifs are empowered to summon punchayets for the trial of suits for sums of money or personal property of an unlimited value, provided both parties consent in writing to the jurisdiction. These punchayets are composed of an uneven number of persons, not more than nine nor less than five, being respectable inhabitants of the village, and their decision is final. The general procedure is laid down in the above regulation, as also the course to be adopted, when it is desired to set aside their decision for grave partiality or fraud. Under Regulation VII. of 1816 the District Munsif has power to summon punchayets composed of respectable inhabitants of the district for the trial of suits to real or personal property of an unlimited amount; provided that both parties consent in writing to the jurisdiction. The course of action, in all cases filed before punchayets must have arisen within 12 years previous to the presentation of the plaint.

There has been little or no work under these regulations in this district.

Civil Suits disposed of by Punchayets.

Years.	Village Punchayets.					District Punchayets.				
	On Merits.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Otherwise.	Total.	On Merits.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Otherwise.	Total.
1863.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1864.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1865.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1867.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1869.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

General.

Aggregate suits, original jurisdiction.

Before closing this part on the administration of civil justice, it will be convenient to show in one statement the total original jurisdiction, as also to exhibit in statements the nature of the suits instituted. The following statement gives the aggregate of original jurisdiction:—

Years.	Results of the Suits.					Number decided by various Courts.		
	Decided on the Merits.	Dismissed for Default.	Adjusted or otherwise.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	By European Judges.	By Native Judges.	By Punchayets.
1863 ..	1,465	416	1,122	26	3,026	13	3,011	2
1864...	1,031	273	714	96	2,114	32	2,081	1
1865...	1,812	508	1,517	24	3,861	23	3,836	2
1866...	1,765	565	1,303	349	4,082	36	4,016	...
1867..	2 280	649	1,534	23	4,486	53	4,432	1
1868...	2,053	361	1,397	35	4,746	28	4,717	1
1869...	3,218	416	1,494	25	5,183	38	5,143	2
1870...	2,893	519	1,476	46	4,934	61	4,873	...

Classes of suits.

The following statement will exhibit the number of cases decided having reference to certain important subjects such as land rent, &c.; it will also show the value of the suits defending before the several tribunals in their original and appellate jurisdiction:—

Years.	Connected with Land Revenue.	Otherwise connected with Land.	For Houses and other fixed Property	Debts, Wages, &c.	Caste, Religion, &c.	Indigo, Sugar, Salt.	Value of the Suits defending. Original.			Appellate.		
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1863...	96	128	120	2,500	1	45	99,041	7	10	5,472	6	2
1864...	111	160	159	1,666	4	25	73,240	10	4	7,300	11	6
1865...	81	162	114	3,364	4	48	93,156	2	5	16,906	3	8
1866...	101	202	90	3,214	12	76	12,186	11	10	33,693	2	4
1867...	99	91	145	3,785	6	55	1,48,986	2	0	54,289	7	4
1868...	157	133	131	4,439	7	70	1,62,594	0	0	51,916	6	6
1869...	185	39	248	4,497	...	72	1,20,470	8	9	48,335	4	5
1870...	451	13	474	4,071	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Session Court.

Jurisdiction.

On the first establishment of the Court in 1802 the Judge was also Magistrate of the district, but by Regulation IX. of 1816 the office of Magistrate was transferred to the Collector, and by Regulation X. of the same year Zillah Judges were constituted Criminal Judges of their respective zillah with power to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with corporal punishment not exceeding 30 stripes of a rattan

in the case of theft, and with cases a fine not exceeding Rupees 200, commutable, if not paid, into imprisonment for six months.

This very limited jurisdiction was extended by Regulation VI. of 1822. By it the Criminal Judges were empowered to pass a sentence of imprisonment with hard labor up to 10 years and corporal punishment not exceeding 30 stripes with a rattan in cases of house-breaking with intent to steal.

By Act VII. of 1843 Judges were styled Civil and Session Judges, and were empowered to exercise all the powers formerly exercised by the Courts of Circuit, viz., power of imprisonment up to 14 years and corporal punishment not exceeding 39 stripes with a rattan. These powers were finally modified by the Penal Code.

The Session Court is the highest criminal authority in the district, besides its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction in the trial of cases committed by the Magistrate: it hears appeals from the decisions of all full-power Magistrates and revises their calendars and proceedings. The Subordinate Magistracy are under the immediate control of the divisional officers, but irregularities in their proceedings, when brought to notice at the Session Court and remarked upon by the Judge, are communicated to the Sub-Magistrates through the Magistrate of the district.

The original criminal jurisdiction of the Session Court is limited to the trial of cases committed by the Magistracy, except such cases, triable exclusively by the Session Court, which are committed before it or under its cognizance. It was formerly the practice for cases to be tried from time to time as they were sent up. But by an order of the High Court, sessions are now held on the first Monday of every month, in order that the civil business of the court may be as little impeded as possible. There is a recess of two months in each year, and before and after the recess special sessions is held. Trial by jury not having been extended to this district, all cases are tried with the aid of assessors.

Number and description of cases.

The following statement shows the work of the Session Court for the last eight years in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction:—

Years.	Result.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Concealment of Birth.		Arson.		Forgery.		Perjury.		Other Cases.		Total.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1863.	Convicted	...	2	...	29	...	29	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	56	...	165
	Acquitted	...	6	...	32	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	55	...	120
	Total	6	8	18	61	23	44	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	58	140	156	258
1864.	Convicted	...	4	...	35	...	56	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	62	...	206
	Acquitted	...	12	...	80	...	27	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	33	...	119
	Total	5	16	24	115	43	83	22	59	...	...	2	3	4	8	6	6	60	95	166	355
1865.	Convicted	...	5	...	36	...	21	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	47	...	120
	Acquitted	...	13	...	19	...	5	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	39	...	95
	Total	5	18	7	55	12	26	8	22	4	7	...	...	2	2	6	9	49	86	184	225
1866.	Convicted	...	1	...	41	...	14	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	33	...	162
	Acquitted	...	5	...	32	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	19	...	80
	Total	5	6	9	73	18	27	9	16	1	1	...	...	2	7	3	6	31	52	78	138
1867.	Convicted	...	3	...	10	...	4	...	7	6	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	55
	Acquitted	...	14	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	43
	Total	7	17	5	19	2	7	5	11	6	7	1	1	1	2	...	...	16	34	15	98
1868.	Convicted	4	4	1	5	3	5	4	6	2	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	13	14	26	40
	Acquitted	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3	11	17	18	31
	Total	5	5	2	12	3	5	4	6	2	2	1	1	2	6	3	3	24	31	46	71
1869.	Convicted	2	2	2	2	3	6	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	19	26	48
	Acquitted	4	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	12	31	21	49
	Total	6	14	2	12	3	6	6	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	25	50	47	96
1870.	Convicted	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
	Acquitted	...	3	...	11	...	20	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
	Total	6	13	2	12	1	22	6	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	22	60	49	115

Appeals.

The following statement shows the disposal of appeals made to the Session Court :—

Years.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.
1863	4	...	2	6
1864	8	...	3	11
1865	6	...	1	7
1866	3	...	1	4
1867	8	...	3	11
1868	9	...	3	12
1869	4	...	2	6
1870	8	...	1	9

Appeals to High Court.

The subjoined statement gives the details of appeals during the above period from the Session Court to the High Court :—

Results.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870	Total.	Average.
Confirmed ...	3	4	1	1	2	2	...	...	13	1¼
Modified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	⅛
Reversed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	¼
Total ...	3	6	1	1	2	2	...	1	16	...

Court establishment.

There remains only to be mentioned the establishment employed in the transaction of the criminal work. It is set apart from the general establishment of the Civil Court, and consists of one Criminal Record-keeper on Rupees 30 a month, who also acts as Interpreter during the sessions, and Javabniviss on Rupees 28, a gumashta on Rupees 17-8-0, and a Translator on Rupees 50, who is charged with the translation generally of all papers required by the court either on the civil or criminal side.

The Magistracy.

Number of Magistrates.

There are in all in this district 24 Magistrates of various grades. Of these, four have full powers, viz., the District Magistrate, the Joint, Head Assistant, and First Assistant Magistrates; the Second Assistant and the Deputy Magistrates and the Sub-Magistrates of Nellore, Gudur, Rapur, Atmakur, Udayagiri, and Polur have been entrusted with first-class powers; the remaining ones exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class.

Magisterial Divisions.

For magisterial purposes the district is divided into four parts according to the number of the full-power Magistrates. The District Magistrate, independently of his general powers of superintendence over the whole district, has under

his immediate charge the taluqs of Nellore, including Nellore Town and Allur Division, and a part or whole of this is allotted according to circumstances to the Assistant Magistrates. The Joint Magistrate's Division is composed of the taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri and the Zemindary tracts of Podile and Darsi. The Head Assistant's Division is composed of the three taluqs of Atmakur, Kavali, and Udayagiri, and the Deputy Magistrate has charge of the Rapur and Gudur Taluqs with Sriharikota Division and the Zemindary Divisions of Venkatagiri and Polur.

The following statement exhibits for the whole district the ordinary work of the Courts of the Magistrates of all grades during the last eight years from 1863 to 1870 inclusive :—

Statement showing the Operations of the Magistrates' Courts.

Courts.	1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.			
	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.
District Magistrate... ...	37	39	36	4	95	109	87	8	8	5	5	17	62	61	59	1
Joint do.	84	64	52	...	88	56	86	...	165	131	184	...	164	167	141	...
Head Assistant Magistrate...	114	7[illegible]	88	17	227	216	108	9	191	205	80	25	212	223	127	41
First do. do. ...	27	[illegible]	41	...	7	7	11	...	8	4	4	2	130	81	133	169
Second do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	85	114	54	6	68	75	20	2	56	77	24	33	239	745	136	134
Nellore Sub do. ...	190	96	18	134	112	64	180	60	124	71	117	110	170	118	166	229
Nellore Town do. ...	430	528	317	184	427	439	250	215	565	528	397	616	708	681	490	832
Allur do. do. ...	200	127	216	[illegible]	232	160	293	63	223	208	231	51	254	240	257	105
Ongole Sub do. ...	330	204	353	170	192	144	265	59	163	148	309	52	172	105	185	149
Addanki do. ...	97	55	92	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	264	94	119	79	168	44	106	53	155	99
Kottapatnam do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	126	110	22
Kandukur do. ...	270	122	375	44	261	153	322	63	213	177	253	26	272	190	276	47
Kanigiri do. ...	260	108	357	294	230	69	379	158	128	99	141	99	165	95	271	130
Darsi do. ...	178	130	169	120	115	114	87	47	110	97	127	43	244	249	215	46
Podile do. ...	171	93	118	129	155	145	195	88	70	85	98	60	166	156	152	50
Atmakur do. ...	323	158	395	104	210	163	219	89	135	113	82	53	124	108	79	56
Kavali do. ...	120	52	198	66	192	146	234	39	152	156	166	31	81	100	59	18
Udayagiri do. ...	265	612	257	181	169	242	100	32	132	170	63	30	186	374	130	58
Rapur do. ...	169	80	69	109	103	180	32	23	40	45	...	15	53	77	5	40
Gudur do. ...	230	156	204	133	185	147	109	107	208	228	85	114	248	271	72	130
Sriharikota do. ...	63	46	140	29	60	83	23	121	63	70	16	67	78	84	52	64
Venkatagiri do. ...	227	189	50	160	264	304	114	153	114	166	25	76	140	179	47	72
Polur do. ...	100	286	142	15	162	248	113	74	161	250	228	73	109	210	135	35

Statement showing the Operations of the Magistrates' Courts.—(Continued.)

Courts.	1867.				1868.				1869.				1870.			
	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.
District Magistrate	66	66	49	11	80	[illegible]	52	19	23	11	18	9	31	27	5	49
Joint do. ...	142	110	16	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	104	141	92	33	119	128	107	44	189
Head Assistant Magistrate ..	165	114	135	[illegible]	63	37	8	65	82	70	5	40	72	55	19	81
First do. do. ...	200	211	206	[illegible]	43	45	50	12	31	20	23	63	237	205	233	297
Second do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	63	53	51	39	10	3	4	6	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	180	210	149	95	169	162	62	131	152	122	66	182	153	126	63	315
Nellore Sub do. ...	134	153	83	221	138	104	166	191	203	146	257	314	163	133	158	168
Nellore Town do. ...	891	1,19[illegible]	464	704	964	1,103	580	776	1,074	1,269	538	1,010	1,381	1,528	160	1,144
Allur do. do. ...	248	22[illegible]	318	119	222	163	237	119	208	227	233	57	245	220	241	302
Ongole Sub do. ...	217	14[illegible]	238	139	208	200	51	160	223	146	89	172	222	140	85	133
Addanki do. ...	215	116	216	85	188	191	82	286	262	214	52	323	284	243	57	345
Kottapatnam do. ...	97	85	115	32	50	68	47	27	97	106	65	7	88	93	92	23
Kandukur do. ...	260	255	223	143	227	204	201	90	168	154	147	76	199	216	132	79
Kanigiri do. ...	116	74	139	146	175	139	82	385	152	127	57	258	97	101	57	126
Darsi do. ...	216	229	216	77	219	194	160	123	159	139	97	149	132	73	79	98
Podile do. ...	138	150	101	48	205	265	70	109	120	136	41	100	92	76	45	97
Atmakur do. ...	142	95	93	137	152	88	35	215	206	184	83	218	216	162	58	225
Kavali do. ..	137	154	57	49	97	131	37	47	132	148	70	124	151	140	44	185
Udayagiri do. ...	200	307	59	133	163	134	23	246	165	167	75	287	139	131	22	282
Rapur do. ...	104	119	31	71	120	142	41	133	108	72	47	143	107	84	56	162
Gudur do. ...	164	197	77	103	346	339	204	256	270	298	106	229	293	283	171	317
Sriharikota do. ...	65	108	58	75	67	162	39	29	81	174	12	46	80	111	15	105
Venkatagiri do. ..	104	153	37	86	111	129	23	160	114	129	20	116	163	212	28	177
Polur do. ..	127	233	252	23	101	158	38	181	130	150	55	77	106	98	22	146

Appellate jurisdiction.

Having shown in the former statement the ordinary jurisdiction of the Magistrates of all grades, we have now to consider the appeal operations of those Magistrates who are invested with full powers. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of appeals heard by them during the above eight years from the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates of the first and second classes, as also the number of orders passed by them under Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Statement showing Results of Appeals from the Subordinate to the Superior Magistracy, &c.

Offices.	Appeals from the Subordinate Magistracy.				Section under	Number of Prisoners from whom Security has been taken.		Maintenance Cases			Disputes
	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Orders under 308.	To keep the Peace.	For Good Behaviour.	Ordered.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of about Land or Water.
1863.											
District Magistrate ...	15	1	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint do. ...	10	...	2	12	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
Total ...	25	1	8	34	...	...	1	3	3	6	...
1864.											
District Magistrate ...	17	2	12	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Joint do. ..	13	1	6	20	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	3	18	51	...	1	9	...	1	1	1
1865.											
District Magistrate ...	23	1	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint do. ...	6	1	10	17	...	...	2	2	4	6	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	2	20	51	...	...	3	2	4	6	...
1866.											
District Magistrate ...	45	3	17	65	...	...	...	1	5	6	...
Joint do. ...	10	1	10	21	...	...	3	3	3	6	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	2	1	...	3	...	...	4	4	2	6	3
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	5	27	87	...	...	7	8	10	18	3
1867.											
District Magistrate ...	22	1	19	42	10	...	9	3	5	8	...
Joint do. ...	9	1	3	13	15	...	...	1	3	4	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	3	23	57	25	...	10	6	9	15	...

Statement showing Results of Appeals from the Subordinate to the Superior Magistracy, &c.—(Continued.)

Offices.	Appeals from the Subordinate Magistracy.				Section under	Number of Prisoners from whom Security has been taken.		Maintenance Cases			Disputes
	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Orders under 308.	To keep the Peace.	For Good Behaviour.	Ordered.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of about Land or Water.
1868.											
District Magistrate ...	9	3	12	24	3	...	...	1	4	5	...
Joint do. ...	5	1	5	11	20	...	...	...	1	1	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	4	...	4	8	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Total ...	20	4	21	45	23	...	2	2	7	9	...
1869.											
District Magistrate ...	16	2	6	24	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Joint do. ...	6	2	4	12	7	...	...	1	1	2	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	7	...	3	10	2	...	...	3	1	4	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
Total ...	33	4	15	52	10	...	...	5	5	10	1
1870.											
District Magistrate ...	18	[illegible]	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joint do.	6	[illegible]	1	7	5	...	3	2	2	4	1
Head Assistant Magistrate.	6	[illegible]	3	9	3	...	2	3	5	8	3
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	7	[illegible]	9	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	37	2	17	56	8	...	5	6	7	12	6

Salaries.

For the purpose of fixing the salaries of the various Sub-Magistrates, the places at which they are located are, with reference to their importance, divided into certain classes. There are now three classes of stations, the salary attached to each being as follows :—

	RS.
First Class	100
Second do.	70
Third do.	50

These are the new rates as revised by Mr. Pelly, late Member of the Board; the old rates then abolished were as follows :—

	RS.
First Class	85
Second do.	65
Third do.	35

These are, then, the rates of salary for Sub-Magistrates who are Deputy Tahsildars. If a Sub-Magistrate is a Tahsildar, the salary of the former merges in that of the latter. There is a different arrangement for determining the salaries of Tahsildars, which it may be as well here to mention. The stations are divided into classes with reference to the revenue of the taluq: there are at present five classes as follows:—

	RS.
First Class ...	250
Second do. ...	225
Third do. ...	200
Fourth do. ...	175
Fifth do. ...	150

In each taluq there is a Taluq Serishtadar on Rupees 60, who is also invested with powers of a second-class Sub-Magistrate. The Sub-Magistrate of Kottapatnam is paid as a Sea Custom Superintendent. The following statement will show in detail to what classes the various stations belong. From it it will be seen that there is no first-class Tahsildar in the district, and only one of the second-class, while all the Deputy Tahsildars are either of the first or second class. These classes, of course, are quite distinct from those into which Sub-Magistrates may be divided, according to their powers, under the Criminal Procedure Code:—

No.	Station.	Officer.	Class.
1	Nellore Taluq ...	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate ...	2nd.
2	Gudur ...	Do. do. ...	3rd.
3	Rapur ...	Do. do. ...	5th.
4	Atmakur ...	Do. do. ...	4th.
5	Kavali ...	Do. do. ...	4th.
6	Udayagiri ...	Do. do. ...	5th.
7	Ongole ...	Do. do. ...	3rd.
8	Kandukur ...	Do. do. ...	4th.
9	Kanigiri ...	Do. do. ...	5th.
10	Nellore Town ...	Sub-Magistrate & Deputy Tahsildar.	2nd.
11	Allur ...	Do. do. ...	2nd.
12	Addanki ...	Do. do. ...	2nd.
13	Sriharikota ...	Do. do. ...	2nd.
14	Kottapatnam ...	Sea Custom Superintendent and Sub-Magistrate ...	2nd.
15	Venkatagiri Division ...	Sub-Magistrate & Deputy Tahsildar.	1st.
16	Polur ...	Do. do. ...	1st.
17	Darsi ...	Do. do. ...	1st.
18	Podile ...	Do. do. ...	1st.

A Sub-Magistrate may be taken to have two gumashtas on Rupees 15 each, an attender, two peons, and a massalchi. In the offices of those Sub-Magistrates, who are Tahsildars, there is no separate establishment, but one or two of the gumashtas are detached for magisterial

duties. The Deputy Collector has an establishment of four clerks, whose salaries are, for the first and second, Rupees 45 and Rupees 20 respectively, and for the other two Rupees 15 each.

Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace.

A European British subject, when charged with the commission of an offence, can be tried only by the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Chief Court of Punjab, except in the cases provided for by 53 Geo. III., c. 155, s. 105, Act VII. of 1853, and Sections 163 and 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Act XXII. of 1870 also declares that Acts passed by a Local Government shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be as valid as if held by the Imperial Legislature, and all Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, should be deemed to apply to European British subjects. This Act does not, however, confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not a Justice of the Peace.

A European British subject has been defined to be "a person who is born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or one who is the legitimate offspring of a father or grandfather there born," and by a decision of the High Court of Calcutta (Rous *versus* Smith, 29th November 1867,) it is laid down that no person, the legitimate descendant of a European British subject, loses his nationality by residence in India, however remote may be the descendant, nor does inter-marriage with native women in any way affect this nationality.

A European British subject, then, can only be tried by the High Courts (with some exceptions), and by section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no one but a Justice of the Peace can commit to those courts, though any Magistrate may hear the complaint against such person and send him before a Justice of the Peace.

It has been observed that there are certain exceptions to this rule. By 53 Geo. III., c. 155, s. 105, Justices of the Peace may try cases of assault and forcible entries committed by European British subjects against the persons and property of natives, or, as amended by Act VII. of 1853, against any person. By Section 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure they are further empowered to punish European British subjects committing offences under Sections 175, 178, 179, 180, and 228 of the Indian Penal Code in the view or presence of any Civil, Revenue, or Criminal Court to the same extent as under the Statute 53 Geo. III. they can punish for an assault.

Justices of the Peace were generally appointed under 33 Geo. III., c. 52, s. 151, by commission issued from the High Court, acting

under the orders of the Governor in Council; but, under Madras Act II. of 1869, are now appointed by the Governor in Council. The oaths of office may be taken before another Justice of the Peace or before the Civil Court of the district.

The above statute provides for the convictions, judgments, and orders of Justices of the Peace being removed into the High Court for revision by writ of *certiorari*. S. 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives the right of appeal to the Sessions Court, in which case the judgment cannot, also, be removed by writ of *certiorari* to the High Court.

There are at present in this district three Justices of the Peace—the District Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and Head Assistant Magistrate.

Statement showing Cases tried or committed by Justices of the Peace.

Offices.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870	
	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.
District Magistrate ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
Joint Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...

Revenue Courts.

Powers of Collectors and their Subordinates under the Revenue Regulations.

Under Regulations XII. of 1816, IX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Act VIII. of 1865, Collectors and Sub-Collectors, as also Head Assistant, Assistant, and Deputy Collectors in independent revenue charge of a division, are vested with certain judicial functions and authority to take cognizance of malversation in revenue matters, &c.

Regulation XII. of 1816.

Under Regulation XII. of 1816 there are two classes of cases—(1) disputes respecting the occupancy, cultivating, and irrigating of land which may arise between proprietors and their ryots in those districts only in which the land revenue has been settled either permanently or for a term of years; (2) claims to lands or crop in districts permanently settled or otherwise the validity of which depend on the determination of a disputed boundary. The regulation provides that a plaint may, in disputes of this nature, be presented to the Collector, who will then summon the defendant to answer, and if he acquiesces in the demand his acquiescence will be recorded and signed by him in the presence of the Collector. The Collector then countersigns the document and issues an order to the subordinate revenue authorities to carry the plaint into execution. If the defendant does not acquiesce in the truth of the plaint, the Collector, if both parties agree in writing, is authorized to refer the matter for decision to a village punchayet, or if one objects to a district punchayet, or if neither party agree, to dismiss the suit, referring the parties to the Civil Courts. The decision of the punchayet is final, and can only be set aside by the Civil Court in the manner specified in the regulation for fraud or gross partiality. The decision is sent to the Collector, who, after the time for setting it aside has passed, signs and seals it and carries it into execution by the revenue authorities.

Regulation IX. of 1822.

Under Regulation IX. of 1822 Collectors are authorized to take cognizance of certain acts of malversation in revenue matters committed by native servants on the Collector's public establishments or by village servants, or by private servants of the Collector or his Assistants, or by those pretending to act under the authority of revenue servants. These offences are:—1st, corruptly receiving money for the performance of official acts; 2nd, levying extra collections for the private use of those collecting them; 3rd, embezzling the public property; 4th, making false entries in the public accounts; and 5th, falsifying, destroying, or concealing the public accounts. For the first three acts Collectors have power to sentence the offender to pay a fine not exceeding twice the sum unduly received, and for the last two to fine the offender in a sum not exceeding Rupees 500, with certain period of imprisonment in both cases in default of payment of the fine. This power of fine is limited to Rupees 50 when the decision of the Collector may be passed on an inquiry taken before the Tahsildar to whom the case may be referred. Appeals from these decisions are heard by Commissioners appointed by Government, or, with the permission of the Board of Revenue, an appeal may be made to the Civil Court; but a regular suit need only be preferred when damages are claimed.

Regulation VI. of 1831.

By Regulation VI. of 1831 Collectors are authorized to hear suits for the possession of, or succession to, hereditary village or other offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, or for the emoluments attached to such offices, and it is competent for the Collector to refer the claims to native assessors for investigation or to summon native assessors to sit with him and aid him in the inquiry. An appeal lies to the Board of Revenue, and the Governor in Council has general powers of revision when he may see fit to exercise them.

Act VIII. of 1865 is generally known as the Rent Recovery Act, and is in place of the old Regulation V. of 1822. Under it land-owners are authorized, when puttahs and muchilkas have been exchanged, to distrain and sell the moveable and immoveable porperty of their tenants for arrears of rent, to cause them to be ejected, and under certain circumstances to imprison them in the civil jail. Under this regulation summary suits may be brought before the Collector, appealing against the distraint; the only pleadings provided are the plaint and the answer, and on a perusal of these and the exhibits, and on examination of any witnesses that may be cited, the Collector will give his judgment in English in a regular form, awarding costs as he may see fit. From this judgment there is an appeal to the civil judge. There are various other matters in which it is provided by this Act that a suit may be brought, which it would be out of place to detail here. Such are suits to enforce the exchange of puttahs and muchilkas, to enforce the delivery of receipts for sums paid, &c.

Madras Act VIII. of 1865.

In this district there are five officers who are empowered to dispose of these cases within the limits of their several divisions, viz., the Collector, the Sub-Collector, the Head Assistant Collector, the Assistant Collector, and the Deputy Collector. The Collector has general authority over the whole district, but has reserved to himself the direct management of the taluq of Nellore, the present Assistant being in charge of Atmakur and Gudur. The Sub-Collector is in revenue charge of the three taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri, and disposes moreover of suits from the Zemindary tracts of Podile and Darsi. The Head Assistant is in revenue charge of the taluqs of Kavali and Udayagiri. The Deputy Collector is in charge of the taluqs of Rapur and Gudur and the Zemindary tracts of Polur and Venkatagiri.

The subjoined statement will show the number of cases occurring under the above regulations during the eight years from 1863 to 1870 inclusive, and tried by the above-named officers :—

Number of suits and proceedings under the above regulations for the last eight years.

Officers.	Regulation IX. of 1822.																		Regulation VI. of 1831.				Act VIII. of 1865.		
	Corruptly receiving or levying money, clauses 1 & 2, para. 2, section 2			Embezzlement, clause 3, para. 2, section 2.			Tampering with the Public Accounts, clauses 4 & 5, para. 2, section 2.			Total.			Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.	Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.
	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.			For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.					
1863.																							
Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864.																							
Collector ...	...	5	5	...	2	2	6	1	7	6	1	7	2	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Collector	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	5	1	2	3	11	1	12	12	6	20	9	9	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865.																							
Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Collector	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	1	8	8	7	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Officers.	Regulation IX. of 1822.												Regulation VI. of 1831.				Act VIII. of 1865.			
	Corruptly receiving or levying money, clauses 1 & 2, para. 2, section 2.			Embezzlement, clause 3, para. 2, section 2.			Tampering with the Public Accounts, clauses 4 & 5, para. 2, section 2.			Total.			Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.	Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.
	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.			For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		
1866.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	1	5	1	2	27	30	2	2	2	6
1867.																				
Collector	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	15	15	26	2	3	31
Sub-Collector	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	6	...	3	2	5	4	3	4	11
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	3	3	6	3	...	3	2	1	3	8	4	12	...	3	17	20	30	6	8	44
Grand Total ...	5	10	15	4	2	6	22	2	24	31	14	45	20	24	76	120	32	8	10	50
Average	1	2	3	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$4\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$4\frac{4}{5}$	$6\frac{1}{5}$	$2\frac{4}{5}$	9	4	$4\frac{1}{5}$	$15\frac{1}{5}$	24	16	4	5	25
1868.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	14	35
Sub-Collector	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	8	33	4	22	59

Officers.	Regulation IX. of 1822.												Regulation VI. of 1831.				Act VIII. of 1865.			
	Corruptly receiving or levying money, clauses 1 & 2, para. 2, section 2.			Embezzlement, clause 3, para. 2, section 2.			Tampering with the Public Accounts, clauses 4 & 5, para. 2, section 2.			Total.			Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.	Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.
	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.			For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		
1868.—*Continued.*																				
Head Assistant Collector ...	27	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	15
Total ...	28	2	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	31	2	8	4	2	3	9	52	10	47	109
1869.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	26	3	5	34
Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	...	...	12	12
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	52	8	...	...	...	...	52	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Total ...	...	1	...	52	9	...	1	...	...	53	8	...	3	3	2	8	28	6	19	53
1870.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	20	79
Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	8
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
Deputy Collector	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	6	8
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	39	32	31	102

Jails.

Number and distribution.

In this district there are 17 Sub-jails, in which are confined short-sentenced prisoners (under one month) and prisoners under trial before the various Sub-Magistrates, and one District Jail for the reception of all other prisoners, including prisoners under trial before the Court of Session, State prisoners, and civil debtors. The District Jail is situated in the town of Nellore and the Sub-jails at the following stations:—Nellore, Allur, Gudur, Polur, Nayudupetta, Sriharikota, Venkatagiri, Rapur, Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, Ongole, Addanki, Kandukur, Kanigiri, Podile, and Darsi.

Zillah Jail.

Dimensions and capabilities.

The present jail consists of two parts, called the old and the new jail; the old jail, which is only capable of containing 57 prisoners, was the jail as at first erected. Recently, the new jail, capable of containing 224 prisoners, was added, together with the surrounding wall. The length of the present jail is 112 feet, and its breadth 150 feet, the whole is surrounded by a wall 1[illegible] feet high, while the heights of the old and new jail walls are respectively 10 and 11½ feet.

Distribution of the prisoners.

The new jail, which is divided into 10 cells, is given up exclusively to male convicts; females are confined in two cells of the old jail, in which are also kept, in separate cells, State prisoners, civil debtors, lunatics, and under-trial prisoners.

Number of prisoners during the last eight years.

The following statement will show the number of prisoners admitted into the Zillah Jail for the last eight years. They have been divided into males and females, again into adults and juveniles (under the age of 16). The prisoners have been also classed according to the term of their imprisonment, viz., under one year, one year and under two years, &c., all those who have been sentenced to more than five years having been placed in one group:—

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted from 1863 to 1870, classified according to their Length of Sentence.

Years.	Total Prisoners admitted.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children under 16 years.	Length of Sentence.				
						Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	Under 4 years.	5 years and upwards.
1863	447	425	22	441	6	330	23	22	3	69
1864	466	448	18	461	5	306	33	20	3	104
1865	330	312	13	224	6	189	20	24	...	97
1866	530	485	45	525	5	438	34	20	4	34
1867	529	479	50	521	8	469	16	20	6	18
1868	622	552	70	606	16	588	13	9	4	8
1869	500	473	27	495	5	469	13	12	1	5
1870	467	425	42	461	6	421	14	11	5	16

Births and deaths.

During the eight years under review there were five births. The total number of deaths was 202; of these 147 were caused by cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa, which were the most prevalent diseases. The following statement shows particulars of births and deaths in jail, with details of the various diseases and the number that died of each:—

Statement showing the Births and Deaths that occurred in Jail from 1863 to 1870.

Years	Deaths from																	Births.				Total Births.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Brain.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Heart.	Dropsy and Anasarca.	Atrophy.	Anæmia.	Rheumatism.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Leprosy.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Cases.	Total Deaths.					
1863.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...
1864.	...	2	..	3	4	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	1
1865.	97	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	115	1	...	...	...	1
1866.	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...
1867.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	2	...	...	...	2
1868.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1869.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
1870.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	1	...	7	10	1	...	...	...	1

Lunatics, State prisoners, and civil debtors.

Besides the ordinary convicts and those under trial confined in the jail, there are certain peculiar classes. Criminal lunatics are generally sent in temporarily pending the Government order for their transmission to Madras. The following statement shows the number of lunatics, civil debtors, and State prisoners admitted into jail from 1863 to 1870. There were in all 94 civil debtors confined during the last eight years:—

Statement showing the Number of Lunatics, Civil Debtors, and State Prisoners admitted in Jail from 1863 to 1870.

Years.	Number of Lunatics admitted.			State Prisoners admitted.			Civil Debtors admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1863	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3
1864	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	2	13
1865	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	14
1866	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	10
1867	2	2	4	...	...	...	14	...	14
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
1869	1	1	2	...	...	...	12	1	13
1870	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	1	15

Escapes and pardons.

During the last eight years there was only one escape, viz., in 1863, and two in 1870, the latter being under-trial prisoners. Two pardons were granted. In one

instance one year and 18 months were remitted on account of the prisoner being crippled with paralysis and suffering from epileptic fits; in the other instance six weeks were remitted on account of the prisoner being very ill with diarrhœa and dropsy.

Superintendence and establishment.

The jail in this district is under the superintendence of the Zillah Surgeon; the jail being of the 2nd class, the Superintendent draws a remuneration of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Superintendent has sole control over the jail, subject to the orders of the Inspector-General of Jails. Under Regulation X. of 1832 he has full powers to punish all breaches of jail discipline, and has the powers of a Magistrate within the jail. The establishment consists of a Jailor on a salary of Rupees 75 a month, a Deputy Jailor on Rupees 20, a Clerk receiving Rupees 35, one 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant receiving Rupees 20 a month, a Head Warder on Rupees 8, and 16 Warders on Rupees 7 each.

Routine and labor.

Every day at 3 A.M. all the cooks are roused and sent to the cook-house to prepare the prisoners' morning meal. At daybreak all the prisoners are let out of their cells and repair to the cook-room. By 6-30 A.M. the meal is finished, and the prisoners are marched out to their work, and are kept at it until 4 P.M., with an interval of two hours' rest in hot weather, or one hour in cold. They are then marched back to jail, bathe and take their evening meal, and by sunset are locked up again in their respective cells for the night. The working gangs are composed of not less than 50 men, and are employed on roads, bridges, and other public works. They can be employed also on municipal works under the pay of the commissioners, which pay is credited to the jail accounts. Some prisoners are employed inside the jail in pounding paddy, making baskets, weaving cloths, and spinning cotton, and such like works; the work done is sold, and the proceeds go towards the expenses of the jail.

Expenses of the Jail.

The following statement will show the expenses that have been incurred under all heads during the years 1869 and 1870; in most of the items there will probably be but little variation from year to year:—

Statement showing the Expenditure of Zillah Jail, Nellore, during 1869 and 1870.

Years.	Fixed Establishment.	Batta paid to Discharged Prisoners.	Diet of Prisoners.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Rent and Repairs of Buildings.	Purchase and Repair of Chairs, Tools, &c.	Furniture purchased or repaired.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1869 ...	3,086 11 1	273 5 0	9,018 6 8	850 7 0	220 3 4	544 8 0	131 0 9	163 10 3
1870 ...	4,067 13 11	203 4 0	7,750 14 5	774 2 3	256 12 3	128 10 11	63 8 6	225 8 0

Statement showing the Expenditure of Zillah Jail, Nellore, during 1869 and 1870.—(Continued.)

Years.	Stationery.	Executions.	Transportation and Transfer of Prisoners.	Sundries.	Total.	Hospital Charges.	Rewards paid for the Re-capture of Escaped Prisoners.	Grand Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1869 ...	4 4 0	10 9 0	41 12 9	210 0 7	14,555 4 10	... ...	... ...	... ...
1870 ...	2 3 6	4 14 9	119 12 5	129 9 0	13,733 2 6	13 9 0	50 0 0	13,801 11 6

Sub-Jails.

The annexed statement gives the details of the number of persons confined in each of the Sub-Jails for the last eight years, divided into males and females, adults and children:—

Statement regarding Prisoners confined in Subsidiary Jails.

Sub-Jails.	1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.
Nellore	150	35	...	242	18	...	195	19	...	130	26	...	120	5	...	99	9	...	99	6	...	...	...	...
Allur	32	8	1	60	14	1	46	8	2	40	5	3	48	8	1	55	12	...	46	19	1	27	2	2
Gudur	150	11	3	140	5	3	62	4	...	127	5	4	40	2	...	59	2	2	85	5	2	32	3	...
Sriharikota	4	1	...	25	1	...	8	...	...	27	4	...	19	...	1	36	...	1	38	3	1	33	1	...
Venkatagiri	19	1	...	30	...	...	6	2	...	30	1	...	24	...	...	46	1	...	48	6	...	111	1	...
Sulurpett	18	...	...	53	3	...	30	1	...	15	1	...	19	1	...	15	6	...	39	10	...	25	3	1
Rapur	9	...	...	23	...	...	9	...	...	19	...	...	12	...	...	14	...	...	20	...	...	17	...	...
Atmakur	116	2	...	66	6	...	33	...	...	25	...	...	20	...	...	29	1	...	36	2	...	26	...	...
Udayagiri	21	4	...	17	...	...	10	...	...	16	3	...	8	1	...	13	2	...	44	5	...	29	4	...
Kavali	6	...	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	19	...	...	22	6	...	29	1	...	44	2	...	19	4	...
Ongole	16	3	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	35	1	...	35	4	...	30	7	...	29	8	...	40	4	...
Kottapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Addanki	8	...	...	22	...	...	5	...	...	16	...	...	27	...	...	32	...	...	23	5	...	32	3	...
Kandukur	162	11	...	162	6	1	107	1	...	95	11	...	59	12	...	63	12	...	67	6	...	61	4	...
Kanigiri	87	23	...	78	2	...	53	6	...	82	3	...	65	...	...	81	4	...	73	2	...	23	...	...
Nayudupeta	17	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	11	1	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	14	3	...	15	...	...
Darsi	3	...	...	17	1	...	15	...	...	57	3	...	4	2	...	20	3	...	16	4	...	33	3	...
Podili	7	1	...	23	1	...	6	...	...	24	7	...	38	1	...	79	3	...	52	3	...	36	...	...

...iary Jail is under the charge of the Sub-Magistrate, and ...&c. the keys are usually entrusted to the attender or ... to one of the peons, who is present when the ...it a lot of prisoners. Except in those cases where the Sub-...ate from the cutcherry, the same police peon who guards ...v guards also the jail wards. No fetters are used for the ...nd no regular system of labor is in vogue. Formerly the ...used to be employed in cleaning the streets and such like ...v, however, extra guards are not sanctioned, and the prisoners ... inside the jails. In a few instances they are employed in ... the cutcherry, sweeping the compound, watering trees, &c., ...eneral they do nothing whatsoever. They might, however, be ...ed in picking cotton, pounding paddy, &c., and the matter has ...been under consideration. Prisoners are let out of the wards ...morning and evening for a short time, during which interval the ... are swept out. They are given two meals every day, one ...en 10 and 11 A.M. and the other between 5 and 6 P.M. Once a ... the wards are thoroughly washed out, and now and then, when ...necessity arises, they are whitewashed. In most places the custom ...vails of the washermen whitewashing the walls at their own ...nse.

...lity among the ... No deaths have been recorded among the pri-... soners confined in the Sub-Jails.

...Sub-Jails which have been hired are in general built of earth ... and with a thatched roof, so that they are rather ...s. insecure. Even in the jails which are part of ...utcherry there are generally interstices between the walls and ... which an active man might easily escape. The class of pri-...ually confined are, however, not very daring, and are content ...out quietly the short term of their imprisonment.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE.

Police under native rule.—Poligars.—Men Kavalgars—Udatawar, Chittetiwar Adur, Pokur, Tadiboyinawar, Gangulawar Chiefs.—Kavalgars.—Darogahs.—Tl Police under the Judge.—Transferred to the Magistrate.—Introduction of l son's New Police.—Organization.—Distribution.—Reduction.—Village Polich.- Police buildings.

Police under native rule.

UNDER native rule, while the Imperial Governments kept up bodies of men for conquest and the defe their territories, the people were left very to themselves to make their own arrangements for a domestic p The consequence was that they were forced to subsidize the pr sional classes of robbers from the chieftain to the common village t these agreeing, on the payment of blackmail, to abstain themse from plunder and prevent the depredations of others, and to make g losses to a certain extent. Often, however, besides the payment general fees, parties were obliged to offer a bonus for the recovery ost property.

Poligars.

The personnel* of this system were, first, the great chieftains gars. Such in the Nellore District wer Poligars of Venkatagiri, Calastri, Chundi, U giri, Gudalur, Ongole, Sayidapuram, &c., who held the kavali or b' mail privileges of their own territories, and of such villages neighbourhood as found it more expedient to conciliate than t them.

Men Kavalgars.

Another class were the Head or Men Kavalgars who were generall the immediate leaders of the working robbe gangs. These had acquired blackmail privilege over single villages or clusters of villages.

The chief poligars of this description were—

Udatawar Chief.

(1.) The Udatawar Chief, whose jurisdiction extended over 147 circa and shrotriam villages in four taluqs—Nellor Gudur, Atmakur, and Rapur, four maniyam vi lages of his own, and nine villages of Sayidapur Zemindary; total 16 It is reported that Udata Chitteti Ganga Reddy, a desayi or hea inhabitant in this district, originally nominated Udata Lingama Naid

* Madras Constabulary—Calcutta Review, No. LXX, page 350.

as Kavalgar. The original value of the russums was Rupees 14,093-10-6 per annum, out of which Kavalgars were paid Rupees 4,244-2-10, besides other alienations.

Chittetiwar Chief.

(2.) The Chittetiwar Chief, whose jurisdiction extended over 72 circar and shrotriam villages in three taluqs, including a portion of the Sayidapur Zemindary. It appears that Chitteti Ganga Reddy, a desayi or head inhabitant in the district, originally nominated Chitteti Bodi Naidu Achu Kavalgar of this poliput. The original value of the russums was Rupees 7,467-13-7, out of which Kavalgars were paid Rupees 2,763-7-11, besides other alienations.

Turrawar Chief.

(3.) The Turrawar Chief. It would appear that, at the request of the curnams and inhabitants of the Rapur Taluqs, who were suffering from frequent devastations committed by a wild race called Boyavandlu or Chençus, the Nizam of Hyderabad appointed one Turra Lingama Naidu to be Achu Kavalgar for 88 circar and shrotriam villages in the Rapur Taluq and in Sayidapur Zemindary, and allotted him lands and russums. The original of the russums was Rupees 1,255-10-6, out of which Rupees were paid to Kavalgars, besides other alienations.

Adur Chief.

The names of the granter and grantee of this poliput are unknown. The Poligar was appointed to watch three villages in the Gudur Taluq. The ount of his russum was Rupees 82-2-0, of which Rupees paid to Kavalgars.

okur Chief.

The names of the granter and grantee of this poliput are also unknown. He was appointed for the watch of one village in the Sayidapur amount of his russum was Rupees 27-4-5, of which -9-0 were paid to one Kavalgar.

Tadiboyinawar Chief.

.) The Tadiboyinawar Chief was granted the village of Pullikolupadu in the Rapur Taluq by the Nawab on the condition of his supplying a guard for the proion of the Rapur treasury. He used to pay an annual peishcush pees 54. He had in all three maniyam villages, and was required ote the traffic across the Rapur ghaut. The lands were enfrand by the Inam Commissioner with an annual quit-rent of Rs. 203.

ngalawar Poligar.

.) The Gangulawar Poligar was appointed Achu Kavalgar of the Udayagiri Durgam and its suburbs by Mirjumla, the first Fouzdar, by a sunnud issued in the year 9 of the Hijira. He was granted eight villages as amaram. After e time a peishcush was levied on these villages, which in time was

raised to Star Pagodas 662. The poliput has been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner at an annual quit-rent of Rupees 2,627.

Kavalgars.

Below the Men Kavalgars again were the Kavalgars and Tulliars, the common village thieves, who held rent-free lands and exacted contributions from their fellow-villagers, generally in kind. This class also collected the contributions of the Poligars and Men Kavalgars.

Darogahs and Thanadars.

Police under Judge.

When we entered upon possession of the country we generally dispensed with the police service of the Poligars and Men Kavalgars, and introduced the system of Police Darogahs and Thanadars, the management and administration of the police being placed in the hands of the judge; but this system, involving an error of principle, was found quite unsuccessful, and, by Regulation XI. of 1816, the Collectors and their revenue subordinates, the Tahsildars of the taluqs, and heads of villages became the magistracy of the country,

Transferred to the Magistrate.

and the executive duties of the police were also vested in them. Over the working of the police practically the European Magistrates had little control. They were under the supervision of the Tahsildars or heads of police. By law their supervision led up to the judicial officers of the distri through them to the Fouzdari Adawlat. Thus the judicial supervised the executive police and the Board of Revenue ex a species of departmental control, as the appeal of the dismisse officer lay to that body, which had no cognizance of t administration. The village watchmen became the drudg heads of the villages.

This system, however, continued in force till 1857. P disclosure of the Madras Torture Commission had mu bringing about a much needed change of system.

Mr. Robinson's New Police.

In 1860, Mr. William Robinson's Madras Constabulary s seem w introduced into this district on the model of the English County and Irish Constabulary administration adapted to the wants and peculiarities of this country. Under the constabulary, however, the village police remains to the preser day, and from their local knowledge they are found of the utm service in tracing and detecting crimes. Many of them be ong to t wild tribe of the Yanadies, who have the savage instinct f traci foot-steps very strongly developed.

Organization.

The new police were organized and charge of the district una taken in June 1860. The force, as then cons tuted, consisted of 1,265 men of all grades. T following statement shows the letter of police divisions, the popu tion, area, &c., at that date:—

A.

Numbers.	Names of Taluqs.	Area.	Population.	Constabulary. No. of Police Parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Rates. To Population.	To Area in Square Miles.	Cost.
												rs.
B.	Gudur	588	72,999	5	3	5	2	75	77	94,803	7·6	8,990
C.	Rapur	590	48,786	5	3	5	1	75	76	6,419	7·7	7,870
D.&P.	Nellore	610	110,200	6½	4	8	1	98	99	11,131	6·1	9,940
E.	Atmakur	518	57,702	5	3	5	1	83	84	6,869	6·1	8,590
F.	Udayagiri	1,192	77,287	6	3	6	2	98	100	7,728	11·9	11,060
G.	Kanigiri	709	79,955	6	3	8	2	90	92	86,907	7·6	10,340
H.	Kavali	646	47,778	5	2	5	1	75	76	6,286	8·4	7,870
I.	Kandukur	771	94,830	6	4	7	2	98	100	9,483	7·7	11,060
K.	Ongole	600	141,452	6	3	6	2	98	100	14,145	6·0	11,060
L.	Venkatagiri, East...	442	28,525	4	2	4	1	60	62	46,008	7·1	7,640
M.	Do. West...	456	68,824	4	2	4	1	60	61	11,282	7·4	6,520
N.	Podile	631	41,777	5	3	6	2	75	77	5,425	8·1	8,990
O.	Darsi	588	56,008	5	4	6	1	83	84	6,667	7·0	8,590
	Total ...	8,341	926,123	71	39	75	20	1,068	1,088	8,512	7·6	1,18,520
	Town Police—						P.					
D.1	Nellore	...	26,100	2	...	...	1	30	31	8,419	...	3,820
K.	Ongole	...	6,200	1	...	...	...	15	15	4,133	...	1,350
	Total ...	...	32,300	3	...	...	1	45	46	7,921	...	5,170
A.	Reserve, &c.—											
	Treasury ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jails	...	...	3½	...	...	1	36	37	...	...	5,89
	Magistrates, &c.—											
	Courts	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	2,470
	Reserve	...	...	4	...	...	2	60	62	...	...	8,760
	Total ...	...	...	9½	...	...	5	126	130	...	...	18,470
	Grand Total ...	8,341	958,423	83½	39	75	26	1,239	1,265	7,523	6·5	1,42,160

One hundred and fifty men were subsequently added for permanent salt establishment, and 60 extra men employed in addition during the salt manufacturing season. This duty was not undertaken by the new police until the beginning of the year 1863.

Distribution.

The strength of the police in the town of Nellore was increased by 20 men upon the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act, and the town force are now maintained by the municipality.

The old establishment consisted of 1,547 peons of different grades, in addition to which were two detachments of the Native Veteran Battalion, consisting of 424, stationed at Nellore and Ongole.

The proportion of the police to the population might appear large,

but not so in proportion to the area occupied. The district is thinly populated, and in parts present considerable difficulties in a police point of view: it is infested by Yerukala and other wandering gangs, who convey large quantities of salt from the coast to the interior.

Reduction.

The police force was reduced in April 1870 from its original strength by six Inspectors, 13 Head Constables, 13 Deputy Constables, and 170 Constables: besides this reduction of the district force, the inam lands of the kattubadi villages throughout the district have been assessed, and now pay a quit-rent; consequently their services in a police point of view are no longer available, and the work hitherto performed by the kattubadi peons is thrown upon the reduced force of constabulary.

B.

Re-distribution of the District Police Force in the Nellore District.

Divisions.	Number of Inspectors.	Strength of all Grades.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
A. Reserve ...	4*	81	...	* 1 Head-Quarter Inspector, 1 Audit-Inspector, 1 Reserve and Store Inspector, and 1 Court and School Inspector.
A. Jail average ...	...	20	...	
B. Gudur	1	88	12†	† Includes Salt Stations—Kristnapatam and Dugarazupatam.
C. Rapur	1	62	8	
D. Nellore Taluq ...	1	70	10‡	‡ Includes Salt Stations—Jakapalli and Gogulapalli.
E. Atmakur	1	68	9	
F. Udayagiri	2	79	11	
G. Kanigiri	1	74	12	
H. Kavali	1	65	9§	§ Includes Salt Station—Tummalapenta.
I. Kandukur	1	97	12‖	‖ Do. do. Pakala.
K. Ongole	2	115	13¶	¶ Do. do. Birumguuta and Kanuparti.
L. Naynôupett ...	1	76	9**	** Includes Salt Stations—Bodilingala and Sanzapuguuta.
M. Venkatagiri ...	1	36	4	
N. Podile	1	68	11	
O. Darsi	1	64	10	
P. Nellore Rural ...	1	22	4	60 Temporary Constables are allowed every year for nine months for salt duty, besides the strength shown in these columns.
D.I. Nellore Town ...		50	1	
Total ...	20	1,135	...	

Village Police.

The village police, as a rule, belong to the criminal classes, and often are cognizant of, and connive at, crime. The fees attached to their office, owing to the general rise in prices, are not, as a rule, sufficient for their livelihood, and the natural consequence is to supplement them with the proceeds of thefts or burglaries. Their assistance, when they choose to give it, is invaluable, as they are thoroughly acquainted with every person in the village

and the arrival and departure of all strangers. In many of the Zemindary villages, which are farmed out to contractors, there are no village police. The Izaradar refuses to pay the kavalgar his fees, his inam is a myth, and he generally subsides into a suspect or depredator as the case may be, "more sinned against than sinning."

Crime.

A comparative statement of the principal crimes during the past eight years is here given:—

C.

Comparative Statement of Crimes.

Years.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Dacoity, Torch-light.			Highway Robbery.			Robbery.			House-breaking.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.
1863 ...	6	1	16·6	101	11	10·8	7	1	40·2	75	8	10·6	89	14	15·	477	57	11·9
1864 ...	13	3	23·	64	9	14·	1	1	100·	47	9	18·9	86	24	27·9	592	90	15·2
1865 ...	9	1	11·1	20	7	35·	1	1	100·	27	8	29·6	59	11	18·6	501	70	13·9
1866 ...	9	1	11·1	11	4	36·3	2	1	50·	13	3	23·	36	7	19·4	472	120	25·4
1867 ...	5	3	60·	9	3	33·3	...	...	...	5	3	60·	27	8	29·6	330	70	22·1
1868 ...	10	5	50·	6	1	16·	...	...	...	4	...	...	31	8	25·8	310	79	25·
1869 ...	9	1	11·	2	1	50·	...	...	...	3	3	100·	29	12	41·	315	101	32·
1870 ...	8	2	25·	3	3	100·	...	...	...	1	1	100·	20	12	60·	255	100	35·

It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in crime of a violent character: in dacoity from 101 cases in 1863 it has steadily fallen to three cases in 1870; torch-light gang robbery from seven cases in 1863 to blank in 1870; highway robbery has yearly decreased from 75 cases in 1863 to one case in 1870; robbery from 89 in 1863 to 20 in 1870.

Police Buildings.

Only a small sum being allotted yearly for the erection of huts and station-houses, much still remains to be done: in several instances the villagers have themselves built substantial tiled huts and station-houses for the use of their police.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

CHAPTER XXII.

PARTICULARS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land Revenue.—Rates of assessment.—Salt revenue.—Establishment of the monopoly.—Previous management.—Monopoly price.—Home and inland trade.—Selling price.—Export trade.—Places of manufacture.—General mode of manufacture and season.—Details of manufacture and arrangement of pans.—Swamp salt.—Extent of land capable of yielding salt.—Area and outturn of pans.—Manufacturers, who they are, their rights, privileges, and duties.—Rates of cudivaram.—Storage.—Trade and revenue.—Home sales.—Inland sales.—Export trade.—Export depôts.—Sale of salt at the depôts.—Weighment and measurement.—Purchasers.—Consumption per head of the population.—Agency and its duties.—Salt establishment.—Transactions at depôt.—Passes.—Local measures for preventing fraud.—Wastage.—Smuggling.—Salt revenue how protected.—General remarks.—Statement showing salt establishment.—Abkari revenue.—Toddy.—Arrack.—Abkari contract.—Revenue minimum rates.—Stamp revenue.—Successive Acts of Legislature.—Licensed vendors.—Sale of stamps for ten years.—Sea Customs revenue.—Ports.—Receipts.—Drift wood.—Boat rules.—Income tax.—License tax.—Certificate tax.—Income tax revived.—Local Funds.—District Road Fund.—Jungle Conservancy Fund.—Cattle Pound Fund.—Public Bungalow Fund.—Endowment Fund.—Expenditure of local fund for a series of years.—Registration of assurances.—Postal Department.—Telegraph Department.

Land Revenue.

Land revenue.

THE revenue history of the district is treated of elsewhere. It is, therefore, only necessary in this place very shortly to notice the different sources of revenue. A statement showing the collections from each source of revenue from 1801-2 up to 1873 will be found in the Appendix Nos. 10 and 10-A.

The land revenue is derived, 1st, from the peishcush of the four Zemindars in the district; 2nd, the quit-rent charged on shrotriams, *i.e.*, entire inam villages, agraharam and mokassas, and kandrikas, where portions of villages are held as inam; 3rd, ryotwari, the sist charged on land held on puttah direct from Government; 4th, amany, *i.e.*, the revenue of Zemindary or shrotriam villages temporarily under Government management; 5th, rents, *i.e.*, villages leased out for a term of years—this system has now ceased; 6th, under the head of miscellaneous are included collections under sivayi, jamah, and tirvajasti, &c.

Rates of assessment.

The following statement shows the present maximum, minimum, and average rates of assessment in the nine taluqs. In connexion with the Revenue Settlement now in progress new rates of assessment will shortly be introduced. These rates are calculated at half of the net profits of the land, after deducting

expenses of cultivation, &c. The yield of the various descriptions of soil is ascertained by a large number of actual experiments by measurement (*kyles*), and the commutation prices are based on a computation of the prices for a long term of years in each taluq. The present Revenue Settlement is based on demarcation and survey. The demarcation has been made permanently in stone in most of the taluqs, the ryots supplying the stones and the cost of setting them up, while Government undertook all other expenses. The new settlement will, it has been notified, remain in force for 30 years.

Permanent Rates of Assessment.

Taluqs.	Particulars of Cultivation.	Rates of Assessment per Acre. Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	Dry	6 4 10	0 7 0	2 5 3
	Wet	9 9 9	1 12 0	5 1 8
	Garden	7 15 1	3 0 0	5 5 1
Rapur	Dry	3 14 0	0 7 8	2 2 10
	Wet	9 3 6	2 1 6	5 10 6
	Garden	8 0 0	4 3 2	6 1 7
Nellore	Dry	3 12 0	0 5 0	1 2 0
	Wet	9 8 0	3 0 0	6 4 0
	Garden	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
Atmakur	Dry	4 2 7	0 3 0	2 2 7
	Wet	9 9 8	1 0 8	5 5 2
	Garden	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0
Kavali	Dry	2 0 0	0 4 0	1 2 0
	Wet	10 0 0	1 4 0	5 10 0
	Garden	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0
Udayagiri	Dry	3 5 0	0 2 11	1 11 11
	Wet	9 9 7	1 7 8	5 8 7
	Garden	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0
Kanlukur	Dry	5 13 3	0 4 9	3 1 0
	Wet	9 9 8	2 1 4	5 13 6
	Garden	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
Kanigiri	Dry	2 4 9	0 1 2	0 15 9
	Wet	16 6 6	0 11 8	6 9 8
	Garden	12 10 3	1 7 4	6 6 5
Ongole	Dry	5 13 0	0 1 11	2 15 5
	Wet	9 9 0	3 0 0	6 4 6
	Garden	8 0 0	1 9 0	4 12 6

Salt Revenue.

(*Contributed by* Mr. CHARLES E. PLUNKETT, *Deputy Collector.*)

Establishment of the monopoly.

The salt revenue of the Nellore District is regulated, as in other districts of the Madras Presidency, by the provisions of Regulation I. of 1805, and the monopoly was introduced in the year 1805-6 (fusli 1215) simultaneously with the other collectorates of the Presidency, Malabar and Canara alone excepted, upon the sanction of the Bengal Government, dated 4th July 1805.

Salt, as a fertile source of revenue and a necessary of life, appears all along to have received a certain amount of attention even under former governments, and prior to the introduction of the monopoly system as aforesaid in 1805-6 there were in existence salt pans along the entire length of the sea-board of this district, which was then designated as the "Nellore and Ongole Districts." The precise manner in which the revenue was collected, however, under former governments is not particularly intelligible, but there appears to have been no fixed rule. It is described by the first Collector of Nellore, Mr. J. B. Travers, in his Settlement Report to the Board of Revenue for fusli 1211, dated 5th June 1802, as "rented with the land revenue;" and, rather than attempt to elucidate the system or explain the mode in which the Government duty was at that time collected, I quote below paragraphs 110 to 118 of Mr. Travers' said report, which will describe, more clearly than I can, the previous management and the steps taken by him on his assumption of the district "to establish a check" and "to simplify the collection" of the Government dues:—

Previous management.

"110. The principal source of the sayer collection arises from salt, which, in comparison with the price, is enormous; the amount arising therefrom during the late management was considered as the property of the renter of the pans and calculated on the purchase price afterwards ascertained by a certain proportion when it was deducted, and the residue (the actual proceeds of the salt) was then divided between the inhabitants and renter, to exemplify which I have annexed a statement showing, on a given quantity of salt at a given price, the proportion on the sale of it coming to Government from duty and the division of the residue at the different cotaurs during the late management.

"111. The quantity of salt to the given measure (the pollah) varied from circumstances; of course so did the amount of the duty upon a given quantity according to the cost of the purchaser, some Lumbadies getting more, some less; in some instances the quantity was the same and the price varied, and every pan had its own regulation conformable to asserted maumool.

"112. In a few pans, which the Board will observe in the statement, no duty was exacted; but in that case duty was collected at some choukies where the Lumbadies passed on their return and became an advantage to the renter thereof.

"113. In regard to the other articles paying sayer, the collection was equally confined, as in the duty and sale of salt, from the variety of choukies and the asserted maumool of each: on some roads three choukies are within a mile of each other, when again in the same road another chouky does not appear for many coss, and every chouky had

its particular regulation for collection of duty, which varied; for instance, the merchant of the village to which the chouky is considered to belong pays less than a foreigner, and some castes less than others. These differences were, I conclude, established by the interests of the former renters, in order to make the most of their rent, and they were the cause of constant dispute between the merchants, nivisindas of sayer and the manufacturers of the salt, all of whom availed themselves of their different regulation to deceive.

"114. To remove this inconvenience, and to establish a check, it was necessary to simplify the collection, and I trust the Board will approve of my doing away the distinctions of caste, &c., in which it originated, for the motive of which I could not trace any advantage to Government situated as these districts now are; in applying this regulation to the sale of salt, I considered the direction and route in which the salt pans were accessible to the different purchasers (principally, as I noticed before, Lumbadies) would, according to its convenience and distance, make the price of salt to some cheaper than to others, and that this might have been the cause of the original distinction as regarding them in giving some tribes more and others less.

"115. But this distinction, if to this cause, I considered to have originated from competition at the different pans owing to their being under different interests, and that their situations running along the coast will now always secure a sale from the price, finding a level according to demand.

"116. I have also, as the larger proportion of duties are paid at the pans, directed that the whole should be charged there, with the exception of the Cotavauked pans, a duty on the salt manufactured there being by custom levied by the Venkatagiri Poligar, through whose districts the Lumbadies, &c., pass to them.

"117. On examining the russums paid from the salt sales, as also divisions thereon, I found that the various maumools, &c., had allowed the inhabitants an opportunity of appropriating to themselves a part of them, and that the curnams and manufacturers had assumed to themselves, at the expense of Government, more than they were actually entitled to. I have, therefore, for the Board's information, annexed a statement, by which, with their consent, the division on all future sales of salt between the inhabitants and circar will be guided, as also an account particular of the appropriation of the russums therein charged.

"181. These statements comprise only the pans of the Nellore District, as I have been unable yet to procure sufficient information as to the Ongole salt pans."

The changes introduced by Mr. Travers, as described by him in the foregoing extract, appear to have had the effect of doing away with

the previous system of rent, and to have kept the management of the salt revenue in the interval between his assumption of the district in 1801-2 and the introduction of the monopoly in 1805-6 under "Amany," *i.e.*, not rented nor leased, but under immediate Government control, and I give in the margin the salt revenue of the "Nellore and Ongole Districts" for those four years."

Fuslies.	A. D.	RS.
1211	1801-2	66,140
1212	1802-3	84,700
1213	1803-4	61,600
1214	1804-5	59,508

In 1805-6, the first year of the monopoly, the revenue rose almost ten-fold and amounted to Rupees 5,34,779, though in the following year (1806-7) it fell again to Rupees 2,49,714.

Monopoly Price. Home and Inland Trade.

The salt monopoly being itself regulated by Imperial legislation, so likewise the monopoly selling price of salt is fixed according to circumstances by the Government of India, and the present selling price of salt in Nellore now is 2 rupees per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas weight, and is uniform with the selling price of the rest of the Madras Presidency.

It may be of interest perhaps to trace the various changes in the selling price that have from time to time been made since the monopoly was established, and the causes for those changes, which while they are of general application to the Madras Presidency as a whole, apply equally as well to Nellore itself as a district.

The first price fixed in 1805-6 was 70 rupees per garce of 120 Indian maunds, or 9 annas 4 pies per maund of 3,200 tolas weight. In fusli 1219 (A.D. 1809-10), the price was raised, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, to 14 annas per maund, or Rupees 105 per garce; but by order of Government it was reduced again in fusli 1230 (A.D. 1820-21) to the original price of 70 rupees per garce, on the ground that the increase in price had led to a great decrease of consumption. On the Board, however, pointing out to Government that they had been led to an erroneous conclusion as to a decrease of consumption, and that the reduction in the monopoly rate did not benefit the mass of the people, the Government, after a protracted correspondence, acquiesced in the reasoning of the Board of Revenue, and in fusli 1237 (A.D. 1827-28) the price was raised a second time to 14 annas the maund, or Rupees 105 the garce. In 1844, or at the close of the fusli 1253 (A.D. 1843-44), the Government of India, contrary to the recommendation of the Government of Madras, and with a view to meet the loss of revenue caused by the abolition of the transit duties, raised the selling price of salt from 14 annas the maund and 105 rupees the garce to 1½ rupees per maund and 180 rupees per garce. This increase did not, however, continue long in force, for in the beginning of the following fusli year (1254) the price was reduced again to 1 rupee per maund, or 120 rupees per garce under instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, upon consideration of the arguments put forward by the Madras Government and the fact that such increase of price was regularly followed by a decrease of consumption. In 1859-60 the price was raised from 1 rupee per maund and 120 rupees per garce to 1 rupee 2 annas per maund and 135 rupees the garce. In 1860-61 the price was again raised at first to 1 rupee 6 annas the maund or 165 rupees the garce and then to 1 rupee 8 annas the maund or 180 rupees the garce. In 1865-66 a further increase of 3 annas in the maund was made, till, finally, in October 1869, it was raised to the present selling price of 2 rupees per Indian maund, or Rupees 240 per garce. These latter more recent changes, and enhancements in price, have been induced from financial difficulties, an increase in the duty in salt being regarded as about the most legitimate and at the same time least oppressive means of taxation.

Selling price. Export trade.

Salt intended for exportation or shipment by sea, either on Government indent to Calcutta or Chittagong, or on account of private trade, is not affected by the monopoly price for the land trade as set forth in the foregoing three paragraphs; and if sold on Government indent it is paid for by the contractors or shippers at 25 rupees per 100 Indian maunds, or Rupees 30 the garce. If sold on account of private trade, it is charged at prime cost, which, for the Nellore District, has been fixed at 13 rupees the garce, all other charges, such as boat hire, carriage of the salt &c., being borne by the shipper. These charges in this district may be roughly set down as follows at Rupees 3-4-7, so that the actual cost to the shipper of a garce of salt for exportation by sea may be roughly set down at Rupees 16-4-7 per garce, but this rate will vary according to the season of the year and other circumstances, the boat hire in rough weather being sometimes double what it is with a calm surf, &c.

	Per Garce. RS.	A.	P.
1. Hire for carrying the salt to the boats from the export platforms ...	0	8	0
2. Boat-hire for conveying the salt to the vessel ...	1	8	0
3. Hire for weighing ...	0	2	0
4. Baskets, &c., articles ...	0	3	0
5. Batta to servants ...	0	15	7
Total ...	3	4	7

Manufacture, places of.

On the cession to the British Government of the then so-called "Nellore and Ongole Districts," there were 23 villages or places at which salt was made along its sea-board, extending from Dugarazapatam on the south to Kanuparti in the north on the borders of the present Kistna District,

but then known as the Guntur Collectorate. The length of the sea coast was about 130 miles, so that the average distance between each place at which salt was made was about 5½ miles; the names of the places were as follows:—

1. Dugarazapatam.
2. Kottapatnam.
3. Kristnapatam.
4. Koduru Yiduru.
5 & 6. Gangapatnam, including Mayipaud.
7. Vutukuru.
8, 9, 10. Iskaplli, including Gogulapalli and Varini.
11. Zuvvaladinne.
12. Tummalapenta.
13. Ramapatam.
14. Chakicherla.
15. Karedu,
16. Buyniapalli.
17. Pakala.
18. Anantavaram.
19. Alluru,
20. Padarti,
21. Alluru, Chejerla.
22. Devarampaud.
23. Kanuparti.

In 1808, however, on the transfer of the revenue charge of the Venkatagiri Zemindary from the Collector of North Arcot to the Collector of Nellore, several more miles of sea-board were added to the coast of this district, and with it the following additional places at which there were pans and salt was made; all these places with one exception (Tupili) lie along the western shores of the Pulicat lake; their names are—

1. Pudi Ramapuram.
2. Pada.
3. Andagondulam.
4. Mallam.
5. Velukadu.
6. Karijata.
7. Votamleedu.
8. Tupili.

These places for the manufacture and sale of salt were selected as a rule chiefly because they were old manufacturing grounds previous to the introduction of the monopoly system, and sometimes with reference to the convenience of the community. There were thus 31 places altogether at which salt was made sixty years ago in the Nellore District as now known, but the more numerous the localities, the greater the risk of smuggling, and the cost of the establishment being more expensive, judicious reductions have from time to time been made, till at the present time the number of places of manufacture and sale has been reduced to twelve in a sea-board of nearly 170 miles, or an average distance between each place of some 14 miles. Further reductions are in contemplation, and it is not improbable that ere long the number will be reduced to eight or nine, or about 20 miles distance between each place. The names of the twelve places now open are given below:—

1.—*Sunnapuguntа alias Obosamudram*, which was annexed to this district from that of Chingleput in 1861 on the Report of the Honorable Mr. T. Clarke, dated 25th October 1860, on the salt works of Madras and Nellore.

2. Tada.
3. Dugarazapatam.
4. Krishnapatam.
5. Gogulapalli.
6. Iskapalli.
7. Tummalapenta.
8. Binginapalli. } These two form one division, and are known as the
9. Ullapalem. } Pakala Salt Division.
10. Biramgunta. } These two also form one division, and are known
11. Devarampaud. } as the Padarti Salt Division.
12. Kanuparti.

No earth salt is made in this district, but instances are not unfrequent where it is brought into the western taluqs from the adjoining districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, where its manufacture has been legalized, and sold in this district for consumption and use. The salt made in Nellore is all sea salt by the effects of solar evaporation on the salt brine, which is taken from the salt water creeks and backwaters along the coast and let into the pans or salt beds after it has been prepared or condensed in the so-called condensing reservoirs or tanks. In some places the water is taken from shallow pits or wells, and the system pursued is briefly thus: the water is raised by native pecottahs and baled into shallow reservoirs made by banking up the ground; it is allowed to remain in these reservoirs for some days till it has become "boiled" or "hot," which literally means that it has acquired an extra degree of strength or saltness, and it is then let into smaller and shallower enclosures termed "pans," which have previously undergone a certain degree of preparation, and the water is then allowed to evaporate in these pans till the crystals have formed and the salt remains. The salt is then scraped off by rakes or a flat piece of board with a long bamboo inserted in the middle for a handle: brine is again let into the pans, and the same process as before is repeated for as many times as the season permits, or till each ryot has completed his "dittum," or quantity assigned to be made.

Manufacture. General mode of, and season.

In Nellore the salt-manufacturing season extends generally from January to August, that is, the ryots begin to store their water and repair their pans about the middle of January or the period of the annual Hindu festival of "Pongal;" but, by the time the first scraping of salt is obtained, it generally is the end of February or beginning of March. Manufacturing operations then continue to the end of June or middle of July, and by the time all the salt of a season is properly stored and duly brought to account and before the season's work is finally closed, the month of August will have set in. At the stations on the Pulicat lake, Tada excepted, the pans being very low

are often under water till a very late date, and owing to the large precipitations of fresh water by the inland floods during the monsoons the waters of the lake are often not fit for use till April or May. At Tada by the use of ponds, whence water is drawn, the manufacturers are enabled to commence their operations as soon as the lake waters subside.

It is of importance that the manufacture should begin early, as the best salt is made during the prevalence of the south-east winds; after the westerly winds set in, the salt is liable to be discolored with dust and other impurities, and is flaky and friable, and small in grain, especially if the season be dry and hot. Moisture in the atmosphere and still water are essential to the production of good salt, but these points are generally disregarded by the manufacturers, who loiter and throw away the best period in repairing their pans.

Manufacture. Details of, and arrangement of pans.

The method of manufacture is briefly as follows: after the brine is taken into the reservoirs, or in localities where there are no reservoirs, into the part of the pan set apart for the purpose as a tank, it condenses there by the heat and other atmospheric causes for eight days; thence by means of small vents or apertures formed in the bank, this brine or condensed water is let into the manufacturing beds to a depth of four inches, which, for the most part, is absorbed; but before it is completely so, the process is repeated, and on the second occasion, a thin white crust of salt floats on the surface; a further supply of water is then let in for the third time, and after the lapse of four days a fine white crust of salt is formed, and it is scraped up and left to dry on the ridges in the pans themselves for three or four days, whence it is removed to the storage platforms, where it is again allowed to air and dry before it is duly stored and brought to the Government account. This system of thrice-repeated irrigation from the reservoirs is, however, only used for the first crop or scraping of salt for the season: for the remaining crops a double or second supply of water from the tanks is found sufficient to produce salt of a good quality.

A pan is a long rectangular piece of ground in which salt is made. The ground in which such pans are made is prepared in the first instance by ploughing or digging; water is then let in upon it, and the surface puddled by cattle or men treading on it; it is then carefully levelled and smoothed, and, when dry, the pan is formed. The object of this process is to give the pan a firm floor, and make it, if possible, thoroughly impermeable, so as to absorb as little water as possible. In repairing pans also the same process is observed, and the ground being sometimes flooded in the rainy season, the pans in some places are much destroyed, the channels and beds being clogged up with mud and the banks and ridges washed away; on high ground, and with a

good tenacious clayey soil, but little repair is required beyond the clearing out of the beds and levelling and tamping them.

Each pan comprises two parallel lines of beds with small thin ridges between each; these beds or compartments are the spaces in which salt is made, and the usual time required for the formation of a pan is about twenty days. In some places a bank or broad path is formed down the middle of the pan; in others, the bank separates one pan from another. Sometimes a large bed, about half the size of the pan, is formed at the head as the reservoir for condensing the water. Sometimes the reservoir is on one side, and the pan on the other side of the bank. Sometimes the reservoir and salt beds adjoin each other in alternate lines; elsewhere the reservoir is placed between two salt beds, and in some places it is not used at all. It will be thus seen there is no uniformity of arrangement either in formation, plan, size, or number of beds of our pans, which differ greatly both at different places of manufacture as well as in the same division, and there is much room for improvement in each and all of these particulars, as well as in enclosing into one space the whole area occupied for pans. In some places the pans lie scattered over a wide open area, interspersed with patches of waste land lying between the groups of pans. Sometimes the pans form a parallelogram, whilst elsewhere they are extended in a long straggling line, which often is not a very straight one.

The system of manufacture described above appears to be pretty nearly the type of what it used to be even under former rule, modified, of course, to the extent modern civilization and the march of intellect among the manufacturers and better administration and attention must necessarily effect. There is no description forthcoming of the pans made over to this Government when the district was ceded in 1801 in the then so-called "Nellore and Ongole Districts;" but the following account of the peculiar customs connected with salt in the cotaurs of the Venkatagiri Zemindary, which I have named in paragraph 8 as transferred to this district in 1808 from North Arcot, will doubtless be read with interest. It is taken from a report made to the Board of Revenue, under date the 14th July 1801, by Mr. George Stratton, Collector of North Arcot, on the resources of the Venkatagiri and Calastri Zemindaries:—

"The salt land measurement differs greatly from the common Venkatagiri land measurement, the space of 16 men's feet long and eight broad being only allowed to a gunta, 16 of which make a paida, and two paidas an ullum.

"The ryots begin to prepare the ground in March by a simple but tedious process, which engages them full two months. They first turn up the ground to the depth of near three feet, after which it is twice ploughed and allowed time to dry. The land is then overflowed with about six inches depth of water, and six men are allotted to the space

of every ullum to tread the ground hard, which, if no rains fall in the interval, dries in about eight days; when it is a second time overflowed with the depth of one inch water, any unevenness in the ground is then perceived and rectified, and the process of treading and beating the ground hard is resorted to for the last time until perfectly dry.

"Each ullum of land is then divided into 32 pans, which are filled, and in eight or ten days a crust of salt nearly an inch thick remains, which is observed to crystallize if the easterly winds prevail strongly at the time it is formed, but the westerly winds produce a contrary effect and turn it to powder. The quantity drawn from each pan the first time is estimated at three candies; on the second flooding only two candies, and being regularly filled two or three times a month, the quantity afterwards drawn from each pan more gradually decreases until the close of the season. The salt is collected into large heaps and covered with straw, which it is usual to burn in order to form a crust over the heap which preserves it from any injury of the weather. The Brinjarries are the only extensive dealers in salt, and arrive at regular periods to make their purchases; the heaps are then broke up and sold to them by the circar servants and ryots conjointly, as the division between them does not take place before the sale. The warum is equal, unless the ryots' labor has been greater than common in flooring the pans, when they get in 16 parts the proportion of nine, and the circar seven.

"It is usual, on the first formation of the pans, to relinquish to the ryots two guntahs out of every ullum of land, which amounts to one-sixteenth on the whole produce manufactured. This indulgence is considered necessary to induce them to engage in the manufacture, since the cheapness of salt would not otherwise compensate them for their labor, the average sale of salt appearing to have been in fusli 1207 (A.D. 1797-98) so low as 19 Cs. 3 fs.* per Madras Pagoda."

Swamp salt.

Swamp salt, or as it more commonly is known "spontaneous salt," is generally produced on the edges of the creeks and inlets from the sea along the coast; sometimes in the pans after manufacture is closed and before the monsoons when the season is a dry one; in the pans at the abandoned places of manufacture, and all around and about the islands in, and along the shores of, the Pulicat lake.

In this last-mentioned locality the produce is most fertile, and, with all the preventive measures and strict supervision that of late years have been adopted, there is no doubt still a great quantity of this salt is smuggled and used by the people of that neighbourhood. Occasionally an attempt was made to utilize this salt, when it was

* Sic in original.

stored and brought to account and paid for at 4 rupees per garce. This was allowed as compensation for their labor to the people employed in collecting and bringing it to the platforms.

In the other localities referred to, viz., along the inlets on the coast and in the pans, the produce is small and of an inferior quality, and it, as a rule, is generally destroyed by the servants of the regular establishment. Now and again people have been detected smuggling this salt also and punished, but it is not common, and cannot, to any perceptible extent, affect the salt revenue of the district.

The produce around the islands and along the shores of the Pulicat lake is so plentiful and so easily obtained that the Honorable Mr. Clarke in 1860 proposed, first, that the produce in the Reddipallem creeks near Sunnapagunta and in the shell pits thereabouts should be collected at Sunnapagunta and utilized; and, secondly, that for the head or northern side of the lake a new cotaur should be specially opened out at Kattuvapalli, a village of some importance on the western shore of the lake on the main land in the Venkatagiri Zemindary. These proposals seem to have received the assent of Government, but have somehow never been brought into operation, probably because subsequently a scheme was devised and carried out in 1863, whereby, by a system of dykes and embankments, it was thought the formation of spontaneous salt on the northern side of the lake would be effectually prevented, whilst, as regards the southern side, a special preventive establishment* to guard and protect this salt from being smuggled and misappropriated has been sanctioned.

Spontaneous salt, as its name implies, is of self-growth, and is the effect of solar evaporation on pools and other hollows into which salt water has been driven either by tides or high winds. As the water subsides or evaporates, a crust of salt is found on the surface of the ground, which, where the soil is firm and clayey, is white and often of good crystallization.

Extent of land capable of yielding salt.
Area and outturn of pans.

There is no regular account forthcoming of the extent of land in the district capable of producing salt or of the area formerly occupied or now employed for the purpose. The accounts of the recent revenue survey may perhaps throw some light on this point. From time to time, however, measurements have been made; but, as the salt water creeks and backwaters are very numerous all along the coast, it is

* One Superintendent	Rs.	40	per mensem.
Twelve Peons, at 6 Rs. each	,,	72	,,
Total ...	,,	112	,,
Annual Cost ...	,,	1,344	

almost impossible to assign any limit as to the extent of land that might, with ordinary trouble and expense, be converted into salt pans. In 1854 an attempt to measure the area thus occupied was made, but little reliance can be placed on the results then obtained, owing to the manner in which the measurements were taken with ropes and other rude systems then in vogue. In 1868-69 the present pans were again re-measured in view to the preparation of the Register No. 1., Appendix A., of the Salt Manual, but these figures also cannot be regarded as accurate. The area occupied is, however, generally sufficient to meet our annual demand and at the same time to maintain a sufficient reserve to meet vicissitudes of season.

The subjoined statement shows the number of pans and ryots at each of the twelve places now maintained in the district for the manufacture and sale of salt as particularized above at page 600, the "dittum" or annual quantity assigned to be made, the outturn or actual annual produce, and the sales on the average of the last five years. In some places, however, the capabilities of the pans are now fully developed, and, if further reductions in the places of manufacture and sale are determined on, it will be necessary to increase the area of manufacture and open new pans in those stations which it is decided to permanently retain; for this measure there is ample ground available, and time and money alone are required to effect it :—

Divisions.	Stations.	According to the Accounts of Fusli 1267 (A.D. 1867-68).		Average for the last five years, or from Fusli 1276 (A.D. 1866-67) to Fusli 1280 (A.D. 1870-71) both years inclusive.		
		Pans.	Ryots.	Dittum or Quantity ordered to be made.	Outturn or Actual Quantity made.	Sales.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Sunnapagunta ...	Obasamudram ...	60	80	16,000	14,486	15,179
Tada	Tada	80¾	71	72,800	57,533	60,622
Dugarazupatam ...	Dugarazupatam ...	33 1/12	52	25,000	21,180	22,032
Kristnapatam ...	Kristnapatam ...	77	130	48,000	46,290	56,751
Gogulapalli ...	Gogulapalli ...	83¼	87	20,000	21,459	32,298
Iskapalli* ...	Iskapalli ...	198¾	177	26,400	20,610	43,147
Tummalapenta ...	Tummalapenta ...	63¼	84	20,600	13,610	15,316
Pakala	Ullapalem ...	132	87	107,520	109,046	92,310
	Binginapalli ...	206½	108			
Podarti	Biramgunta ...	142¼	290	104,000	104,376	155,297
	Devarampadu ...	164¼	67	38,000	38,975	
Kanuparti ...	Kanuparti ...	292¼	168	162,000	146,290	150,053
	Total ...	1,539 1/12	1,261	640,920	593,873	643,415

*In the figures for Iskapalli under the head "sales" the exports by sea are included but there has been no manufacture or "dittum" under this head during the last five years, as there is large surplus stock of old salt in hand.

The foregoing statement shows that the actual average outturn is 92⅔ per cent. of the "dittum," while the sales are in excess of both "dittum" and outturn. This is not owing to any incapability to meet the demand with the existing pans; but, as there was a large quantity of old salt in store in some stations, special measures were resorted to to dispose of this salt, which gave an extra impetus to the sales, whilst the dittum was restricted to meet actual requirements.

Outturn of pans.

The precise outturn of salt per pan varies according to circumstances. Much depends on the season, the rainfall, the soil, the mode of manufacture, the degree of care with which the pans have been prepared have all their effects either in promoting or lessening the produce. In a letter, dated 22nd April 1854, Mr. F. B. Elton, Collector of Nellore, informed the Board of Revenue, Madras, that "on a portion of land, six yards by three yards, ten marcals a week might be made under the most favorable circumstances, and in three months, or one manufacturing season, 120 marcals might be produced; but, owing to disturbing causes, the average produce is not supposed to be more than one-fourth of this." There is, however, no criterion whereby the outturn can be calculated with any degree of certainty. New pans as a rule produce less than where ground has been occupied for the purpose a year or two previously.

Manufacturers; who they are; their rights, privileges, and duties.

The pans in this district are held by natives of all castes from the Brahmin down to the Sudra and Pariah, and they possess a mirassi right to the soil, which was conceded to them along with the other provinces of the Carnatic on the establishment of the monopoly system. Socially the manufacturers occupy the same position as the ordinary village ryots or farmers of the land, and they sometimes manufacture on their own account, while others sublet their pans. The following description of their rights is taken from the Honorable Mr. Clarke's report on the salt work of the Madras and Nellore Districts, dated 25th October 1860 :—

"The pans are looked on as private property; are mortgaged, sold, and inherited. The prices of the pans vary much. At some cotaurs they realize only from 10 to 30 rupees, in others as much as 300 to 400 rupees each. The price is apparently and ostensibly regulated by the quantity of the salt ordinarily allotted for manufacture and the regularity and certainty of the demand. Some pans are only worked once in two or three years, and the quantity of salt required to be made at them is very variable; such pans naturally command a lower price than those at which large supplies are annually ordered; but the facilities for illicit trade enter into the calculation and help to regulate the price . . . . . .

"No claim to manufacture salt annually appears to exist, nor does any right seem invaded, nor is compensation looked for where pans are closed. During my tour, the manufacturers frequently and strongly deprecated the closing of their pans, and prayed for an extension of the manufacture, on the plea that they had no other means of living; but no claim of right was ever advanced. I was informed that pans have been closed in this district without compensation having been given."

The quantity of salt to be made annually is determined by the Collector and communicated through his Deputy in charge of the Salt Department to the Superintendents, who apportion rateably the quantity thus ordered among the panholders according to the number of beds each man has, and an agreement, or, as it is called, a Patkut Muchilka, is taken from them to the effect that they will make good salt of approved sample. Upon this, manufacturing operations are commenced, and for every garce of salt each ryot delivers, he is paid at a certain stipulated sum, or as it is called the "cudivaram," or ryot's share. Where a ryot does not work for himself, but sublets his pan, he pays the manufacturer or subrenter sometimes a quarter and sometimes two-thirds of the price received from Government. In the former case the working party bears only the expense of repairing the pans and manufacturing the salt; in the latter he shares with the proprietor the burthen of delivering, storing, covering, and measuring the salt, keeping the platforms in repair, and renewing from time to time as may be necessary the thatch coverings on the heaps.

The legitimate duties of the manufacturers is thus defined in the concluding paragraph of the Order of Government, Revenue Department, No. 1,043, dated 12th May 1862:—

"The manufacturers are bound at their own expense to keep the minor channels and pans in proper order, to deliver the salt by weight or measurement into store, to keep the fences round the pans in repair, and to guard the pans during the season of manufacture. They should be required also to provide labor for covering the heaps and repairing the platforms, main channels, and other works at the station, receiving payment for such duties. From escorting treasure, taking part in the sale of salt, and guarding the platforms they should be wholly relieved.

Rates of cudivaram.

The rates of cudivaram have from time to time in this district varied, one rate prevailing in the southern and another in the northern cotaurs; one rate for "brown," and another for "white" salt. These distinctions have latterly been done away with, and one uniform rate now prevails under sanction of Government noted marginally of Rupees 10 per garce for all salt made throughout the district. The old distinctions of "brown" and "white" salt

Revenue Department, 30th January 1865, No. 250.

applied rather to whether the salt was for the land or the export trade, which latter used in former years to be separately provided for, rather than to any real distinction in the color, quality, or mode of manufacture of the salt. Salt intended for exportation by sea was called "white," that for the land trade, "brown." The present rate of cudivaram of 10 rupees per garce is a higher rate than the manufacturers ever had before, and is generally considered remunerative.

Storage.

After the salt has been sufficiently aired on the ridges in the pans, it is removed in baskets to the platforms or store-yards, which are rectangular raised mounds of earth well consolidated and level on the surface. It is there again allowed to dry for a further indefinite period before it is actually taken into store and brought to Government account by the servants of the salt establishment. So long as the salt is not thus brought into account, it remains at the risk of the manufacturer, who is thus paid, not for every garce of salt he makes, but for every garce he delivers into store, and at times unseasonable flood or rain causes much loss to the manufacturer.

The salt is stored on the platforms in quantities or heaps of ten garces, or 1,200 Indian maunds. The heaps are placed in straight lines as near as possible to one another, space sufficient for only one person to pass between any two heaps being alone left. In these spaces drainage channels are made, which intersect the platform and divide its surface, as it were, into so many rectangular sites for the heaps to be stored upon, and these channels further carry off the rain water and so protect the heaps. At the time of storage each manufacturer's salt is brought in separately, and an individual account and register (Forms Nos. 8 and 9, Appendix A, of the Salt Manual,) is kept of the quantity delivered by each man, but each man's salt is not stored separately.

Trade and revenue.

The salt revenue of the district, from the time of the establishment of the monopoly, stood on the average at from five to six lakhs of rupees per annum: it fell in some years to four and three lakhs, and occasionally also to 2¾ and 2½ lakhs; but it generally righted itself again in a year or two. It will serve no good, nor is it here necessary to inquire into the causes of these various fluctuations; but it will be sufficient for the purposes of comparison if the trade and revenue of the district from fusli 1268 (A.D. 1858-59) is described, as that is the year previous to the one in which the first sensible increase was made in the monopoly selling price as described above at page 599, and moreover 1858-59 is the year preceding the appointment of a special uncovenanted agency in the position of a Deputy Collector to the charge of the salt as a separate department, and many important changes with improved management has resulted by the adoption of that measure. The trade

and revenue since 1858-59 is given in detail as an appendix, and the subjoined statement shows the variations under both heads in that period :—

Years.		Home Sales.		Inland Sales.		Export Trade.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rupees.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fusli.	A.D.								
1268.	1858-59.	203,679	2,03,679	400,123	3,97,663	208,260	31,236	812,062	6,32,581*
1269.	1859-60.	197,561	2,19,485	331,892	3,67,399	194,542	29,151	723,705	6,16,026†
1270.	1860-61.	211,862	2,50,392	518,467	5,85,089	190,250	28,537	920,579	8,64,018‡
1275.	1865-66.	268,145	4,13,953	446,323	6,53,238	102,452	15,368	816,920	10,82,559§
1279.	1869-70.	279,718	5,37,896	298,465	5,72,165	...	...	578,183	11,10,361‖
1280.	1870-71.	284,715	5,69,430	312,491	6,10,582	...	...	597,206	11,80,012

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that, while the selling price in 1870-71 was double what it was in 1858-59, or an increase in price of cent. per cent., the salt revenue of the district has not doubled itself, but has risen only 86½ per cent., or from Rupees 6,32,581 in 1858-59 to Rupees 11,80,012 in 1870-71. This result is not owing, as may at first sight be supposed, to diminished consumption consequent on the rise in the selling price, but to a change in the circumstances of the district, to appreciate which and to form a fair judgment of the variations in our trade we must look to our sales in maunds, not in rupees, and we must consider each branch of the trade separately.

The salt trade is, then, divided into two great branches—the "land trade," which again is sub-divided as "home" and "inland," and the "export trade," or shipments by sea. Each of these three heads will have to be considered separately, and we will begin with the "home" sales, which, as the name itself implies, refers to the local trade, or demand and consumption of the district itself within "home" or district limits.

Home sales.

The statement given above shows that, notwithstanding the increase in price of cent. per cent., our "home" sales have steadily improved; and that, whilst in 1858-59 our demand was 203,679 maunds, last year, or in 1870-71,

*Monopoly selling price at 1 rupee per Indian maund, or Rupees 120 the garce.

†The year of the appointment of a Deputy Collector. Price raised to 1 rupee 2 annas per maund.

‡Price raised again first to 1 rupee 6 annas and then to 1 rupee 8 annas per maund.

§Price raised again to 1 rupee 11 annas per Indian maund, or Rupees 202½ per garce.

‖ Price raised to present selling rate of 2 rupees per Indian maund, or Rupees 240 per garce.

it was 284,715 maunds, or an increase of forty per cent. nearly. It is thus evident that the recent enhancement in the monopoly price has not had the effect of reducing the consumption, but that rather year after year, from 1858-59 to 1870-71, there has been a gradual and steady improvement in our "home" demand, notwithstanding the gradual increase in the selling price that has in the interval been carried out. Improved management, greater checks in putting down smuggling and preventing frauds, depreciation in the value of money, the high prices of grain, and the generally improved condition of the agricultural population have doubtless all more or less tended to the above-shown satisfactory increase in our "home" demand and consumption.

This branch of the salt trade in contradistinction to "home" means the demand from other parts *beyond* home or district limits, and it is sub-divided again into two heads, viz., "within the territories of the Madras Presidency," and "across the frontier" or "foreign states;" the former implies the Revenue Collectorates of the Presidency, and the latter independent states, such as Mysore, Bangalore, the Nizam's territories, and such like.

Inland sales.

In former years there was a brisk demand for salt on our Nellore depôts from as far west as Mysore and Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and North Arcot, and the southern and eastern parts of the Hyderabad country; but, as railways increase, and the facilities of communication with Bombay and Madras from the Nizam's territories and the Ceded Districts are improved, our inland demand must fall off, and so it has as shown in column 4 of the statement given on the last page. Nellore will, in fact, become a small isolated tract in itself, intercepted not far from its western frontier by the north-west railway and on the north by improved means of communication from Nizampatam and Bantumally, two very large salt depôts in the Kistna District, the Kistna canals to Bezwada, and a good road from there on to Hyderabad; all these changes have, of course, changed the circumstances of the inland trade of Nellore, which will soon be limited to its own wants and the wants only of those who reside on its immediate frontiers, *e.g.*, the Doopaud and Cumbum tracts of Kurnool, Vinukonda, and the Palnaad in the Kistna District, and the immediately adjoining country of the Nizam's territories. This accounts for the deterioration of nearly a lakh of maunds in the inland sales as shown by the statement referred to, and it will be seen the decrease is not connected with the enhanced price and consequent decreased consumption as may at first sight have been supposed.

The export trade of the district up to the year 1854 is described by Mr. F. B. Elton, in his letter above alluded to, thus :—

Export trade.

"Contracts are entered into by the Salt Agent at Chittagong with the owners or captains of vessels to take the salt required, and, on producing proper certificates, they are supplied with salt here for export to Chittagong on payment of 25 rupees per hundred Indian maunds. Private merchants are also supplied with salt for export to Calcutta on private trade, in vessels of a certain size, at 15 rupees per hundred Indian maunds. Salt is sometimes, though rarely, exported to Madras on Government account. It is then only charged with the costs of manufacture under the special sanction of the Board. The quantity annually exported to Chittagong may, on an average, be stated to be 868 garces, which, at the rate of 30 rupees per garce, comes to 26,040 rupees, and that to Calcutta 419 garces, which comes to 7,542 rupees, at the rate of 18 rupees per garce. No salt is ever supplied to the French Government from this district, but in fusli 1257 (A.D. 1847-48) 6,000 Indian maunds were exported on board a vessel to Sumatra at 35 rupees per hundred Indian maunds."

The export trade up to 1854 having been thus described, the figures for the following two years, 1854-55 and 1855-56, are not forthcoming, and the following statement gives the transactions from 1856-57 down to the present time :—

Years.	To Chittagong and Calcutta on Government Indents.	Private Trade.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Fusli 1266 (A.D. 1856-57) ...	180,485	24,300	204,785
" 1267 (A.D. 1857-58) ...	190,971	...	190,971
" 1268 (A.D. 1858-59) ...	181,140	27,120	208,260
" 1269 (A.D. 1859-60) ...	154,442	39,900	194,342
" 1270 (A.D. 1860-61) ...	183,770	6,480	190,250
" 1271 (A.D. 1861-62) ...	108,000	8,092	116,092
" 1272 (A.D. 1862-63) ...	...	5,160	5,160
" 1273 (A.D. 1863-64) ...	...	7,400	7,400
" 1274 (A.D. 1864-65) ...	...	4,880	4,880
" 1275 (A.D. 1865-66) ...	...	102,452	102,452
" 1276 (A.D. 1866-67) ...	...	38,027	38,027
" 1277 (A.D. 1867-68) ...	...	1,800	1,800
" 1278 (A.D. 1868-69) ...	...	5,040	5,040
" 1279 (A.D. 1869-70) ...	...	...	...
" 1280 (A.D. 1870-71) ...	...	...	...

It will be thus seen that the Government demand for Chittagong and Calcutta has altogether ceased since the last nine years, and is not likely to be revived again, as they make their own salt now at the head of the bay; and the private trade, which never has been very extensive, has almost entirely failed, and during the last two years there has been no shipment and order at all. The causes for this cessation of this branch of the trade cannot be ascertained with any degree

of certainty, but it is at present under inquiry. In his memorandum* on salt, dated 17th June 1854, Mr. W. H. Bayley describes the drawbacks to the export trade and the causes for its falling off to be fourfold, and probably some, or perhaps all, of these causes may tend to affect our sales under this head also: this cannot, however, be stated with any degree of certainty, and, as I have already said, the matter is under inquiry. Mr. Bayley's causes for the falling off are, first, insufficiency of the rate of freight; secondly, the wastage and risk caused by the nature of a cargo of salt; thirdly, the obligation imposed on the shippers to pay for the salt; and, fourthly, the uncertainty as to the time the vessel will be detained at Calcutta by the authorities before they clear out the salt.

Export depôts.

There were originally in this district eleven export platforms, whence salt used to be shipped by sea at the places named below :—

Kristnapatam ...	2	platforms.
Gogulapalli ...	1	do.
Varani ...	2	do.
Iskapalli ...	2	do.
Tummalapenta ...	2	do.
Binginapalli ...	1	do.
Pakala ...	1	do.
Total ...	11	do.

Owing, however, to the scanty demand and the precarious nature of the trade, all these platforms but those at Iskapalli have been done away with, and Iskapalli is, therefore, now the only place in the district where salt for exportation by sea is available. The selling price of this salt and the charges connected with the shipment has been already given above at page 599.

Sale of salt at the depôts.

Weighment and measurement.

Purchasers.

The land trade is open to every one who pays, and it is known as wholesale and retail. "Wholesale" implies the purchase of one or more number of full heaps, for which the purchaser is allowed a discount of five per cent., or in other words each full heap so bought is paid for at 9½ garces (the reputed contents of the heap as stored being ten garces) and the trader removes the heap in bulk without any detailed weighment or other check. The discount of five per cent. is allowed to the trader to compensate for the natural wastage in a heap of salt from ordinary causes, and it moreover saves the trouble of detailed weighment. The retail sales are restricted to quantities of *not less than one maund*, and over that minimum the retail dealer is free to take any number of *whole maunds* he chooses to

* Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. XVI.

buy; fractions of a maund are not now admitted into the accounts, although formerly they used to be. Mr. F. B. Elton writes of the trade of the district thus:—"The salt required for internal consumption within the district is supplied generally by Sudras and Mahomedans, who buy the article at quantities not exceeding a garee, and dispose of it to advantage to the bazaarmen in the cusbah stations, or go about the country and sell the salt to the village people, or exchange it for grain. Asses or bullocks are made use of for conveying the salt. The quantity required for inland consumption beyond the district is chiefly supplied by Lumbadies and Yerukalas, natives of the western districts, who live in companies, and make it their trade to purchase salt from the cotaurs here, and sell or barter it to the salt merchants in different parts of the country. There is no foreign salt brought to this zillah, unless perhaps on the borders to a very small amount, the extent of which is not known." These latter are the wholesale purchasers chiefly, and it is not uncommon for a company of Lumbadies or Yerukalas to buy up 8, 10, or 12 heaps at one time. Country ponies or tattoos are sometimes used by retail dealers for carrying salt.

Till very lately the sales for the land trade used to be conducted by measurement, originally by what was called a "parrah," measure of five marcals in capacity, and subsequently by marcals themselves, 424 of which were regarded as the equivalent of one garee or 120 Indian maunds, thus making the maund equal to a trifle more than 3½ marcals, and the marcal to about 11⅓ seers. The export sales have all along been done by weighment with tripod beam-scales, but since 1864 weighment has been substituted for measurement *in all salt transactions*, and a new pattern of platform weighing machine was introduced, which is used alike for both the land and export trades. This machine, however, being found not to work satisfactorily, and not to be quite adapted to the purpose for which it was made, an improved design of machine has been devised, but it has not yet been brought into work or been fairly tried in any district except at Madras.

Consumption per head of the population.

Eighteen pounds of salt per head per annum, or nearly two rupees' weight per diem, has been assumed* to be a fair rate of consumption, if salt was from its price within the reach of every one to the extent he required, and assuming this to be correct, it is found that in 1852-53 Mr. Elton, the then Collector of Nellore, ascertained that the home sales for that year divided by the population of the district at the time gave 8½ seers, or 17 lbs., per head for the consumption, if we take the seer to be nearly equal to two pounds. This is under the above estimate. If we follow the same course

* Paragraph 141 of Mr. W. H. Bayley's Memorandum on salt, dated 17th June 1854. Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. XVI.

and divide the "home" sales of the last year, 1870-71, viz., 284,715 maunds, by the population* of the district according to the last census taken in fusli 1276, or five years ago, the consumption averages 9¾ seers, or 19½ lbs. per head very nearly, which is considerably over the estimate made by Mr. W. H. Bayley. This is another clear proof I think that the enhancement in the monopoly price has not reduced the consumption, but it is evident that the figures in our returns represent *the sales* rather than *the consumption*; for it does not follow that all the salt purchased at our stores for "inland" consumption crosses the limits of the district or that all "home" purchases are consumed within it. There is no check beyond the purchaser's own assertion that the salt is intended to be sold at a certain place, and frequently the salt is disposed of from various causes at places other than where, at the time of purchase, it was intended to be taken.

Agency and its duties.

The management of the salt has, from the onset, been under the control of the Board of Revenue. On the establishment of the monopoly system, a general salt agent under the Board's orders was appointed; this office was, however, abolished in May 1808, or towards the close of fusli 1217, and the administration of the salt revenue vested, subject to the Board's continued control, in Collectors and their Head Assistants, to whom a commission of one per cent. to the former and half per cent. to the latter was granted. In 1836 this commission was abolished, and in 1859 an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector was deputed to the special charge of the department as a subordinate of the Collector and subject, as previously, to the Board's supervision. The duties of the Collector and his subordinates are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. Annual inspection of the salt cotaurs must be made by the Collector, and in the sub-division by the Sub-Collector, and a few heaps weighed and tested in their presence during the storage season, a general control must be exercised by them, and this control must make itself felt in every branch of the department, and "it should be of such a character as any efficient, active, honest subordinate officer would rather see exercised than not, inasmuch as it would strengthen his hands and bring to light his good conduct and zeal in the service." The Deputy Collector placed in charge of the Salt Department is required to devote his whole time to the duties of the department and to have full means of check and control in the preparation of the salt accounts. "No other charge should be given to him except on the special sanction of Government."

* Adults...	802,850
Children	365,814
Total ...	1,168,664

Salt Establishment.

The administration of the department being vested, as described in the foregoing paragraph, there has all along been maintained in this district a separate salt subordinate establishment for the performance of the duties connected with the manufacture, storage, care, and sale of salt. In the first year of the monopoly there were certain servants maintained in the Collector's office, and known as the "Huzur" establishment, comprising an amildar, a peishcar, a mazumdar, two assistants, a jawabniviss, a shroff, a massalchi, and ten peons, at an aggregate monthly cost of 75 Madras Pagodas, and an out-station or working establishment at the places of manufacture and sale composed of nivisindas, peishcars, gumashtas, shroffs, peons, kavalgars, and vettiyans, at an aggregate cost per mensem of 104 Madras Pagodas. In 1808, on the transfer of Tada and the other places on the Pulicat lake referred to at page 600, the cost of the establishment was increased for the "Huzur" from 75 to 88 Madras Pagodas per mensem, and at the out-stations, or as it used to be designated, "Gybut Establishment," from 104 Pagodas to 181 Madras Pagodas 13 Fanams and 3 Cash, or in round numbers for both Rupees 943 per mensem. Modified from time to time, according to the requirements of the department and district, the establishment both "Huzur" and out-station stood at the time of Mr. F. B. Elton's report in 1854 at Rupees 157 for the Huzur and Rupees 2,081 for the stations per mensem. The details are given as an appendix statement. The Honorable Mr. Clarke, at his inspection of 1860, found this same establishment entertained at the out-stations, but, upon the general revision of Revenue Establishments carried out since then under the superintendence of the Honorable C. Pelly, late Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, great changes were made. The servants in the Collector's office were dispensed with and a separate office, at a monthly cost of 100 rupees per mensem, attached to the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector appointed to the special charge of the department; the pay of the superintendents was raised from Rupees 30 and 40 to Rupees 50, 60, 70, 85, and 100 according to the revenue derived and the work to be done in each division; the office of akbarneviss and other similar posts were done away with as unnecessary, and the preventive service or escort duties transferred to the police, whereby a great reduction in the number of the peons previously maintained was effected. The details of the establishment, as it now stands, is given as a final appendix, and aggregates Rupees 1,804 per mensem, being Rupees 100 for the Deputy Collector's office, and Rupees 1,704 for the station establishments.

The following table of the designations and duties of the various persons employed in the Salt Department is taken from Mr. F. B. Elton's

report of 1854, and continued in force till the revised establishments were introduced in 1864:—

Gybut Servants.	Superintendent ...	The management of the divisions, consisting of from two to four cotaurs, is under the Superintendents, who have to superintend the manufacture, storing, and sale of salt, and to send reports and accounts to the Collector's office and receive instructions from there.
	Gumashta, Nivisindah	These servants have to superintend the manufacture, storing, and sale of salt in a cotaur, and prepare the accounts.
	Shroff	It is his duty to receive the money from the purchasers of salt, examine coins, and keep regular accounts of the same.
	Akbarneviss ...	His duty is to watch the conduct of all the other servants, and bring any irregularities or particular circumstances to the notice of the Collector, and to stand by when the sales are going on, and to see that the measurements are correctly made.
	Naick	To overlook the peons and see to the due performance of their duties.
	Pygusties	To see that there is no smuggling, and that the peons are on their watch and go their rounds during night and day.
	Peons	Some to be on the platforms watching the salt, some at the pans, and some for guarding the cash, and the remainder to perform the other miscellaneous duties required.
	Vettiyans	Engaged in the weighing and measuring of salt, and to make any slight repairs on the platforms, and perform other trifling duties.
Huzur Servants.	Salt Writer	To prepare the English accounts and copy letters required to be sent to the Board of Revenue.
	Head Gumashta ...	To prepare, in Telugu, all the accounts, &c., required.
	Gumashta	To examine the various accounts sent in by the Superintendents, and to bring any discrepancies in them to notice.
	Rawannah Writer ...	To number the rawannahs received from Madras and send them to the cotaurs as per indents received from them.
	Ruktawan	To make the Indian ink for writing the accounts and to stamp the rawannah accounts, &c.
	Massalchi	To keep lights.
	Javabniviss... ...	To register the arzies sent by the Superintendents and cotaur servants, and to draft the necessary orders. Deputed to perform salt duties in the Sub-Collector's office.

These servants were not all confined to these specific duties, but some of them were employed on the general business of the Collector's office.

By the revision of 1864 a separate Superintendent was appointed to each cotaur. Instead of the nivisindah and gumashta an Assistant Superintendent and clerk, or, in divisions where the work is heavy, two clerks were appointed; the Assistant Superintendent, as his designation implies, being required to aid the Superintendent in the general administration of the cotaur, and supervising, under the orders of the latter, manufacture, storage, and sales, and the clerks being required to look after the records, prepare and copy all accounts, arzies, &c. The shroff's duties are the same as before, and he is virtually the cashier and treasurer of the cotaur. Two to five peons, just enough for miscella-

neous duties in summoning the ryots, &c., were retained. Measurers for measuring and weighing the salt, and vettiyans, whose duties are described in the foregoing table, complete the list of servants according to present arrangements. The duties of the naick, pygusties, and peons to watch the platforms, pans, and cash now devolves on the police, and, as already mentioned, the office of akbarneviss was dispensed with altogether as unnecessary. The work of the Huzur servants is now done by the two clerks attached to the Deputy Collector's office.

Transactions at depôt.

Parties desirous of purchasing salt for "home" or "inland" consumption pay the price to the shroff, who enters the particulars in his sale chittah or account particular of sales, and gives a receipt for the money in the prescribed form* to the purchaser, who carries the receipt to the platform and presents it to the Superintendent or other officer there conducting the sales. The officer conducting the sales thereon takes the receipt, and after having made the necessary entries in his sale book (Form No 13, Appendix A., of the Salt Manual,) he weighs out the salt to the receipt-holder and gives him a pass for the quantity thus weighed out. The purchaser secures his salt in his gunny bags or other receptacles brought by him for the purpose and removes it from the platform, delivering the pass granted him by the officer conducting the sales to the police constable on duty at the entrance to the platform, as his (the purchaser's) authority for taking away the quantity of salt specified in the pass. It will be thus seen there is a triplicate check on the daily sales at each cotaur. The entries in the shroff's sale chittah and the Superintendent's sale book must support each other, and the passes, which are despatched by the police to the Treasury Deputy Collector each evening after the sales for the day are closed, are posted up each day in the Vernacular Account Department of the Collector's office, and at the end of each month the sales, as exhibited by the passes, are compared with the sales as exhibited by the shroff's receipts, chittah, and the sale book. The transactions at the time of exportation are precisely the same as for the home and inland sales, only that the Superintendent or other officer conducting the sales is required to keep a separate account of sales for export (Form No. 14, Appendix A, of the Salt Manual). As a preventive against fraud, and to secure them from interpolation, the sale books and chittah forms are issued to the several cotaurs from the Huzur, as required, each leaf thereof being previously impressed with the seal and name of the Deputy Collector, and the pages being consecutively numbered and certified to on the fly-leaf or cover of the book under the signature of the Deputy Collector.

* See Rules 27 and 28 of the Salt Manual.

Passes.

The pass referred to is of recent origin and was substituted, under Government Order of 10th July 1863, for the rawannah or permit previously required to be given under Section 12, Regulation I. of 1805, without which all salt, found in transit before, was liable to seizure and confiscation, and the change has freed the trader from a great deal of unnecessary oppression and officious interference that formerly prevailed.

Local means for preventing fraud.

The precautions adopted against fraud are to have a guard night and day on the platforms and during the season of manufacture in the pans also; to have a daily return of manufacture, storage, and sales kept and periodical reports made to the Deputy Collector in charge of the department; to remove all salt as quickly as possible from the pans to the platform where it can be more efficiently guarded; to have all the more important returns entered in books with each page previously numbered and stamped with the seal of the Collector; to report monthly the receipt and issue of the passes; to have the heaps frequently tested by the Deputy Collector or other superior covenanted officer; to have the heaps stamped and well thatched as a protection against the deteriorating effects of the weather and to prevent wastage; to have a return made of the outturn of each heap as soon as it is sold off, and to notice any serious wastage or other irregularity; to watch any fluctuations in the extent of manufacture, sale, wastage, &c., and to investigate the causes.

Wastage.

The authorized wastage of the district at present is,—

For the first year	2½	per cent.
Do. second year	4	do.
Do. third year	5	do.

These results were, however, obtained upon experiments made many years ago when marcals of no fixed standard or size were in use, and now that measurement has been superseded by weighment, it is generally believed that the average wastage is much greater, and a series of experiments have been undertaken since fusli 1276 (A.D. 1866-67), upon the results of which the authorized wastage of the district will again have to be modified.

Another reason assigned for the above specified rates of wastage being too low for the present time is that, in former years when those rates were arrived at, the salt used to be perfectly dry and was not stored or brought to account till after it had lain for several months on the platform; but under present rules the salt is stored in a month or two after its manufacture, or as soon after it is sufficiently aired to be able to resist pressure and prevent destruction of the crystals by its own weight. It is evident that the salt must weigh heavier or

lighter according to the greater or less degree of moisture retained by it at the time of examination.

Smuggling.

The exact extent of smuggling, or the mode in which it is carried on, cannot be stated, for if it were known, it would be prevented. It is, however, generally believed that salt is mostly smuggled now from the pans during the season of manufacture—spread over a large extent of ground, and with a limited preventive establishment, the facilities for making away with the salt are very great. There is no doubt also that the smugglers are mostly the ryots or manufacturers themselves, who, in a great many cases, act in collusion with the peons and vettiyans and the lower-paid servants of the salt establishment and with the police constables. To prevent this it is proposed to form enclosed drying yards in the vicinity of the platforms where the salt, as manufactured, can be removed daily and allowed to air before being stored and brought to account without fear of peculation, and to surround the pans with a deep moat and fence or hedge which it will be impossible to cross, leaving only one or two authorized entrances for the ingress and egress of the manufacturers and others. Another extensive source of smuggling and peculation was by means of over-storage, whereby all the surplus in the heaps over ten garces was disposed of by the salt servants for their own benefit, but within the last few years this source of fraud has been effectually put down. A third source of peculation is in the misappropriation of the spontaneous salt, particularly in the islands and along the shores of the Pulicat lake. To prevent this, as already described at page 605 above, a series of embankments or dykes have been constructed and a special preventive establishment is maintained with much effect.

Salt revenue how protected.

The salt revenue of Nellore, in common with the revenue of the rest of the Madras Presidency, is protected by the enforcement of the laws and adherence to the rules published by the Board of Revenue relative to the subject; by the local means for preventing fraud described in last page, and by the measures to put down smuggling referred to in the foregoing paragraph; by a careful system of accounts as laid down in the Salt Manual; and by care and attention on the part of the Deputy Collector in charge of the department subject to the supervision and control of the Collector of the district.

General Remarks.

The charge of the Salt Department of the Nellore District is one of the most arduous in the Presidency. The number of stations is larger, the length of sea-board is greater, the means of approach are difficult, and it requires the unceasing care and attention of the Deputy Collector. The platforms are all well laid out, but the pans are not, and much improvement is called for in this latter respect. As a rule the quality of the salt manufactured is good, but it is, of course, susceptible of improvement. The servants of the establishment are not so good as they might be, and constant cases of fraud and other malpractices are turning up and require punishment. In point of revenue, Madras being excepted, Nellore stands second in the Presidency, Ganjam being the first, and if the revenue, the number of stations to be supervised, the length of sea-board to be traversed, and the extent of work to be done are all to be criterions of the rank of the officer to be appointed to the special charge of the Salt Department, it will be seen that the Nellore Salt Department needs a Deputy Collector of the higher grade, who, the Madras Salt Deputy alone excepted, has more to do than any officer in a similar position in the remaining districts of the Presidency.

Statement showing the Salt Establishment in the District of Nellore as it stands at the present time.

	Divisions.		Stations.		Superintendents.		1st Assistant Superintendents.		2nd Assistant Superintendents.		1st Clerks.		2nd Clerks.	
					No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
						RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Station Establishment.	1	Kanuparti	1	Kanuparti	1	60 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	1	20 0 0	1	15 0 0
	2	Padarti	1	Padarti...	1	100 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	1	20 0 0	1	15 0 0
			2	Devarampaud...	...	... ...	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	3	Pakala	1	Pakala	1	70 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	1	20 0 0	...	... ...
	4	Tummalapenta	1	Tummalapenta.	1	50 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1	15 0 0
	5	Iskapalli	1	Iskapalli	1	85 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	1	20 0 0	...	... ...
	6	Gogulapalli	1	Gogulapalli	1	50 0 0	...	... ...	1	15 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...
	7	Kristnapatam	1	Kristnapatam...	1	70 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	.. ..	1	20 0 0	...	... ...
	8	Dugarazupatam	1	Dugarazupatam	1	60 0 0	...	... ...	1	15 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...
	9	Tada	1	Tada	1	60 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	1	20 0 0	...	... ...
	10	Sunnapagunta	1	Sunnapagunta...	1	50 0 0	...	... ...	1	15 0 0	...	... ...	1	15 0 0
				Total ...	10	655 0 0	7	140 0 0	3	45 0 0	8	160 0 0	4	60 0 0
	SALT DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.													
Office Servants.	...	.....	1	Head Clerk	1	45 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	2	2nd Clerk	1	20 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	3	Attender	1	8 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	4	Dhalayet	3	21 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	5	Massalchi	1	6 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
				Total ...	...	100 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
				Grand Total ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...

Statement showing the Salt Establishment in the District of Nellore as it stands at the present time.—(Continued.)

	Divisions.		Stations.		Shroffs.		Measurers.		Peons.		Vettiyans.		Total.	
					No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
						RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Station Establishment.—(*Contd.*)	1	Kanuparti	1	Kanuparti	1	15 0 0	3	18 0 0	4	24 0 0	8	40 0 0	...	212 0 0
	2	Padarti	1	Padarti...	1	15 0 0	3	18 0 0	4	24 0 0	7	35 0 0	...	347 0 0
			2	Devarampaud...	.	... .	...	... .	...	... ...	4	20 0 0	...	40 0 0
	3	Pakala	1	Pakala	1	10 0 0	2	12 0 0	3	18 0 0	4	20 0 0	...	170 0 0
	4	Tummalapenta	1	Tummalapenta	...	... ...	1	6 0 0	1	6 0 0	2	10 0 0	...	87 0 0
	5	Iskapalli	1	Iskapalli	1	15 0 0	3	18 0 0	4	24 0 0	5	25 0 0	...	207 0 0
	6	Gogulapalli	1	Gogulapalli	1	10 0 0	2	12 0 0	2	12 0 0	5	25 0 0	..	144 0 0
	7	Kristnapatam	1	Kristnapatam	1	10 0 0	3	12 0 0	3	18 0 0	6	30 0 0	...	180 0 0
	8	Dugarazupatam	1	Dugarazupatam	1	10 0 0	2	12 0 0	3	18 0 0	3	15 0 0	...	150 0 0
	9	Tada	1	Tada	1	10 0 0	2	12 0 0	2	12 0 0	4	20 0 0	...	154 0 0
	10	Sunnapagunta	1	Sunnapagunta	...	... ...	1	6 0 0	2	12 0 0	3	15 0 0	...	113 0 0
				Total ...	8	95 0 0	21	126 0 0	28	168 0 0	51	255 0 0	...	1704 0 0
	SALT DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.—(*Continued.*)													
Office Servants.—(*Contd.*)	...	.....	1	Head Clerk	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... .	...	... ...
	...	.....	2	2nd Clerk	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	3	Attender	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	4	Dhalayets	...	... ...	...	... .	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	...	.....	5	Massalchi	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... .	...	... .
				Total ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	..	... ...	...	100 0 0
				Grand Total ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... .	...	... ...	...	1804 0 0

Abkari Revenue.

The abkari revenue, derived from an excise on the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquor, dates from 1808.

Toddy.

The following is the mode pursued in this district of extracting toddy from the palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*). The flowering bud of the male palm is cut off, and a small earthen pot is fastened to it. Every morning the juice which has collected in the pot is removed, the bud is sharpened, and the pot again replaced. In the case of the female palm, which sends out a bunch of fruits, this is allowed to grow to the length of one cubit, when the top is cut off and squeezed, and the toddy is drawn off in the same way. The trees are drained in this manner for several months of the year.

If the toddy be collected for the purpose of boiling down into jaggery, lime, to check fermentation, is rubbed over the inside of the pot, and the liquor which flows into it is called *charu*. Toddy here is rarely used when fresh drawn from the tree. It begins to ferment as soon as the sun rises, and is a mildly intoxicating drink.

Toddy is also extracted from the wild date tree (*Phœnix sylvestris*). The lower leaves and their sheaths are first removed, and then a triangular notch is cut into the pith of the tree near the top, when the juice exudes and is conducted by a piece of palmyra leaf into a pot hung below. The toddy of the date, as well as the palmyra, is converted into jaggery. The *charu* or limed juice is boiled in large vessels until it attains such consistency that a drop will float unbroken in water. The pot is then removed from the fire and the contents well stirred with a stick and allowed to run into moulds, which are rectangular pits dug in the ground and lined with palmyra leaves. The juice remains in the mould for one or two days till it completely hardens, and is then taken out as jaggery.

In the Nellore District toddy is not drawn from the cocoanut tree (*Cocos nucifera*).

Arrack.

The following is the method of distilling arrack practised in this district. It is never made directly from the fresh toddy, but from palmyra or date jaggery. In 32 seers of water is dissolved eight viss of jaggery either made from palmyra or date toddy or from sugar-cane. To this is added one viss of the bark of the white Tumma tree (*Acacia leucophlœa*). This bark contains tannin, and this precipitates the injurious albumenous impurities contained in the jaggery, and which brought into solution would otherwise rapidly begin to putrify. About half a seer of yeast is also added to the mixture, *i.e.*, toddy of the previous day, and this is repeated each day. The pot is kept covered with a flat earthen

plate. On the evening of the third day the mixture is well stirred with the hands, and the stirring is repeated for three successive days. On the sixth day the contents of two pots of fermented jaggery are poured into the still, which consists of a clay chatty fixed over a fire. This is kept covered with another clay chatty. When the contents become heated, the upper chatty is removed and a copper concave vessel is fastened on the mouth of the pot; and, to prevent loss by evaporation, the seams where the two vessels meet are smeared with cow-dung. The copper condenser is kept cool with water falling on it from a vessel placed above, and the distilled spirit is drawn away by a tube into a vessel placed to receive it. The quantity of arrack distilled at one time is 18 seers. It is measured with a stick which has a notch cut for each seer, and, as soon as this quantity has been drawn off, distillation is stopped.

Abkari contract.

Revenue.

Each taluq and division is leased out as a separate farm, and the renter makes his own arrangements with the keeper of shops and stills. Arrears of abkari revenue are recovered as arrears of land revenue under Act II. of 1864 (Madras), and renters similarly recover these arrears of rent under Act VIII. of 1865 (Madras). The following table shows the amounts realized by the sale of each farm for a series of years :—

Abkari Farms.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nellore	18,315	18,315	18,315	25,100	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,099	35,139	35,115	34,050	35,125	Do. do. the present leases being for three years.
Atmakur	1,055	1,055	1,055	3,403	3,203	3,200	3,200	3,200	6,300	6,300	6,000	6,350	
Gudur	845	845	845	3,101	3,200	3,100	3,100	3,100	14,801	14,803	12,734	16,736	
Rapur	529	529	529	2,820	2,352	2,350	2,350	2,359	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,175	
Udayagiri	1,245	1,245	1,245	3,105	3,000	2,964	2,964	2,964	4,000	4,000	3,325	3,025	
Kavali	...	...	...	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	4,401	4,401	4,400	6,050	
Ongole	4,388	4,388	4,388	4,389	6,065	6,065	6,065	6,069	8,310	8,292	8,210	10,467	
Kandukur	2,750	2,750	2,750	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,901	1,925	2,510	2,510	2,510	3,369	
Kanigiri	1,439	1,439	1,439	2,901	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,551	1,554	1,550	1,700	
Venkatagiri...	1,757	1,757	1,757	2,500	2,511	2,500	2,501	2,500	3,900	3,900	3,900	4,650	
Polur...	2,826	2,826	2,826	4,000	4,035	4,000	4,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	
Darsi	500	500	500	452	618	400	400	400	1,330	1,329	1,330	1,735	
Podili	475	475	475	400	401	618	618	618					
Huzur	...	...	...	...	1	...	75	...	25	125	...	...	
Total ...	36,124	36,124	36,124	55,651	56,436	56,297	56,374	56,437	84,758	84,839	80,509	92,382	

Minimum rates.

The following are the fixed minimum rates for the sale of toddy and arrack :—

	Per Dram. Rs.	A.	P.	Per Bottle. Rs.	A.	P.
Toddy	0	0	1	0	0	6
Arrack	0	1	0	0	6	0

Stamp Revenue.

Successive Acts of Legislature.

A revenue from stamps was first introduced in 1809. Documents executed between 1st January 1809 and 12th July 1817 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed by Regulation VIII. of 1808.

Those executed between 13th July 1817 and 1st October 1860 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed by Regulation XIII. of 1816.

Those executed between 1st October 1860 and 31st May 1862 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed in Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Those executed on and after 1st June 1862 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed in Act X. of 1862 amended by Act XVIII. of 1865.

Act XXVI. of 1867 amending Schedule B of Act X. of 1862 (Court Fees Stamps) greatly increased the revenue derived from stamps. It came into force on 22nd March 1867, but the light rates soon called for revision, and it was repealed by Act VII. of 1870, which came into force on 1st April 1870.

The General Stamp Act was revised and thrown into a new form by Act XVIII. of 1869, which came into force on 1st January 1870.

Licensed vendors.

There are at present 58 licensed stamp vendors in the district, and there are nine stamp depôt stations generally under the charge of Tahsildars where they can replenish their stock.

Formerly the commission system was tried, but it has now been entirely superseded by the discount system. Stamp vendors buy a stock of stamps to meet the wants of the public, and are required to keep up their stock on pain of having their licenses withdrawn.

The following are the recognized rates of discount :—

Three per cent. on Judicial Stamps in Huzur and Taluqs.

Four per cent. on non-Judicial Stamps in Taluqs.

Three per cent. on non-Judicial Stamps of value above Rupees 50 in Huzur and Taluqs.

One anna per rupee on Revenue Adhesive Stamps in Huzur and Taluqs.

Statement showing the Sale of Stamps,

Years.	Judicial Stamps.			Non-Judicial	
	Red and Black.	Court Fees, Adhesive.	Total.	Blue and Black Stamps.	Bills of Exchange.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1861-62... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	80,326 8 0	... ...
1862-63... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	42,148 8 6	151 4 0
1863-64... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50,428 13 0	163 8 0
1864-65... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	54,808 5 6	149 1 0
1865-66... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	62,619 14 0	163 5 0
1866-67... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	62,119 9 0	149 5 0
1867-68... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	90,792 3 0	107 11 0
1868-69... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,17,542 2 0	172 3 0
1869-70... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,05,811 8 0	154 6 0
1870-71... ...	59,667 10 0	1,174 6 0	60,842 0 0	44,532 6 0	159 5 0
Total ...	59,667 10 0	1,174 6 0	60,842 0 0	7,11,129 15 0	1,350 2 0

Statement showing the Sale of Stamps,

Years.	Pauper Suits.	Amount collected by defaicated Vendors.	Government Law Suit.	Grand Total.	Com- Allowance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1861-62... ...	112 13 2	... ...	... ...	90,749 12 10	186 5 4
1862-63... ..	96 0 0	... ...	... ...	45,020 2 6	122 14 1
1863-64... ...	115 0 0	1,123 15 6	0 8 0	53,729 11 6	195 0 6
1864-65... ...	... ...	... ...	0 8 0	57,744 1 0	... ...
1865-66... ...	... ...	... ...	1 8 0	64,575 11 0	... ...
1866-67... ...	50 0 0	... ...	6 1 0	63,993 4 0	... ...
1867-68... ...	106 0 0	... ...	0 13 2	92,783 7 2	... ...
1868-69... ...	... ...	... ...	0 13 0	1,18,467 11 0	... ...
1869-70... ...	232 0 0	... ...	2 14 0	1,06,849 4 0	... ...
1870-71... ...	92 0 0	... ...	2 14 0	1,06,512 14 0	... ...
Total ...	803 13 2	1,123 15 6	15 15 2	9,00,423 6 0	504 3 11

&c., for 10 years in the District of Nellore.

Stamps.						
Bills of Lading.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total.	Grand Total.	Duty on Unstamped Papers.	Penalty.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	311 14 8	80,638 6 8	80,638 6 8	503 9 0	9,495 0 0
5 8 0	95 0 0	42,400 4 6	42,400 4 6	145 1 0	2,379 4 0
23 12 0	50 0 0	50,666 1 0	50,666 1 0	113 8 0	1,705 11 0
29 12 0	202 0 0	55,189 2 6	55,189 2 6	109 12 6	2,444 10 0
19 12 0	552 8 0	63,355 7 0	63,355 7 0	19 6 0	1,199 6 0
11 4 0	523 3 0	62,803 5 0	62,803 5 0	43 6 0	1,090 8 0
10 0 0	554 5 0	91,464 3 0	91,464 3 0	46 3 0	1,166 4 0
14 4 0	638 12 0	1,18,367 5 0	1,18,367 5 0	35 9 0	64 0 0
3 0 0	564 10 0	1,06,513 10 0	1,06,513 10 0	43 12 0	57 0 0
9 8 0	743 6 0	45,444 9 0	1,06,286 9 0	93 15 0	37 8 0
126 12 0	4,235 10 8	7,16,842 5 8	7,77,684 5 8	1,154 1 6	19,639 3 0

&c., for 10 years in the District of Nellore.—(Continued.)

Mission.		Discount.			
Commission.	Fixed Salary to Vendors.	Commission or Discount of Stamp Vendors.	Discount allowed to Purchasers of Stamps.	Depôt Stations.	Number of Vendors.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
849 0 5	456 0 5	... ...	... ...	...	...
1,137 6 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...
1,444 15 7	... ...	1,500 11 11	12 0 0	...	...
... ...	... ...	2,107 1 7	16 7 0	...	...
... ...	... ...	1,939 10 10	5 12 6	...	...
... ...	... ...	3,215 13 3	13 0 0	...	...
... ...	... ...	4,079 6 10	34 5 0	...	...
... ...	... ...	3,684 3 6	29 13 0	...	...
... ...	... ...	1,629 6 11	42 8 0	...	...
... ...	... ...	1,904 15 8	... ...	...	...
3,431 6 2	456 0 5	20,061 6 6	153 13 6	9	58

Sea Customs Revenue.

Ports. The sea-board trade of this district is not large. There are seven principal ports—Kottapatam with a Superintendent of Sea Customs; (2) Itamukkula, with an Assistant Superintendent; (3) Pakala with a Superintendent; (4) Ramapatam with an Assistant Superintendent; (5) Iskapalli with a Superintendent; (6) Kristnapatam with a Superintendent; (7) Dugarazupatam.

Receipts. The receipts from this source of revenue for the last ten years is shown below :—

Ports.	1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kottapatam	...	680	...	331	...	108	56	409	17	748	...	15	...	...	...	41	24	81	4	417
Itamukkula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakala ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazupatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	680	3	331	2	108	56	409	17	748	...	279	...	...	...	41	24	98	4	417

Ports.	1868-69.				1869-70.				1870-71.			
	Duty on		Miscellaneous, or Fines under Section 191 of Act No. VI. of 1863.	Total.	Duty on		Miscellaneous, or Fines under Section 191 of Act No. VI. of 1863.	Total.	Duty on		Miscellaneous, or Fines under Section 191 of Act No. VI. of 1863.	Total.
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kottapatam ...	17	156	26	199	...	...	13	13	...	...	2	2
Itamukkula ...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakala... ...	...	...	20	20	...	...	11	11	...	...	1	1
Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazupatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	17	191	46	254	...	...	25	25	...	...	4	4

Drift wood. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent have the duty of collecting the drift wood washed ashore in their respective ranges. The wood is periodically put up to auction and sold. The remainder, after deducting five per cent. allowed to the Superintendents, is carried to the credit of the Madras Port Fund. The receipts from the sale of drift wood for the last ten years are shown below :—

Years.	Sale Proceeds. RS.	A.	P.
1858-59	92	0	0
1859-60	2,662	0	0
1860-61	3,059	0	0
1861-62	986	0	0
1862-63	1,742	0	0
1863-64	2,088	0	0
1864-65	1,341	0	0
1865-66	9,147	0	0
1866-67	581	0	0
1867-68	520	0	0
1868-69	4,437	2	8
1869-70	2,369	7	5
1870-71	995	11	0

Boat Rules. The amended boat rules of 1867 have been introduced into the ports of Kottapatam, Ramapatam, and Iskapalli, the Superintendents at these ports being appointed officers to register boats.

Assessed Taxes.

Income Tax. The income tax was first introduced in 1860-61 and was abolished in 1865-66. In 1867-68 the license tax was introduced. In 1868-69 the certificate tax was substituted. In 1869-70 the income tax was re-introduced, and has continued in force since.

Memorandum of Income Tax Operations in the Nellore District.

Number of Acts.	Years.	Rates of Tax.	Collections. Years.	Rs.
XXXII. of 1860 ...	Ending 31st July 1861 ...	From Rs. 200 to below Rs. 500 ... ... 2 per cent. ... From ,, 500 and upwards ... ... 3 and 1 per cent.	1860-61	1,070
XXI. of 1861	Ending 31st July 1862 ...	From ,, 200 to below Rs. 500 ... ... 2 per cent. From ,, 500 and upwards ... ... 3 and 1 per cent.	1861-62	93,098
XVI. of 1862	Ending 31st July 1863 ...	On incomes above 500 Rs. ... ... 3 and 1 per cent.	1862-63	65,740
XXII of 1863	Ending 31st July 1864 ...	On incomes above 500 Rs. ... ... 2 and 1 per cent.	1863-64	42,571
			1864-65	41,247
Do. do.	Ending 31st July 1865 ...	On incomes above 500 Rs. ... ... 2 and 1 per cent.	1865-66	9,963
			1866-67	21,836
		License Tax.		
XXI. of 1867	Ending 30th April 1868	Rs. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 ... ... 4 From ,, 500 to ,, 1,000 ... ... 10 From ,, 1,000 to ,, 5,000 ... ... 20 From ,, 5,000 to ,, 10,000 ... ... 100 From ,, 10,000 to ,, 25,000 ... ... 200 From ,, 25,000 and upwards ... ... 500 On Companies— On incomes exceeding Rs. 16,000 ... ... 500 On capital from 250,000 to ,, 100,000 ... ... 1,000 On capital above ,, 100,000 2,000	1867-68	16,643
		Certificate Tax.		
IX. of 1868	Ending 30th April 1869	From Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 ... ... 8 From ,, 1,000 to ,, 2,500 ... ... 16 From ,, 2,500 to ,, 5,000 ... ... 40 From ,, 5,000 to ,, 10,000 ... ... 80 From ,, 10,000 to ,, 25,000 ... ... 160 From ,, 25,000 to ,, 50,000 400	1868-69	39,237

Memorandum of Income Tax Operations in the Nellore District.—(Continued.)

Number of Acts.	Years.	Rates of Tax.	Collections. Years.	Rs.
		Certificate Tax.—(Continued.)		
IX. of 1868	Ending 30th April 1869 —(*Continued.*)	Rs. A. P. From Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 ... ... 800 0 0 From ,, 1,00,000 to ,, 2,00,000 ... ... 1,600 0 0 From ,, 2,00,000 to ,, 4,00,000 ... ... 3,200 0 0 From ,, 4,00,000 and upwards ... ... 6,400 0 0 Government Servants drawing more than 1,000 Rs. a year. 1 per cent.	1868-69	39,236
		Income Tax.		
IX. of 1869 ... ... XXIII. of 1869 ...	From 1st May to 31st March 1870.	Rs. A. P. From Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ... ... 9 0 0 From ,, 750 to ,, 1,000 ... ... 12 12 0 From ,, 1,000 to ,, 1,500 ... ... 18 0 0 From ,, 1,500 to ,, 2,000 ... ... 25 8 0 From ,, 2,000 to ,, 3,000 ... ... 36 0 0 From ,, 3,000 to ,, 4,000 ... ... 46 0 0 For every 500 above 4,000 up to 10,000 Rs. 15 0 0 From Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,500 ... ... 165 0 0 From ,, 12,500 to ,, 15,000 ... ... 202 8 0 For every 2,500 above 15,000 up to 1,00,000 Rs. 37 8 0 From Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,10,000 ... ... 1,560 0 0 From ,, 1,10,000 to ,, 1,20,000 ... ... 1,710 0 0 For every 10,000 above Rs. 1,20,000 ... ... 150 0 0 Government Servants. ... ... 1 8 0 per cent	1869-70 ...	70,024
XVI. of 1870	Ending 31st March 1871.	From Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ... ... 19 8 0 From ,, 750 to ,, 1,000 ... ... 27 0 0 From ,, 1,000 to ,, 1,500 ... ... 39 0 0 From ,, 1,500 to ,, 2,000 ... ... 54 0 0 From ,, 2,000 and upwards ... ... 6 pies in a rupee Government Servants ... ... Do.	1870-71 ...	1,07,682
XII. of 1871	Ending 31st March 1872 ...	On all incomes above 750 Rs. ... ...at 2 pies in the rupee.		

Local Funds.

The local funds in this district are—(1) the District Road Fund, (2) the Jungle Conservancy Fund, (3) the Cattle Pound Fund, (4) the Public Bungalow Fund, and (5) the Endowment Fund. The following statement shows the transactions of these funds during 1870-71 :—

Funds.	Balance brought forward.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year. By Revenue Department.	Expenditure during the year. By Public Works Department.	Total.	Balance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
District Road Fund...	53,634 10 3	1,42,150 12 4	1,95,785 5 7	3,324 7 10	88,258 6 4	91,582 14 2	1,04,202 8 5
Jungle Conservancy Fund	54,177 2 9	20,360 8 0	74,537 0 9	18,538 7 10	1,323 4 3	19,861 12 1	54,845 14 8
Pound Fund	5,175 3 7	23,488 5 9	28,663 9 4	15,477 14 10	... ...	15,477 14 10	13,185 10 6
Public Bungalow Fund.	1,492 0 2	2,056 9 6	3,548 9 8	1,431 11 4	1,430 4 10	2,862 0 2	686 9 6
Endowment Fund ...	174 7 5	3,312 7 6	3,486 15 11	2,576 13 9	... ...	2,576 13 9	910 1 2
Total ...	1,14,653 8 2	1,91,538 11 1	3,06,192 3 3	41,349 7 7	91,011 15 5	1,32,361 7 0	1,73,830 12 3

District Road Fund.

The District Road Fund was chiefly raised by a road-cess of 6 pies in the rupee charged upon the annual rent-value of all occupied land under Madras Act III. of 1866, by the proceeds of tolls, grass-rents, fish-rents, &c. To this fund Government used also to transfer the surplus of the cattle pound fund in the district. The following statement shows the receipts of this fund from each source during 1870-71 :—

	RS.
Road-cess	1,32,021
Tolls, Pennar anicut	1,674
Grass-rents	...
Fish-rents	68
Miscellaneous	388
Surplus from Cattle Pound Fund	8,000
Total ...	1,42,151

The Madras Local Funds' Act (IV. of 1871) has now created Local Fund Boards in each district. The whole of the Nellore District is included in one circle. The rate at which the road-cess is imposed has been raised to one anna per rupee on the rental value of land. The Board are empowered to raise funds, to levy tolls, and to raise a house-tax, the proceeds of the last being devoted entirely to union schools, and to be expended when the money is raised.

"The objects to which local funds are to be applied are—

(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications.

(2.) The diffusion of education and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the pay of teachers.

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells, the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed, the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners, the sanitary inspection of towns and villages, the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tombs, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the people."—(Act IV. of 1871, section 26.)

Jungle Conservancy Fund.

The jungle conservancy funds in the district are chiefly derived from the annual rent of portions of the Sriharikotta jungles, which supplies firewood for Madras, the seigniorage charged on firewood and bamboos cut in Government jungles throughout the district, and other similar receipts.

The following statement shows the receipts of this fund for 1870-71 :—

	RS.
Rent of jungles	17,461
Seigniorage on firewood, &c.	2,221
Sale of casuarina clippings	25
Sale of trees	35
Tax on building materials	525
Fees on channel	14
Miscellaneous	105
Total ...	20,531

The system of jungle conservancy adopted in this district is described in the chapter on Fauna. There is a conservancy establishment. Large tracts are reserved and carefully watched for the protection of the jungles. Planting operations are carried out on a large scale, and a system of licenses is enforced for the cutting of timber and firewood, which are issued through the village officers, who receive a seigniorage of 20 per cent. on the seigniorage collected. The Sriharikotta jungles are divided into seven portions or khandams, and one is in turn leased out under certain restrictions annually. It is found that in seven years the jungle renews itself. Along the coast casuarina topes have been largely planted, and palmyras everywhere. The plantation of avenues along the roads is also charged to this fund.

Cattle Pound Fund.

The receipts of this fund are derived from the fines inflicted on stray cattle impounded and proceeds of stray cattle sold unclaimed. Under Act I. of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act) cattle pounds are provided in a great many villages, and the number is gradually increased according as necessity arises. The pounds are under the management of the heads of villages, who receive salaries at from 3 rupees to 1 rupee a month. The following statement shows the receipts of the funds during 1870-71 :—

	RS.
Fines levied on stray cattle	22,113
Sale proceeds of do.	1,375
Total ...	23,488

After meeting the cost of establishment, and the charges incurred for erection of new pounds and repairs of existing ones, the surplus receipts of this fund have hitherto annually, with the permission of Government, been transferred to the District Road Fund; but Government have directed that these funds shall, in future, be kept separate. Act I. of 1871, section 18, provides that "the surplus (if any) shall be

applied, under orders of the Local Government, to the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and to other purposes of public utility."

The expenditure on cattle pounds during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 15,477-14-10, the sum being devoted to repair of cattle pounds and pound-keepers' salaries. The sum also includes Rupees 8,000 transferred to district road fund.

The following statement shows the number of cattle pounds in each taluq and division. Total 341 :—

	No. of Pounds.
Taluqs.	
Gudur	29
Rapur...	37
Nellore	37
Atmakur	33
Kavali	30
Udayagiri	22
Kanigiri	21
Ongole	15
Divisions.	
Addanki	15
Podile...	14
Darsi	16
Kottapalem	4
Polur	9
Venkatagiri	24
Sriharikotta	6
Total ...	341

Public Bungalow Fund.

The receipts of this fund consist of an annual grant-in-aid from Government, supplemented by the fees of travellers, &c. The following statement shows the receipts of 1870-71 :—

	RS.
Government grant-in-aid	750
Travellers' fees	795
Sale proceeds of old furniture	92
Sale of bungalows abandoned	420
Total ...	2,057

It is the policy of Government gradually to withdraw from the support of these institutions, abolishing such bungalows as are not self-supporting. In this case they must either be taken up by the Local Fund Board or the abandoned bungalows may be made over to the

district officials and maintained by them for their own use as is done in some districts.

Endowment Fund.

This is a fund maintained for the support of a poor-house or lunger-khana at Nellore. The receipts during 1870-71 consist of—

	RS.
Government grant...	2,940
Surplus of famine relief funds	372
Total ...	3,312

The actual expenditure during the year amounted to—

Cost of feeding indigent persons	2,406
Establishment	168
Miscellaneous	3
Total ...	2,577

Statement showing Expenditure of Local Funds for a series of years.

Years.	District Road Fund.	Jungle Conservancy Fund.	Cattle Pound Fund.	Public Bungalow Fund.	Lunger-khana.	Process Serving Fund.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1863-64 ...	42,562	396	9,336	...	2,534	...
1864-65 ...	31,782	322	13,430	1,862	2,833	...
1865-66 ...	31,419	7,523	18,395	1,324	3,243	...
1866-67 ...	17,976	6,298	8,628	1,347	3,618	10
1867-68 ...	48,586	8,548	6,489	1,346	3,162	68
1868-69 ...	78,272	26,443	29,736	1,728	2,972	272
1869-70 ...	91,268	30,713	15,608	1,474	2,976	610
1870-71 ...	91,583	19,863	15,478	2,863	2,577	101

Registration of Assurances.

The registration of assurances—deeds, documents, &c.—was first introduced by Act XVI. of 1864. The system has subsequently undergone considerable modifications by successive Acts of Imperial Legislation—Act IX. of 1865, Act XX. of 1866, and Act VIII. of 1871. There is one Registrar for the district, the Treasury Deputy Collector, who receives, on this account, a monthly allowance of Rupees 75. There are fourteen Sub-Registrars, who each receive forty per cent. upon the monthly receipts of their offices and ten per cent. for office expenses. The Sub-Registrars' offices are situated at (1) Sulurpett, (2) Venkatagiri, (3) Gudur, (4) Rapur, (5) Nellore, (6) Allur, (7) Atmakur, (8) Kavali, (9) Udayagiri, (10) Kandukur, (11) Kanigiri, (12) Ongole, (13) Addanki, and (14) Podile.

The following Statement shows the Working of Registration.

Years.	No. of Documents registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1864-65	132	75 12 0	... ...
1865-66	1,548	1,612 12 0	1,616 14 0
1866-67	1,235	3,510 0 0	2,689 2 6
1867-68	1,505	4,322 2 9	3,778 7 3
1868-69	1,419	4,597 12 0	3,987 4 0
1869-70	1,615	5,393 8 6	3,411 6 0
1870-71	1,681	4,461 10 0	3,289 0 1

Postal Department.

There are at present fifteen Imperial Post Offices in the Nellore District, located at the following stations:—(1) Tada, (2) Sulurpett, (3) Nayudupett, (4) Venkatagiri, (5) Gudur, (6) Nellore, (7) Kavali, (8) Ongole, (9) Kotapatam, (10) Podile, (11) Kandukur, (12) Mogallur, (13) Udayagiri, (14) Devarayapalli, (15) Addanki (experimental).

There are eighteen District Post Offices at the following stations:—(1) Sunnapagunta, (2) Rapur, (3) Dugarazupatam, (4) Sriharikotta, (5) Nellore, (6) Kristnapatam, (7) Gangapatam, (8) Sangom, (9) Allur, (10) Iskapalli, (11) Tummalapenta, (12) Kaligiri, (13) Ramapatam, (14) Pakala, (15) Pamur, (16) Podarti, (17) Kanuparti, and (18) Darsi.

The two following statements show the routes of the regular and district lines of post, with the distances:—

Statement showing the Routes of the Regular Posts and the Stations in the Nellore District.

No. of Lines.	Routes.	From Post Office.	To Post Office.	Miles.	Letter Mail Stage.	Bangly Mail Stage.
1	Tada and Ongole ...	Tada ...	Sulurpett ...	9	Kondur. Tullumpadu. Kalagunta.	
		Sulurpett ...	Nayudupett ...	18	Nayudupett ...	Nayudupett.
					Rallakalava ...	Ogolli.
					Buthanom ...	Writer's chuttrum.
		Nayudupett ...	Gudur ...	18	Gudur. ...	
					Piddur ...	Piddur.
		Gudur ...	Nellore ...	24	Venkanagunta ...	Venkatachella chuttrum.
					Nellore ...	Nellore.
					Soobareddi chuttrum	Bagoopolliom.
					Penkut Phena ...	Lutchumarasa Reddy Bavee.
					Kavur Gunta ...	Cumsala Bavee.
					Kadanuthala.	
		Nellore ...	Kavali ...	33	Musaur ...	Kavali.
					Muthurpadu.	
					Thottu ...	Tetlu.
					Iyavar Reddy Vanam	Ulavapadu.
					Gottypadu ...	Moolaguntapalem.
					Bucheerajupolliem ...	Nayudupolliem.
		Kavali ...	Ongole ...	42	Wullur.	
					Ongole... ...	Ongole.
2	Nayudupett & Venkatagiri.	Nayudupett...	Venkatagiri ...	24		
3	Nellore and Udayagiri ...	Nellore ...	Davarayapalli ...	39		
		Davarayapalli	Udayagiri ...	24		
4	Ongole and Mogallur ...	Ongole ...	Podile ...	30		
		Podile ...	Mogullu ...	25		
5	Do. and Kottapatam ...	Ongole ...	Kottapatam ...	10		
6	Do. and Kandukur ...	Do. ...	Kandukur ...	32		
7	Do. and Addanki ...	Do. ...	Addanki* ...	22		

* This is an Experimental Post Office.

Statement showing the Routes of the District Post and Stations in the Nellore District.

No. of Lines.	Routes from and to.	Miles.	Stages.	Stations.
1	Sannapagunta to Ramapuram	5	1	1
2	Rapur to Dugarazupatam *viâ* Gudur	48	10	2
3	Dugarazupatam to Sriharikotta	20	4	1
4	Nellore to Kristnapatam	17	3	1
5	Do. to Gangapatam	17	3	1
6	Ulavapalem to Allur	5	1	1
7	Allur to Iskapalli	5	1	1
8	Kavali to Tummalapenta	5	1	1
9	Do. to Kaligiri	23	2	1
10	Ramapatam to Totta	3	1	1
11	Pamuru to Darsi	64	10	3
12	Kandukur to Pakala	13	2	1
13	Ongole to Biramgunta	8	2	1
14	Biramgunta to Kanuparti	5	1	1
15	Ongole to Addanki	23	4	1

There are sixteen postal depôts in the district for the sale of stamps. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for the last two years:—

Years.	Receipts.				Total Expenditure.
	Collection of Postage.	Sale of Postage Stamps.	Sale of Service Stamps.	Total.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1869-70...	4,086 4 0	5,895 8 0	245 1 0	10,226 13 0	37,718 5 4
1870-71...	4,590 3 7	5,565 12 0	441 0 0	10,596 15 7	38,372 9 5

Telegraph Department.

There is only one Telegraph Office of the 3rd class located in the town of Nellore. The cost of the Telegraph Establishment in this district for 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 7,911-1-10.

The following statement shows the telegraphic receipts in the district for a series of years as credited in the treasury:—

Years.	RS.	A.	P.
1861-62	1,440	4	0
1862-63	2,637	14	8
1863-64	3,229	9	9
1864-65	3,397	2	10
1865-66	3,215	5	11
1866-67	1,701	9	7
1867-68	712	5	0
1868-69	1,032	15	0
1869-70	665	9	11
1870-71	739	6	2
Total ...	18,772	2	10
Average ...	1,877	3	5

CHAPTER XXIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

System of Administration.—Maramat Department.—Tank Department.—Appointment of Civil Engineers.—Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.—Control of the Board of Revenue.—Revenue Surveyors.—Buildings placed under Military Board.—Also military roads and large bridges.—Chief Engineer, Member of Board of Revenue.—Secretary to Board in Public Works Department.—Civil and Military Engineers.—Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.—Judicial buildings.—Marine buildings.—Superintendent of Roads.—Overseers.—Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.—Repairs of Roads.—Executive and Assistant Engineers.—Annual budgets.—Revision of establishment.—Maramat Superintendent.—Re-organization of Public Works, 1854.—Inspector-General of Jails.—Estimates.—Assistant Civil Engineers under Collector.—Administration Reports.—Divisions under Deputy Chief Engineer.—Abolition of Special Road Agency.—Superintending Engineers.—District Establishment.—Telegraph.—Reduction of establishment.—Employment of Tahsildars to superintend works.—Lieutenant Mullins' opinion.—Customary labor.—Mail cart discontinued in 1859.—Re-distribution of ranges.—Another in 1861.—Maistries.—Re-organization of the department, 1863.—Present ranges.—Chief Engineer of Irrigation.—Bezwada, head-quarters of Superintending Engineer.—Statement showing expenditure on Public Works from 1801 to 1871.—Irrigation works.—River Pennar.—Nellore tank.—Pennar anicut.—Channels.—Sarvapalli tank.—Causes of success.—Old channels.—Sangam scheme.—Gandepalem tank.—Irrigation taluqwar.—Canal navigation.—Profits of Pennar anicut.—Roads.—Northern trunk road.—Other roads.—Itinerary of roads.—Madras to Hyderabad.—Nellore to Guntur.—Nellore to Cuddapah by Dorenal Pass.—Ongole to Cumbum.—Scheme of existing and proposed roads.—Private choultries with Government grants.—Private choultries without endowments.—Halting places for troops on lines of march.

Maramat Department.

WHEN the British first took charge of the Nellore District the control of irrigation works was vested in the Board of Revenue; also the repair of roads and public choultries. For the actual execution of works there was a Maramat Department constituted under the Collector. In 1819 a Tank Department was organized with an Inspector of Tank Estimates at the Presidency, and Superintendents of Tanks in the districts. Captain Cleghorn was appointed Superintendent of Tanks for the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, Cuddapah, &c. In 1820 the Tank Department was united with that of civil buildings. It had before included in its duties the repairs of roads and public choultries. With this change Captain Cleghorn was appointed Civil Engineer of the 1st Division, including the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntur, Nellore, and Bellary. The Inspector of Tank Estimates at the Presidency had his designation at the same time changed into Inspector-General of Civil Estimates and Civil Architect at the Presidency.

Tank Department.

Appointment of Civil Engineers.

Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.

Control of the Board of Revenue.

In 1825 the whole of the establishment for the repair of tanks and the execution of other public works in the Revenue Department were placed under the immediate direction of the Board of Revenue. The Collector continued to correspond with the Inspector-General, who conducted the duties of his office in communication with, and under the orders of, the Board of Revenue, corresponding, by order of the Board, direct with Government. In carrying out this change a new set of rules for the Tank Department was brought into force from 1st January 1827. The execution of works was chiefly carried out in the districts by Revenue Surveyors, the Superintendent's range being so extensive that he was only able to visit each district occasionally.

Revenue Surveyors.

In 1834 there was a re-distribution of the ranges of Civil Engineers. The 1st Division was made to comprise the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, and the Northern Circars. In this year it was directed by Government that the estimates for the repair or construction of revenue buildings, exceeding the cost of Rupees 500, should be prepared by Superintending Engineers at the requisition of Collectors, and be executed by them in the Military Department. Later in the same year, Government ordered that the superintendence and control of the Military Board should be extended to all buildings of every description. The Government also ruled the same year that the superintendence of the ordinary public roads should remain under the Collector, and the making and repairing such roads should be under the Civil Engineer in communication and concert with the Collector, and also that the construction of bridges, &c., required for the completion of roads on such roads should be left to the charge of the Civil Engineer. That, with regard to the formations and repair of roads by detachments from the Corps of Sappers and Miners under the direction of officers of Engineers, or roads made expressly for military purposes, and in the construction of large bridges, the building of which required much professional skill and the constant personal attention of an Engineer officer, such works should be executed under the direction of the Superintending Engineer under the control of the Military Board.

Buildings placed under Military Board.

Also military roads and large bridges.

By Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st August 1836, No. 1,158, Government ruled that the Chief Engineer should have a seat at the Board of Revenue in the Maramat Department, and that under his superintendence should be placed the repair of tanks, the formation and repair of roads and other communications, and all other works of civil

Chief Engineer, Member of Board of Revenue.

engineering, as well as the other duties hitherto vested in the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates, whose designation was altered into Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, and who, it was laid down, should henceforth conduct the correspondence and perform such other ministerial duties in the department of repairs under the orders of the Board of Revenue as might be devolved upon him by that authority, while he was to be available also to proceed occasionally into the provinces for the purpose of local inquiry and inspection.

Secretary to Board in Public Works Department.

By this arrangement the Chief Engineer became the Superintendent of the corps in all its branches of service, and the officers generally, whether employed in civil or military duties, were to look to him equally as their head. Hitherto, when a new building was required in the Revenue Department, the Collector called upon the Superintending Engineer to prepare an estimate, which was submitted by the Collector to the Board of Revenue, and by the Board to Government; and, if the work was approved by Government, the estimate was then referred to the Military Board, with instructions to examine and check it and to pass the necessary orders for carrying it into execution. By the rules of 1836 the work of examining and checking the estimates was directed to be performed by the Chief Engineer in his place at the Board of Revenue, instead of at the Military Board, which Board were simply to be ordered to execute the work according to the estimate after it had been approved by the Board and sanctioned by Government.

When the Civil Engineer was of opinion that a work would be more conveniently executed by the Civil Department, and the Board of Revenue agreed with him, he was directed to prepare the estimate, which would be submitted by the Board of Revenue and passed by Government for execution accordingly. The accounts of the work, however, were to be submitted by the Civil Engineer through the Superintending Engineer to the Military Board for examination and check. Similarly, by the concurrence of the Board with the Chief Engineer, Government would commi the direction and control of any work to the Superintending Engineer communicating the order to the Military Board, when the accoun would be submitted by the Superintending Engineer through Civil Engineer to the Board of Revenue for examination and cl As a general rule, h wever, Civil and Military Engineers respectiv were to be employe i in their proper duties.

Civil and Military Engineers.

The plans of any large irrigation works were to be submitted to the Chief Engineers generally for their observations, and extracts from their

laries were to be circulated for the information of the department nder the authority of the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer and one Member of the Board were declared competent to transact the ordinary business of the Maramat Department. In 1838 Government anctioned a re-distribution of Public Works Divisions. The districts f Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Rajahmundry were made the 1st Division; Masulipatam, Guntur, and Nellore the 2nd Division; each with a Civil Engineer.

Re-distribution of Pub- Works Divisions.

In 1837 Judicial officers were directed to send estimates for judicial buildings through the Civil Engineer for submission to the Board of Revenue in the Department f Public Works. It was ordered that such plans and estimates should e sent to the Sadr Court, who would forward them, through the Board f Revenue, to Government for sanction. Subsequently it was ordered hat the sanction of the Sadr Adawlat should be obtained before calling or plans and estimates.

Judicial buildings.

In 1846 it was ordered that the Civil Engineer should make any proposals with regard to marine buildings to the Collector, by whom they should be submitted to he Marine Board, and by them to Government.

Marine buildings.

In 1845 Captain Best was appointed Superintendent of Roads for the whole Presidency, and in 1846 instructions were issued that the great trunk roads, with all xtensive lines of road, should be placed permanently under his charge, whilst the branch roads from them, with other minor district roads, were to continue under the charge of the Collector and District Engineer, as heretofore, the Superintendent of Roads being consulted in the formation, the keeping in repair, and the improvement of the branch roads to ensure uniformity of system.

Superintendent of Roads.

The subordinates in the Maramat Department up to this time were designated Revenue Surveyors: a new class was now introduced, viz., Overseers selected from the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Overseers.

The only trunk roads passing through this district were—

No. VI.—The Northern Trunk Road, *viâ* Nayudupett, Nellore, Ongole, and Guntur, to the Bengal frontier.

No. VII.—The Hyderabad road from Ongole (No. VI.) to the Kistna river near Pondigal.

In 1849 there was a re-distribution of the Public Works Divisions: Ganjam and Vizagapatam were created into a sub-division with an Assistant Civil Engineer;

Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.

Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntur were the 1st Division, and Nellore and Cuddapah the 2nd, an Assistant Civil Engineer being attached to each division.

Repair of roads.

In 1850 it was laid down that the preparation of estimates for the repair of made roads should be attended to by the district officers in the same manner as of those of irrigation, while estimates for new works should be made by the Civil Engineer's Department, or at least by the Maramat Superintendent of the district.

All works executed by the Collector were examined by an officer of the Revenue Department, and subsequently, as a check, by any member of the Engineer's Department who might visit them in course of inspection. When a work was under the entire charge of the Civil Engineer Department, all payments for it were made on the sole responsibility of that department, by which alone the examinations were made. In case of a work of importance being under the executive charge of the Collector, while it was constantly or frequently superintended by the Civil Engineer's Department, the examinations were required to be conducted by the Tahsildar and the Surveyor or Overseer conjointly, and the payment determined with the concurrence of both officers.

It may be noticed here that since 1849 Collectors were authorized to incur a discretionary expenditure for annual repairs of roads varying according to local peculiarities from Rupees 300 to Rupees 750 per district, but aggregating for the whole Presidency Rupees 9,650. In 1853 these discretionary amounts at the disposal of Collectors were raised—the allowance in the Nellore District to Rupees 4,000.

Executive and Assistant Engineers.

In 1854 an executive officer was specially appointed to the Nellore District under the Civil Engineer of the 2nd Division, especially with reference to the requirements of the anicut; and late in the year an Assistant Engineer was also attached to the district.

Annual budgets.

In 1854 the system of annual budgets was introduced. In 1855 it was ordered that all ordinary repairs to buildings and to made roads, for which there were no special grants, should be performed on estimate to be sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, Department of Public Works, and that all bills of ordinary and emergent repairs and all bills of occasional works within and not more than five per cent. beyond the corresponding estimates should be sanctioned by the Board, all such expenditure sanctioned by the Board being annually reported to Government.

Revision of establishment.

In 1855 a revised establishment for the Maramat Department was sanctioned for this district as follows:—

Former Scale.	RS.
One 1st-Class Maistry ...	35
Two 2nd-Class Maistries at Rupees 21 each	42
Two 3rd-Class Maistries at Rupees 17-8-0 each ...	35
Total ...	112

Revised Scale.	RS.
One Superintendent	80
One Deputy do	50
Two 1st-Class Maistries at Rupees 35 each	70
Three 2nd-Class Maistries at Rupees 25 each	75
Two 3rd-Class Maistries at Rupees 17-8-0 each ...	35
Total ...	310

Maramat Superintendent.

The duties of the Maramat Superintendent and his Deputy were to exercise a general superintendence over the Maistries—the former in the principal and the latter in the sub-division—and to bring forward works of greater importance than those ordinarily estimated for by the Tahsildar or Taluq Maistry. They were expected to look into the accounts of the various works visited, with a view to checking them, and to assist at the Collector's office in the preparation of annual statements, &c. The Superintendent was, in fact, to be considered as the Collector's Native Engineer.

Re-organization of Public Works, 1854.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Madras Public Works Commission the whole system of Public Works was re-organized in 1855. As a first step, from 1st August all the functions heretofore exercised by the Public Works Department of the Board of Revenue and by the Engineering Department of the Military Board were transferred to the central office of the new Department of Public Works under the Chief Engineer. In order to make the transfer complete, the duties of the Road Department were also transferred to the Chief Engineer at the same time, and the charge of the trunk roads in the district were transferred to the Civil Engineer.

Inspector of Jails.

In the same year an Inspector-General of Jails was appointed, who was henceforth to stand in the place of the Sadr Fouzdari Court to jails, passing all ordinary and usual contingent charges, indents, &c., not exceeding Rupees 400 on account of the several jails, and submitting to Government, at the close of every official year, an annual statement specifying the nature and amount of the charges.

Estimates.

By order of Government, dated 21st July 1855, No. 359, the distinction between ordinary and occasional estimates that was hitherto observed was abolished, Collectors were required to countersign all estimates for new and improvements to irrigation as well as repairs. Really e

works to be executed without estimate. Estimates for repair of made roads to be also countersigned by the Collector.

Assistant Civil Engineer under Collector.

In January 1856 Captain Mullins was appointed Assistant Civil Engineer in charge of the District of Nellore, but the executive was ordered to remain for some time longer with the Collector.

Administration Reports.

In February 1856 a circular was issued prohibiting Engineers from sending up projects for the sanction of Government without the opinion or concurrence of the Collector having been previously obtained. In this year administration reports were first introduced.

Divisions under Deputy Chief Engineer.

By order of Government, dated 17th June 1856, No. 987, the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, and the Presidency were combined into one division, or third of the Presidency, to be distinguished as the Centre Division under a Deputy Chief Engineer.

District Engineer.

In November 1856 the execution of the Public Works Department was partially transferred in the Nellore District from the Collector to the Engineer Officer henceforth styled District Engineer, the whole of the Collector's Maramat establishment, Huzur and Taluq, being made over to him.

In the Presidency there were 10 District Engineers on Rupees 700 a month and ten on Rupees 600. A new scale of establishments was introduced, the old Superintendents of Maramat and Maistries being merged in the grade of Sub-Overseers in addition to the Surveyors and Overseers already existing.

Abolition of Special Road Agency.

Up to this time Assistant Superintendents of Roads continued to discharge their separate duties under the District Engineer, but from 1859 this special road agency was abolished, and each Executive Agent in the Department Public Works was required to be responsible for the trunk roads and other communications just the same as all other public works within the limits of his range. By order of Government, dated 7th March 1857, No. 438, Collectors were required to report annually to the Board of Revenue on the progress of improvements of every description in their districts, and District Engineers were also required to include in their annual report to the Chief Engineer the condition of the roads within their respective charges.

Superintending Engineers.

In this year the Deputy Chief Engineers had their designations altered into Superintending Engineers, Nellore remaining in the Central Circle; the former designation was, however, shortly after again revised, and Nellore included in the Northern Circle.

District Establishment.

In May 1857 the transfer of the executive to the Engineer Department was completed. The district establishment of Nellore was fixed at—

One District Engineer of the 2nd Class.
One Executive Engineer of the 3rd do.
One do. do. of the 4th do.
One Assistant Engineer.
Ten Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Overseers, and Assistant Overseers.
One Storekeeper.
Three Apprentices.

Telegraph.

In 1857 the line of telegraph between Madras and Calcutta, passing through Nellore, was constructed.

Reduction of Establishment.

In that year, in consequence of the outbreak of the Bengal Mutiny, a reduction of the establishment of Public Works was ordered, and many important works which had been brought forward had to be temporarily laid aside. In consequence of the serious injury sustained by public works from a violent storm in November 1857 the services of the Tahsildars were again called into requisition to carry out the emergent repairs to tanks and other irrigation works.

Employment of Tahsildars to superintend works.

In reference to this and the general policy of entrusting the execution of public works to Revenue officials we make the following extracts from a letter from Lieutenant Mullins, the District Engineer, to the Collector, dated 26th February 1858:—

Lieutenant Mullins' opinion.

"I wish to give the Tahsildars all the credit they deserve for the assistance which they rendered during the closing months of 1857; many of them did do a great deal of work that was of very great value in the then precarious state of the irrigation works generally, but their assistance would not, until after the storm of November, have been necessary had the Public Works establishment been moderately strong; and from what I have seen of the way in which the works were generally performed in those taluqs which I have had an opportunity of visiting I am of opinion that nothing but an emergency such as the storm occasioned should be considered a sufficient reason for employing an agency which is incompetent to carry out even earthwork repairs in the way they ought to be done, both for economy and durability, and which always will remain unfitted for the duty until either the Tahsildars are in a position to receive constant instruction from qualified persons, or the work-people have been taught what is the proper way of carrying out repairs of all kinds. * * * I have seen very many tanks in taluqs which possess Tahsildars of very great experience, and I have not seen

one instance in which the money expended was made the most of, while but too often very great waste has occurred. * * *

"The saving in expense which at first sight appears to be attainable by placing the repairs of minor irrigation works under the charge of Tahsildars will, on examination, be found, I think, more apparent than real. I am quite sure, and I speak from careful observation, that the cost of superintendence, large though it be, is an insignificant item compared with the sums which have been yearly expended without any corresponding advantage as regards the efficiency of the works, and which will be wasted until the executive agency has been itself taught and has been the means of teaching the laboring classes generally the proper and most economical methods of doing all kinds of work. It is manifestly absurd, I grant, to find that an estimate of, say, Rupees 500 has cost Rupees 60 for the superintendence required to carry it out, but this after all is a much better consequence than that Rupees 200 or Rupees 250 out of the 500 should be wasted and that the object of the outlay should not be attained. Moreover, there is no reason, as far as I can see, that superintendence should not year by year become less costly, but rather that, as both Superintendent and workmen become more experienced, the former should be able to look after more work and the latter require less supervision."

With reference to the influence possessed by Tahsildars to get public works promptly and cheaply executed Lieutenant Mullins goes on to write in the same letter: "This influence, if altogether of the kind supposed (*i.e.*, the influence which an honest and efficient Tahsildar possesses), is, and must be, attributable to some power which is placed in his hands for the public benefit; what, therefore, can prevent officers of this department (Public Works) placed in situations of similar responsibility from being similarly empowered? But I must demur to the conclusion that a Tahsildar can, by merely strictly legitimate means, enforce attention to his orders, and I think I can inferentially prove this; for, take the case of *Umjee* (customary free) labor, you will, I think, admit that even the powers conferred by the new Act (I. of 1858) would be very frequently insufficient to obtain *Umjee* labor from distant villages. Heads of villages will not do that which they are bound to do, even close to their own doors, at the requisition of members of this department. What then can the Tahsildar do if he is prepared only to act within his powers? Nothing whatever. But what is the real source of his power? The knowledge that the villagers possess, that in one way or the other he will punish them for disobedience, either by refusing to recommend remissions, keeping them waiting at his cutcherry, or even that there may be some improper practices which, if inquired into, would result in punishment, and that he is ready to make inquiries if information be

Customary labor.

given. There are plenty of cases within my own knowledge in which such a course would place heads of villages under the influence of the Tahsildar; and while it is evident that, as long as the villagers do not incur the Tahsildar's displeasure, nothing will be said regarding these practices, no one will doubt but that a hint from that official would produce abundant testimony against the party to be punished for inattention to orders.

"The Tahsildar's usual course of proceeding in the case of irrigation repairs is to send for the village munsif or kaupus, give them an advance, and direct them to carry out the work; in some cases perhaps the Wuddars (caste of tank-diggers) are employed directly, but in all the village authorities are more or less concerned in the work. There would be no reason why these same officials should not be equally willing to carry on minor repairs now, were it not that they know—

1st.—That they cannot, as formerly, do almost what they like with the money; and

2ndly.—Were they not averse to doing the work in the regular and uniform manner in which it ought to be done.

"I am in hopes that eventually all minor works will be done by contract by village officials. It is manifestly the interest of the villagers to employ their spare labor at their own villages, especially for works which conduce to their own welfare; and though it is by no means surprising that natives should, as they commonly do, oppose their own interests, perhaps they may in time learn that nothing is required from them but an honest performance of a simple duty, for doing which they will be well paid.

"The argument that a Tahsildar's interest will make him a good protector of the irrigation works is neither supported by the evidence of past years, nor does it follow that, even when the old race of taluq officials has been superseded by a more enlightened class of men, they will be better qualified for the superintendence of work requiring special training. Any arrangement also which makes an officer of one department bound to carry out the orders both of his own superiors and also of an officer of a separate and independent department is both inconvenient and liable to become obstructive, while in the present case the Tahsildar's more proper duties being sufficient, and more than sufficient, to occupy his time, he would be obliged to delegate his irrigation duties to his subordinates, and responsibility by being indefinitely divided would become nominal instead of real."

The abolition of a separate agency for the maintenance of roads does not appear to have worked well from the beginning, for we find early in 1859 that the Northern Mail Cart had to be discontinued in consequence of the bad condition of the road between Madras and Nellore, and it has never since been put on the line again.

Mail Cart discontinued in 1859.

In 1859 Government ordered a redistribution of the Public Works ranges and the executive establishments to suit. In Nellore the arrangements were as follow:—

Redistribution of ranges in 1859.

No.	Name of Range.	Five years' average revenue.	Three years' expenditure on Public Works.
		RS.	RS.
	First Class.		
2	Kotah	6,51,888	46,492
4	Buddapudi	4,20,681	48,437
	Second Class.		
1	Nellore	3,24,232	1,48,934
3	Udayagiri	2,64,468	29,798

In 1861, by Government Order, dated 10th July 1861, No. 1,269, Public Works Department, another redistribution of the executive ranges of the district was sanctioned as follows:—

Another in 1861.

1st Range, Nellore.—Nellore portion of Gudur north of the Kandleru river.

2nd Range, Northern.—Ongole, Kandukur, Kanigiri, and northern part of Venkatagiri Zemindary.

3rd Range, Southern.—Rapur, portion of Gudur south of the Kandleru river, portion of the Revur Taluq south of the Pennair, southern portion of Venkatagiri Zemindary.

4th Range, Centre.—Udayagiri, Kavali, portion of the Revur Taluq north of the Pennair.

In 1863 the grade of Sub-Overseer was abolished and Maistries on a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 20 appointed one to each taluq.

Maistries.

This same year saw a complete reorganization of the Department of Public Works (Government Order, 18th June 1863, No. 1,599). Upon the recommendation of a Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for reducing the cost of Public Works establishments in the Presidency the offices of Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, and District Engineer were abolished, and the duties hitherto performed by these officials were allotted to a Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works aided by a Deputy Secretary and eight Superintending Engineers residing in their several divisions.

Reorganization of the Department, 1863.

Thus the districts of Nellore and Krishna were constituted the second division under a Superintending Engineer having his head-quarters at Masulipatam.

The scheme of district establishment adopted was to assign on an average about two officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each district to be placed in charge of the more important ranges, the other ranges being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors with a Taluq Overseer for each taluq to be held specially responsible for the minor works and especially for the minor irrigation works, but to be available when required under the orders of the Range Officer for other works in progress within the taluq.

The ranges of the Nellore District as they stand at present are—

Present ranges.

1st, Nellore Range—Including portion of Nellore Taluq south of the Pennair, Gudur Taluq with Sriharikota and the Zemindary Divisions of Venkatagiri and Polur.

2nd, Centre Range—Including the Kavali Taluq and portion of the Nellore Taluq north of the Pennair.

3rd, Western Range.—Taluqs of Udayagiri, Atmakur, and Rapur.

4th, Northern Range.—Taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri with Zemindary Divisions of Darsi and Podile.

At present there is an Assistant Engineer in charge of the Nellore Range with an Assistant under him in charge of the Gudur Taluq.

Each of the other ranges is in charge of an officer of the grade of Supervisor.

In 1867 Colonel Anderson was appointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation for the Presidency, and irrigation circles were introduced.

Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

In 1868 the head-quarters of the Superintending Engineer were removed from Masulipatam to Bezwada.

Bezwada, head-quarters of Superintending Engineer.

Irrigation Works.

The River Pennair, which rises in Mysore after a course of 355 miles, debouches into the sea about 19 miles below the town of Nellore. During the course of ages it has formed for itself a delta. It appears probable that the sea extended at a former period to within three miles from Sangam, and was bounded by the high grounds on which the following villages and towns are now built, viz., Anantavaram, Poneru, Upulapalem, Jangal, Ongole, Sangam Mopur, Narsimhakonda, Nellore, Sarvepalli, and Gudur. All the country to the east of these places has been formed by deposits from the Pennair and the soil is alluvial—a mixture of sand and vegetable soil, of a poor quality, but peculiarly well suited for rice crops, which flourish well in it when liberally irrigated. Numerous tanks have been formed in past times by the natives to supply water for their crops, and small irregular channels have been led off from the river to supply some of them, the principal reservoir being the Nellore Tank, which received its water by a channel taken off from the river in the neighbourhood of Mulumudi, and which also acted as a catch channel

River Pennair.

Nellore Tank.

to receive the waters of the Ludums which rise near Ayagaripalli, Podalakur, &c. In 1854-55 the British Government constructed an anicut at Nellore across the river with a view of securing a good and certain supply of water for all the tanks in the southern delta, and soon after improvements to the Nellore Tank were sanctioned. The section given to the anicut in the first instance was too weak. The river comes down occasionally with great suddenness and impetuosity. The fall of its bed is about three feet per mile (three times as great as that of the Krishna), and in October 1857 it rose to the great height of 16 feet above the work, and did such damage that it had to be rebuilt. During the short time, however, that it lasted the increase to the revenue was very material. The section of the anicut was then entirely remodelled, but this also failed, and the present structure, designed by Sir A. Cotton, was completed in 1862-63, and has hitherto stood admirably. The crest of the anicut is 9 feet above the bed of the river and 37½ feet above mean sea-level. It is 1,581 feet in length. The profits of the work are exhibited in the annexed statement :—

Pennair Anicut.

Statement showing Expenditure on the Pennair Anicut and Profits resulting from the Work.

Years.	Area irrigated under the Nellore Tank above the level of the Anicut works, and the revenue derived therefrom				Area irrigated under the Tanks, Channels, and other subsidiary works under the influence of the Anicut, excluding the Nellore Tank so far as thus affected, and the revenue derived therefrom				Expenditure on the Anicut itself since its first commencement in 1854-55 up to its completion, as well as upon all works connected with it, new and old, including the Nellore Tank.			
	During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.		During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.		New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.			
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1851-52	3,506	14,983	...	...	26,154	1,21,543	...	...	...	3,495	3,495
1852-53	3,265	14,338	...	...	23,600	1,07,609	...	...	...	4,527	4,527
1853-54	1,926	8,693	...	...	11,857	52,397	...	...	...	12,505	12,505
1854-55	2,821	12,263	...	...	18,152	79,941	...	...	89,494	18,125	1,07,619
1855-56	3,620	13,597	...	...	24,567	1,14,207	...	...	16,559	14,611	31,170
1856-57	3,548	14,966	...	...	28,224	1,30,051	...	...	8,935	20,410	29,345
1857-58	3,221	12,089	...	...	19,842	81,211	...	...	20,862	34,869	55,731
1858-59	3,550	14,223	...	...	20,382	1,24,523	...	...	55,129	64,651	1,19,780
1859-60	3,377	14,670	...	...	30,778	1,28,714	...	...	52,667	40,908	93,575
1860-61	5,310	13,152	...	...	33,980	1,09,148	...	...	92,427	24,607	1,17,034
Total ...	33,784	1,32,974	...	...	247,536	10,49,344	...	...	3,36,073	2,38,708	5,74,781
Average ...	3,378	13,297	...	...	24,754	1,04,934	...	...	3,30,607	23,871	57,478

Statement showing Expenditure on the Pennair Anicut and Profits resulting from the Work—(Concluded.)

Years.	Area irrigated under the Nellore Tank above the level of the Anicut works, and the revenue derived therefrom				Area irrigated under the Tanks, Channels, and other subsidiary works under the influence of the Anicut, excluding the Nellore Tank so far as thus affected, and the revenue derived therefrom				Expenditure on the Anicut itself since its first commencement in 1854-55 up to its completion, as well as upon all works connected with it, new and old, including the Nellore Tank.		
	During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.		During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.		New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.			
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1861-62 ...	...	...	5,816	22,228	...	...	35,534	1,19,701	68,138	6,845	74,983
1862-63 ...	...	...	6,172	24,174	...	...	36,091	1,37,777	57,246	3,884	61,130
1863-64 ...	...	...	5,016	22,057	...	...	39,577	1,59,719	44,114	7,775	51,889
1864-65 ...	...	...	6,457	18,782	...	...	41,986	1,72,779	27,386	4,124	31,510
1865-66 ...	...	...	6,506	18,312	...	...	41,204	1,70,200	10,546	7,394	17,940
1866-67 ...	...	...	7,433	20,529	...	...	55,273	1,97,662	8,391	9,611	18,002
1867-68 ...	...	...	6,545	18,585	...	...	51,856	1,81,326	67,285	11,069	78,354
1868-69 ...	...	...	7,439	20,306	...	...	57,800	1,97,168	73,412	19,662	93,074
1869-70 ...	...	...	8,080	22,210	...	...	55,128	2,09,838	60,762	4,429	65,191
Total ...	...	...	59,864	1,87,183	...	...	4,11,614	15,49,110	4,17,780	74,793	4,92,573
Average ...	...	...	6,652	20,798	...	...	45,735	1,72,123	46,420	8,310	54,730

The channels are about to be so adjusted that a full water-supply will be obtainable for 64,000 acres (100 square miles) even in the worst seasons. The quantity of water allowed per acre is 2¼ cubic yards per hour, and this will be supplied for 150 days, which is ample time for any rice crop to come to maturity. The channels will be capable of bearing 10 feet depth of water flowing in them, but usually not more than 8 feet will be allowed to pass, and their dimensions are calculated so as to ensure a sufficient supply with this depth, *i. e.*, 518,400,000 cubic yards for the season.

Channels.

There are three main channels that issue from the primary feeder, viz., the Jaffer Saib's, Krishnapatam, and Sarvepalli channels. Under the two first 34,000 acres are cultivated, and under the latter, which is now being excavated, 30,000 acres.

Government have recently sanctioned an estimate of upwards of four lakhs of Rupees for the latter channel; one of its main features is the improvement of the Sarvepalli Tank till it shall have a cubical capacity of 62½ million yards.

Sarvepalli Tank.

When the channels are finished it is calculated they will altogether have cost 9,39,445 Rupees.

The probable revenue is as follows :—

	RS.
Wet cist on 64,000 acres, at 4 Rupees per acre ...	2,56,000
Dry cist on 18,000 acres now lying waste, at 2 Rupees per acre	36,000
	2,92,000
Deduct area cultivated as wet before commencement of works, 24,754 acres, yielding	1,04,934
Total Increase of Revenue ...	1,87,066
Allowing 12 Annas as maintenance charges, interest on capital expended, &c., per annum on 64,000 acres	48,000
Total Annual Profit ...	1,39,066
Rate of profit on expenditure to be incurred 14·8 per cent., cost of furnishing water per acre to (64,000—24,754) = 39,246 acres	2,394

Causes of success.

The causes of the satisfactory condition of these works may be thus summed up :—

1*st*.—The previous existence of large reservoirs into which the Pennair water could be directed, and without which the scheme would be comparatively unprofitable, as the character of the Pennair is to come down impetuously in bursts of short duration.

2nd.—All the channels flow along the water-shed of the country. There is but little cross drainage.

3rd.—The soil throughout the delta is generally very favorable for wet crops.

4th.—There are no heavy cuttings except near the heads of the channels.

5th.—The slope of the channels is such (from 8 to 18 inches per mile) that very little silt or sand deposits, and when all the works are in order the cost of maintenance will be smaller than in most delta projects.

Old channels.

The former native governments of the country secured a considerable amount of wet cultivation in the North Delta of the Pennair as well as in the narrow strip of delta land to the west of Nellore by taking off channels from Sangam and near Virur. They are not so well lined out and arranged as they might be, but they have done much good service.

Sangam scheme.

Two extensive schemes for securing the water not required by the channels under the Nellore Anicut are now (1868) in embryo—one is for irrigating the whole of the Northern Delta by means of channels from Sangam (20 miles above Nellore), which will only be allowed to take off water when the river is flowing over the anicut at Nellore.

It is proposed, by enlarging the Kanigiri Tank, to hold 270 million cubic yards, and securing this surplus water in it and other reservoirs to afford the means of largely extending wet cultivation in the northern portion of the delta, which will eventually approach 80,000 acres. The cost will be about 13 lakhs. The other scheme is to erect an anicut at Someswaram, where the river passes through the eastern ghauts, and thence, by a channel carried with a slight fall along the sides of the sloping ground gradually working its way to Podalakur, to command a considerable area of land both to the north and south of the village, Podalakur itself being on the crest of the water-shed dividing the Pennair and the Krishnapatam rivers. This project originated with the Madras Irrigation Company, who have already sunk a large amount of money in the preliminary works, and whose design was to make this both an irrigating and navigable canal, and to carry it eventually up to Nellore.

Gandepalem Tank.

There are several more rivers in the Nellore District which may be utilized for irrigation. Time, men, and money alone are wanting for carrying out the works. The formation of a very large reservoir near the village of Gandepalem, in the Udayagiri Taluq, is a work which is likely to be of immense benefit to the inhabitants of that taluq, where the soil is poor and the rainfall scanty. The reservoir is naturally formed by surrounding hills. The outlet between two of these was formerly closed by a very large bund,

but the work is now ruined. It is reported that its destruction was the work of an enemy and due to no failure of the scheme itself, though a better site for the bund of the tank exists at the distance of a mile. There are many ruined tanks in the district, the restoration of which would greatly benefit the country and augment the revenue.

Irrigation Taluqwar.

The following statement shows the number of irrigation works in each taluq with the revenue dependent thereon. The amount, however, annually devoted to repairs is very inadequate. It would be very desirable if an annual percentage of the revenue derived from irrigated land were devoted to keeping the tanks and channels of the country in repair :—

List of Tanks with Revenue.

Taluqs.	No. of Tanks.	Adjusted Revenue, 1866-67.	Adjusted Revenue, 1870-71.
		RS.	RS.
Nellore	223	3,42,256	3,71,552
Gudur	217	1,96,669	2,04,962
Kavali	85	77,955	1,37,065
Rapur	127	25,479	29,178
Udayagiri	62	7,096	12,992
Atmakur	102	77,716	88,694
Ongole	57	15,617	17,428
Kandukur	92	57,359	75,743
Kanigiri	10	4,380	4,638
Total ...	975	7,98,527	9,42,252

Canal Navigation.

At present there is no canal navigation through the district, but when the Eastern Coast Canal, which is now being extended from Dugarazapatam to Krishnapatam, is completed, the formation of a still-water channel adapted for boat transit from Nellore to Krishnapatam will probably be undertaken. The channel will probably be supplied from the Nellore Tank, and will furnish means of navigation for eight or nine months in the year.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

Statement of Remunerative Works for the Year 1870-71.

Name of Works.	CAPITAL. Outlay on Construction Dead Stock Valuation. Description.	Amount up to the end of the past official year.	Amount for the current year.	Total.	REVENUE. Charges. Description.	Amount up to the end of the past official year.	Amount for the current year.	Total.	Income. Description.	Amount up to the end of the past official year.	Amount for the current year.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Pennair Anicut Project.	Outlay on Original Works and Reconstruction.	7,53,803	70,451	8,24,254	Interest on Capital on Rs. 7,53,803...	2,21,192	29,152	2,50,344	Gross proceeds from all sources.	6,04,704	1,00,254	7,06,292
	Deduct deterioration by wear and tear.	55,297	7,538	62,835	Maintenance and Repair.	3,28,213	23,634	3,51,897	Gross proceeds... 1,334	6,06,038		
	Balance of Capital...	6,98,506	62,913	7,61,419	Balance of Charges.	...	52,836	6,02,241	Balance of Income.	56,633	47,418	1,04,051
	Maintenance Establishment									Being 6·22 per cent. on balance of Capital.		
	Delta Irrigation Repairs											

	Rs.
Maintenance Establishment	4,118
Delta Irrigation Repairs	19,566
Total ...	23,684

N.B.—The figures of expenditure and revenue have been modified agreeably to G. O., No. 1,467, dated 30th May 1871, and this statement, therefore, does not agree with the previous returns.

Statement showing the Amount expended on the Pennair Anicut Project from 1854-55 *and the Returns realized to accompany Statement of Remunerative Works for* 1870-71.

Years.	Capital expended.	Deduct deterioration.	Balance of Capital.	Charges. Interest on Capital up to previous year at 4 per cent.	Charges. Maintenance and Repair.	Charges. Total.	Returns realized *minus* charges.	Percentage of Profit on Balance of Capital.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Up to 1861-62...	3,96,014	68,768	3,27,246	48,388	1,68,721	2,17,109	...	...
In 1862-63 ...	56,858	7,920	48,938 / 2,76,154	15,840	4,937	20,777	19,815	5·26
" 1863-64 ...	39,830	9,658	30,172 / 7,66,326	18,114	8,790	26,904	37,618	9·24
" 1864-65 ...	23,109	9,854	13,255 / 7,79,581	19,708	6,051	25,759	39,116	9·3
" 1865-66 ...	10,268	10,316	−48	20,632	9,330	29,962	65,817	15·66
" 1866-67 ...	8,449	10,522	2,073	21,044	8,752	29,796	68,589	16·4
" 1867-68 ...	62,383	10,690	51,693	21,383	7,140	28,521	56,422	12·0
" 1868-69 ...	71,849	5,969	65,880	23,876	2,979	27,855	74,309	13·87
" 1869-70 ...	61,528	6,687	54,841	26,750	6,203	32,953	97,655	16·54
" 1870-71 ...	70,451	7,538	62,913	29,152	23,684	52,836	47,418	6·22

ROADS.

(Communicated by the late Colonel G. V. Winscom.)

Northern Trunk Road.

The Northern Trunk Road (No. VI.) from Madras to Calcutta runs through the whole length of this district from south to north. Its course, which is nearly that of a straight line, lies at a short distance from the coast and over a plain but slightly elevated above the level of the sea. The distance of the road from the sea depends on the curvature of the coast. At Gudur it is 20 miles; at Nellore 13; and at Ongole, near where it bifurcates into the Hyderabad and Masulipatam branches, it is eight miles distant. Throughout the greater part of its extent it is artificially raised three or four feet above the general level of the country, and metalled. Crossing the entire drainage of the country at right angles the numbers of culverts and bridges are very great, and, on account of the enormous floods which occasionally occur, it has been necessary to supplement these by numerous road dams (inverted bridges), some of which are of unusual magnitude. The Supreme Government have lately ordered that this entire line of road shall be improved so as to be suitable for swift mail cart transit, and the large rivers Kalinganadi, Suvarnamukhi, Musi, Palair, Mannair, and Gundlakamma will shortly be bridged or have good masonry causeways across them. Travellers' bungalows are provided along the line except for 60 miles north of Nellore. From near Velampalli, a little north of Ongole, it is proposed to lay out a new line to Guntur, the old line passing over extremely bad

black soil, quite impassable during the rains and having no metal near it. From the south of the district to the Pallair this road is in excellent order, chiefly metalled with laterite of a superior description and kept in order by a maintenance allowance from Government.

The other chief lines issuing from the Trunk Road No. VI. are—

Other roads.

1. From Ongole to Cumbum, in the Kurnool District, *viâ* the Vemulapad Pass.
2. From Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* the Dornal Pass.
3. From Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* the Somisilla Ghaut.
4. From Gudur to Cuddapah *viâ* the Rapur Ghaut.

Each of these lines is, for a considerable portion of its length, in excellent order, and for some miles in very inferior condition. The large sums of money that are now likely to be available will, however, enable them to be put into superior condition throughout their length.

The itineraries of Trunk Roads Nos. VI. and VII. to Hyderabad, No. VI. from Ongole to Guntur, from Ongole to Cumbum and Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* Dornal Pass, are given below.

The following abstract shows the progress made during 1870-71 in each range and the length of roads maintained:—

Ranges.	No. of miles maintained.	No. of miles completed.	No. of miles in progress.
Nellore Range	54¾	...	...
Centre do.	23½	3	16
Western do.	85	15¼	16
Northern do.	78¼	17¼	8
Total ...	241¾	36	40

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Roads Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hylipaumla.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance. M.	Mid Distance. F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance. M.	Total Distance. F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
	From Madras.							
Collector of Madras.	*Gummidipudi B.* ...	27	...	27	...	27	...	
	Ramapuram... ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	
	Arumbakam B. ...	1	1	9	2	36	2	Ground good and open, rather low but dry. Water abundant from numerous wells. Supplies plentiful. The salt-water inlet is four furlongs broad. Bazaar.
Collector of Nellore.	Pudi	2	7	...	...	...	...	
	Tada Chuttrum ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	Open and spacious ground to the north and south of choultry. Supply of water from wells abundant.
	Bodilingampad ...	...	7½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Akkammapeta.	3	1	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs cross Kalinganadi River.	3	2	...	...	...	...	River will be bridged in 1874.
	Sulurpett B.	...	7½	13	4	49	6	There is a small sandy plain south of the village higher than the surrounding country. Water plentiful. The Kalinganadi River is about 150 yards broad. Bazaar.
	Cross four nullahs to Vuparapalem.	3	5	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross three nullahs to Akkarapakam.	4	...	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Dhoravari (or Nayidi Chuttrum).	1	5	...	...	...	...	The soil is red and dry, but the space for encampment is very limited, being surrounded by jungle. Water from a stone-built tank. Nelaballi is sometimes preferred as a halting place. Road very good.
	Nelaballi B.	8	7	13	1	62	7	Spacious camping ground to the north and west of the bungalow. Two tanks and a pond. No wells. Bazaar at Naidupett, four miles off.
	Beradavada ...	1	6½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to Naidupett.	2	4½	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross three nullahs to Suvarnamukhi River right bank.	2	4	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Suvarnamukhi River left bank.	...	3	...	...	...	...	

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Roads Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance. M.	Mid Distance. F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance. M.	Total Distance. F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
Collector of Nellore—(Continued.)	Cross four nullahs to Ojali B.	4	0	11	2	74	1	Ground high and good at 150 yards, also one mile north of village, sufficient for two corps. Water abundant from a tank and well quarter of a mile from ground. Supplies abundant. Bed of the river very heavy. Country generally open with patches of low jungle.
	Razupalem	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Puttragunta	1	6	...	...	...	...	
	Budanam	1	5	...	...	...	...	
	Writer Chuttrum ...	2	4	..	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Chelakalur.	1	6½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to *Gudur B.*	1	4½	11	1	85	2	Ground high and good, 300 yards south of the village, sufficient for two corps. Water abundant from two tanks east and north of the ground. There is space and water also one mile north-east of the village. Nullahs all bridged. Country open with much low jungle. The bungalow is an excellent one south of village.
	Cross 11 nullahs to Manubolu.	3	7½	...	...	...	...	Bridged or paved.
	Krishnamacharlu Chuttrum.	3	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Guruvindapudi.	2	4	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross two nullahs to Venkatachalam's Chuttrum B.	4	3	14	...	99	2	One encamping ground south of choultry and north of Todarazupalem, another near Bonam Narayudu's Choultry.
	Cross two nullahs to Chamudugunta.	3	1	...	...	...	...	Bridged
	Kumundan's Chuttrum	1	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Nellore B.	4	½	8	4½	107	6½	Ground of red gravelly soil, high, good, and extensive west and south of the town, which is very large and populous and is a civil station. Water abundant from wells in the vicinity. Road very good, of red soil. Country open and slightly undulating, well cultivated, nullahs all bridged. Kumundan's Chuttrum has good water and high ground for a camp. A road strikes off here to the west to Cuddapah. The Trunk Road passes east of Nellore.

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Road Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance M.	Mid Distance F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance M.	Total Distance F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued.)	Nellore leaves ...	1	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Pennair river, right bank.	...	3	...	...	...	...	Road crosses over the anicut; a ferry plies when the river is flooded.
	Pennair river, left bank.	...	4½	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross six nullahs to Kovur.	2	1½	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross five nullahs to Rajupalem.	3	7	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross six nullahs to *Kammapalem S.*	2	7	11	½	118	7	The Pyderu is here crossed by a very handsome laterite bridge lately erected.
	Cross three nullahs to Racherlapadu.	3	6½	...	...	...	..	Bridged.
	Cross three nullahs to *Ulavapalem S.*	5	7	9	5½	128	4½	A travellers' bungalow is proposed to be built here. The bungalow at Allur on the old road is two miles off the road, has been abandoned and sold.
	Cross a nullah to Kovurupalli.	3	6	...	...	...	...	
	Karnutala	...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Gavuravaram ...	2	7½	...	...	...	...	Road excellent throughout.
	Cross five nullahs to Uccupalem.	3	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Musunuru	...	4½	...	...	...	...	The road here crosses the Musunur Valley on which 68,000 rupees have lately been expended by Government. It is embanked for three miles, and large masonry bridges have been erected.
	Kavali S	2	5	13	6½	142	3	A travellers' bungalow here has been constructed.
	Maddurupadu ...	2	5½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to *Tettu S.*	6	7	9	4½	151	7½	A travellers' bungalow is proposed to be built here. The bungalow at Ramapatam on the old road is two miles off the road.
	Mocherla	..	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Vulavapadu.	7	5½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Mannaru river, 200 yards broad.	3	...	...	...	...	...	A causeway across the river will shortly be constructed, which will afford every passage in dry weather. In floods a ferry will be provided.

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Road Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued.)	Cross two nullahs to *Singarayakonda B.*	1	3	12	5¼	164	5	Ground high and good half a mile of village, sufficient for two corps. Water good and abundant from a tank near a small hill in the village. Country open and level. Soil red. Road passes west of the village about half a mile distance. Right bank of the Munnair river is difficult of ascent for bandies. There is ground for encampment on its banks. River not bridged.
	Gollapalem	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Bitragunta	4	5	...	...	...	...	
	Paleru river, right bank.	...	7½	...	...	...	...	
	Paleru river, left bank.	...	1¼	...	...	...	...	
	Tangatur B.	1	1½	7	3¼	172	0¼	Ground high and good and extensive north of the village. Water plentiful from two tanks adjacent. Country presents the same appearance. Road good, but sandy in places, and passes west of the village. The bed of the Paleru river is difficult for bandies, but will have a causeway erected across it probably in 1874.
	Cross a nullah to Musi river, 200 yards wide.	2	5	...	...	...	...	A causeway will shortly be constructed.
	Nayudupalem ...	...	4¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Valluru.	2	5¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Pelluru.	2	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to *Ongole* to north of old Fort B.	3	6	12	...	184	0½	Ground good and very extensive half a mile north-west of the town, which contains 200 houses and a fort. Abundance of water from tanks adjacent. Road good, but intersected by muddy nullahs, passes through the town. Soil generally black. Country open and level. Road inferior during rainy weather; not made in a few parts.
	Cross a nullah to Lingumgunta.	3	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Dodavarappadu.	1	7¼	...	...	...	...	

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Road Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpatt, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikul, and Hytipaumla.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued.)	Cross a nullah to *Velampalli B.*	4	0¼	9	5	193	5¼	Extensive, high, and good ground immediately south of the village, which contains 40 houses. Water from the Gundlakamma river. Aspect of the country the same, with a few groups of low hills. Road good. Soil generally black. Dodavarappadu may be used as a halting ground.
	Gundlakamma river, right bank.	...	1	...	...	...	...	River unbridged.
	Gundlakamma river, left bank.	...	¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Timmanapalem.	3	5¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to *Addanki B.*	9	...	12	7	206	4¼	Ground high, good and extensive just north of the village, which has 200 houses in it. Water still from the Gundlakamma river, which is about three-quarters of a mile from this ground; also very good from village well. Road good, passes through the place. Soil red. Country level and open. Across the river also the ground is suited for a camp.
	Bavanasi nullah ...	4	1¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to Kottapalem.	2	5	...	...	...	...	
Collector of Kistna.	Cross a nullah to *Kopperapadu S.*	2	3	9	1¼	215	6·0	
	Kommalapadu B. ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	
	Velchuru	4	...	10	3	226	1·0	
	Rampacherla B. ...	...	...	9	4	235	5·0	
	Nagarekallu B. ...	...	...	12	...	247	5·0	
	Peddugural B. ...	...	...	9	1	256	6·0	
	Dachepalli B. ...	...	...	13	4¼	270	2¼	
	Pondigul B.	...	...	8	1½	273	4·0	
Nizam's Dominions.	*Warrapalli B.* ...	...	...	...	7	279	3·0	
	Miriyalagudem B. ...	...	...	16	1	295	4·0	
	Tepparti B.	...	...	14	6	310	2·0	
	Hytipaumula B ...	...	...	15	...	325	2·0	
	Narikellapalli B ...	...	...	11	5	336	7·0	
	Gundrampalli B. ...	...	...	14	3	351	2·0	
	Malkhapur B ...	...	...	13	3	364	5·0	
	Umbaripett B. ...	...	...	11	2¼	375	7¼	
	Vugul B. ...	...	...	8	1¼	384	1·0	
	Secunderabad B. ...	...	...	6	1	390	2·0	

Northern Trunk Road No. VI. from Nellore to Guntur.

By Inakollu and Prattipadu.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance. M.	Mid Distance. F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance. M.	Total Distance. F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
	From Nellore to Ongole	...	...	...	...	78	7	
	From *Ongole*... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This is the old Trunk Road No. VI. which will shortly be abandoned except for local use. It is throughout its length in very inferior order, and during the rainy season is almost impassable for wheeled traffic. As there are bungalows on it, it may be used by passengers by palanquin.
	Potarazu nullah ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Muktinutala... ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two bridged nullahs to Throvagunta.	...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Maddirilapadu ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	
	Cross the Adda Vagu nullah to right bank of Gundlakamma river.	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Chedulvada S. ...	1	...	8	3	8	3	Ground open and extensive south of the village and a furlong from the river Gundlakamma. The river is 385 yards wide, has a sandy bed, and always contains sufficient water for a large force. There is ground for a camp on either bank. Soil black. Road good. Supplies abundant.
	Naguluppalapad ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
	Tank	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Cross Kongalavagu nullah.	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross Rallavagu nullah to Rachapudi..	3	2	...	...	...	...	
	A Tank.	2	4	...	...	...	...	
	Duddukur S... ...	...	2	11	...	19	3	There is a clear open plain and tolerably good, through black soil.. North-west and near to the road a tope of Tamarind trees. Water sufficient from a tank and three guntas close by, but sometimes scarce and bad in the hot season. Road good, partly made. Supplies abundant. The two nullahs cause obstruction in the rainy season.

Northern Trunk Road No. VI. from Nellore to Guntur.

By Inakollu and Prattipadu.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance M.	Mid Distance F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance M.	Total Distance F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
	Parakadivagu nullah to Koniki.	2	6	...	...	...	...	Very inferior road.
	Cross the Konikivagu nullah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gangavaram ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
	Attiyaru nullah ...	1	3½	...	...	...	...	
	Small tank boundary.	...	3½	...	...	...	...	
	Inakollu B.	...	2	6	1	25	4	
	Parchuru B... ...	...	...	12	...	37	4	
	Nandipadu S. ...	...	...	8	3	45	7	
	Prattipadu B. ...	...	...	8	4	54	3	
	Guntur B.	...	...	11	3	65	6	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	144	5	

From Nellore to Cuddapah.

By Sangam, Karatampad, Nandavaram, Dornala Pass, Baddevole, and Kazipett.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance M.	Mid Distance F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance M.	Total Distance F.	Remarks.
Collector of Nellore.	From *Nellore* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This road is in excellent order for 50 miles from Nellore, and is very passable throughout its length, though the unmetalled portions are difficult to traverse in parts during the rains. There are no travellers' bungalows. The Dorenal ghaut is very stony.
	Cross Pennair river to Potureddipalem.	2	4	...	...	...	...	These nullahs are all bridged.
	Cross four nullahs to Damaramadugu.	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to Jangampalli.	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Duvuru.	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Siddepuram.	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Venkareddipalem ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs and a Tank. *Sangam S.*	4	2	19	3	19	3	

From Nellore to Cuddapah.

By Sangam, Karatampad, Nandavaram, Dornala Pass, Baddevole, and Kazipett.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued).	Cross Sangam Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross Biraperu river	1	3	...	...	...	...	
	Vasili	4	2½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Venkataravupalli.	2	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to *Nellorepalem S.*	2	4	10	4½	29	7½	
	Cross two nullahs to Gollapalli.	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross Boggeru river and a nullah to Karatampadu.	1	3½	...	...	...	...	
	Darmaravucheruvupalli.	2	4½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to *Nandavaram.*	2	7	10	7	40	6½	
	Cross eight nullahs to Kadirinenipalli.	15	4	15	4	56	2½	
	Cross four nullahs to Doranala Pass.	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Collr. of Cuddapah.	*Baddevole S*	9	2	13	6	70	0½	
	Uttimarragu S. ...	...	...	9	6	79	6½	
	Nandiyalampett S ...	...	...	8	2	88	0½	
	Kazipett S.	...	...	6	...	94	0½	
	Cuddapah S	...	...	12	7	106	7½	

From Ongole to Cumbum.

By Podela and Vemulapadu Pass.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance.		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.	From *Ongole B.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross one nullah to Parnametta.	3	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to *Santa Nutalapad S.*	4	1	7	6	7	6	A large place. Water abundant. Ground good. Country open, flat, and well cultivated. Road good, except during the rainy season, when, from the nature of the soil (black), it is difficult.

From Ongole to Cumbum.

By Podela and Vemulapadu Pass.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued).	Cross a nullah to Chimakurti.	6	7	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to Musi river.	6	6	...	...	...	...	
	Vuppalapadu. S. ...	...	5½	14	2½	22	0½	Village small. Water always procurable from the Musi river close at hand. Road very good over a hard stony surface.
	Talamalla	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Podele S.	7	3	9	5	31	5½	A large place. Ground in all directions where not cultivated. Water from a large tank. Road good. Soil chiefly red. In the dry season the road runs to the east through the great tank. Country flat, open, and well cultivated.
	Potavaram	2	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Kambalapadu.	1	6	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to Patapadu.	7	6½	...	...	...	...	
	Gotlaguttu	2	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Bapanapalli.	1	5½	...	...	...	...	
	Kakirelavaripalli ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Chinamanagundum S.	...	3	16	1	16	1	
	Cross three nullahs to Vemulapadu Pass.	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross six nullahs to *Rolagumpadu S.* ...	9	2	14	2	30	3	
Collector of Kurnool.	*Cumbum. S.*	...	...	7	...	37	3	

The following is a scheme of existing and proposed Imperial and Local Roads :—

No.	Imperial Roads.	State.	Distance in Miles.
VI.	Arambakam to Kovur	Two bridges wanting ...	74
VI.	Kovur to Ongole	In progress	72
VI.	Ongole to Koniki	Do.	23
VII.	Mudigonda river to Koperapad	Do.	28
VI.A.	Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* Dorenal Pass ...	Do.	61
VI.B.	Ongole to Cumbum	Completed	36
			294
	Imperial Salt Roads.		
A.	From Ponengudi backwater (Sunnapagunta) to 36th mile stone on Trunk Road No. VI..	In progress	2
B.	Tada to backwater near Salt Kotar	Proposed	1
C.	Dugrazapatam to Trunk Road No. VI. ...	Completed	29
D.	Kristnapatam to Ramdoss Chuttrum on Trunk Road No. VI.	Proposed	14
E.	Krishapnatam to Nellore	Completed	17
F.	Iskapalli to Allur	Do.	5
G.	Tammalapenta to Kavali	Proposed	5
H.	Binganapalli to Singarayakonda	Do.	3
I.	Ulapalem (Pakala) to Trunk Road No. VI. ...	Completed	3
J.	Kottapatnam to Ongole	Do.	9
K.	Koppolu to Biramgunta	Do.	5½
L.	Devarampad to Trunk Road No. VI. ...	Proposed	9
M.	Kanuparti *viâ* Raparla to Nagulapad... ...	Do.	9
			102½
	Local Roads.		
1	Tipparapad to Venkatagiri	Completed	21
2	Gudur to Rapur Ghaut	Do.	30
3	Rapur to Venkatagiri	In progress	15
4	Venkatagiri to Naidupett	Bandy track	25
5	Marlapudi to Nandavaram *viâ* Dassur and Mahimalur	Do.	38
6	Manubolu to Podalakur	Completed	16
7	Nellore to Someshwaram and the Somisilla Ghat *viâ* Podalakur	Do.	49
8	Podalakur to Penchalakonda Ghaut	Mere track	23
9	Venkatachalam's Choultry to Sarvepalli ...	Completed	4
10	Nellore to Gangapatnam	Good road, unmetalled	14
11	Mahipad to Gangapatnam	Do. do. ...	2
12	Narrainreddipett to Narukur	Do. do. ...	2
13	Nawabpett to Narakur	Metalled	8
14	Allur to Razupalem on Trunk Road No. VI....	Do.	10
15	Buchireddipalem to Allur	Mere bandy track ...	16
16	Sangam to Kaligiri	Completed	19
17	Nellorepalem to Atmakur	Do.	2¾
18	Nandavaram (on Dorenal road) to Udayagiri.	Do.	17½
19	Udayagiri to Kaligiri *viâ* Dutalur	In progress	27
20	Kaligiri to Kavali	Completed	22½
21	Allur to Kavaragunta	In progress	6
22	Ulavapalem to Singapett	Do.	4½
23	Chinnakraka to Kavaragunta	Do.	13
24	Kaligiri to Nandavaram	Do.	18
25	Kaligiri to Kandukur *viâ* Boyalavapalem ...	A track	34
26	Udayagiri to Kanigiri *viâ* Pamur	Not made	39
27	Kandukur to Trunk Road No. VI.	Made and bridged ...	7½

No.	Local Roads.	State.	Distance in Miles.
	Local Roads.—(Continued.)		
28	Kandukur to Ponalur	Completed	8½
29	Ponalur to Kanigiri	Do.	22
30	Kanigiri to Vemulapad Ghaut...	In progress	18
31	Podile to Kanigiri *viâ* Paddarakutla	Do	18
32	Podile to Darsi	Do.	12
33	Tettu to Ramapatam	Made	4
34	Road from Venukonda to Cumbum through this district	Bandy track	37

List of Existing and Proposed Roads in the Nellore District.

Names of Roads.	Distance in Miles.	State.
Great Northern Road from Madras to Bengal frontier.	179	
Road from Nellore to Dorenal Pass	60	In progress.
Do. from Kottapatam on the Nellore Coast to Nundial in Kurnool, *viâ* Ongole and the Nundecanama Pass	69	Completed.
Do. from Gudur to Venkatagiri	21	Do.
Do. from Gudur to Dugarazupatam	20	Do.
Do. from Gudur to Rapur	30	Do.
Do. from Venkatachellum Choultry to Mootoocoor.	14	In progress.
Do. from Nellore to Kristnapatam...	17	Partly completed.
Do. from Nellore to Gungapatam	14	Do.
Metalling and making up the road embankments from Nellore to Kodoor	13	In progress.
Constructing and metalling road from Narrainreddipett to Nurukur	2	Do.
Road from Venkanapallem to Amalur	3	Proposed.
Do. from Narrainreddipett to Indukurpett ...	4	Do.
Do. from Survapulli to Ravur	23	Do.
Do. from Totapalli to Indur	5	Do.
Do. from Venkatagiri to Nayudupett	22	Do.
Do. from Mypad to Kristnapatam	16	Do.
Do. from Manubole to Podalakur	16	Completed.
Do. from Venkatagiri to Rapur	17	In progress.
Do. from Nellore to Somasweram	49	Completed.
Do. from Sangam to Podalakur	13	Proposed.
Do. from Podulakur to Rapur	18	Do.
Do. from junction of Rapur and Podalakur road to Pinchalaconda	16	Do.
Do. from Yapanapy to Nundaveram	33	Do.
Do. from Allur to Iskapalli...	6	Completed.
Do. from Woollavapaila to Ulloor	6	Do.
Do. from Kovaragunta to Allur	4	Do.
Do. from Kavaly to Kaligiri *viâ* Zaladunky and Chinnakraka	22	In progress.
Do. from Kaligiri to Udayagiri	27	Do.
Do. from Chinnakraka to Bogole	11	Proposed.
Do. from Kaligiri to Nundaveram	17½	Do.
Do. from Duttalur to Bata	18	Do.
Do. from Somasweram to Chuntulur	11	Do.
Do. from Naudaveram to Udayagiri	17½	Completed.
Do. from Nellorepallem to Atmakur	2¾	Do.
Do. from Allur to Rajupallem	11	Do.
Do. from Sangam to Kaligiri	19	Do.
Do. from Kavali to Tummalapenta	5	Proposed.
Do. from Tettu to Ramapatam	4	Completed.
Do. from Tettu to Boyalapallem	22	Proposed.

List of Existing and Proposed Roads in the Nellore District.—(Continued.)

Names of Roads.	Distance in Miles.	State.
Road from Kandukur to Boyalapallem	22	Proposed.
Do. from Sundy to Lingasamudrum	6	Do.
Do. from Tettu to Kandukur	13	Do.
Do. from Kanigiri to Udayagiri	38	Do.
Do. from Oolapallem to Kanigiri	42	Partly completed.
Do. from Kanigiri to join Cumbum road ...	16	In progress.
Do. from Kanigiri to Arecutla	12	Do.
Do. from Kandukur to Kondapy	13	Proposed.
Do. from Itamukkula to trunk road	5	Completed.
Do. from Ongole to Beerumgunta	5	Do.
Do. from Vellumpalli to Gabloor *viâ* Darsi ...	52	Do.
Do. from Podile to Burripallem	21	Do.
Do. from Addanki to Darsi	20	Do.
Do. from Addanki and Darsi road to Burripallem.	13	Do.
Do. from Great Northern Road to Kopperpad ...	12	Do.
Total ...	1,167¾	

Choultries.

There are no Government choultries in this district nor any private choultries with landed endowment or money grants under the management of the Revenue authorities. There are, however, many private choultries with landed or money grants from Government under the management of the owners, of which the following is a list:—

Gudur Taluq.

Viranakanupur.—Malavarapu Venkatachellam's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was built about 90 years ago, and is endowed with acres 375·12 of land, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 282.

Jatla Kondur.—Bellamkonda Krishnama Acharryulu's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was built about 1808, and has an endowment of about acres 30, with an income of Rupees 90.

Mutiyalapad.—Writer's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was erected during Mahomedan rule. It has a landed endowment, which yields about Rupees 111-8-0 per annum: part of this was granted by British Government.

Kottapatam.—Domarala Streenavasa Row's Choultry, on old coast line, has landed endowment, which yields about Rupees 82 a year, granted in the time of the Nawabs. Dasari Rada Row's Choultry, also in this village, has an inam of about 14 acres, which yields annually about Rupees 30.

Chagaturu Govindu Chuttrum.—This choultry, on the old coast line, has an inam of about 12 acres, which, however, has become covered with sand, and is nearly valueless.

Yerur.—Yelirevu Choultry, on Nellore to Kota road, was built in

Mr. Bishop's time to provide accommodation for all castes. It has land attached to it, which yields about Rupees 90 a year.

Dugarazupatam.—At the head of the Pulicat lake. Pakalacharlapati Nayudu's Choultry was founded in the days of the Nawabs. It has an inam, which yields Rupees 32-7-3 per annum.

Kancherla Obulusetti's Choultry, also in this village, was built in the time of Mahomedan rule. It has endowment of about 34 acres of land, which yields Rupees 9-9-0 per annum.

Ojilly.—The choultry here, on Trunk Road No. VI., was endowed by the Nawab Wallajah in fusli 1191 with the shrotriam village of Ojilly, whose shist is Rupees 158-15-6. It also has another inam of acres 8·60; shist Rupees 65.

Reddipalem.—Kancherla Chensu's Choultry on the coast. This also was endowed by the Nawab Wallajah with acres 1·52 of irrigated land, yielding Rupees 11-4-0 a year.

Pandrangam Chuttrum.—This choultry on the coast was also endowed by the nawabs with land, whose income is now Rupees 242-12-2.

Ravanappa Chuttrum.—This choultry on the coast was especially established, at a date unknown, for the convenience of pilgrims from Rameshwaram to Benares. Inam about acres 46; shist Rs. 102-15-11.

Chengalpalem.—On the East Coast canal: endowment about acres 13; shist Rupees 60.

Venad.—It is not known when the choultry on the island in the Pulicat lake was established. It has about acres 13 in land; shist Rupees 17-15-0, and a money allowance of Rupees 32-13-10 a year.

Tettupett.—This choultry on the coast has an inam of about acres 37; shist Rupees 32-11-8. The date of its establishment is unknown.

Terukanpalem.—Mona Choultry; date of establishment unknown; inam about 4 acres; shist Rupees 18-10-10, and a money grant of Rupees 24-8-0 a year.

Papireddipalem.—Hamlet of Tupili on old coast line. Tayapa's Choultry or Kalingaraya Moodelliar's Choultry was established in the time of the nawabs. It received a Government grant in Mr. Travers' time of about 300 acres, yielding an income of about Rupees 480. It has also lately received a grant of land from the Rajah of Venkatagiri, which yields about Rupees 60 a year. It also has certain russums amounting to Rupees 3-12-0 a year.

Pudiraga Doruvu.—Surapa's Choultry on old coast road was erected for the convenience especially of pilgrims from Rameshwaram to Benares. The date of its establishment is unknown. It has a khandriga in Sarvepalli about 36 acres, about 55 acres pasture land, and

some irrigated land in Peta, and also a tope. Total income about Rupees 227-12-3.

Padamartipalem.—Gandawarapu Krishna Reddy's Choultry on the old Cuddapah road. The khandriga given for endowment was resumed by Government, but since 1854 it has received an annual grant of Rupees 60.

Nellore Taluq.

Sangam.—Dasur Rungaswami Nayudu's Choultry, on the Nellore and Cuddapah road, has an inam of about acres 47 granted by Government in Dovur. Income about Rupees 60.

Kondlapudi.—On the Nellore and Jonavada road. Baru Sitabamma's Choultry has an inam granted by Government of about 37 acres in Polur; shist Rupees 60.

Vaveru.—On the Cuddapah road. Dodla Venkata Rama Reddy's Choultry was founded about 1861; has an inam of acres 3·97.

Santapett.—Suburb of Nellore. Potureddy Narama Reddy's Choultry has inams in Inamadagu and Muneguntapad, which yield about Rupees 25 a year.

Nawabpett.—Suburb of Nellore. Nawabpett Komatla Choultry, has inam in Nellore, and subscriptions are raised for it by the Baniyans of Nellore, who manage it.

Runganaikulupett.—Suburb of Nellore. Has small inam in 13 villages, viz., Nellore about 4 acres, Idur about 3 acres, Tottapalli about 2 acres, Varegonda about 3 acres, Pedatapalem about 1½ acres, Vollur about 1¾ acres, Indukurpett about 1¼ acres, Sarvepalli about 3 acres, Ippur about 1½ acres, Pudiparti about 1½ acres, Idimpalli about 2½ acres, Kotapatam about 2 acres, and Idugalli about 2½ acres.

Santapett.—Suburb of Nellore. Sundaragiri Ramanuja's Choultry has an inam tope in front of the building.

Bhuja Bhuja.—Suburb of Nellore. Kumandan's Choultry has the khandriga of Bhuja Bhuja alienated for its support, which yields about Rupees 380-15-0 per annum.

Velagapudi.—The choultry here was endowed with the shrotriam village of Velagapudi by Mundupati Rama Chandrarazu Garu about 1704 A.D. The surplus funds, amounting to about Rupees 70 a month, are distributed as alms (sadavarti) to travellers. The old sanad has been confirmed by the Inam Commissioner.

Singarayakonda.—Dodla Rama Reddy's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was originally endowed by the Nawab of the Carnatic with an inam, which yields Rupees 88 a year. The grant has been confirmed by the Inam Commissioner as long as the condition is fulfilled, in water being given to all travellers.

Kandukur Taluq.

Allur.—This choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., has an endowment of about 25 acres dry land and 3 acres wet in this village, yielding about Rupees 169-13-0 a year. It also receives a monthly payment of Rupees 9-2-5 from the salt station at Padarti.

Ongole Taluq.

Cherwanupalapad.—This choultry on the road to Padarti has an endowment of about 37½ acres of land, yielding about Rupees 45, and also enjoys russums from the salt pans of Padarti to the amount of Rupees 103 per annum. The date or conditions of the grant are not known, but the whole income is devoted to feeding Byragis.

Tangatur.—This choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., has an inam of 50 acres of dry land; shist Rupees 117 a year.

Annavarapad.—This choultry is on Trunk Road No. VI., a zemindary village; has an inam of 125 acres in two Government villages; shist Rupees 203, besides 74 acres granted by the Rajah of Venkataghiri. The funds are devoted to alms (sadavarti) granted to pilgrims to Benares.

Itamukkula.—This choultry, on the old coast road, was established for granting water, &c., to travellers. It has an inam of 25 acres in a Government village, and 9 acres in two villages of Venkataghiri Zemindary.

Sulurpett.—Chençu Choultry in kattubadi khandriga has an allowance of Rupees 1-14-3 a month from the salt station at Tada to supply travellers with water.

Polur Division.

Private Choultries without any Government Endowment.

Sarvepalli.—Ramdoss Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was founded in 1804 by Revur Ramdoss Pantulu.

Gudur Taluq.

Gudur.—Dirisapalli Narasaya's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., established about 1833 by D. Narasaya, has detached inam about seven acres; shist Rupees 19-9-0, and receives grain from Chittvail village.

Manubole.—Madepati Rangamma's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. Built in 1865.

Pandlur.—Yelirevu Adi Narayanasetti's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., of recent construction.

Kodurpallem.—Hamlet of Tupili. Rangappa Reddy's Choultry on old coast road was endowed by Rajah of Venkataghiri with wet land, yielding Rupees 13-4-0 a year. Has also some dry land and a tope. Total income Rupees 25-9-0.

Venkataghiri Rajah's Choultry is supported by the rajah. Food is daily given to twelve Brahmins at a cost of Rupees 360 a year, and the establishment costs about Rupees 720 a year.

Venkataghiri Division.

Mokkalapad.—Subbaya's Choultry, on the Cuddapah road *viâ* the Chengalati Pass, is endowed with about 16 acres of land.

Bangarupett.—This choultry, on the road from Nellore to Tripati, has no endowment, but meals are given to two Brahmins daily at a cost of Rupees 67-8-0 a year.

Narimanipenta.—This choultry, on the road to Cuddapah *viâ* the Chengalati Pass, was built by a member of the Vabaluri family, but has no endowment.

Rapur Taluq.

Vangili.—Awadhanam Kasturaya's Choultry, on the road to Cuddapah *viâ* Rapur Ghaut, was endowed about 1790 by the Turravar Poligar with about 218 acres of dry land.

Polur Division.

Tumtur.—Jalayasetti Viraswami Setti's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., has no endowment, but Rupees 360 are expended on it in feeding Brahmins, and Rupees 132 on establishment.

Tada.—This choultry is situated on Trunk Road No. VI.

Pulevinda.—This choultry is also situated on Trunk Road No. VI.

Akkarupaka.—Rama Chendra Reddy's Choultry, is also situated on Trunk Road No. VI.

Nayudupett.—Rajah's Choultry, also situated on Trunk Road No. VI. for pilgrims to and from Benares. The expenses in 1867 amounted to Rupees 1,961-3-4.

Tumbura.—Govindu Reddy's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Penepalli.—This choultry is also on Trunk Road No. VI.

Yekollur.—Akkugari Choultry or Naidi Choultry is supported by the Rajah of Venkatagiri.

Nellore Taluq.

Vavveru.—Dodlavari Choultry, on the Cuddapah road, maintained at an annual cost of about Rupees 150.

Vavveru.—Addankivari's Choultry.

Vavveru.—Nukelapati Ranga Reddy's Choultry. Annual expense about Rupees 100.

Duvur.—Pellakuri Pole Reddy's Choultry on the Cuddapah road.

Siddepur—Konduru Narayana Reddy's Choultry on the Cuddapah road. Newly built.

Jonnavada—Tripati Ramaswami's Choultry.

Kovur—Kotam Reddy Bama Chendra Reddy's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Yellayapalem—Palacherla Subba Reddy's Choultry. Built 1867.

Talamandu Rayapalem.—Bezwarah Linga Reddy's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Kamavaripallem.—Duggisette Chençurami Setti's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Kodavalur.—Kodur Balaka's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Basavapalem.—Jaladanki Padmabhudu's Choultry.

Nawabpett—Suburb of Nellore. Talekonda Viraya's Choultry.

Nellore.—Duggisette Chençurami Setti's Choultry.

Nellore.—Duggi Sitaramudu Paleki Appaya's Choultry.

Nellore.—Yaragudiputi Venkatachellum's Choultry.

Fattehkhanpett—Suburb of Nellore. Vira Lakshmi's Choultry.

Nellore.—Rebala Raghava Reddy's Choultry.

Nellore.—Kopola Papireddi's Choultry.

Punnur.—Ponalur Venkamma's Choultry.

Kakapalli.—Chenna Reddi Obalamma's Choultry.

Allur.—Kattam Reddi Krishna Reddi's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. especially for pilgrims from and to Benares.

Mopur.—Rebala Pira Reddi's Choultry.

Indupur.—Mukelapati Achamma's Choultry.

Atmakur Taluq.

Somisella.—This choultry is on the Cuddapah road.

Tumbillapalli.—Hamlet of Someshwaram. This choultry is also on the Cuddapah road.

Kallavalli.—Sarapatti khandriga Salevendla, for supplying water to travellers: was established A.S. 1703, and has an inam granted by the villagers and recognized by the Inam Commissioner.

Udayagiri Taluq.

Tunayapalem.—This choultry was built about 1848, and is on the road from Udayagiri to the Cuddapah road.

Udayagiri.—Attavanam Jaganadha Row's Choultry was built about 1846.

Ongole Taluq.

Nagulapalapad.—This choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. is located in the old public bungalow. Alms are distributed to Brahmins at an annual cost of Rupees 300, besides cost of establishment.

Allur.—This choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. is only for Sudras.

Kottapatam.—This choultry at the port receives four annas for each puti of grain imported. There is also another choultry at this place.

Velampalli.—This choultry is on Trunk Road No. VII. The Brahmin in charge holds about six acres of land on condition of service.

Addanki.—Addanki Nara Pantulu's Choultry is also on Trunk Road No. VII. Also Janaveni Verasalingam Nayudu's Choultry and Merriyala Sitaramudu's Choultry—a new one.

Ongole.—There are here on Trunk Road No. VI. (1) Devanu Kondanda Ramana's Choultry, (2) Bammisettewam's Choultry, (3) Chenaya Choultry, (4) Bheenaraya Ramaya's Choultry, (5) Subadar Kawatam Mutiyalu's Choultry.

Kandukur Taluq.

Ulavapad.—Hamlet of Ragupalem. This choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI, was built in 1867.

Karedu.—Yaragudipati Venkatachellam's Choultry is on the old coast road. Also another Machirazu Pichayya's Choultry.

Chakicharla.—Venulaganti Subba Row's Choultry, also on the old trunk road, was built about 1838. None now halt here.

Yelurupad.—Kasakhala Raghapati Row's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was built in 1865.

Singarayakonda.—A choultry was built here about 1838 by Sunka Chennabi, Abunurti Setti, and Gadam Setti Subbarayadu. It is on Trunk Road No. VI.

Pellur.—Nagesuri Venganna's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Nakurampad.—This salevendra was endowed by the Rajah of Venkatagiri with about six acres of land.

Vullur.—This choultry is on Trunk Road No. VI.

Anavarapad.—This salevendra on Trunk Road No. VI. is endowed by the Rajah of Venkatagiri with about 61 acres of land.

Kanigiri Taluq.

Pomur.—This choultry is maintained by the Zemindar of Kolbaty, and daily alms (sadavarti) are distributed to 12 travellers.

Darsi Division.

Darsi.—Ichampadi Runga Charlu's Choultry.

Indlacheruvu—R. Sheshaya's Choultry.

Podile Division.

Podile.—The Rajah of Venkataghiri has bestowed a shrotriem on a priest, Senkara Charlu, for the support of the choultry. Daily eight Brahmin travellers receive food at a cost of Rupees 360 a year.

Some of the choultries are thatched buildings and some tiled. Very few provide accommodations for all classes. A large number are for the exclusive use of Brahmins. In some Brahmins are fed. In some cooking utensils are lent. In some butter-milk, and in others water is offered to travellers. All the choultries are managed by the zemindars or their descendants or by agents appointed by them. In some of the choultries permanent establishments are retained on different scales. The larger ones have a gumashta, a Brahmin cook, a peon, a sweeper, and kavilgar. Some have one or two servants. Some have none. In some a monthly allowance is granted for lamp oil. In some alms (sadavarti) are distributed to Brahmins. Some of the choultries are especially founded for the use of pilgrims from Rameshwaram to Benares. Some of these institutions are salevendlas, where supplies of drinking water are kept and offered to all passers-by.

Halting Places along the most frequented lines of march for troops in the Nellore District.

Polur Division.

Ramapuram Arambak.—The ground is open and good. There are many wells, and the supply of water is abundant; the water from this village to Gummadipudi is saltish. The road from this village to Tada is in good order. Troops generally halt here. There is a bazaar at Arambak.

Pudi Tada Chuttrum.—There is a tope near the bazaar opposite to the tanks and in front of the chuttrum. The ground here is not extensive, and is overgrown with prickly-pear; but there is a large open piece of ground to the north and south of the chuttrum. The supply of water from wells and a pond is abundant. There are small bridges for bandies to cross the small channels. The road from this place to Sulurpett is in good order.

Bodlingampadu.—There are bridges built on the four channels crossing the road to Akkammapett. Troops do not halt here.

Sulurpett.—Here is a travellers' bungalow and Nazir's chavidi or cutcherry building. To the south of this there is a mango tope, and there is an open wide space to the east of the tope. The Kalinga river and some wells being close to the tope, the supply of water is abundant. The Sulurpett bazaar is also close to this ground. The road from this place to Naidi Chuttrum is in good order; the channels across the road are all bridged. The bridge on the Kalinga river to the south of Sulurpett was washed away by the rains years ago, and will soon be re-built. It is very difficult for bandies to cross the sand for 200 yards. Here troops generally halt.

Doravari Chuttrum or Naidi Chuttrum.—There is a large open piece of land to the east and north of a pond; there is a wood surrounding it. About ten huts of tappal runners are situated near the chuttrum. The village of Yekollu belonging to this chuttrum being at the distance of one mile from it, supplies are not easily obtained. The pond being very deep, cattle, &c., cannot go down to drink water. There are no wells, &c., near. There is neither a travellers' bungalow nor any soldiers' shed near. In 1865 the troops halted at Nelaballe owing to the inconveniences at this place. The road is in good order.

Nelaballe.—There is a travellers' bungalow at this station. There is a spacious camping ground to the north and west of the bungalow. There are two tanks and one pond near it. There are no wells. Water is abundant. Nelaballe being very near, and Nayudupett bazaar being at the distance of four miles from it, supplies can be more easily got here than at Naidi Chuttrum.

Buthanada.—The channels across the road to Nayudupett are all bridged. There is a spacious mango tope near Govinda Reddi Chuttrum at a mile's distance from it. There is no bridge over the Suvarnamukhi river, which is only two miles from this place. Bandies have to cross the sand for half a mile. There is a bazaar also here.

Gudur.

Ojilli.—The camping ground is situated to the west of the old road and to the north of the travellers' bungalow. Another camping ground is near Pundlur Choultry, south of Ojilli, about a mile distant from it. Though this ground is extensive and quite fit for halting purposes, yet supplies cannot be

easily obtained here, as they have to be brought from Ojilli. The ground near the travellers' bungalow is the one referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.

Gudur.—In this village there is a large open ground to the east, south, and west of the travellers' bungalow. Troops generally halt at this place, which is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, and has a supply of good water at hand. There are two camping grounds separated from each other in order to provide for the existence of any epidemic disease either among the troops or in the village, that one may be distinct from the other. Of the two camping grounds, one is situated near Kothunda Ramaya's Choultry, to the south of Gudur, about a mile distant from it, and the other is situated near the Pumbly canal to the north of Gudur. The latter on the north is unfit for halting during the rains, as rain water generally flows through it. The other ground near Kothunda Ramaya's Choultry is not extensive, but it has open ground to the south of it, which, however, lies low. This is the ground believed to be the one referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.

Venkatachellam's Choultry.—A piece of ground, situated to the south of the choultry and to the north of Thodrazupalem, is used as a camping ground. It is a good and open site. Another camping ground is near Bonam Narayadu's Choultry south of Venkatachellam's Chuttrum. It appears that this is the ground referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.

Nellore.

Nellore.—One camping ground is situated near Commandant's Chuttrum to the south of the Nellore town. It is planted with trees and has a good supply of water at hand. To the south of the Nellore town, between the 105th and 106th milestones, a tope of margosa trees planted on each side of the trunk road affords a suitable camping ground. The ground near Commandant's Chuttrum will not be used for halting purposes when the trees near 105th milestone grow to a sufficient height.

There are two other good topes, one of mango trees to the north of the town and south of Kovur, at the distance of half a mile from the latter, and the other of tamarind trees is situated to the north of Kovur and close to Nandegunta. There is also a good supply of water at hand. A great number of troops can conveniently halt at these topes.

Kammavaripalem.—The trunk road from Nellore branches off from the old road to the east of Razupalem, and passes to the west of this village. Boyapati Chenchurama Nayudu's tope planted on each side of the trunk road, close to the north side of the northern Pydeti river, about one-fourth of a mile distant from this village, is well suited for a camping ground. Supply of water is also at hand.

Ulavapalem.—The road passes to the west of the village. There is a tamarind tope to the east of the road. It is provided with wells, and jungle streams flow through it. There is no other convenient spot except this.

Kavali.

Kavali.—There is a mango tope belonging to Venkata Reddi, Rama Reddy, and others, the sons of Narimala Narsa Reddi, and situated by the side of the trunk road and to the north of the village near the 142nd milestone. There is an irrigation channel and a well to the south of the tope. The land demarcated as No. 1,703 is situated between a mango tope of Vema Venkataramudu and Vema Vojaramudu, to the west of this village and the trunk road, and to the south of the Police line and the old bungalow, which is to be rebuilt. There is also a well to the east of the tope and close to the road.

Musanur.—There is a tope to the south of the village and close to the tank. A well is situated near the tope.

Gauravaram.—There is a mango tope near the tank bund to the south of this village. There is a well at a short distance from the tope.

Kadanuthala.—A tamarind tope is situated to the north of this village close to a well of good water belonging to a barber.

Kandukur.

Tettu.—If the troops pass the new road, the three gorrus of land to the west of the new road and to the south-west of this village will answer for a camping ground. Close to this there are two other open grounds, one cultivated, and the other jungle, where there are some tamarind trees also. There is a well near the tank bund. There is always a supply of water in it, even when the tank is dry. This will suit for a camping ground.

Singarayakonda.—The new road passes close to this village. There is land suitable for a camping ground.

Ongole.

Tangatur.—There is a tope inhabited by many people. To the east of this tope, and at the distance of one-fourth of a mile, there is another tope which has a tank near it.

This site is bounded on the east by the old road, on the south by the tank, on the west partly by potmakers' inam and partly by chucklers' inam, and on the west by the new tank. This ground is level throughout, and measures 2½ gorrus. The bandies going up and down halt at this place: there is a bungalow on it. There is a large well near it on the east side. The tank on the south side is fed only by rain water, as the supply channel is obstructed by the construction of the new road.

Ongole.—There is a tope at the distance of three-fourths of a mile from the southern side of the town and to the east of the trunk road. There is ample supply of good water at hand. There are two choultries known by the name of "Bairagi Matam." The tope called

"Matam" to the east of the trunk road measures nearly half a gorru, and will answer for a camping ground. It is bounded on the east by "Bawaji" or Byragi's house, on the south by the fields of Kommurikotiah and others, on the west by the trunk road, and on the north by an elevated ground. The rain water flows through the supply channel. The ground is level. There are two wells and a chuttrum to the west of it. It is overgrown with prickly-pear. This ground belongs to the "Amaram" of Aunavarapadu of Pellur in Venkatagiri Zemindary. The ground is reported to be convenient and spacious, and is situated to the north-west of the town. It measures four acres, and is in good order. It is the same that is mentioned in Major Scott's Road Book. There is a travellers' bungalow here.

Velampalli on the road to Hyderabad.—There is a tope between the village and the travellers' bungalow. There is another bungalow near a tamarind tope, measuring two and a quarter gorrus. It has been used for camping purposes. Ditches have been dug around three-fourths of a gorru, which is now under cultivation; the remaining portion is hardly sufficient for troops.

Although one Mallaya presented a kyfiet promising to re-plant the tope and give it for charitable purposes, still he has not done anything. The whole ground would afford a convenient halting place for troops. The tope is bounded on the west by the village, on the south by the field No. 10 of Verredi Subba Reddi, on the east by the fields Nos. 6 and 7 belonging to one Challapalli Ankadu and Tekkan Guravadu, and on the north by field No. 2 of Uppalapati Muttirazu. The place at Doddavarapupudi referred to in Major Scott's book will do for a camping ground.

Addanki.—There is a tope to the east of the village and to the north of the bungalow. There are two tamarind topes to the east of the village, which will do for camping grounds. These topes belong to the Ankulavari family. The ground measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ gorrus. It is bounded on the east by the old road, on the south by a tamarind tope belonging to Kopurapudi Ramakrishnamma, on the east by the village, and on the north by a supply channel to the Ankulavari tank and by a tamarind tope of Kakani Kotappa. There is a travellers' bungalow. The rain water flows through the eastern and southern channels. On the eastern side there are two wells and a tank. The supply of water during the rainy season is abundant. The river Gundlakamma flows at the distance of five or six poles from the village. This river has a constant supply of water. There is high ground for bandies to halt upon. The ground referred to in Major Scott's Road Book is situated on the other side of Bhavanasi river.

Chedalavada.—There is a tope situated on the northern bank of the Gundlakamma river and to the south-east of the village. The tope

belongs to Kondur Thatha Charry's khandriga resumed. The ground measures $2\frac{3}{64}$ gorrus. It is bounded on the east by the patta land belonging to Sarabaya and Kotaya and also by waste land, on the south by Gundlakamma river, on the west by the waste land, and on the north by the patta land belonging to Naderamaya. Of this extent $\frac{11}{16}$ths of a gorru is become useless on account of the water flow. There are heaps of sand in about $10\frac{1}{2}$ gorrus; on this there are 67 tamarind trees. The rain water flows through the eastern and western channels into the Gundlakamma river. There are neither tanks nor wells nor deep ponds at this place. The river is close to it. When there are freshes, it is not easy to say how far the waters extend on either side.

Nagalappulapadu.—The camping ground is the tope to the south of, and close to, the village. Travellers do not halt here on account of the insufficiency of water. The tamarind topes planted by Chowdariwaru and Cherukuriwaru measure nearly two gorrus. It is here that troops halt. The site is bounded on the east by a road, on the south by the northern boundary of the old travellers' bungalow, on the west by the public road, and on the north by the village. The ground is smooth and bandies conveniently halt here. The rain water easily flows off the ground. There is a pond in the north-eastern part of the tope. Close to the pond there are wells. Water abundant during the rainy season.

Duddukur.—The tamarind tope in the southern part of the large tope to the south of the village measures six gorrus, of which two gorrus of land will do for camping ground. It is bounded on the south by Sannapaneni Papaya's and Komatam Kesavulu's patta land, on the east and north by a tamarind tope, and on the west by the tank bund. There are a few tamarind topes on the ground. The land is in the possession of Komatam Kesavulu and others, and is intended for charitable purposes. The rain water easily flows off the ground. There is a tank to the west of it. During the rainy season the water in the tank will be at five yards' distance from the ground. There are no wells or ponds near it. This is a convenient spot for bandies to halt at.

Podile Division on the road from Ongole to Cumbum.

Uppalapadu.—There is a tamarind tope near the Musi river and to the north of this village.

Podile.—There is a tamarind tope to the west of the village and close to the large tank.

Gottagunta.—There is a tamarind tope to the north of this village.

Thadivaripalle.—There is a tope to the south of the village.

The road from Vinukonda to Cumbum.

Rayaverant.—A tamarind tope is close to the tank and to the west of the village.

Tharlapadu.—A tamarind tope is to the east of, and close to, the village.

Pottapadu.—Although no place has been fixed as a camping ground, still the troops at one time halted at the northern extremity of the village, and at another time at the tope to the south of the village. To the south of the wet cultivation and to the east of the tank there are five or six gorrus of waste land, and joining the limits of Donukonda. As it is a high ground, the rain water flows off it easily. Though wet cultivation is near, still the land in question is not damp. When there is no water in the tank, there is an abundant supply of water in the three wells very near it. There is no other convenient camping ground except this one. The place in the village of Indlachervu hitherto used as a camping ground cannot now be used as such on account of the scarcity of water.

Darsi Division.

To the south of the tank, to the south of the village of Pottapadu, there is a place called "Godithelayena," which, with the bed of the tank (when there is no water in it) were used as camping grounds.

In this village the place above-named is more conveniently situated than any other, as there are three wells near it to supply water when the tank becomes dry. The public road passes by the villages in the two villages above-named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Nellore.—Origin of name.—Traditions.—Fort.—Position.—Siege.—Roman coins.—Ancient coffins.—Lie of town.—Cutcherry.—Court-house.—District Munsif's Court.—Jail.—Jail Hospital.—Civil Dispensary.—Branch Dispensary.—Poor House.—Lungerkhana.—European Poor Fund.—Christ's Church.—Cemetery.—Church School.—Free Church Mission, Schools.—American Baptist Schools.—Residence of European community.—Establishment of Municipal Commission and subsequent operations.—Ongole.—Position.—Population.—Fort.—Dispensary.—American Baptist Mission.—Proposed Municipal Commission.

Nellore.

THE town of Nellore stands on the site of an ancient forest known as Dandaka Aranyum (a wilderness). A large town is said to have once stood on the suburb, now known as Durgametta, occupied by the residences of the European community. The name of this town is said to have been Simbapuram (lion town). The name is traced to the supposed existence of lions in the adjoining forest. There is a legend, that elephants which sleep in this locality always die, because their rest is disturbed by dreams of lions; hence there is a prejudice to this day against bringing elephants to the town.

Nellore.

The legend attached to the name Nellore is given as follows:—

Origin of name.

There is said to have been a chief of the name of Trinetrudu *alias* Mukkanti Reddi, who had large herds. Among these was a cow into which the soul of a Brahmin woman was supposed to have passed.

The legend runs that this cow had a revelation that Siva had appeared on earth in the form of a lingam, and the cow used daily to resort to this stone situated under a tree Nelli chettu (*Philanthus emblica*), and used to bedew the stone with its milk. Mukkanti is said to have observed the cow's loss of milk, and to have charged the herdsman with negligence or theft. He is said to have watched the cow, and noticed its proceedings, and when he saw it bedew the stone with its milk, it is said that he struck the stone with a sword when blood flowed from it. He reported what happened to Mukkanti, who is said to have had a vision in which he saw the lingam, and was directed to build a temple on the spot, which he did, giving it the appellation of Mulastana Iswara. The adjoining village received the designation of Nelli-ur, from Nelli, the

Traditions.

name of the tree under which the lingam was found. This at least is the legend handed down in the Stalla Purana of Mulastana Iswara.

Fort.

With regard to the building of the Nellore fort, there is also a legend. There is a well in Durgametta, known as Vemalasetti Bavi, supposed to have been excavated many centuries ago. This is held in veneration to the present day, and resorted to by barren women especially, who make offerings at the spot in the hope of procuring offspring. Its water was held in such esteem that the Nawab of Hyderabad and various Zemindars used to send for supplies for their private use. It is traditionally reported that a shepherd, by name Vasala-mupiri, took advantage of this to collect a small toll from all persons resorting to the well. The story is that on one occasion the supply of water which the Nawab of Hyderabad had sent for was delayed by the non-payment of the toll by his messengers. Ascertaining the cause, he ordered Vasala-mupiri to be brought before him. The latter admitted that toll had been a large source of income, and in return he offered to build a fort at Nellore. Permission was granted, and around the fort grew up the town of Nellore.

Position.

Nellore, the chief town of the district, is 107 miles from Madras. It is situated on the south side of the river Pennair and about eight miles, as the crow flies, from the place where it disembogues into the Bay of Bengal. The position of the town is latitude 14° 28′ north and longitude 88° 3′ east. The site of the town is well raised, and the soil is red laterite. In former days it was surrounded by a rampart, which, as well as the fort, is now in ruins.

Siege.

In 1757, when this place was besieged by Colonel Forde, it extended about 1,200 yards from east to west and 600 yards on the other sides. The walls were of mud, and only the gateway and a few of the towers of stone. The parapet was six feet high, with many port-holes for small arms, made of pipes of baked clay laid in the moist mud whilst raising, and afterwards consolidated with the moss, which is the common mode of making these defences in India. On this occasion Colonel Forde, though an officer of the first ability, was obliged to raise the siege. It was subsequently acquired by the Nawabs of Arcot, and in 1801 ceded by treaty, along with the district, to the British Government, and placed under the Presidency of Madras.

Roman coins.

In 1787 a ryot near the town found his plough obstructed by some brick-work, and, having dug, he discovered the remains of a small Hindu temple, under which a little pot was found containing Roman coins and medals of the second century. He sold them as old gold, and many were melted; but about 30 were recovered before they underwent fusing. They were

all of the purest gold, and many of them fresh and beautiful. Some of them were much defaced and perforated as if they had been worn as ornaments on the arm or round the neck. They were mostly Trajans, Adrians, and Faustinas (Madras Road Book, 1839).

Ancient coffins.

When the anicut across the Pennair was being built, a large amount of laterite had to be quarried in the neighbourhood, and in this deposit were found several coffins, made apparently of burnt clay, embedded in quartz. Some of the coffins contained each more than one body, and the bodies were found, when the coffins were opened, in a perfect state of preservation; but, on exposure to the air, they quickly crumbled to dust. There were also found with them some spear heads and other implements.

Lie of town.

The town is irregularly built, and in some places rather crowded and confined; but there are some good streets occupied by the better classes, and on the whole, for a native town, it is tolerably clean and airy. The country around is open; to the west is a very extensive tank filled from the river; and in the vicinity of the town, and principally to the eastward, are extensive fields of rice ground watered from the tank and also by channels cut from the river. To the south of the town the country is open, hilly, and covered with a low thinly-scattered brushwood, where large tracts have been reserved for jungles.

Cutcherry.

The Collector's cutcherry is situated within the old fort, and was formerly a private house belonging to the old Jaghiredar of Udayagiri. It is very unsuitable for its present purpose. There is a large range of public buildings and offices in the rear, and here also are located the cutcherries of the Tahsildar and Taluq Sub-Magistrate, the Town Sub-Magistrate, and the Village Munsif's choultry; but most of the buildings are very old, and a new set of public offices is much needed. In front of the cutcherry is a reservoir designed by the Collector, J. W. B. Dykes, Esquire. Opposite to it stands the Police office, which was formerly a range of barracks.

Court-house.

The court is situated to the south-east of the town adjoining the trunk road and comparatively a new building, but not commodious for the present purpose to which it is assigned.

District Munsif's Court.

In the rear stands the District Munsif's Court, which is an older building.

Jail.

Behind the court is situated the jail, having paddy fields on two sides of it, above which it is raised about six feet. In the immediate vicinity are three water-courses from the tank, which is supplied by the river. These supply the fort ditch, the jail wells, and also serve to irrigate the adjacent lands. The structure itself is calculated to contain 280 persons. It

consists of a double range of buildings forming two distinct squares being enclosed with a wall 11 feet high. The new jail, together with the hospital, were added in 1825, and have been lately put into good repair with many improvements to secure sanitation and ventilation. Both buildings are pent-roofed and tiled. The wards are airy and commodious, and the health of the prisoners has of late years been very good. The old jail, however, which is appropriated to prisoners under trial, civil debtors, and female prisoners, is out of repair; the wards are very close and confined, and the accommodation insufficient for the number for which it is required. It has been proposed to remove the jail altogether to a new site, but all that seems required is to carry out the same improvements in the older portion of the jail as have been carried out in the later-built quadrangle.

Jail Hospital.

The jail hospital is a line of buildings in the same enclosure extending across its whole breadth at the southern part. It is well raised, airy, and divided into three wards, the windows being provided with venetian shutters. It is pent-roofed and tiled, with a single verandah all round, and calculated to contain 27 patients. A dispensary and surgery are attached to it. Behind the hospital is the jail yard, in which are located a long line of cook-rooms, weaving sheds, latrines, &c. The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. The deposits are removed by the prisoners in tubs on hand-carts to a pit outside the town every morning. The system works admirably, and there is an entire absence of all unpleasant effluvia. The patients in hospital have iron cots. The prisoners in the night wards sleep on raised pyals, coated over with mud and cow-dung. There is a free current of ventilation through the wards. The prisoners are chiefly worked on the roads and quarries in gangs of 50. A few are employed in weaving within the jail precincts, but their labor is not found to be remunerative in this form. The women are employed in spinning cotton. Formerly paper used to be made by the prisoners, but this manufacture has been discontinued.

Civil Dispensary.

The civil dispensary is situated to the south-west of the town, but at some little distance from it and near the river. It is a well-built, substantial house. A surgery, with an operating theatre at the back and two pauper wards on the right, one for males and one for females, containing respectively 14 and 6 iron cots with boards. The left wing is a police hospital containing 12 beds. The civil dispensary is supported by the munificent monthly subscriptions of Rupees 150 given by the Rajah of Venkatagiri. The institution has also a small invested endowment, which is being annually increased by subscriptions and donations. It is proposed to devote the annual interest of this endowment to the

establishment of taluq dispensaries and the education of native doctors.

As the Rajah of Venkatagiri has taken the sole support of the Nellore Dispensary upon himself, the funds are thus available for extending the benefits of medical science throughout the district. The civil dispensary and hospital were built in 1850 by public subscription and Government grant.

Branch Dispensary.

There is also a branch dispensary in the town situated within the cutcherry square, where a Sub-Assistant Surgeon prescribes for out-patients, but there is no hospital here. The number of in and out patients during 1870-71 is shown below:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Civil Dispensary	336	4,173
Branch Dispensary		6,153

In the same building as the branch dispensary is a room for the accommodation of European paupers, who receive tickets, which entitle them to four annas a day while travelling through the district, provided they make their stages of not less than 20 miles a day. This charity is entirely supported by private subscriptions.

Poor House, Lungerkhana.

The lungerkhana, a poor house, a Government charity, is also located in the same building; at least here uncooked grain is daily distributed to about 120 indigent persons who are selected as worthy objects of relief by the members of a local committee. The regular annual grant of the lungerkhana is Rupees 2,940.

European Poor Fund.

There is a poor fund for the relief of Europeans and East Indians. This charity is established in 1864 for the purpose of relieving all Europeans, East Indians, and others not natives of this country passing through Nellore District without ostensible means of livelihood. The fund is supported by donations and subscriptions. The Honorary Secretary (the junior Magistrate) undertakes the duty of relieving officer at Nellore, while small sums of money, Rupees 5 at a time, are placed in the hands of the lungerkhana gumashta and of the Sub-Magistrates of Sulurpett, Gudur, Devarayapalli, Allur, Ongole, and Addanki, and the Sea Custom Superintendent of Ramapatam for distribution.

Every applicant for relief at Nellore is first required to present himself at the police office and obtain a certificate as a guarantee that he is a proper applicant. The certificate states the name of the applicant, from what place he has come, his destination, and his object. With this certificate the applicant presents himself to the Secretary, who files the certificate in his office and gives him ticket to the lungerkhana gumashta and the several Sub-Magistrates on the

route he is taking. The applicant is dieted that day by the lungerkhana gumashta, who also gives him road money to the next station, and sends him on in the morning. If the applicant is lame or sick or otherwise incapable of proceeding at once, the Secretary, on being satisfied of this, authorizes the lungerkhana gumashta to diet him for a few days. The various Sub-Magistrates, to whom funds are supplied, on the presentation by applicant of the ticket above mentioned, give him money to take him on to the next station. The rate of batta is four annas a day for 20 miles; but for any sufficient reason the Secretary increases it to four annas for 15 or 10 miles, writing an order to this effect on the tickets for the guidance of the out-stations.

At Ongole a similar course is pursued for those coming from the north with regard to getting an application from the police, but the applicant is only dieted at Nellore. The following statement shows the operations of the fund from its commencement in July 1864 to July 1867:—

Years.	No. of Persons relieved.	Amount received.			Amount expended.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1864-65 ...	62	185	0	0	102	5	3
1865-66 ...	56	62	8	8	102	8	1
1866-67 ...	97	156	3	0	177	15	4
Total ...	215	403	11	8	382	12	8

The information is not obtainable for subsequent years, the books not having been kept in such a form as to exhibit it.

The receipts include the interest of some money put in the Savings' Bank, and the expenses include small sums each year for saderwarid.

Christ's Church.

Christ's Church, the Church of England place of worship, was built in 1854-56, subscriptions being raised for the purpose chiefly through the personal interest and exertions of F. H. Crozier, Esquire, Civil and Sessions Judge. The church is a handsome edifice of the Gothic style of architecture, having a rear chancel and two aisles. The total cost was Rupees 4,500, convict labor being given by Government. There are three windows in the chancel, which bear the following inscription:—

These windows are presented as a memorial
To the liberality of the subscribers to this church,
But chiefly to F. H. Crozier, Esq., Civil and Sessons Judge,
By whose zeal and active benevolence
The work was brought to a successful issue
By the Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of Madras.

The church has sittings for 138 persons. The average attendance is morning 27, evening [illegible], maximum 88. There is no chaplain attached to Nellore, but a clergyman, the Rev. Edwin Crampton, attached to no society, officiates here, and the community retain for him a parsonage, and Government give Rupees 100 a month. The affairs of the church are administered by the resident clergyman and two lay trustees appointed by Government.

Cemetery.

There is an old cemetery at Nellore, measuring about 336 feet square, where both Protestants and Roman Catholics are interred. The ground has not been consecrated. There are about 160 tombs and graves, the earliest dating back as far as 1785.

Church School.

There is a school designed for the European and East Indian community, which is held in a commodious building in the church compound. The attendance is under 20. The schoolmaster's salary is raised by private subscription.

Free Church Mission Schools.

The Free Church of Scotland Mission has a large boys' school in the town, attendance about 213; and also a girls' school, where average attendance is 40.

American Baptist Schools.

The American Baptist Mission has also long carried on operations in Nellore, and has a small chapel with boys' and girls' schools, with an average attendance of 117.

Residences of European community.

The houses of the English residents are to the south of the town, on the east bank of a large and picturesque tank or lake, on the opposite side of which stands the hill of Narasimha Konda, which takes its name from a temple built on the summit.

Establishment of Municipal Commission.

A Municipal Commission was established in Nellore in 1866, which has been active in carrying out many reforms and improvements, opening out streets, building drains, gravelling all the roads, erecting latrines, &c. The expenditure of the Municipal Commission during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 19,392-1-7. Previous to the establishment of the commission, former Collectors had, however, done much in improving the town. A road round the south-west side of the town bears the name of Mr. Judge Walker, while one of the principal approaches to the town is by long causeway and two bridges, which bear the name of Mr. Dykes. The Municipal Commission have constructed 400 dust boxes of brick-in-mud plastered with chunam of the average capacity of 1½ cubic yards. These are intended as receptacles for ashes and dry rubbish, and have been placed in convenient situations throughout the town, and are used by all classes.

Thirteen latrines were also constructed. Six in pairs—one yard for males, and one for females—built in mud. Six others were built of

brick-in-mud pointed with chunam—two for females and four for males. It was found that females did not so readily resort to latrines on the double-yard plan, and, therefore, it was abandoned. The latrines are worked with dry earth.

One urinal was built in the cutcherry square as an experiment. It consists of a narrow paved enclosure with a brick-in-chunam trench, which is filled with dry earth as often as required.

A slaughter-house has been also built. It is estimated that there are 20 sheep a day killed in Nellore.

Eleven toll-houses have been built, each six feet square, built of brick-in-mud plastered with chunam and tiled.

A large fresh-water reservoir, in the centre of the town, in cutcherry square, is in course of construction, to be supplied from the Nellore large tank.

A bastion of the old fort has been purchased by the commission, which will be levelled to make a new entrance into the town. The *débris* will be employed in levelling a site for a new market, to be undertaken as soon as funds are available. Adjoining the market it is proposed to construct a large reservoir, where the ground is at present cut up by several channels.

A commencement has been made in laying down open stone drains in some of the streets; but it is found that without the means of flushing they are liable to become offensive. All the houses have been numbered, of which 5,000 are under taxation, and 130 street-boards of teak have been fixe up, bearing the names of the streets in English and Telugu.

A site for a new gr eyard for the Mahomedans was prepared by convict labor given gra itously by Government; but the police lines are now proposed to be built here. New graveyards are much wanted so as to close most of the burying places in the heart of the town.

No lamp-posts have yet been erected in the town: one of the chief works of the commission has been the repair of the roads. No repairs had been made for several years, and they were generally in very bad order, many of the smaller streets being simple water-courses. In 1867-68 7 miles 5 furlongs 82 yards of road were repaired; in many cases almost remade. The streets were for the first time metalled and water-ways cleared at the sides. Thirteen roads and streets have been put in good order.

The conservancy establishment consists of 41 scavengers under the supervision of two Nuisance Inspectors. These sweep the streets at dawn, and daily remove the contents of the dust boxes to the refuse pits excavated outside the town. There are also six carts, each in charge of a toty and two coolies employed in the removal of night-soil morning and evening.

The police force ma ained in the town consists of one 5th-class Inspector and 50 men a monthly cost of Rupees 6,830-9-3. The population of the town is 22,851.

The office establisment consists of a manager and two clerks, a distrainer, one peon, and two bill collectors. A vaccinator is retained by the commission who works under the superintendence of the Zillah Surgeon.

Ongole.

Position.

The town of Ongole lies in the northern extremity of the district, and formerly, in 1794, the seat of a Collectorate distinct from Nellore. It is situated 11 miles north-east of the left bank of the river Musi. The town is of considerable size, and has a population, as by the census of 1867, of 5,832 persons.

Population.

Fort.

There is a small fort, at no time of much strength or size, and now in ruins. The dwellings in the town are for the most part wretched hovels of mud and thatched, but the scenery in the neighbourhood has the advantage of being varied and picturesque. Ongole is subject to occasional shocks of earthquake. The hill near the fort is impregnated with iron. Distance from Madras, north 189 miles; Nellore, north 82 miles; Masulipatam, south-west 132 miles. Latitude 15° 37′, longitude 80° 7′.

Ongole is the head-quarters of the sub-division; an Assistant Superintendent of Police is also stationed here, and there is a District Munsif's court and a Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry. The latter is a new building, was finished in 1867. There is also a school, and the people have raised subscriptions to build a civil dispensary with a grant-in-aid from Government.

Dispensary.

American Baptist Mission.

This is a station of the American Baptist Mission, who have built a chapel here and have a mission-house and schools.

Proposed Municipal Commission.

It has been proposed to introduce a Municipal Commission at Ongole, but this project has not yet been carried out.

CHAPTER XXI.

LITERATURE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Telugu, a Dravidian language.—Early cultivation.—Early Grammarian Kunva.—Nanniah Bhutt.—Rayalu dynasty of Bijayanuggar.—Krishna Deva Rayalu.—High dialect.—Sanskrit derivation.—Brahmin Scholars.—Ignorance of other castes.—Nellore poets and their works.—Education.—System of instruction in Pyal Schools.—Educational Department organized, 1856.—Government Taluq Schools.—Improvement of Village Schools.—Result system.—Free Church Mission School.—Venkatagiri Rajah's Schools.—Schools under the Educational Act.—Subscription Schools.—Results of Grant-in-aid.—Rate Schools.—Yanadies' School.—Female Education.

Telugu, a Dravidian language.

TELUGU is one of the Dravidian group of languages. Caldwell in his Dravidian Comparative Grammar regards these languages of originally Scythian origin and is led to believe, from various philological considerations, that the ancient Dravidians were driven out of North India by a subsequent invasion of other Scythian tribes, who in their turn were subdued by the Aryans, a Sanskrit-speaking colony of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vysayas, and incorporated into the fourth class of Sudras. But it would appear that Dravidians, reclaiming their independence in the southern forests, submitted to the Aryans, not as conquerors, but as colonists, and . . . . gradually rose in the social scale and formed communities and settlements in the Dekkan, rivalling those of the Aryans in the north; for the Sudras are a much higher esteemed class in the south than in the north, and do not appear to be descended from a subjugated race.

Early cultivation.

Telugu appears to have been early a cultivated language; but, with all the political changes that have passed over the Dekkan, few works have reached us of a very remote period. The oldest Telugu grammarian,* of whom we have any mention, is Kunva, who is said to have executed the work by order of a king of Andra of the Cholukiya family, whose father reigned at Shicakolam on the banks of the Kistna, and who transferred his seat to the banks of the Godavery. This was probably several centuries before the Christian era.

Early Grammarian Kunva.

Nanniah Bhutt.

The next great Telugu author was Nanniah Bhutt contemporary with king Vishturi Vardhana of the Calinga branch of the Cholukiya family, who reigned at

* Preface to Brown's Telugu Grammar.

Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavery. He was the author of a series of apothegms, and undertook translating the Mahabharat from Sanskrit into Telugu. With the exception of the above works and some books composed towards the close of the twelfth century during the reign of the Pratab Rudrud, one of the last kings of the Bellal dynasty, which succeeded that of the Cadamba kings of Bavawani, who are said to have been subverted in the second century of the Christian era, all the Telugu works now extant appear to have been written after the dissolution of the ancient governments of Telingana and the establishment of the more modern empire of Bijayanagar.

Rayalu dynasty of Bijayanagar.

It was on the capture of Worrangul, the capital of the Bellal kings of Telingana, by the Pattans (A.D. 1323) that certain officers of this family are said to have emigrated to the southern provinces and founded the city of Bijayanagar with the dynasty of Rayalu, who reigned all over Southern India during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

Krishna Deva Rayalu.

The most celebrated prince of this race was Krishna Deva Rayalu, who flourished about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was a great patron of literature, and built and restored a large number of the pagodas of this country. Many of the books composed during his reign are to be found in the libraries of the poligars of the present day, many of whom in the Nellore District are descended from the former officers of the Bijayanagar government, but the Mahomedans, when they overran Southern India, in their intolerant zeal destroyed most of the ancient books of the Telugu language.

High dialect.

Telugu literature consists mostly of poems, and those chiefly translations from the Sanskrit. The dialect of the language employed in literary composition is so high as to be unintelligible to the mass of the people; and even to the learned the use of commentaries is indispensable. The introduction of Sanskrit words into the language must have commenced very early. With the religion of the Brahmins this was inevitable, and close intercourse for centuries has confirmed the intermixture of languages.

Sanskrit derivation.

The Telugus say*:—" The adherents of king Andraraya, who then resided on the banks of the Godavery, spoke Sanskrit derivatives, many of which words in course of time became corrupted. That other classes of words, consisting of nouns, verbals, and verbs, which were created by the god Brahma before the time of this king, are called "pure (Telugu) words." In Telugu the chief grammatical writers and most celebrated poets have all been Brahmins, and to them the Telugu Sudras, who constitute

* Caldwell's Dravidian Grammar.

par excellence the Telugu people, seem to have abandoned the culture of their own language with every branch of literature and science. Of the different classes of Brahmins, the Vishnuvites and Dravidas were the greatest scholars in Sanskrit, while the Neyogis obtained the greatest proficiency in Telugu. As to the other classes, the Komaties and Beries have, from generation to generation, continued satisfied with acquiring just sufficient knowledge to answer the purpose of trade. Of the Sudras, the Balejahs and Velamas, who had employments about the courts of the poligars and zemindars, used to make some pretences to learning; but the Kapus, whose occupations were purely agricultural, never aspired to anything beyond manual labor, and, with very rare exceptions, the great mass of the people lived and died in a state of total ignorance.

Brahmin scholars.

Ignorance of other castes.

The Nellore District claims to have produced several distinguished poets, some of whom are regarded as standard authors in Telugu. Telugu poetry seems to have reached its highest development in this part of the country during the reign of Krishna Deva Rayalu, who conquered Udayagiri and Kanigiri. This sovereign was a great patron of learning: there were at his court eight poets called "*Akshakavulu*," and still more emphatically the "gems." Among their number one Alasani Peddanna is spoken of as the grandfather of Andra Poetry, "*Andrakavita Pitamahudu*."

Nellore poets and their works.

The following is a brief account of some of the chief poets of this district:—

I.—YERRA PRAGADA flourished about 800 years ago; lived in Gudur of Kandukur Taluq, and translated from Sanskrit into Telugu the latter half of *Aranyaparvam* of the epic poem "*Bharata*."

II.—THIKKANA SOMAYAJULU, surnamed Paluri, from the village of Palur, about six miles north-west of Nellore, flourished about 700 years ago, and rendered into Telugu *Bharatam* from *Virataparvam* to the end, and was the author of another work called *Nirvachanothara Ramayanam*. Philologists with one voice declare him to be the unrivalled model of style.

III.—MOLLA, a poetess of the Kummara or potmakers' caste, flourished about the same time. She lived in Padugapadu of the Nellore Taluq, and translated the *Ramayanam* into Telugu. This work is called after her name, and known as *Molla Ramayanam*.

IV.—APPAKAVI flourished about 500 years ago. He lived in Kamepalli, of the Chundi Zemindary, and wrote *Appakaviyam*, a work which treats of the rules of poetry, and is much used in the present day.

V.—BHALLUMURTHI, *alias* RAMARAJU BHISHMAKAVI, flourished about 350 years ago. He was the author of a well-known poem called

Vasucharitra, the subject of which is the marriage of the Upanichara-rasuraju with Giriku.

VI.—MUKKU TIMMANNA lived about the same time as the above, and wrote *Parigatha-apaharam*, a poem describing Kristna's conquest of Indra and other deities, and how he brought to his wife Sathyabhama the flower tree called "*Paryathavrukshum*."

VII.—PINGALA SURAPPA lived about the same time as the above, and composed *Raghavapandaviyam*. This production contains a double meaning in each verse, one relating to Rama, and the other to the Pandavas.

VIII.—ALASANI PEDDANA, of the same date as the last, is styled "*Andrakavitha Pithamahudu*," *i.e.*, grandfather of Andra Poetry. He was the author of the celebrated work "*Manucharitra*," or *Swarochishamanusambhavam*," which treats of the birth and career of "Swarochishamanu." He also wrote "*Amukthamalyadi*," the marriage of Ramganayakaswami with Chudikuduta Nanchar.

IX.—TENNALI RAMALENGADU, of the same period, is a sort of Rabellais, a perfect master of jokes. He wrote *Pandurajavyayam*, or the history of Pandurangaswami.

N.B.—Nos. V. to IX. are said to belong to the era of "Krishna Deva Rayalu," A.D. 1509-1530.

X.—CHIMAKURU VENKATAKAVI flourished 350 years ago, during the time of Raghunatha Rayalu. He is chiefly celebrated as the author of *Vijaya Velasa*, or the sports of Vijaya, *i.e.*, Arjuna, one of the five Pandavas. This poem treats of the marriage of Arjuna with Utuchi (Nagakanya) Chithrangada and Subhadra, younger sister of Krishna.

XI.—MOCHERLA DATTAPPA flourished about 200 years ago. He was patronized by Velugoti Vidwat Komara Yachama Nayudu, Rajah of Venkataghiri, and was much admired for his abilities in composing "*Samasas*," or parts of a stanza, proposed by one person to be completed by another as a trial of skill. He is said to have completed 125 such stanzas in one hour proposed to him by the rajah, who was also a talented man, in the same time. None of his written works are extant.

XII.—VETURI RANGARAJU flourished 20 years ago in the time of Velugoti Rayanivaru. He was the author of *Bhanumati Parinyam*, on the marriage of Sahadiva, one of the Pandavas, with Bhanumati.

XIII.—PUSHPAGIRI TIMMAPPA flourished about 15 years ago; lived in Modegunta in Nellore Taluq. He wrote "*Samirata Mairarijayem*," *i.e.*, the history of Anjania, or Hanumanta, son of Vayudeva the monkey god.

XIV.—MUDIGONDA MALLAYARADHUDU flourished about the same time as No. XIII. He translated from Sanskrit into Telugu part of "*Scandam*," history of Siva.

XV.—GHADIARAM BHASKARU SASTRI flourished 100 years ago; lived in Venkataghiri. He wrote "*Swartapatulu*" in Sanskrit, eight songs in praise of Siva.

XVI.—GHATTUPRABHUVU flourished about 80 years ago: composed "*Kuchelopakheanam*," history of Kucheludu, a schoolmate of Kristna.

XVII.—KAVI SITARAMAYA, of about the same time as the foregoing, wrote the work *Himavati Thandakam*, the name of a certain beauty of the Venkataghiri Court.

XVIII.—KORAVI RAMASATRULU flourished 60 years ago. He lived in Ongole, was author of "*Vasaradatta*," which relates the marriage of the king Kandarpatula with Vasaradatta.

XIX.—CHITRA BAVI NARASIAH ACHARYULU lived in Kandukur Taluq about the same date as the last: rendered into Telugu *Daksha Bandu* of *Skandam* and also *Bilhaniyam* from the Sanskrit.

XX.—POTLA DHURTI RAMARAJU, of the same period as No. XIX., composed *Jalkridalu, i.e.*, the sports of Kristna with the Gopis.

XXI.—NELLIPUDI SIVAPPA lived about 50 years ago: author of "*Ushaparinyam*," on the marriage of Anirudha, grandson of Kristna, with Ushakaniyaka, daughter of Banasura, a giant king.

XXII.—SURI RAMASASTRI of Kota, Gudur Taluq, lived 30 years ago: wrote *Madhaviyam*, a work on Kristna, in Sanskrit Slocams.

XXIII.—NYAPATI LATCHMANNA PUNTULU died about 25 years ago: wrote *Ramayanam* in Canarese.

XXIV.—GOPINADAM VENKAYA SASTRI resides at Lakshmipuram, a zemindary village in Kavali Taluq. He is under the patronage of the Rajah of Venkataghiri, and has translated from Sanskrit into Telugu verse the *Ramayana* and *Strikristna Bhandam* of *Bhramah Bayivarta-puranam*.

XXV.—VINJAPURI NARASIMHA CHARYULU, a Sanskrit and Telugu Pundit, lives in Nawabpett, a suburb of Nellore, and has translated into Telugu "*Talpagiri Mahatyam* and *Pinakini Mahatyam*."

XXVI.—VARAGANTI SHESHAGIRI ROW PUNTULU lives in Mulapett of Nellore town. He has composed several minor poems in Sanskrit and in Telugu, the chief being Sangraha Ramayanam, or an epitome of the *Ramayanam* in Sanskrit; *Aeshapadulu*, or eight songs of Kristna in Telugu.

XXVII.—MALUMALUR PANTUALAYA, of Malumalur, Atmakur Taluq, was a Brahmin, whom, report says, having proved a very dull fellow, was sent to herd cattle. One day having neglected his duties and his cattle having strayed away, so the story goes, he was walking about, seeking them in a disconsolate manner and crying, when the deity Venugopal suddenly appeared to him and wrote certain characters on his tongue. From this time the idle herdsman became an inspired poet. He composed many hymns and other verses which, however, have never been compiled.

XXVIII.—KAMBAMPATI NARAHARI, of Padamatikambam in the Atmakur Taluq, also a Brahmin, composed hymns and verses in the Kandam metre, but his works have never been compiled.

XXIX.—KULAPATI KALAPARAYA, of the Bhatrazu caste, residing at Gondavolu in the Rapur Taluq, has written a prose work named *Indra Naradasamvadam*, which is a dialogue between the deity Indra and Narada Maha Muni.

XXX.—TULAPURU SUBBANNA, also residing in the Rapur Taluq, has written a number of religious songs well known in this part of the country.

XXXI.—VARAGANTI SHESHAGIRI ROW translated *Bhagavatam* and *Ramayam* into Telugu. His other works are *Bhaktavatsala Stree Rama Suthakaram*; *Jevakanta Kristna Velasam*, the acts of the ever-lasting Kristna; *Harikistanalu*, songs to Vishnu; *Kuchelopakhyanam*, story of the Kuchela; *Druvini Charitra*, story of Dhrumdu; *Asta-padulu*, eight songs of Kristna; *Bhagavatgita* with commentary; *Sangraha Ramayanam* in Sanskrit.

XXXII.—KONDURI SETARAMAYA, of Vengallu. His works are *Siva Parijatam*, a history of Siva; *Ilavati Charitra*, a story of Ilavati; *Kristna Velasa*, or the acts of Kristna.

The drama has not flourished in this district, and the acting of Telugu plays has fallen into great disuse. One dramatic author may be mentioned.

XXXIII.—SATANI ANANTAYA, of Narasapuram, a hamlet of Samarajupalli. His plays are—(1) *Ramanatakam*, (2) *Harisendra Natakam*, (3) *Prahaladanatakam*, (4) *Vrishabhuramayanum*.

Education.

Education.

The Nellore District is decidedly backward in the way of education, and it is only in very recent years that the want has been felt, or that any efforts have been made by the people to secure the advantages of a better system than the primary schools to be found in the villages. Such schools existed in large numbers in coast taluqs, but very few in the western.

System of instruction in pyal schools.

The system of instruction imparted in the village schools in the Nellore District is as follows:—

1st.—The alphabet and then *Balaramayanam*, which is learnt by heart.

2nd.—When the children have got half through the *Balarama-yanam*, they are taught their multiplication table and to write on the ground; thus about a year is taken up out of the five usually given to instruction.

3rd.—After the *Bálaramayanam* has been learnt by heart, the *Amaram* is next taken in hand. Fractions and writing on cadjans are taught at the same time. Two years are allowed for learning the *Amaram*; but, when the first year's course has been got over, the *Rukmani Kalyanam*, or else the *Vikramarka Charitra*, or some other story is used for a second lesson. In such studies only, learning to read, write, and count, the five years of instruction are passed.

The above education is imparted in verandahs, or what are called pyal schools, and probably there may be on an average ten scholars per master.

In most parts of the district the people have an awakening desire for knowledge, but generally still plead that they cannot afford to establish regular schools or introduce the Educational Act, and look to Government to aid them.

Educational Department organized, 1856.

Government took no part in education in this district till 1856, when, under the education despatch of 1854, an Educational Department was organized, and Mr. Henry Morris, M.C.S. was appointed Inspector of Schools of this division.

Government taluq schools.

The first Government taluq school was established at Addanki on the 5th February 1857. The second Government taluq school was established at Kavali on the 12th February 1857. The third Government taluq school was established at Devarayapalli on the 1st August 1857. The fourth Government taluq school was established at Kota on the 7th September 1857.

These schools were abolished in the years 1859 and 1860 owing to a falling off in the number of pupils, and more recently taluq schools were established at Gudur, Ongole, and Brahmanakraka.

Improvement of village schools.

In 1864 the Education Department introduced the village school improvement system, which was found so successful in the Coimbatore District. This is the extension of grant-in-aid to pyal schools.

Results' system.

In 1868 the system of payments on results was brought into force.

Government school.

There is only one Government school in this district, at Ongole.

Average attendance, 1870-71	62 boys.
Salaries of teachers, &c.	Rs. 1,045-3-3.
Fees collected	„ 350-4-1.

Free Church Mission School.

At Nellore there is a large school of the Free Church Mission, which occupies the place of a zillah school. It has an attendance of about 213 boys, and has a grant-in-aid.

Venkataghiri Rajah's schools.

The Rajah of Venkataghiri established, in 1868, an Anglo-Vernacular School at Nayudupett. He proposes to establish a charitable boarding institution in connexion with this school, to induce scholars to resort to it from the villages scattered through the district, there being a certain entrance examination to be passed to receive admission. The attendance is about 109. The rajah also supports an Anglo-Vernacular School at Venkataghiri, where Sanskrit also is taught. The attendance is about 53.

Schools under the Education Act.

Schools have been established under the Education Act at Kavali, attendance 38; Kaligiri 44; Brahmanakraka 25; China Analur 13; Allur 44; Gudur 56; Varigonda 29; Rapur 18; and Kallur 33. One established at Udayagiri is now closed.

Subscription schools.

There are schools maintained by subscription at Kandukur, attendance 21; Stonehousepett, designated Nellore Town School, 26.

Result of grant-in-aid.

The following schedule shows the results of working grants-in-aid on the payments upon results' system :—

Taluqs.	Schools of 1st Standard.	Schools of 2nd Standard.	Schools of 3rd Standard.	Schools of 4th Standard.	Total.
Nellore	6	13	11	12	42
Gudur	3	4	2	1	10
Atmakur	...	1	...	...	1
Kavali	2	4	2	6	14
Kandukur	2	5	12	3	22
Ongole	11	13	2	...	26
Venkataghiri	1	...	...	...	1
Polur	2	3	...	...	5
Darsi	2	..	...	...	2
Podile	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	30	43	29	22	124

The village schools in the taluqs of Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri are not brought under inspection.

Rate schools.

The rate schools are not popular, and much difficulty has been experienced in working the Act. It has been found necessary always to appoint the Tahsildar of the taluq as one of the commission for the schools in each village in the taluq into which the Educational Act has been extended. Even now the cess is frequently in arrears, and the schoolmasters left without pay for months.

Yanadies' school.

There is a school for the Yanadies at Sriharikota, where they are given an elementary education and taught basket-making and some other handicrafts.

Female education.

As to female education little progress has yet been made. The prejudices of the people are opposed to it. The only class of Hindu women taught to read and write hitherto being dancing girls. Still the Free Church Mission has opened one school for caste girls, which has an average attendance of 40. The Baptist Mission have also girls' schools at Nellore and Ongole, and the Lutheran Mission one at Gudur.

The payment-for-results system has been found well suited to encourage female education, as higher grants are given for girls than for boys. With this inducement during 1868 four village schoolmasters opened classes for girls in connexion with these schools, two at Nellore, one at Gondavaram, and one at Jonnavada. There is also a girls' school at Mannar, Polur, and in some of the other village schools girls are to be found reading with boys, as will be seen by the annexed statement showing the attendance of girls at girls' schools and mixed schools :—

Statement showing the Attendance of Girls at Schools.

Taluq.	Town or Village.	Agency.	Pure or Mixed.	Attendance of Girls.	Description of Constituents.	Standard.
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	Free Church Mission.	Pure.	56	Caste girls ...	3rd Standard according to the results' system.
		Christ Church.	Do.	30	East Indians.	Not known.
Nayudupett Division.	Nayudupett ...	Venkataghiri Zemindar.	Do.	29	Caste girls ...	2nd Standard.
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	American Baptist Mission.	Mixed.	19	Native Christian girls.	4th do.
		Village School.	Do.	16	Caste girls ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	10	Do. ...	2nd do.
		Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	4	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	8	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	11	Do. ...	1st do.
	Santapett ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Ranganaickspett.	Do. ...	Do.	8	Do. ...	1st do.
	Mulapett ...	Do. ...	Do.	6	Do. ...	2nd do.
		Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
	Pattikhanspett...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Buchireddipaliem.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Inamadugu ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Rebala	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Gandavaram ...	Do. ...	Do.	11	Do. ...	4th do.
	Kovur	American Baptist Mission.	Do.	7	Native Christian girls.	2nd do.
	Razupaliem ...	Do. ...	Do.	5	Pariah girls..	1st do.
	Krattur... ...	Village School.	Do.	1	Caste girls ...	2nd do.
	Annareddipaliem.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.

Taluq.	Town or Village.	Agency.	Pure or Mixed.	Attendance of Girls.	Description of Constituents.	Standard.
Polur ...	Konduru ...	Village School.	Mixed.	1	Caste girls ...	1st Standard.
	Yokollu... ...	Do. ...	Do.	4	Do. ...	1st do.
	Kabulur ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Razasatrum ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Pariah girls..	1st do.
	Pulinendra ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Caste girls ...	1st do.
	Bodilingalpandu.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	2nd do.
Venkataghiri Division.	Venkataghiri ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
Kandukur	Ramayapatam ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Karedu	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	2nd do.
	Binginipally ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	2nd do.
	Kandukur ...	Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Ponnalur ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	2nd do.
	Lingasamudrum.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
Ongole ...	Ongole ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Kottapatnam..	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Nandipandu ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Bramhana Nedamalur.	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
			Total.	275		

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic Mission.—American Baptist Mission.—Free Church of Scotland Mission.—Hermansburg Lutheran Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

THE Right Rev. Bishop S. Fennelly has kindly furnished the following particulars with regard to the operations of the Roman Catholic Mission in Nellore:—

"I am unable to say at what time Christianity was first preached in the Nellore and Guntur Districts. These places were included in the old Jesuit Mission of the Carnatic. After the suppression of the Society of Jesus by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, the missions of the Carnatic were given into the charge of the French Congregation of Foreign Mission in virtue of Pontifical Brief, dated 18th September 1776. Though a bishop was established in Mylapore so early as 1606 under the patronage of the King of Portugal, the pastoral care of the bishop and priests of the royal patronage was confined exclusively to the few Portuguese merchants and Portuguese Government servants who resided in the immediate vicinity of Saint Thomé. From 1776 to 1843 the missions of Nellore and Guntur, together with the Telugu missions in Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary, were under the spiritual care of the priests of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, whose head-quarters were at Pondicherry. In 1843, by an arrangement between the Vicars Apostolic of Pondicherry and Madras sanctioned by the Holy See, all the missions north of the river Palar belonging to the Congregation of Foreign Missions were given over to the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, in exchange for Cuddalore and several Tamil missions which were south of the Palar, and which were under the spiritual charge of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras. At the time of the transfer of the Nellore Mission to the Vicar Apostolic of Madras (1843) there were in the collectorate of Nellore 1,098 Christians dwelling in 21 different villages. In Nellore town there were 230 Christians, nearly all Pariahs. In Ongole there were 33, likewise Pariahs. The rest of the Christians were Sudras, Kammavaurs, some Reddies, and some weavers of the Thogata or Sali tribes. Several of the Christian villages are situated in the Zemindaries of Venkataghiri and Calastry.

"The little chapel in Nellore was built about the year 1805 chiefly through the exertions of a Mr. DeCruz and one or two other East Indian Catholics employed at the time in the Collector's office. Mr. DeCruz succeeded in bringing under cultivation some waste land situated in the village of Vollur at a fixed annual rent for the benefit of the Nellore church. The income of this land meets the expenses of the catechist, care-taker, and other incidental expenses of the church at Nellore. The Inam Commissioner confirmed the title to this land as long as the proceeds are applied, as originally intended, to the use of the Nellore church and mission.

"In 1848 I had the charge of the missions of Guntur and Nellore, and in the end of that year I visited all the Christian villages. The total number of Christians in that year was 1,184. In 1860 we made a very careful census of all our missions, and in that year the total Christian (Catholic) population of Nellore numbered 168 families, containing 953 souls, scattered over the collectorate in 23 villages. Since 1860 the Catholic population of the district has considerably decreased. The diminution of the Catholic population of the Nellore District is entirely owing to emigration. A large proportion of the Christians were weavers, who, since the rise in the price of cotton, were unable to live by their trade and emigrated to the Guntur District and other places where they seek a living as cultivators. Since 1843 the conversions from heathenism in the collectorate of Nellore have been very few, and were almost confined to one village, Iskapalli, where some eight families, numbering 32 souls, were converted and baptized."

The inam attached to the Nellore chapel yields an annual rent of Rupees 370, but out of this Rupees 124-4-5 is paid to Government as quit-rent. There are eight chapels in all in this district, two in Nellore, and the others in Ongole, Balle, Salakurapaudu, Pigazakollu, Kudhasallapalli, Kandukur, and Vengalapalli.

At present there is one Catholic Missionary resident in the district, the Rev. R. M. Baretto. He writes:—"Last year (1870) I took a census of the Christians of the Nellore District * * *

The total number of Roman Catholic Christians in the Nellore Collectorate was—

In 1843	1,089
In 1848	1,184
In 1860	953
In 1870	810

In the town of Nellore there were—

In 1843	230
In 1848	199
In 1860	223
In 1870	224

"In Nellore, Iskapalli, Venkataghiri, and Ongole the Christians have always been Pariahs with a stray East Indian or European family.

"In Undichettipalem near Kandukur there were, some years ago, 100 Christians of the Kammavaur caste. The number is now reduced

to 25 souls, most of the families having gone back to the Guntur District, whence they originally came.

"The Christians of Pamur Venkatapuram, Doda Venkatapalli, Balsalakurapad are of the Reddy caste, and are all cultivators.

"The Christians in Dhubhaguntla, Tangellapalli, Bandivelligunta, and some other places are weavers of the Thogata and Sali tribes. Some of the weavers live by cultivation and some by working at their trade."

American Baptist Mission.

(Chiefly contributed by the Rev. L. Jewett.)

American Baptist Mission.

The American Baptist Missionary Union, having carried on missions on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal from 1814 to 1835, resolved to establish a mission among the Telugus. The Rev. S. S. Day landed at Vizagapatam in 1836. The following year he went to Madras, and it was not till February 1840 that the mission was established at Nellore. The first Telugu convert was baptized 27th September 1840. The first church was formed 12th October 1844 of eight members, including the missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Day and Mr. and Mrs. VanHusen, who joined in 1840. A mission-house, chapel, and schools were erected, but in 1845 both missionaries had to return to America, broken down in health.

It was not till 1849 that Mr. Day was enabled to return to India with the Rev. L. and Mrs. Jewett. On their arrival they found the church disbanded, and the members scattered. The mission had to be begun anew. Several schools were established, one being a female boarding school under the superintendence of Mrs. Jewett. Mr. Day had finally to return to America in 1853. He had done little more than lay the foundation of the mission, but, combatting prejudices, he had won for his successors the freedom and right to carry on missions. At the Jonnavada festival the Brahmins tested the right to meet and repel arguments by resort to physical force. A fine of Rupees 200 vindicated the principle of religious toleration. Mr. Day formed a second church, consisting of 12 members.

In 1855 the Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Douglas joined the mission, and remained in Nellore till 1865, by which time the church had increased to 38 members. In 1862 the Rev. L. and Mrs. Jewett visited America and returned in 1865 with the Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Clough. Mission premises had been erected at Ongole in 1862. Mr. Clough removed there in 1866. His first work was to erect a chapel 78 ft.+36 ft. at a cost of Rupees 2,340, of which Rupees 2,083 were raised in India, besides two ziyats (preaching houses). Medicines furnished to this mission, chiefly by Dr. Jayne and Sons and Dr. Perry Davis, of the United States, have been distributed gratuitously to many persons suffering from disease. Mr. Clough adopted a system of frequent tours in his district, and has met

with marked success, especially among the Madigas or Chucklers. The number of church members in 1862 was eight; in 1867 it was 75; in 1868, 148; in 1869, 709. At the beginning of 1871 the number had increased to 1,282.

The Rev. A. V. and Mrs. Tinpany, from Canada, joined the mission in 1868, and opened a new mission at Ramapatam in February 1870. As the Sub-Collector's station was just at this time removed to Ongole, the mission purchased the premises, and for some Rupees 3,800 a complete station with chapel, &c., was thus secured.

The Rev. J. and Mrs. MacLaren, also from Canada, joined the mission in 1869, and commenced the building of a theological seminary at Ramapatam to be opened very shortly under his immediate superintendence. The Rev. E. Bullard joined the Nellore Mission in 1870, and three new missionaries from America are also expected shortly.

In 1869 a dwelling house and nine acres of land were purchased at Allur for Rupees 1,100, and in the following year the old travellers' bungalow was also bought by the mission for Rupees 350. Some more land has been rented, and Allur is designed for a fourth mission station.

The present staff of the mission consists of 22 native preachers, five colporteurs, and ten school teachers.

In connexion with the Nellore church and under the school at Nellore there are seven out-schools in seven villages, and in connexion with the other stations there are four schools attached to Ongole and two attached to Ramapatam. Grants-in-aid, according to the results' system, amounting to Rupees 288-8-1, were received during 1870 by the Nellore training schools and the Kodur and Inamadugu schools. The people generally agree to build their own school-houses, buy their own books, and pay half the salary of the teachers. School fees have also been introduced in the Nellore school. The following statement gives the statistics of the American Baptist Mission in the Nellore District up to March 1st, 1871:—

Name of Places.	Station.	Out-Station.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Colporteurs.	Church Members, March 1st, 1871.	Baptized in 1870.	Chapel.	Preaching Houses.	Average Attendance at Chapels.	Average Attendance at Preaching Houses	Members of Schools.	Pupils in Schools.	Villages visited in 1870.	Scriptures sold.	Tracts sold in 1870.
Nellore	1	3	2	7	2	183	54	1	1	100	75	8	150	800	1,200	3,820
Ongole	1	6	1	11	1	1,282	443	1	5	100	600	4	140	1,200	1,440	1,100
Ramapatam ...	1	3	2	4	1	116	81	1	1	80	70	2	30	700	*	*
Total ...	3	12	5	22	4	1,581	578	3	7	280	745	14	320	2,700	2,640	4,929

* Scriptures and tracts to all 304.

Free Church of Scotland Mission.

Free Church of Scotland Mission.

From information furnished by the Rev. A. Venkataramayya, we learn that the origin of this mission may be said to have been a school established by Dr. F. Cooper. In 1840 he placed this school under the superintendence of the mission of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. At the disruption in 1843, Dr. Cooper again took up the school; but in 1848 it was finally made over to the Free Church of Scotland Mission. Since 1852 the school has generally been under the charge of an ordained minister resident at Nellore.

The Inspector of Schools, in a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th February 1871, writes:—"This school is now in safe hands—those of Mr. MacMillan, an able, experienced, and energetic man, who has already done much to improve the efficiency of the teaching, and who will in time, I feel confident, make this one of the most important schools in any up-country town. Four students in the town passed the late matriculation examination, and this, which is in itself a signal success when compared with what the school has done in former years, is, I am sure, only an earnest of what will be accomplished in the future if the school continues under the present able management."

The Rev. J. MacMillan gives the following particulars as to the present operations of the mission, under date 5th June 1871:—

"The Free Church of Scotland Mission has two schools at this station—one for boys, and the other for girls.

"The school for boys is under the superintendence of a European missionary with a staff of ten masters. The number of pupils on the roll in the month of April 1871 was 230, and the average daily attendance 213. There are six classes in the school, with sub-divisions in the three lowest. One hour is devoted daily to Bible teaching in each of the four highest classes, and the standard of the school at present is matriculation.

"The girls' school, too, is under the superintendence of the missionary, with a staff of three teachers and two conductors. The number of pupils on the roll in the month of April 1871 was 50, and the average daily attendance 40.

"There are three classes with sub-divisions in the two lowest, and the course of instruction is purely elementary.

"There is only one catechist at present in connexion with the mission at this station, so that little or no Evangelistic work has been carried on for some time. This department of the work has been, of late, neglected simply because there are no agents to carry it on.

"There is a small native congregation in connexion with the mission at the station, consisting of about fifteen members."

The Hermansburg Lutheran Mission.

The Hermansburg Lutheran Mission.

This mission was started about twenty years ago by Pastor L. Harms, of Hermansburg, Germany. Its first missions were established in Natal and the country of the Zulu Kaffirs and Bechuanas.

In 1864 the Rev. A. Mylius, who had formerly been a missionary in connexion with the Leipsig Lutheran Mission in South India, was sent out to commence a mission to the Telugus. In 1865 an attempt was made to commence operations in the Godavery District; but the mission was subsequently removed to Nellore, where the following stations have been occupied:—

Nayudupett	Rev. A. Mylius.
Gudur	„ T. Peterson.
Sulurpett...	„ E. Scriba.
Venkataghiri	„ J. M. Dahl. „ L. Wahl.
Sriharikota	„ H. Brunotte. „ J. Worlein.
Vakadu	„ J. Bottcher.
Dugarazupatam	A small mission-house.
Rapur	Land has been taken up from another station.

Three new missionaries come out in 1871—Messrs. Otto, Kiehue, and Scheppmann.

The present number of native converts in connexion with this mission is about 160.

A boys' school has been opened at Nayudupett in which English is taught, and a girls' school at Gudur, both boarding schools.

The subordinate agency of the mission includes six catechists, two schoolmasters, and three readers.

It is in contemplation to take up another station shortly at Calastry in the North Arcot District.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORIES OF THE CHIEF FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT.

(Chiefly compiled by Mr. J. A. Boyle from old Family Papers and the Records of the District.)

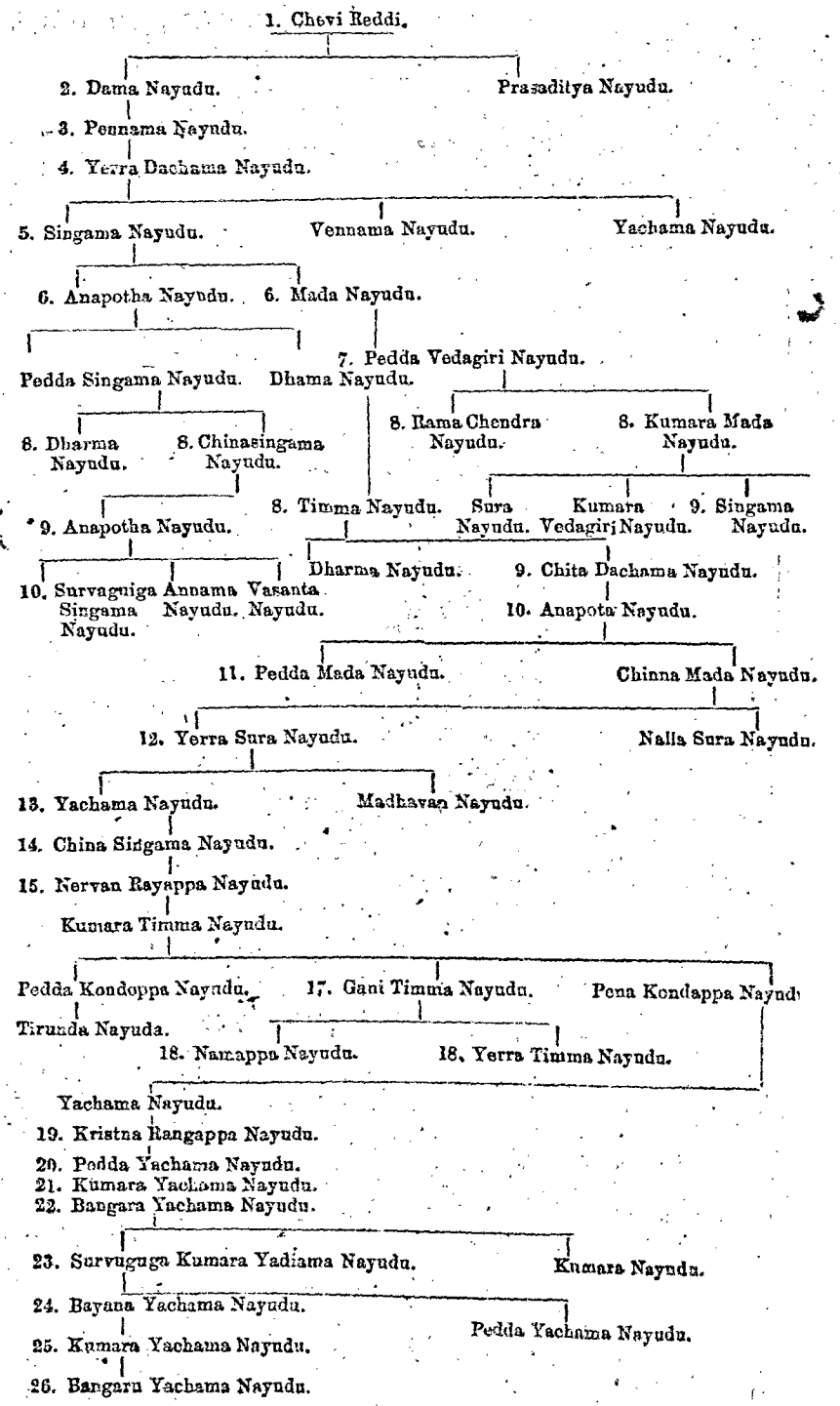
The Venkataghiri Rajah.—The Calastry Rajah.—The Chundi Zemindar.—The Matiyalpad Zemindar.—The Sayidapur Zemindar.—The Jupalli Zemindars of Udayagiri.—The Udayagiri Jaghiredar.—The Vuzella Zemindars of Gudur.—The Zemindars of Ongole.—The Turrawar Poligar.—The Tadepoyina Poligar.—The Chettitiwar Poligar.—The Udathawar Poligar.—The Gangulawar Poligar.—The Bucheroddipalem family.

The Venkataghiri Rajah.

The Venkataghiri Rajah.

THE family records of this house, which are said to have been systematically compiled from the earliest times down to the present generation by the successive heads of the family, profess to trace in an unbroken line the genealogical history of the family for a period of 27 generations.

One Chevi Reddi, the founder of the house, who appears to have been a cultivator in a village called Anamanagallu, owed his success in establishing the fortunes of his family to the lucky discovery of a treasure of nine lakhs of rupees which was disclosed in his field by the ploughshare. A sasanam, which was unearthed with the treasure, prescribed the performance of a human sacrifice by the person who should be so fortunate as to discover, and so bold as to claim, the prize. But this difficulty was removed by the devotion of Chevi Reddi's servant Recherla, who, with the most unpractical zeal, not only renounced all share in the treasure which he had brought to light, but offered his life as the price of his master's fortunes. The only conditions Recherla imposed were that his own name should for ever take the place of Chevi Reddi's hereditary house-name; that Chevi Reddi's descendants should each and all bear the patronymic "Recherla," and that to perpetuate the memory of their humble benefactor, no marriage should be celebrated in the master's family without the previous marriage of some member of the servant's caste. Certain it is that these conditions are all complied with at the present day, and it is now idle to inquire their origin. On the spot where the treasure was found a village was built bearing the name of the immolated "Recherla."



Chevi Reddi soon after moved to the village of Pillalamarri and seems for some reason to have attracted the notice of the Maharajah of Vorugallu. The family biographer relates that Chevi Reddi's good qualities secured for him the favor of a deity or demon called Bhetala, who, from his home in a banyan tree, promised to endow the fortunate ryot's descendants with riches and power and strength in war; but it is perhaps more natural to suppose that the possessor of a fortune of nine lakhs of rupees would attract the attention and envy of all his neighbours without supernatural intervention in his favor.

To whatever influences, however, Chevi Reddi owed his rise, his unfailing good fortune secured for him the favor of the rajah, who made him a grant of land yielding one lakh of revenue and conferred honorific titles upon him and all his family. The cultivator Chevi Reddi was quite lost in the proprietor Pillalamarri Bhetala Nayudu, from whom the 76 divisions of the Velama caste claim to be descended. In the absence of all data, it is almost impossible to form a connected narrative of the wonderful events which marked the rise of Chevi Reddi and his sons. Of the eldest of the three sons, Dama Nayudu, we are only told that he was affable, charitable, and popular. The second son Prasaditya Nayudu, however, by his extraordinary martial valor and courtly address so won his way to the heart of Kakatiya Ganapate Rayalu, the Rajah of Vorugalley, as to be able, at the rajah's death, to place his daughter on her father's throne, himself acting as her regent and proving his qualifications for the post by a succession of brilliant victories. This second son of the founder of the house is said to have engaged and totally defeated some Pandyan Rajah, an exploit which won for him the title of Pandya Gaja Kesari.

The third generation of this successful family was represented by Dama Nayudu's son Pennama Nayudu, a warrior, who is said to have "driven out the Mahomedans and completely conquered those tribes." Here we have a statement that can be chronologically tested. The first invasion of the Dekkan by Mahomedans took place in 1298, but they scarcely penetrated as far south-east as the kingdom of Telingana which would have then included Nellore until 1307. In that year Kafur invaded Telingana and defeated the Rajah of Worrangul (probably the place named Vorugallu above), and the whole of Telingana became nominally subject to Mahomedan rule until the united efforts of the Telingana and Carnatic Rajahs freed the country from the rule of the Affghan dynasty in 1350. It may be to this revolt that the family chronicle here refers, and this supposition is strengthened by the calculation that, if an average of 30 years (a very liberal allowance) be allowed for each of the 26 generations which the family history enumerates, we may suppose the history of this family to date with tolerable authenticity as far back as that very year 1350. With Yerra

Dachama Nayudu, the great-grandson of Chevi Reddi, we return to legendary account of battles and inevitable victories, followed by triumphal ceremonies so savage and horrible that for the credit of the family it may be hoped that these accounts are as mythical as their chronology is vague. The Pandya Rajahs of Madura had at this period got possession of Kanchi (Conjeveram), and it was only by the strong arm of Yerra Dachama Nayudu that they were forcibly ousted.

Singama Nayudu, the eldest son and successor of this warrior, fell by treachery while besieging a small hill fort at Jallipalli held by Rajahs of the Chalukya race, and the family name and fame passed to his third brother Yachama Nayudu, who proved his bravery against the Mahomedans. Eventually, however, the eldest son of Singama Nayudu Anapotha Nayudu revenged his father's death by defeating, with a force of only 90,000 men and 700 elephants, the united army of the Kamma caste amounting to 560,000 men! In this wonderful engagement, which has entirely escaped the notice of the historian, the sword of Anapotha Nayudu dealt death to the round number of 101 rajahs. The family biographer is so convinced of the occurrence of this wonderful battle that he actually gives the date 1233 of the Salivahana era or 1300 A.D. Anapotha Nayudu and his brother Mada Nayudu divided their territorial possessions, the former retaining Ratchakonda and the latter taking Devarakonda. Mada Nayudu seems to have been always at war either with the Mahomedans or with the Reddi chiefs, his chief success recorded being the defeat of Anapotha Reddi near Danulakota.

Annama Nayudu, the eighth in descent and grandson of Anapotha Nayudu, is recorded to have conquered over Sambada Somadu of the lunar race, and to have fallen himself in the siege of Gudikota by the hand of one Pallepalle Bakkarazu. His brother Chinna Singama Nayudu sent out his brother-in-law Jupalli Kondama Nayudu with some forces to avenge his death. Bakkarazu threw himself into the for of Pudichattikonda, which was besieged and taken. He was at lengt compelled to surrender, and as the first instance of mercy shown to a captive of war, the Venkataghiri chronicle records that Singama Nayudu spared his life.

Of Timma Nayudu, another grandson of Anapotha Nayudu, it is related that he waged successful warfare with the chiefs of Gurazal in the Palnad.

The whole country seems to have been overrun with a multitu petty chiefs perpetually at war with each other, and scatter divided as the Mahomedans found them, it is not strange th end they established their power over the whole countr annals of the heroic deeds of the house of Venkataghiri we f members of this family distinguishing themselves in all

gana from the Northern Circars down to Madras, and these allusions to places and men are interesting and often serve as guiding threads in the tangled web of oriental history.)

Ramachendra Nayudu, grandson of Mada Nayudu and in the eighth generation, is related to have been engaged in hostile operations against a Canarese-speaking tribe, and to have defeated Peroji Suradhanudu near Buddikanama. His younger brother Komara Mada Nayudu appears to have succeeded to the headship of the junior branch of the house having its seat at Davarakonda. At this period a chieftain of the name of Yerra Kistnadu is related to have made a descent upon Davarakonda, but to have lost his life in the attempt, which was successfully resisted. After this Komara Mada Nayudu appears to have sent a force to attack Pandharadhassudu, who is described as the rajah of Varigonda. The expedition is reported to have been successful. Anapotha Nayudu in the ninth degree of descent, son of Chinna Singama Nayudu, is related to have waged war with the chiefs of Kondavid, and two names are mentioned—Sammata Somarazu and Nalu Timarazu. Kondavid near Guntur was formerly the seat of a Reddi dynasty, which was overthrown by Krishna Dava Rayalu. These rajahs, whom Anapotha Nayudu defeated, must have belonged to the dynasty supplanted by the chiefs supported by the Rayalu race. This Anapotha Nayudu is recorded to have acquired the taluq of Penugollu, to have defeated the Reddi chiefs of Rajahmundry, and to have extended his power as far south as Madras.

We come now to Singama Nayudu, ninth in descent and son of Komara Mada Nayudu. His elder brother, having been killed by a hostile chief of the name of Anavema Reddi, had his corpse subjected to the barbarous indignity of being placed in a large spittoon. Singama Nayudu, though only 12 years of age, undertook to revenge his brother's death, and, summoning all his clansmen, took the field against Anavema Reddi, defeated and slew him; and, as a lasting memorial of the insult he had wiped out, he had a portrait of his enemy painted at the bottom of his own spittoon. Early inured to the toils of warfare, Singama Nayudu's career appears to have been singularly fortunate. It is recorded that he took thirty-two hill forts from the Mahomedans, and that the fame of his success was still further spread far and near by giving battle to and defeating Suradha Nayudu, the ruler of the atic, Narapathy, the Rajah of Rajahmundry, and Gajapaty, the of Vizianagrum. He subsequently marched against certain iahs, who are described as belonging to the north beyond the the Ganges. These surrendered at discretion and were made

his wars was against a descendant of the Chalukaya race is related that he defeated near Yadavalli. Another

chief, Jeysing Razu, is said to have attacked Vorugallu, but to have been utterly repulsed by Singama Nayudu.

Another chief, Munaganti Munaya, is recorded to have made a descent upon Rachabanda only to be similarly routed. The chronicle goes on to tell how Singama Nayudu wrested the fort of Nagarjanakota out of the hands of the Reddi chieftain Gola Matla Reddi, and took the fort of Tummerakota in the Palnad from Tangala Stregiri Row, and killed the Gandaraotu Rajah who resisted his progress at Guntur. The list of his successive victories is very long, but it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. The title he acquired was "Bhallari Ganda," or the genius of death for the mighty; but the names of the chief who succumbed before his prowess have outlived their fame. As it is interesting to watch the progress of the advancing wars of Mahomedan aggression at this period, we may mention that Singama Nayudu is said to have defeated a mounted force of Moslem near Kolamanchela, and to have taken all their horses. Subsequently it is reported that they made a descent upon his stronghold at Ralecherla, but were again defeated. Another Mahomedan leader whom he attacked and overthrew was Secunder Khan, who seems to have set himself up as an independent ruler. Saune Khan, who also seems to have seized a small sovereignty for himself in the Godavery warned by the fate of Secunder Khan, capitulated and accepted the terms offered him by Singama Nayudu. With regard to the other achievements of this warrior we may briefly mention that he seems to have preserved order by repressing the incursion of the Chençus and other hill tribes, who were in the habit of making incursions into the low country and carrying off cattle and crops. These services were recognized by Prondha Deva Rayalu, the titular sovereign of Telingana, by the presentation to Singama Nayudu of a trophy on which is said to have been depicted the many chieftains whom he vanquished and slew. A pleasing variety in this line of formidable warriors is found in Sarvaguya Singama Nayudu, the tenth in the genealogical table, who was remarkable for his literary attainments in Telugu, and versed in poetry, the drama rhetoric, logic, and grammar. He wrote indeed himself a work on rhetoric "Singabhupaliam." Several poets are mentioned as having graced his court; among them Bommana Potarazu, who translated Bhagavatam into Telugu, and Strinadhudu who translated the work Nyshadham into the same language.

Nirvana Rayappa Nayudu, 15th in descent, is recorded to have taken the fort of Velugodu. He was a devoted worshipper of Vishnu, and is said to have granted several agraharams to Brahmins.

Gani Timma Nayudu, 17th in descent, with a force of Boyas, is said to have ravaged the Palnad as well as Vinukonda, Tangelu, Podile, Amanabolu, Udayagiri, Cheruvella, and Sayidapuram, and to have seized

and held the Nandikanama ghaut. He was sent by Achuta Deva Rayalu, the sovereign of the Vizianagar dynasty, against an insurgent Chebrole Timmarazu, and defeated him near Puttukota and took several forts. He also seems to have been engaged against the Mahomedans and to have wrested a tract of country from Mahomedan rule; again we found him defeating certain Andra chiefs near Mallapuram. The chiefs of the Kistna seems to have entered into a combination against him, and are said to have brought into the field 30,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry. He gave them battle near Mallapuram with a force of Boyas and Chençus and entirely defeated them. The date of this battle is given as 1452 of the Salivahana era.

Narrayanna Nayudu, 18th in descent, is recorded, in 1468 of the Salivahana era, to have defeated Avuli Vobala Razu near Nagarjurakota.

Kustori Rangappa Nayudu, the 19th Zemindar, is described as putting down the power of the Mahomedans in Golcondah and Vinukonda. This hero soon after was sent by his sovereign to suppress an unruly subject on the hills. This order was executed with such vigor that the chronicle is able to estimate the number of slain at 26,000 rebels. A.D. 1579 is given as the date of another remarkable engagement, in which Rangappa Nayudu defeated a superior force with great loss. Twenty years later a scion of the house, who won the surname of Yachaswinden, or the hero, by his bravery, was commissioned by Venkatapathi Rayalu to overthrow Jaggarazu, who held Venkataghiri fort. The successful execution of this mission put into the possession of the family the place which has since been their head-quarters.

We may pass by the hero of the next generation who won the kingly umbrella and other emblems of royalty from Abdul Padshah, presumably the Viceroy of Hyderabad, as the recognition of his prowess in covering 30 miles of country with the corpses of his foes, and notice how, in 1689, Bangaru Yachama Nayudu was rewarded with the title of Rajah Bahadur by the Court of Hyderabad for his services in the cause of order, and was only prevented from assuming the post and dignities of the Nawab of Arcot by the treachery of the reigning nawab, who removed by violence the rival who was destined by the Emperor of Delhi to fill the seat from which he was to be deposed. The sudden death of Bangaru Yachama Nayudu in 1596 left his family, consisting of three young sons and an adopted Brahmin boy, at the mercy of the Court of Hyderabad, and his three widows despairing of their fortune ended their own lives with those of their two daughters. The boys, however, were summoned to Hyderabad, and the ancestral territory is said to have been divided equally among them, the eldest taking the taluq of Venkataghiri, the second son the taluq of Sagutur, while the adopted son received the taluq of Polur. This

division did not last long; Komara Nayudu, returning Sagutur to his eldest brother, was put into possession of Podile, Darsi, and the northern division by the Court of Hyderabad, those districts being escheated for arrears of revenue. The adoptive son Rama Rao, leaving no issue at his death, Polur returned to the elder branch of the family, which also became in the same manner possessed of the northern taluqs on the death, without male issue, of the second son, Komara Nayudu. The nine taluqs thus acquired and united for a peishcush of 21,673 pagodas have formed the estate of Venkataghiri ever since.

The narrative of these events carries us down to the year 1751, when the estate was again divided between Bangaru Yachama Nayudu and Pedda Yachama Nayudu, but the early death of the second son re-united the estate under Bangaru Yachama Nayudu, who was subsequently honored with the title of Panchahazar Mansubdar.

This zemindar seems to have been a man of strong religious feeling; he procured (the chronicler believes it to have been supernaturally conveyed) from Delhi an image which he placed in the temple at Venkataghiri expressly built for its reception, and on his death his wives performed suttee on his pile.

The 25th Zemindar, Komara Yachama Nayudu, deserves notice as the first of the house who was brought into relation with the English, who were assisted by him in their struggle with Hyder Ali. This devotion to the strangers was severely tested by the total destruction of Venkataghiri with the palace and all the family records by the princes of Hyderabad; but, on the establishment of the English authority, the town was rebuilt and enlarged.

The most noteworthy circumstance in the history of the two last generations of this successful family is the closeness of the relations between its head and the English Government. Bangaru Yachama Nayudu entertained the Governor Sir Thomas Munro when on a tour through the Nellore District in 1825, and the recognition by the Governor of the services of the family has shown itself in this generation by the investiture in public durbar of the present rajah with the Star of the Order of India in 1867, and by the confirmation of the title of Panchahazar Mansubdar originally conferred on the 24th Zemindar by the Court of Delhi and recently renewed to the family by the Viceroy of India. Not the least important position which the head of the house of Venkataghiri holds is that of representative and head of the 70 branches of the Vemala caste, which is said to include all the descendants of Chevi Reddi, the legendary founder of the family.

The zemindary of Venkataghiri, with those of Calastry, Bomraz, and Sayidapur, was in 1800 formed into the district of western polliems under Mr. Stratton as Collector, and not till 1808 were Venkataghiri,

Sayidapur, and the Pamur Taluq of Calastry transferred to Nellore District.

A sunnud-i-milkiat istimrar was forwarded to the Rajah of Venkataghiri, with a letter from Lord Clive, dated 24th August 1802. The jamma was not fixed upon a particular inquiry into the resources of the country; it was an increase on his former peishcush settled on a general review of the expense at which he had formerly maintained a force of nearly 10,000 men for the service of the State, from which he was at that time relieved by the Government. The resources derived from the inams held by Amaram or Kattubadi peons were especially excluded from the calculation upon which the jamma was fixed, and the zemindar was directed to relieve these persons from the condition of their tenures, and was left at liberty to enjoy the advantage arising from the resumption of these lands.

The following is Lord Clive's letter to the Zemindar of Venkataghiri :—

"To the ZEMINDAR of VENKATAGHIRI.

"Under the change of circumstances which have occurred affecting the internal tranquillity and government of the Dekkan, the British administration has endeavoured to direct its attention to the comfort and welfare of those who are dependent on its protection. It is known to you that, in conformity to this principle, your peishcush has never been augmented nor the usual nuzzur exacted from you during the time when the administration of the Carnatic has been occasionally brought under the management of the Company.

"With the view of perpetuating to you and your posterity the secure possession and enjoyment of your lands, it was provided by a treaty between the British Government and the late Nawab Mahomed Alli, bearing date in the year 1792 that your connexion with His Highness should cease, and that you should be subjected exclusively to the British Government. From that time accordingly you have continued to pay the established peishcush free from all demands of nuzzur, and have enjoyed your zemindary free from all other public charge than that attending the military establishments attached to the conditions of your tenure.

"The prosperous course of events which has attended the exertions of the British Government to fix the tranquillity of the Dekkan upon a permanent foundation has rendered it necessary for me to revise the state and condition of all the military establishments dependent on this Government; for this purpose I directed the Collector of the Western Peishcush to transmit to me copies of the sunnud in your possession, with returns of the troops maintained by you in conformity to your engagements. These documents have accordingly been furnished to me. I observe that none of the instruments produced by you

specify the number of troops to be maintained or the quantity of warlike stores to be furnished by you as Munsubdar of the Empire, but find by the authentic papers transmitted by your authority to the Collector the number of armed men now actually supported by you amounts to (9,788) nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and that the annual expense incurred by you in money and in lands on that account amounts to Star Pagodas (1,27,323) one lakh twenty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

"It is a distinguishing feature of the arrangements I am about to introduce for the military protection of these territories that all the troops maintained for that purpose shall be in the immediate pay and service of the British Government. Experience has shown this to be the most effectual means of applying the resources of the country to the protection of the whole, while the improbability of danger from foreign enemies under the late exertion of those means renders the military establishments supported by you according to engagements a heavy burthen on your resources without contributing in an adequate degree to the military strength of the State. It is not my intention by stating these observations to depreciate your zeal to discharge the obligations of your duty or the merits of the service occasionally rendered by your troops in the field, but it is my wish that you should be apprized of the grounds of which the British Government is proceeding to reform the condition of your military service.

"I have accordingly resolved that you shall be released from that obligation of your existing engagement by which you are bound to furnish troops and military stores for the service of Government, and that you and your posterity shall never be hereafter liable to demands of military aid of whatever description.

"In consequence of this release, the British Government will be deprived of a portion of its military resources which must be supplied by other means, and you will derive from it an addition to your income equal to the amount of the expense of maintaining your military establishments. It is, therefore, just that your augmented resources should contribute to the support of the State an equivalent to the sources now relinquished.

"The relief your finances will derive from the disbandment of your military peons will, according to the accounts furnished by yourself, be equal to Pagodas 1,27,323 independently of the discontinuance of charges for ammunition, military stores, garrison and forts, and independently also of the revenue to be produced on the reversion of the lands now held by your Amaram and Kattubadi peons. I have, therefore, resolved to fix the equivalent to be paid by you in money at the sum of Star Pagodas 98,327, exclusively of the establishment peishcush, but it being my intention to reserve in the hands of the Company the

administration of the revenues derived from sayer, salt, and spirituous liquors, I have deducted from your commuted equivalent the total amount of these branches of revenue, being, according to the accounts furnished by you, Star Pagodas 8,942 per annum, so that your payment will, in future, be fixed as follows :—

	S. Pagodas.
"Equivalent for military service	89,385
Established peishcush	21,673
Total ...	1,11,058

"The above sum being the total amount of the public demand for your portion of the expenses of general protection, I transmit to you, under the seal and signature of the Governor in Council, a *Sunnud-i-Milkiat Istimrar*, fixing the said sum of Star Pagodas 1,11,000 to be the permanent contribution of your zemindary under the above heads.

	S. Pagodas.
Salt	1,057
Sayer	7,000
Spirituous liquors	885
Total ...	8,942

"I have also transmitted full instructions on the subject to the Collector of peishcush, who will afford to you such further explanations as may be requisite; but, in conformity to the motives which have induced me to explain to you at such length the principles of this commutation, I think it necessary to apprize you that my resolution is fixed on the grounds already stated, and that I have accordingly ordered the Collector to carry the arrangement into effect from the commencement of the present fusli.

"In consequence of that arrangement, it will become necessary for you to disband the whole number of military peons now maintained by you, and it is my desire that you immediately proceed to do so. It is not my intention that you should deprive yourself of a reasonable number of attendants on your person, and I accordingly consent to your retaining to the extent of 100 peons for that purpose.

"I am aware that many adherents and connexions of your family have claims on your bounty, which may be incompatible with the entire discontinuance of their stipends, and it is for this reason that I have not included in the calculation of your equivalent the whole amount of the revenue granted for the support of the Amaram and Kattubadi peons; but it is no longer necessary that those lands should be held in military tenure, and I desire that the peons may be accordingly released from that condition.

"In order that no immediate loss may arise from this arrangement to the peons in your service who have furnished arms at their own expense, I have instructed the Collector to receive the arms of those peons and to pay them immediately an adequate price for their value.

"Having thus entirely relieved you from the burthen of your military

establishments, I have great pleasure in pointing out to your notice that the prospects of tranquillity connected with that measure invite you to reclaim your military peons from the pursuits of an unprofitable profession to the improvement of agriculture, and that your own releasement from the expense and anxiety of your military service offers to your immediate possession the enjoyment of a peaceful life. I, therefore, exhort you to discharge the important duties now devolving on you by cultivating the improvements of agriculture and by facilitating the progress of commerce within your zemindary.

What more?

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
24th August 1802.

(Signed) CLIVE."

The recognized titles of the Rajah and his authorized form of address are—

Rajah Saheb Musafak Mahaban Karan Firmayi Mokalisan Rajah Velugote Komara Yachama Nayudu Bahadur Venkataghiri Rajah Garu Panchahazar Munsabdar, C.S.I.

The following is the form of address to the Rajah's Dewan :—

Mahabat Yaklas Dastagiri Venkataghiri Samastanam Dewangi Mahomed Rahamtullah Saheb.

The number of military dependants who used to be maintained by the Venkataghiri Rajah was 9,541, of whom 308 were Amaram peons and 2,847 Kattubadi peons. These were paid some in money, some in grain, and the last two classes by assignments of land.

Those who were paid in money used to receive but half or one-third of their stipulated wages, and were always kept three or four months in arrears. The hope of obtaining some part of their pay prevented their quitting the service, and they eked out their livelihood with charity loans and what they could exact by oppression. The usual manner of discharging money payments due to their servants by the poligars was for them to grant to eight or ten peons a takid or order for the amount of their pay on a renter or ryot who had fallen into arrears, or on some one fined and who had failed to pay up. These orders could only be obtained by the poligars' servants after bribing the samprathy or gumashta. When obtained, the peons would either sell the *Tancah* at a discount of 50 or 60 per cent., or proceed in a body to quarter themselves on the individual upon whom the order was made, exacting as batta while they waited for payment one seer of rice and one pie per diem per man, and unless the renter or ryot bought them off or made a composition with them, after extorting all his means, the peons would plunder his effects and sell them up.

When the poligars engaged their dependants to be paid partly in nominal money wages and partly in grain, such servants received the quantity of grain stipulated for at the market price of the day, but their money wages would be discharged by grain at an advance of 100 or

200 per cent. above the bazaar rate. Hence payment in grain was preferred to nominal payments in money, for those who received grain in lieu of money received it, not only at an advanced rate, but, being unable to transport it and pay all the charges of custom, cart-hire, measuring fees, &c., they were obliged to sell it off considerably below its value. The Venkataghiri Poligar used to issue his own grain to his peons at a uniform advanced rate of 66 per cent. above the bazaar rate, while the Calastry Poligar issued it at rates from 150 to 197 per cent. above the selling price.

There were two other classes of peons whose emoluments were in land—the Amaram and the Kattubadi peons. They obtained grants of waste land, and as they improved them the poligars imposed various descriptions of katnams upon them. For a description of the extent, revenue, and population of the Venkataghiri Zemindary *vide* Chapter I.

The Calastry Rajah.

The Calastry Rajah.

The Calastry Zemindary lies chiefly within the North Arcot District, and, therefore, the history of the family will be more appropriately recorded in the Manual of that district. The taluq of Pamur only belongs to Nellore, comprising 190 villages in the revenue taluqs of Atmakur (7), Kavali (24), Udayagiri (81), Kanigiri (71), and Kandukur (7). The proper titles and address of the Calastry Rajah are Rajah Saheb Mushapak Maharban Karam Firmayi Makalisan Rajah Damara Komara Venkatappa Nayudu Bahadur Salla Mahullahutala.

In 1802 the Calastry Zemindar's peishcush was fixed at 54,398 Star Pagodas, or Rupees 1,90,393. The whole of the peishcush is paid in the North Arcot District, only Rupees 4,700 being collected as district road cess on account of the villages in the Nellore District.

The Chundi Zemindar.

The earliest ancestor of this family, of whom there remains any record, was Kamineni Rama Nayudu, who is said to have been appointed by Krishna Deva Rayalu, the sovereign of Anagondy or Bijapur, to rule the district of Udayagiri. His great-great-grandson Iyappa Nayudu is said to have received a commission from Abdul Hussein, then Soubahdar of Golcondah, to proceed against the Reddivar manager of the district of Chundi who had rebelled against the soubah. This revolt he succeeded in putting down, and on the death of Puchakayala Rama Reddi without issue, Iyappa Nayudu was appointed Amildar of the taluq, and his son Tata Nayudu received a grant of the estate as a jaghire in A.D. 1487. He also received the title of Bangaru. Sekhar Nayudu, his son, and Poli Nayudu, his grandson, succeeded in time to the property which in their time included many villages which now form part of the Pamur Division of the Calastry Zemindary. Mutaraz, the fourth holder of the jaghire, received the title of nawab, and was invested with the full rank of a zemindar.

This man's four sons successively enjoyed the estate, the fourth son Visanapali Nayudu alone leaving one son Muttaraz, in whose time the extent of their jaghire or zemindary was curtailed by the transfer of the western portion of it to the Zemindar of Calastry by Wallajah, the Nawab of the Carnatic. Mulrazu was succeeded by his son Ankappa Nayudu and grandson Mutarazu. On the death of this Mutarazu, his son Komara Mutaraz being a minor, his paternal uncle Naratha Nayudu usurped the zemindary, which was, however, decreed to Komara Mutaraz by the Zillah Court and confirmed on appeal by the Provincial Court, Northern Division. Komara Mutaraz died in 1827. In the time of his son Vira Venkatappa Nayudu, the zemindary was under sequestration for arrears of revenue. In 1842 the Government recognized the right of succession to the zemindary as vested in the nephew of the late Zemindar Rajah Kamineni Bangaru Mutarazu, who died in January 1870 and was succeeded by his eldest son Rajah Kamineni Bangaru Ankappa Nayani Garu, a boy aged 12 years. The Government have ordered that the zemindary be in the charge of the Court of Wards during the minority.

We have given the table of descent as furnished by the present zemindar showing eleven generations of zemindars of Chundi. That furnished by the zemindar to Mr. Frazer, Collector of Nellore in 1818, differs from this in several respects, and Mr. Frazer mentions that each branch of the family maintained the correctness of its own genealogical tree.

Mr. Frazer wrote in 1818 that the zemindary then contained 43 villages, of which 35 were koru, 3 inam, and 3 agraharam. The annual revenue of the koru villages he estimated at Rupees 25,627-0-1, including russums, &c., and he added to this Rupees 3,900, the annual nuzzurs of the inam villages granted for the maintenance of the zemindar's relations and dependants, Rupees 227-8-0 payable to him from the agraharams or shrotriems, and Rupees 889-8-6, the amount of Sivaya jamma—total Rupees 30,644-7-0. The gross income of this zemindary, including its peishcush of Rupees 18,000, has in recent years reached Rupees 52 000.

The Chundi Zemindar's titles and address are—

Tahavad Khilad . Dastagir Rajah Kamineni Bangaru Chundi Taluqa Zemindar Bafyet Baskund.

The Mutiyalpad Zemindar.

The Mutiyalpad Zemindar.

The first known ancestor of this family, Chittaneni Narasa Rao, is described as the holder of certain lands in Analur, Gudur, in the soubah of Hyderabad. His son Laksmikanta Rayana entered the military service of his sovereign, and was sent to put down the revolt of the Jaghiredars of Veligondala, Anumukonda, &c. This expedition was completely successful. The

rebels were defeated in open fight, and the jaghiredars taken prisoners. As a reward for his services, the jaghires were conferred upon the general with the title "Laksmi Chandia Bhupala Bhala Rao." He was succeeded in the enjoyment of the jaghire by his son Narasinga Bhala Rao, whose son again, Dharma Bhupala Bhala Rao, having fallen out with his father, went off to Hyderabad to seek military employment from his sovereign as his grand-father had done. He proved a good soldier, and was advanced to the command of a body of cavalry and infantry under the designation of Hazirbashi, and had conferred upon him the jaghire of Gandikota. He accompanied Zulphakir Khan when he was appointed Nawab of Arcot, and was made Fouzdar of Chittoor and Chandragiri Taluqs in exchange for the jaghire of Gandikota, which he relinquished. Subsequently Zulphakir Khan gave him the jaghire of Rapur in the Nellore District.

As he was required to keep up a military force, the revenues of this jaghire proved insufficient for his requirements; and, instead of Rapur, he received Kullur and Kanigiri, &c.

The people of Udayagiri and the adjoining tracts had at this time serious cause to complain of the plundering habits of the poligars. Dharma Bhupala Bhala Rao was sent to restore order; and, having done his work effectually, a sunnud was granted by the Dewan of Hyderabad, conferring on his son Venkata Kristna Bhupala Bhala Rao and one Jupalli Appa Rao jointly the desamukh of Udayagiri and Cumbum. Of these two Mahals, Udayagiri included the four perghanas of Udayagiri, Chundi, Kulupalli (now in Kistna District) Kandukur, and Gudlur. Cumbum contained 15 perghanas—Cumbum, Dupad, Tumugudu, Kavarampudi, Gurjala, Macherla, Marella, Podile, Kocherlakota, Darsi, Pellur, Arikutla, Chimakarti, Addanki, and Ammanbolu.

The jamma of the four perghanas of Udayagiri Taluq was Rupees 4,06,094; the jamma of the 15 perghanas of Cumbum was Rupees 10,20,718-9-0—total Rupees 14,26,812-9-0, in the collection of which the desamukh was allowed a russum of 2 per cent., and was also granted various villages and russums.

The term desamukhi means head of the count This officer was intended to take measures to improve the collectior the country and to be answerable for the due realization of the rev es. The villages granted to Venkata Kristna Bhupala Bhala Rao were Kommi, Chodavaram, Ganugapella, Tellapadu, Dubagunta. Parlapallai, Mallavarapupad, and Bhumavarapupad, which are now included in the Pamur Taluq of the Calastry Zemindary, and also the villages of Mubalapad, Sahavolu, Chuvrapavani as a zemindary.

On the death of Venkata Kristna Bhupala Bhala Rao, his adopted son Rama Chandra Bhupala Rao was recognized as his successor by the Fouzdar of Nellore, and put in possession of the Kamineni Zemindary and desamukhi russums, and on his death again without issue,

his brother Venkatarama Bhupala Bhala Rao was appointed his successor by the then Fouzdar Nazib Ulla Khan, brother of the Nawab of the Carnatic. He was again succeeded by his son Narasinga Bhupala Bhala Rao. It was in his time about 1738 A.D. that the Calastry Zemindar deprived him of Kommi and the seven other villages now in the Pamur Taluq, thus greatly reducing the possessions of the Mutiyalpad family. On the death of Narasinga Bhupala Rao, as his three sons were minors, his brother Venkata Kristna Bhupala Rao had the sunnud granted in his name. He kept up a military force for the service of the State, and distinguished himself by putting down the dacoities that were then prevalent throughout the country. On his death his eldest son Venkatarama Bhupala Bhala Rao succeeded to the family honors. It was at this period that the British entered upon possession of the country. Mr. Travers recognized Venkatarama Bhupala Rao as Zemindar of Mutiyalpad, and Government confirmed his enjoyment of the desamukhi russums.

The 10th zemindar and his two brothers both died in 1813, when his widow was allowed to adopt a son, Rama Chandra Bhupala Bhala Rao. During his minority his affairs were managed by the Rajah of Ellore. On Rama Chandra Bhupala Bhala Rao the British Government conferred the title of rajah. He died in 1860, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Rajah Venkata Narasimha Bhulpala Bhala Rao, is the present 12th Zemindar.

The Mutiyalpad Zemindar's titles and address are—

Tahavat Khaladat Dastagiri Rajah Venkata Narasimha Bhupala Bhala Rao Mutiyalpad Taluqa Zemindar Bopyat Basbunel.

The Sayidapuram Zemindar.

This was one of the Western Polliams, held for many generations by the Jupalli family, who enjoyed great influence in the district. Another branch of the family were zemindars of Udayagiri. The Sayidapuram Zemindary was situated in the Rapore Taluq. The last zemindar of the Jupalli family was Jupalli Gopa Nayudu. As he fell into arrears to Government, his estate was sequestrated in the year Tarana, 1764 A.D., and was purchased in auction by Malraz Venkata Gunda Rao, Zemindar of Narasarowpetta, in the Guntur District. He held Sayidapuram for about six years, and on his death it fell to his son-in-law Jupalli Malla Nayudu, brother of Gopa Nayudu, the late Zemindar who was bankrupt. He enjoyed the zemindary for about three years, when the zemindary was taken under Government management and continued under the same, until it was made over to Lakshmana, widow of Vankata Gunda Rao. She enjoyed the zemindary till 1841, when the zemindary was finally resumed by Government for arrears of revenue.

The Sayidapuram Zemindar.

Mr. Stratton, in his report on the Western Polliams, gives this zemindary as consisting of 115 villages, with a total beriz, exclusive of inams, of Star Pagodas 29,295-7-0.

The Jupalli Family, the ancient Hindu Zemindars of Udayagiri.

The Jupalli Zemindar.

According to the family traditions, the chief ancestor of this family, Jupalli Venkata Rayaningar, about 1544 A.D., obtained the Killadarship of Udayagiri Durgam, with certain russums and inams in Udayagiri Taluq, which he enjoyed for about 24 years. His son Jupalli Appa Rayaningar is stated to have held the same honors and estates for about 22 years, and his grandson Venkata Rayaningar for about 28 years.

The son of the latter, Narsa Rayaningar, is reputed to have performed important services to the State, in consideration of which the nawab issued letters patent in his name, appointing him Russuldar of 500 troops, dispensing with the services required of the poligars, granting him the peishcush of 60 villages in the Udayagiri Taluq, and permitting him to use the drum, umbrella, and regal fan as insignia of State. He appears to have enjoyed these honors about 26 years, and to have been succeeded by his son Pedda Lutchma Rayaningar, who paid a personal visit to Kabzulla Khader Khan, the Subadar of Arcot, who granted him the exclusive right to the 60 villages of the zemindary of Udayagiri, appointed him desamukhi (superintendent) of Udayagiri and Survapalli, and allowed him the russums and inams annexed to the title, dispensing with the services required of the poligars. A sunnud was also issued in the name of Appa Rayaningar, the son of Venkata Rayaningar, and of Venkata Krishna Bhupala Bhali Rayaningar, the son of Dharma Bhupala Bhali Rayaningar, conferring upon them the exclusive privileges to the russums and inams annexed to the title of desamukhi and to the five villages of Anantasamudrum.

It was at this time that Syed Muftiva Saheb was appointed Fouzdar by the Nawab's government in the Nellore District. He sent for the Zemindar Jupalli Lutchma Rayaningar to Singarayakonda; and, when he came, ordered his head to be cut off, and seized the zemindari of Udayagiri.

Jupalli Lutchma Rayaningar left a son, Appa Rao, who was a minor at the time of his father's death. Having lost the zemindary for about 20 years he enjoyed the desamukhi russums and inams with Anantasamudrum and four other villages.

His son Lutchma Rao paid a visit to Maquth Khan, Nawab of Cuddapah, and rendered him important military services in the war with the Mahrattas, and was granted, in recompense, 32 villages in Kanigiri Taluq and Durgam in Cumbum Taluq, with the insignia of the small drum known as nawabatt. After 35 years he died, and

was succeeded by his son Appa Rao, who, being a minor at the time of his father's death, was deprived, by the Udayagiri Jaghiredar, of his desamukhi russums and inams. He proceeded to Madras to lay his case before the nawab. The latter granted him an allowance of 100 pagodas a month, and ordered Syed Akbar Alli Khan, the Jaghiredar of Udayagiri, to pay him 1,000 pagodas a month in lieu of the desamukhi russums and inams.

The Carnatic was fully ceded to the British in 1801.

In a statement of pensions submitted by Mr. Travers, the Collector of Nellore, to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1802, appears the following entry :—" Jupalli Appa Rao, Zemindar, Pagodas 100 per month, in lieu of russums this family formerly enjoyed for the office of desamukhi of the perghannas of Mahimalur, Duttalur, part of Kandukur and Gudlur.

" This allowance of 100 pagodas per month was originally granted by the Mahomedan government to Jupalli Lutchma Rao, the Hindu Zemindar of Udayagiri, who was dispossessed by the Mahomedans. On the cession of the Carnatic to the East India Company, the pension was continued by the Collector to his son Appa Rao until his death in 1812. The following are extracts from a letter addressed by the Board of Revenue to Government, dated 2nd July 1812, with reference to the Collector of Nellore's proposal to continue to the family a pension of 50 pagodas.

" The family, of which Lutchma Rao (adopted son of Appa Rao) is the present representative, is stated by the Collector to be one of the most ancient Hindu families in that part of the country, and to be held in much consideration there. It appears that they were formerly proprietors of the Udayagiri jaghire, or rather zemindars of the country which now constitutes that jaghire. They possessed also, it appears, the privilege of levying various collections under the name of russums in several of the neighbouring districts.

" The family lost possession of their zemindary about 50 years ago, when they were forcibly expelled from it by the grandfather of the present jahiredar ; but they appear to have held precarious possession of a few villages with the privilege of collecting certain russums for some time afterwards, until these also were sequestered by the Fouzdar, though it would appear not with the consent of the nawab, who in these irregular times is stated to have advised them to attempt their recovery by force from his own officer, apparently at this time in open disobedience to his authority.

" It is stated that, after the authority of the nawab was re-established in Nellore, Appa Rao, the adoptive father of the present claimant Lutchma Rao, represented the situation to which the family were reduced, and that the nawab, ' out of compassion for their distressed

state,' was induced to grant them a pension of Madras Pagodas 100 per mensem, promising at the same time that the villages, russums, &c., should be restored. On the cession of the Carnatic, this pension was one of those recommended by the Collector to be continued, and it was regularly paid to Appa Rao until his death, which took place somewhat more than three months ago, and is now claimed by his adopted son Lutchma Rao.

"With respect to the allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum for the jaghire of Udayagiri, it appears that it was originally granted by the jaghiredar at the instance of the nawab 'in lieu of the russums and the inam villages in the jaghire,' which had also ultimately been usurped. The allowance, it is stated, was regularly paid until the cession of the Carnatic, since which period, the Collector observes, the jaghiredar, 'without any proper reason,' first delayed, and at length totally declined the payment. It seems that a suit has consequently been entered against him by the family for the recovery of this allowance, and is now pending in the court. * * *

"The jaghiredar appears to have taken the opportunity of the want of information attending a change in the government to evade the demand; and, though evidently just, yet, as no positive stipulation was entered into with the jaghiredar on the subject at the time the jaghire was confirmed by the British Government, it may be questioned whether the claim of the family could be established in court."

In a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Board of Revenue, dated 31st July 1812, it was announced that the Governor in Council, considering the respectability of the family of Jupalli Lutchma Rao, was pleased to continue to them, during pleasure, one-half of the allowance (50 pagodas per mensem), which they had hitherto received from the Government, and to relieve them from the condition of keeping up 30 peons for the Revenue Department. It was also intimated that the Governor in Council perceived no objection to the Collector's exhorting the jaghiredar to pay the arrears and to continue the allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum in consideration of the claims of the family to certain russums sequestered by the jaghiredar. It was added, "the courts will compel him to pay that allowance, provided he still continues to collect the russums for which it was substituted under the authority, it is stated, of the nawab."

The pension of Rupees 192-8-0 was accordingly continued to Lutchma Rao until his death in 1818, and by a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th January 1819, it was intimated that the Governor in Council had resolved to continue to the widow of the late jaghiredar of Udayagiri (Venkamma, wife of Appa Rao,) the pension of 50 pagodas per mensem. Subsequently, on the petition of the widow and on the recommendation of the Collector, the Board

addressed Government in a letter, dated 25th June 1821, stating that the annual payment of 1,000 pagodas from the revenues of the jaghire was enforced until the cession of the Carnatic, after which it ceased. The subject was thereafter brought before the Northern Provincial Court, and thence appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and both of these courts decided against the claim and in favor of the jaghiredar. The Board, therefore, recommended the increase of the widow's pension to 100 pagodas a month, the Government sanction to which was communicated in a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Board, dated 17th July 1821. It was added, "Advantage will be taken by the Collector of any opportunity which may occur for establishing the claim of this family upon the present jaghiredar."

On the death of the widow Venkamma, the Board addressed Government in a letter, No. 564, dated 2nd December 1824, to which the Chief Secretary replied in a letter, dated 14th December 1824, No. 798, intimating that the Governor in Council was pleased, agreeably to the Board's recommendation, to continue from the date of the late Jupalli Venkamma's decease two-thirds of her monthly pension of Rupees 385 to her adopted son Jupalli Chenna Rao, subject to a similar reduction of one-third on each succeeding lapse, of which condition the Collector was desired only to apprize the family in order that the several members thereof might be induced gradually to provide themselves with other means of support.

On 23rd February 1829 the Board of Revenue forwarded to the Collector of Nellore extract from a general letter of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 21st November 1827. After reviewing the case, the following conclusion is come to in paragraph 32:—

"Under all the circumstances of this complicated case, we are led to think that the Carnatic Government granted the pension of 100 pagodas per mensem as some compensation to the family of Jupalli Appa Rao for the loss of their zemindary tenure, and that the annual allowance of 1,000 pagodas which, by the kararnama, the jaghiredar engaged to pay to Jupalli Appa Rao was strictly a consideration for the loss which the family had sustained by the sequestration of their inam lands and russums. In this view of the question the obvious meaning of the language of the kararnama is, that, so long as the family refrained from pressing their claim to the Nawab's government to procure, through its authority, the restoration of the inam lands and russums, the allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum should be paid and the parties remain friends. Should it, however, be proved, after a strict local inquiry, which we direct to be immediately instituted, that the collection from the sequestered inam lands and russums are really included in the peishcush paid by the jaghiredar of Udayagiri, it will be necessary for you to regulate the provision which you have

made to the adopted son of the late Jupalli Venkamma with reference to the value of such collection, and to make the provision hereditary."

It does not appear from the records that any steps were taken upon this despatch; but, when the jaghire of Udayagiri was sequestrated by the British Government for attempt at rebellion on the part of the jaghiredar, the claims of the Jupalli family on the jaghire were fully reported on. In extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th October 1840, paragraph 22, they thus sum up the result of the inquiry:—

"From paragraphs 61 to 73 the Principal Collector has discussed a question which had given rise to much previous correspondence, viz., the claims of the Jupalliwar Poligar, or the late jaghiredar of Udayagiri, being an allowance of Pagodas 2,000 per annum on account of resumed russums, and Pagodas 1,000 under a kararnama executed by the jaghiredar in 1800."

These russums, it is now seen, were resumed under the Mussulman government so far back as the year 1764, for reasons which cannot be distinctly traced, and conferred as shrotriam on the jaghiredar; since that time they have never been enjoyed by the Jupalliwar family. At first the jaghiredars paid to Government a small peishcush of 700 pagodas per annum for their russums, afterwards raised to 1,000 pagodas, and since 1770 fixed at 2,000 pagodas per annum.

The only shadow of a pretext that the family have for the claim they have advanced is founded on the kararnama executed in 1800 and enforced for a few years under Mr. Travers' administration, but afterwards repudiated by the jaghiredar. An attempt, it would seem, was afterwards made to prove its validity in a court of law, but the effect was abortive, and the pension was never paid since 1808.

The claim on the Udayagiri russums is totally distinct, it will be seen, from the monthly stipend of 100 pagodas which the Jupalliwar family received from the Nawab of the Carnatic. This allowance was for russums assumed in the Government taluqs without any reference to the Udayagiri claim.

On the whole the Board are of opinion, with the Principal Collector, that the family have no claim whatever to what they have demanded. The fees were originally levied and paid for police services, which have long been discontinued, and are now no longer required: their enjoyment has been suspended during a term of 75 years, and the head of the family is now in possession of a pension of Rupees 256-10-8 per mensem from Government, which seems ample allowance for his maintenance.

The final orders of Government are contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 28, dated 5th January 1841, paragraph 6:—

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Principal Collector of Nellore and the Board of Revenue that the claim to compensation on account of resumed russums preferred by the family of the Jupalliwar Poligar are unfounded and cannot be admitted."

The Jaghiredar of Udayagiri.

The Udayagiri Jaghiredar.

This was one of the few Mahomedan official families in the district of Nellore, and it owed its position to the appointment, by the Nawab of Arcot, of Syed Mustupha Ali Khan Sahib as Fouzdar of Nellore. The previous generations of the family seem to have devoted themselves to a religious, often an ascetic, life; and more than one ancestor obtained celebrity as a mollah or priest. The great grandfather of the present representative of the family obtained from the Court of Hyderabad the jaghire of Udayagiri. But the post brought with it many responsibilities. Jupalli Lukshmayya, an independent leader of some pretensions, contested with Syed Bahadar-u-din Ali Khan Sahib for this new office, and was only crushed by the joint efforts of the new jaghiredar and his kinsman, the Fouzdar of Nellore. For the next three generations the family remained in undisturbed possession of the jaghire until the district passed into English occupation. The Government then proposed to raise the peishcush of the jaghire; but, as the proprietor resisted the claim, it was not pressed. The jaghire was subsequently confirmed to the late holder Syed Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur; but in 1839 he was deprived of his estate at the recommendation of the Collector Mr. Stonehouse and the Special Commissioner Mr. Cassmajor. The cause alleged was treasonable conduct in conspiring against the English Government in collecting arms and ammunition and organizing forces with the same object. Into the complicated narrative of that charge and all its surroundings it is unnecessary here to enter; suffice it to say that extraordinary as was the charge, considering the position of the jaghiredar and his family, and strenuous as were the denials of guilt made by the accused, the government of the day were satisfied with the evidence adduced to support the charge, and directed the forfeiture of the estate in 1840. Abbas Ali Khan died a prisoner in the fort of Chingleput in February 1841.

The present representative of the family is Ghous Ali Khan Bahadur,* a *quasi* State prisoner residing at Nellore, who draws a monthly pension of Rupees 250; and a number of the members of this family also draw smaller pensions.

The Vazella Family, ancient Zemindars of Gudlur.

The Vazella Zemindars of Gudlur.

The Vazellas were an ancient family of Rachawars, who for many years held the zemindary of Gudlur, and were formerly of considerable consequence in this part of the country.

* Died in June 1873.

Chinna Narrain Raz, the last zemindar of the first branch of the family, had no issue, and adopted the son of Venkatapatti Raz by name Venkata Kristam Raz.

Venkata Kristam Raz having no subsistence, the zemindary having been long resumed by the Nawab of the Carnatic, went northward, and from thence, with the assistance of his follower and retainer Chitraz Bangar Raz, commenced depredations in the Nellore District. The nawab, to keep matters quiet, consented to allow Venkata Kristam Raz Pagodas 100 a month; but, on his return from the north to enjoy this allowance, he died on the road, and his brother Komara Kristam Raz enjoyed the pension until, dissatisfied with Chitraz Bangar Raz, they quarrelled, and depredations were again commenced in the district. At length Chitraz Bangar Raz, aided by Sheshagiri Rao, the renter of Nellore, seized Komara Kristam Raz and sent him in irons to be imprisoned at Arcot.

When the British obtained possession of Nellore in 1801, Mr. Travers, the Collector, directed the pension of Pagodas 100 to be divided equally between four widows, viz., pagodas 25 each—

1. Buchamma, widow of V. Chinna Narrain Raz.
2. Janakamma, widow of V. Surva Raz.
3. Narrainamma, widow of V. Venkata Kristam Raz.
4. Sitamma, widow of adopted Venkata Kristam Raz.

In 1818 Komara Kristam Raz, in consequence of his not obtaining subsistence from the pensioned widows of the family, was granted a separate pension of Rupees 150 a month (Board's letter to Collector, 17th September 1818). This pension lapsed to Government on the death of the holder.

In 1821 V. Buchamma, the last of the four widows, died, when Komara Kristam Raz and Komara Surva Raz each claimed her pension. The pensions of the other three widows had lapsed.

The Board of Revenue, in a letter, dated 25th October 1821, decided, as K. Kristam Raz's pension was evidently intended to be in lieu of all claims on the allowances of the widows at the time it was granted, it could not have been intended to allow him the reversion of these allowances. That as regards K. Surva Raz's claim, as he was only the brother of K. Lakshminarsimma Raz whom the deceased widow Buchamma adopted, this connexion gave him no claim to a continuance of the pension.

Subsequently, on the re-consideration of the Board of Revenue, in their letter dated 31st March 1823, Government, on 18th April 1823, granted a pension of Rupees 50 a month to K. Ramaya, widow of K. Lakshminarsimma Raz, the adopted son of the widow Buchamma.

On the death of the said K. Ramaya on 12th August 1825, Government granted a pension of Rupees 15 each to Achaya and Bhupati Raz Lakshminarasaya, her two daughters. Thus the family has died out.

The Mandapati Family, Zemindars of Ongole.

The Zemindars of Ongole.

Ayaparazu, the founder of this house, obtained a grant of three villages—Konigedu, Pamamitla, and Manganuru—from the Nawab of Hyderabad. It may be presumed that this was one of the ordinary charges entrusted by the Mogul Governor to subordinate native officers, entailing the administration of the police and the revenue throughout the small district assigned to each. Ayaparazu was succeeded, after 25 years' service, by his son Murtirazu, who held the office for 20 years. Lingarazu followed for 25 years, and in the next generation the district assigned to the family was extended by the addition of some villages in the vicinity of Ongole. Nothing is noticed about Ramabharazu, the fifth holder of the office. Raghapatirazu in the next generation received another reward for his services in the field, the jaghire of Razupolliam and Gangavaram, and the right to certain money collections in the taluq of Pellur, which was probably administered by him. The date of this grant is stated about 1700 A.D. Subsequently his charge was extended to Ongole, and his emoluments increased by the appropriation of shares in the land and salt revenue which he had to collect.

The district, at this time managed by Raghapatirazu, included the whole of the present Ongole Taluq, and 11,000 pagodas are mentioned as the amount of revenue for which he was answerable.

The Nawab of Cuddapah seems to have been the officer immediately superior to these Mandapati renters, and from him the two sons of Raghapatirazu received further revenue charges, while the Desupandi of Nizampatam granted a favorable tenure of some villages to the east of Ongole. These several grants seem to have been formally confirmed by the Nawab of Hyderabad in 1750, and the terms of the assessment in each case were recorded in the family records. On the death of Peddabhadraramarazu, the estate, comprising roughly the whole of the Ongole Taluq, was divided between the two branches of the family, an additional grant of some villages in Kandukur being subsequently made by Amprati Khan, the Nawab of Arcot, who now appears (1760) as the governor of the district.

An allusion is made to the presence of the French, who are said to have seized some forts in Ongole during the temporary absence of Raghapatirazu, whose death is recorded to have occurred soon after in the year 1755.

From a most extravagant account of subsequent events we may perhaps glean the fact that rivalry between the house of Venkataghiri and that of Mandapti ended in the removal, if not the violent death, of Ramachendrarazu, the first in the line of the latter family. His death did not take place till some time after. The value and authenti-

city of the family records may be presumed from the fact, that the chronicler having killed this Ramachendrarazu in one sentence, in the next sends him off to the Nawab of Arcot, "who, in conjunction with the *Governor in Council*," authorizes him to keep up a force of 5,000 men, and confirms him in his interest in the Pellur and Ongole Taluqs. The services to be rendered by him were evidently those ordinary duties in the cause of order, which were always entrusted to local officers of some influence and paid by emoluments derived from shares in the revenue. The titles of Delu Hahazar Munsubdar, Rajah Bahadur were conferred on Ramachendrarazu, who soon after died, leaving his estate to an adopted son Venkataramarazu, who was confirmed by the governor in his father's office. This brings us down to the year 1792 when this district came temporarily into the possession of the English, and Mr. Erskine was Collector of Ongole and Palnad. The services of Papayya, the son of Venkatarama Razu, being no longer required by the English Government, he was pensioned and relieved from his duties, and the pension was continued to his adopted son Komara Venkata Narasimharazu in 1822; but on his death in 1842 the pension lapsed, and was not continued to the wife and adopted son, who still survive him.

The Turavaru Poligars.

The Turavaru Poligars.

This family owes its origin to the patronage of the court of Golcondah, Chinnagangama Nayudu, the first poligar, having obtained the office of poligar of Rapur, with the duties usually assigned to the holders of such posts of the police administration of the taluq. These duties included the prevention and detection of crime, with the custody of the roads and crops; and neglect of duty was punished by making the poligar responsible for the value of all property lost. Nothing occurred to interrupt the tenure of the post by Chinnagangama Nayudu and his fourteen descendants. The English Government raised the revenue charge on the lands held in consideration of the duties performed by the poligar from Rupees 192 to Rupees 307.

Iwarakistnamma Nayudu, the 11th poligar, received a reward from Mr. Fraser, Collector of Nellore, in 1817, for his services in the cause of order.

The office has descended hereditarily in the eldest male branch of the family, the other sons being provided for by a charge on the estate; but in 1866 the inams which belonged to the family in the Kavali Taluq were resumed. In fact, the office having lost all usefulness, the descendants of Chinnagangama Nayudu have naturally been dispossessed of estates which were granted as the reward for services rendered to Government.

It would appear that the original poligar was appointed by the Hyderabad Government on the representation of the inhabitants of the Rapur Taluq, who were suffering from frequent depredations committed by a wild race, called Boyavandlu or Chençus. His administration extended over 88 circar and shrotriam villages in the Rapur Taluq and Sayidapuram Zemindary, and besides land he also held russums, the original value of which was Rupees 1,255-10-6, out of which Rupees 428-12-4 was paid to kavilgar besides other alienations.

The descendants of this family held the lands within the old fort of Rapur, enfranchised at an annual quit-rent of Rupees 16.

The Tadiboyana Poligar.

The Tadiboyana Poligar.

The poliem was originally granted by the Nawabs of Golcondah to Tadiboyana Rama Nayudu for maintenance, but the poligars were also required to perform watching services as proved by a perwan document in their possession. The original village granted was Pullikolupad in the Rapur Taluq, to which were added the hamlets of Rayanipalli and Bojjanapalli. The poligar paid an annual peishcush of Rupees 154, which was continued under the British Government. At the introduction of the new police, the term of service was dispensed with, and the villages were enfranchised with an annual quit-rent of Rupees 203.

When the Mahrattas were ravaging the country, the poligar and his adherents fled to the Veligonda hills. On the way they were attacked by the enemy and robbed of all their property, including the purwanas and other documents of which they were possessed.

The poligars were originally required to protect the Rapur treasury and keep open communications across the ghaut. The enfranchised inams are now enjoyed by fourteen members of the family.

The Chittetiwar Poligars.

The Chittetiwar Poligars.

The first poligar of Chittedu is said to have received from the Rajah of Golcondah, as the reward of military services, the estate of Chittedu, Maddali, and Kesavaram in the taluq of Gudur, on the high road between Gudur and Dugarazupatam. Their rights in this estate included the collection of Adukkol for the protection of travellers, the russums, meras, and mirasi of the Vadavatu, or group of villages.

Mumurti Nayudu, the founder of the family, was succeeded in an unbroken line by his son Bodilingama Nayudu, and Kistnapah Nayudu, who received an additional grant, or a renewal of his hereditary right, from the Nawab of Arcot. The property passed through his son Paupanna to Kistnappa, Ragavappa, Kistnappa, Ragavappa, Kistnappa, and Lakshmi Ragavappa Nayudu, and the house is represented at

present by Chengalamma, the daughter of Lakshmi Ragavappa Nayudu.

The jurisdiction of the poligar extended over 72 circar and shrotriam villages in three taluqs and a portion of the Sayidapuram Zemindary. It is stated that Chitteti Ganga Reddi, a dessayi or head inhabitant of the district, nominated Chitteti Boda Nayudu as achu kavilgar of the poliem. The original value of the russums was Rupees 7,467-13-7, out of which kavilgars were paid Rupees 2,763-7-11, besides other alienations.

The Udathavar Poligar.

The Udathavar Poligar.

The family derive their name from the skill with which the founder of the family shot a squirrel (udatha) which had presumed to let fall a fruit upon the revered head of his master, the Rajah of Golcondah. The death of the offending squirrel procured for the archer the title of Udathavaru, in addition to his name of Lingam Nayudu, and the more substantial rewards of the mirasi, poligarship, and other pecuniary perquisites. These emoluments were contingent upon the performance by the holders of the ordinary duties of police and revenue administration, which were commonly entrusted to subordinate officers by the Hindu governments. The poligars were, in fact, responsible for the safety of life and property within the district entrusted to them, and this responsibility was continued under the British Government until the recent introduction of a more complete and efficient system of police.

The present holder is only the 10th in the line of descent from Singam Nayudu, the founder of the family; but the family records claim an antiquity of 500 years from the date of the first sunnud. No documents are, however, preserved.

The jurisdiction of the Udathavar Poligar extended over 147 circar and shrotriam villages in four taluqs—Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur, and Rapur. It is reported that Udatha Chitteti Ganga Reddi, a dessayi or head inhabitant of the district, originally nominated Udatha Singam Nayudu as kavilgar. The original value of the russums was Rupees 14,093-10-6 per annum, out of which kavilgars were paid Rupees 4,244-2-10, besides other alienations.

The Gangulavari Cheruvapalli Poligar.

The Gangulavar Poligar.

Gangula Guravaya, the principal ancestor of this family, is said to have been appointed as achu kavilgar or bound bailiff of the durgam with its suburb, by Mirjumla, the first fouzdar, by a sunnud issued under the general orders of the Emperor of Delhi, dated 26th of Rabelaval 1049 Hijira, and the following villages were bestowed upon him as amarams:—Cheruvupalli, Cherlopalli, Depurpalli, Iyavaripalli, Annampalli, Pullayapalli, Iyanapalli, and Venkatampett.

His son and successor Hanumantaya is reported to have been a brave leader and to have performed brilliant military achievements when the durgam was attacked by Tupakula Krishnama of the Boya caste in the time of the Killadar Karim. This Tupakula Krishnama is said to have been a freebooter and leader of a gang from the west. On account of the victory, Hanumantaya is stated to have received high honors and purwanahs from Tanasha Garu, the Vizier of the king of Golcondah.

Hanumantaya had a brother Varudaya, whose descendants to this day enjoy certain villages of the poliput, though the title-deeds of the whole villages have been issued in the name of Chellama Nayudu.

Hanumantaya was succeeded by his son Venkatapati Nayudu, who is said to have successfully resisted an attack on the durgam made by a body of poligars of the Buriga family, though he shortly after died from wounds received in battle.

His son Kitsaya was killed in an engagement with Jupalli Venkata Rao.

The amaram originally granted to the family, subsequently in the time of the Mahomedan government when Mustifa Alli Khan was Jaghiredar, was subjected to the payment of a small amount of peishcush, which was gradually raised to Star Pagodas 662.

The poliput has been enfranchised by the Inam Commission at an annual quit-rent of Rupees 2,627.

The Buchireddipolem Family.

The Buchireddipolem family.

If the narrative of this family's history is less stirring than that of many other families, it is more trustworthy; for it claims an antiquity of no more than 150 years for the family, and, instead of a list of wonderful and incredible feats of arms, we have a sober narrative of the gradual but complete success of a poor ryot in raising himself and his family to wealth and influence.

The chronicler tells how Dodla Anna Reddi, the founder of the family fortunes, driven by poverty to leave his native place in the south, settled at Buchireddipolem, and by his industry and good fortune so improved his position that he was within a few years of his arrival made Peddakapu of his adopted village, and before his death his careful management of the villages, which he rented from government, enabled him to amass a considerable fortune. Raghava Reddi, his eldest son, divided his father's estate with his two brothers.

Rama Reddi, in the third generation, obtained an addition to the estate in the shrotriam village of Gottigondala in Udayagiri and some land in Duvur, and, on account of his skill in revenue administration, was entrusted with the collection of Rupees 6,00,000 of land revenue. A

visit to the Nawab of the Carnatic resulted in the gift of the honorary insignia so commonly given to the servants of that government. On his return to his charge, his zeal showed itself in the construction of an important irrigation channel from the Pennair to the Southern Delta, nor were more disinterested works forgotten. The temple at Buchireddipolem and others in the neighbourhood were built at the expense of this family. Thus the grandson of Dodla Anna Reddi, the poor cultivator, seems to have risen to be the revenue officer in charge of nearly the whole delta of the Pennair, his district including the greater portion of present Nellore Taluq, together with isolated villages in Udayagiri, Atmakur, and Gudur Taluqs. After a long and active life Rama Reddi died at the age of 85, leaving no issue. The estate then passed into the hands of his brother Narasimulu Reddi, and his nephew Venkatarama Reddi, of whom the latter was employed by Mr. Travers, the first Collector under the English Government, in settling the assessment of a large district. This brings us to the year 1802, when Nellore became permanently an English Collectorate. The family estate was administered by the undivided family on the death of Narasimha Reddi. In the year 1826 Vencatarama Reddi was employed by Mr. Whish to superintend the assessment, and did so to the approval of the Collector. These friendly relations between the Collector of the district and the family of Buchireddipolem continued unimpaired, and were even rendered more strict during Mr. Stonehouse's term of office on account of the assistance rendered by Puttibhirama Reddi in detecting the treasonable designs which are alleged to have been entertained by the Jaghirdar of Udayagiri—a service which was rewarded by the renewal of the grant of the shrotriam village of Somavarapadu in the Udayagiri Taluq, which had formerly been in the possession of the family. The date of this grant was 1842.

On the death of Puttibhirama Reddi the family was split into two branches, the members of which are still alive.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

STATISTICS, QUINQUENNIAL, AND FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

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1. Area and population. Remarks on Statement No. 1.
2. Government ryotwary land. Remarks on Statement No. 2.
3. Area by Revenue Survey.
4. Number of villages and hamlets in taluqs. Enclosure A., Villages in Zemindaries, &c.
5. Circar ayakut and cultivation.
6. Sources of irrigation in each taluq.
7. Houses and population.
8. Number of ryots, &c., in each taluq.
9. Rent roll from a series of years.
10. Demand and collections of revenue from 1801 to 1871.

10 A. Collections of revenue with particulars for a series of years.

11. Price lists from 1801 to 1870.
12. Particulars of cultivation for a series of years.
13. Cultivation for a series of years, including fussel jasti and tirwa jasti.
14. Cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo, for a series of years.
15. Value of trade for a series of years.
16. Value of export trade for a series of years.
17. Value of import trade for a series of years.
18. Number and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed for a series of years.
19. Administration of civil justice for a series of years.
20. Administration of criminal justice for a series of years.

20 A. Trials in Session Court for a series of years.

21. Salt sales and revenue for a series of years.
22. Annual expenditure of public works for a series of years.
23. Progress of education for a series of years.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

No. 1.—*Statistics of Area and Population.*

Number.	Taluq.	Area in Acres of Permanently Settled, &c., Estates.	Area in Acres of whole Village Inams.	Area in Acres of Village Service and all other Minor Inams.	Area in Acres of Government Ryotwary Lands.	Total Area in Acres.	Total Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1866-67.	Population to each Square Mile.	Population in 1861-62.	Percentage of Column 2 to Column 6.	Percentage of Columns 3 and 4 to Column 6.	Percentage of Column 5 to Column 6.	Land Revenue from Permanently Settled, &c., Estates in 1866-67.	Land Revenue from Village and Minor Inams in 1866-67.	Land Revenue from Government Ryotwary Lands in 1866-67.	Total Land Revenue.
1	Gudur ...	...	44,125	20,703	409,892	534,720	835	94,784	113	64,683	...	12	88	...	20,992	297,871	334,863
2	Ranur ...	...	59,489	13,179	339,492	412,160	644	52,268	81	41,850	...	17	83	...	11,873	110,523	122,396
3	Nellore ...	...	57,815	38,014	313,771	409,600	640	142,608	226	137,005	...	23	77	...	39,366	434,032	473,398
4	Atmakur ...	...	27,551	28,262	264,087	320,000	500	90,771	182	70,436	...	17	83	...	17,281	214,531	231,812
5	Kavali ...	...	33,161	18,238	331,321	382,720	598	65,336	109	50,744	...	13	87	...	12,305	143,379	155,685
6	Udayagiri ...	...	30,325	12,918	507,799	551,040	861	91,583	106	75,725	...	8	92	...	7,166	57,367	64,533
7	Kandukur ...	...	29,877	28,555	469,408	467,840	731	124,070	170	108,451	...	12	87	...	15,304	256,000	271,304
8	Kanigiri ...	...	23,120	42,363	568,117	633,600	990	73,298	74	65,544	...	10	90	...	4,349	40,695	45,035
9	Ongole ...	...	23,735	71,064	439,660	534,400	835	133,333	160	119,528	...	18	82	...	29,335	256,787	286,120
	Total ...	...	329,197	273,396	3,643,487	4,246,080	6,634	868,044	131	734,295	...	14	86	...	164,451	1,811,185	1,975,636
10	Venkataghiri Zemindary.	1,354,040	...	...	...	1,354,040	2,117	300,620	142	264,956	...	...	...	403,991	...	9,628	413,529
11	Chundi Zemindary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,732	...	...	18,732
12	Mutiyalpad Zemindary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	96	2,095
13	Pamur Taluq attached to Calastry Zemindary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,354,040	...	...	...	1,354,040	2,117	300,620	142	264,956	...	11	65	...	...	9,724	434,347
	Grand Total ...	1,354,040	329,197	273,396	3,643,487	5,600,120	8,751	1,168,664	134	999,254	...	11	65	424,623	164,451	1,820,909	2,409,983
																34,826	34,826
														424,623	164,451	1,855,735	2,444,809

Remarks on Statement No. 1.

Columns 2 to 7 show the area.

I.—The area of the several taluqs and the zemindary tracts cannot be given accurately.

II.—In a statement furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1868, the total area of the district, including the estate of Venkataghiri, is given at 8,084-4 square miles. This area is said to be computed from the sheet of Atlas of India; but the details of ryotwar, shrotriam, zemindary, &c., are not given.

III.—On the 24th June 1868, Major H. Barber, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, furnished a statement showing the area by survey in the several taluqs of this district in square miles. The total area, according to this statement, is 6,081-41 square miles; but this area does not represent the whole area of the district, as certain jungle portions and zemindary villages near the Eastern Ghaut, which have not been surveyed, are not included.

IV.—In G. O., dated 25th June 1861, No. 1,241, sanctioning the final re-distribution of the taluqs, the total area, including the Venkataghiri estate, is entered at 8,605-25 square miles. The survey operations not being extended to the whole district, there is no alternative but to assume the area given in the above order as representing the area of the district. Adding to this, 146-50 square miles of the Sriharikota division, which has been transferred to this district subsequent to the G. O. referred to, the total area of the district, as at present constituted, has been reckoned at 8,751-75 square miles, or 56,100-120 acres, as shown in the revised Quinquennial Return A. submitted to the Board with letter, dated 28th July 1868, No. 2,385.

V.—The area of the Venkataghiri villages, not included within the limits of the Government Taluqs, is given at 2,117-25 square miles. The area of the remaining villages of this estate, as also the area of the Mutiyalpad and Chundi Zemindaries and of the Pamur Taluq belonging to the Zemindar of Calastry, is included in the area shown for the taluqs in whose limits they are situated. Hence column 2 is left blank as regards Mutiyalpad, Chundi, and Pamur.

VI.—Column 3 shows the area of inam villages. By adding up the extent entered in the vernacular inam register furnished by the Inam Department, the area of the entire inam villages is ascertained to be 209,645 acres. But in the statement furnished by Major Barber already referred to the extent by traverse is given at acres 329,197, or 514 square miles. The taluqwar details of both these figures are given below:—

Taluqs.	As per Inam Register.	As per Traverse.	Increase.	Extent of Minor Inams in Shrotriam Villages not included in the Area of Shrotriams as per Inam Register.
Gudur	36,678	44,125	7,447	1,582
Rapur	39,607	59,489	19,582	589
Nellore	27,250	57,815	30,565	386
Atmakur	19,443	27,551	8,108	343
Kavali	21,361	33,161	11,800	581
Udayagiri	15,619	30,323	14,704	837
Kandukur	24,413	29,877	5,464	2,085
Kanigiri	11,571	23,120	11,549	3,448
Ongole	13,703	23,737	10,033	1,263
Total ...	209,645	329,197	119,552	11,114

VII.—In the shrotriam villages certain minor inams have been recognized by the Inam Department, and separate title-deeds issued. The 284,510 acres entered in the last clause represents the area of shrotriams, exclusive of the minor inams. The traverse area of 329,197 acres includes all the extent within the limits of the inam villages. The extent of the minor inams in the shrotriam villages is shown to be 11,114 acres as entered in the vernacular inam registers received from the Inam Commissioner. In column 3 of this statement the area, as per traverse, has been entered.

VIII.—Column 4 shows the area of minor inams, including village service inams. The total extent is 273,396 acres, which tallies with the entry in column 12 of the Quinquennial Return B. for fusli 1276. This extent does not include the 11,114 acres of minor inams recognized in shrotriam villages. As the area in column 3 shows the whole area, including the minor inams, the extent of such inams has been excluded from column 4. The taluqwar details of the 11,114 acres are given in clause VI. for information. It may be observed here that the extent shown in column 4 does not represent the true area. The area, according to survey, was available for Atmakur, Nellore, and a portion of the Gudur Taluqs, where the new areas were introduced. For the other taluqs the area has been entered as shown by present accounts as regards service inams and by the inam register as regards other inams. The operation of the Inam Commission have not been extended to service inams.

IX.—The area of Government ryotwari lands shown in column 5 has been calculated by deducting from the total area referred to in clause IV. the total of columns 3 and 4.

X.—Columns 6 and 7 show the total area of the district already referred to.

Columns 8 to 13 do not call for any remark. The populations for the estates of Mutiyalpad, Chundi, and Pamur are not shown separately, as the same are included in the taluqs in which they are situated. The population of these three estates is, however, separately given below for information:—

	1861-62.	1866-67.
Mutiyalpad	3,064	3,724
Chundi	18,006	19,964
Pamur	73,873	89,051

Column 14 shows the peishcush fixed on the estates of Venkataghiri, Chundi, and Mutiyalpad. The peishcush fixed on the Calastry Zemindary is paid in the district of North Arcot. No entry is, therefore, made in the column as regards Pamur belonging to the Zemindar of Calastry.

Column 15 shows the revenue derived from inam villages, as well as minor inams, including service inams.

The land revenue of fusli 1276, according to the details of each taluq, is Rupees 18,20,909. But Rupees 34,826, collected on account of russums, &c., and kept in deposit, having been credited in the same year, the total land revenue from ryotwary lands is Rupees 18,55,735.

In conclusion it may be stated that, in the statement of Major Barber, the area shown under zemindary is not correct. In the Rapur Taluq we have no zemindary villages. The 10,910 acres shown as zemindary in this taluq seem to be the area of certain poliems settled as shrotriams by the Inam Commission. There are also certain poliems in Gudur and Udayagiri similarly settled, and the area of such villages is probably shown by Major Barber under zemindary also.

No. 2.—*Statistics of the Government Ryotwary Land in the District of Nellore.*

Number.	Taluq.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total Area of Government Ryotwary Lands in Acres. (See No. 1, Column 5).	Area of Irrigated Lands under Cultivation in 1861-62.	Area of Irrigated Lands under Cultivation in 1866-67.	Area of Lands classed and assessed as irrigated left waste in 1866-67.	Area of Garden and Dry Lands under Cultivation in 1861-62.	Area of Garden and Dry Lands under Cultivation in 1866-67.	Area of Dry and Garden Lands so classed and assessed left waste in 1866-67.	Area of Government Ryotwary Lands not classed or assessed left waste in 1866-67.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 1.	Percentage of Column 4 to Column 8.	Percentage of Column 6 to Column 7.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1	Gudur	469,992	20,954	35,847	18,983	23,585	25,359	56,039	334,160	71	54	225
2	Rapur	339,492	1,444	4,176	1,596	19,260	42,543	32,031	259,096	76	38	75
3	Nellore	313,771	49,719	79,749	29,581	27,760	22,822	108,754	72,865	23	37	477
4	Atmakur	264,087	9,284	16,735	3,586	53,644	100,513	42,424	100,829	38	21	42
5	Kavali... ...	331,321	11,255	15,021	7,554	23,997	40,020	45,614	223,112	69	50	114
6	Udayagiri ...	507,799	733	1,317	1,111	25,269	38,492	49,117	417,762	67	85	128
7	Kandukur ...	409,408	10,313	11,442	4,235	86,179	104,133	26,237	263,361	82	37	25
8	Kanigiri	563,117	369	1,248	319	36,031	36,715	85,901	443,934	64	26	234
9	Ongole	439,600	2,372	2,722	1,188	123,001	127,626	35,625	272,489	62	44	28
	Total ...	3,643,487	106,492	167,757	68,158	418,723	538,223	481,791	2,387,558	66	41	90

Remarks on Statement No. 2.

Column 3 shows the irrigated area actually cultivated, including part waste, whether remitted or charged. Column 2 includes in addition entire fields left waste and charged, as the same cannot be ascertained separately.

Column 4 shows the irrigated area, including entire fields in ryots' holding left waste, whether remitted or not, and the unoccupied area classed and assessed as irrigated.

Column 5 shows the dry and garden lands cultivated, including part waste, whether remitted or charged, as well as entire fields left waste and charged, which cannot be ascertained for 1861-62.

As regards column 6, it may be observed that in fusli 1276 the item "garden" does not appear, the irrigated land being included under wet, and the rest transferred to the head of dry. The extent entered in this column shows all such dry land cultivated, including part waste whether remitted or not.

Column 7 shows entire fields of such dry land in occupation and left waste, as well as the unoccupied area similarly assessed.

Columns 4 and 7 thus shows all land which is classed and assessed as fit for cultivation, whether such land is occupied or unoccupied.

Column 8 is the difference between column 1 and the total of columns 3, 4, 6, and 7, and includes, therefore, the area of some zemindary villages. It will be observed that column 1 corresponds with column 5 of statement No. 1, and that the figures entered therein were obtained by deducting from the assumed total area of the taluq which includes zemindary and inam areas, the extent relating to inams and zemindary villages situated beyond the limits of the Government Taluqs. In other words, column 5 of statement No. 1 and column 1 of this statement include the area of Government ryotwary lands and the area of zemindary villages within the limits of Government Taluqs. Column 8, therefore, includes the "Porumboko" or unassessed Government land as well as zemindary area of Mutiyalpad, Chundi, Pamur, and some Venkataghiri villages.

The estates of Mutiyalpad and Chundi are within the limits of Kandukur Taluq, their area being roughly given at 20 and 124¾ square miles respectively. The area of the Pamur Taluq is given at 415 square miles. But these villages are scattered over the five taluqs of Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, Kandukur, and Kanigiri. There are also some villages of the Venkataghiri estate in the taluqs of Gudur, Kanigiri, and Ongole, but their area is not ascertainable. The total shown in column 8 is 2,387,558 acres; deducting from this the 559¾ square miles of Mutiyalpad, Chundi, and Pamur as above shown, or acres 358,240, the unassessed ryotwary land may be reckoned at 2,137,756 acres which still includes the area of some Venkataghiri villages which cannot be ascertained.

No. 3.—*Statement of the Area by Revenue Survey of the several Taluqs of Nellore.*

Taluqs.	Ryotwary Villages. No.	Ryotwary Villages. Area by Khusrch.		Ryotwary Villages. Area by Traverse.		Shrotriam Villages. No.	Shrotriam Villages. Area by Traverse.		Zemindary Villages. No.	Zemindary Villages. Area by Traverse.		Total of Traverse Area, Columns 4, 6, and 8.			Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5	6		7	8		9			
														S.Miles	
Nellore	104	355,216	31	350,712	52	45	57,815	11	...	...	...	408,527	64	638·32	(a) Jungle portion near Eastern Ghauts neither demarcated nor surveyed.
Atmakur	74	341,125	00	341,462	06	24	27,550	81	9	26,535	23	395,548	10	618·04	(b) Some zemindary villages near Eastern Ghauts neither demarcated nor surveyed; areas consequently cannot be given.
Gudur (c)	81	370,746	00	371,088	23	36	44,124	98	56	108,177	19	523,390	40	817·79	(c) The area of the zemindary villages has been obtained by deducting the area of Government and shrotriam villages from the total traverse area of the taluq.
Rapur (a)	52	261,556	63	261,673	04	57	59,489	23	3	10,910	57	332,072	84	518·86	(d) The survey operations were not extended to them, as they were not demarcated.
Kavali (c)	38	236,676	49	237,150	15	17	33,160	75	23	80,700	81	351,011	71	548·46	
Udayagiri (a) (b) (c) ...	34	190,291	01	190,452	32	10	30,322	68	94	179,478	37	400,253	37	625·39	
Kanigiri (b) (c) ...	34	195,868	32	195,941	70	22	23,119	82	140	257,357	19	476,418	71	744·40	
Kandukur (c)	85	325,648	13	325,244	40	37	29,877	43	54	144,771	48	499,893	31	781·08	
Ongole (c)	95	367,772	45	368,272	44	22	23,736	56	49	112,994	70	505,003	70	789·07	
Zemindary Taluqs.															
Venkataghiri (d) ...															
Polur (d)															
Darsi (d)															
Podile (d)															

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT,
25*th June* 1868.

(Signed) H. BARBER, Major,
Dy. Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the Number of Villages and Hamlets in each Taluq in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

	Taluqs.	Extent in Square Miles.	Acres according to the Village Ayacut Account.	Summut Maganum, &c.	Ryotwari Villages.	Ryotwari Hamlets.	Rented Villages.	Rented Hamlets.	Amany Villages.	Amany Hamlets.	Shrotriam and Inam Villages.	Shrotriam and Inam Hamlets.	Mooltahs and Poliems attached to Taluqs. Villages.	Mooltahs and Poliems attached to Taluqs. Hamlets.	Total Villages.	Total Hamlets.	Uninhabited Villages.	Uninhabited Hamlets.	Grand Total Villages.	Grand Total Hamlets.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1	Gudur ...	835½	534,720	...	121	137	...	...	...	...	45	17	...	...	166	154	3	...	169	154	Particulars for rented villages in columns 7 and 8 ... ...
2	Rapur ...	644	412,160	...	81	47	...	...	...	...	72	5	...	...	153	52	9	...	162	52	
3	Nellore ...	640	409,600	...	127	101	...	...	...	...	47	1	...	...	174	102	1	...	175	102	One year's rent ... ...
4	Atmakur ...	500	320,000	...	101	67	...	...	...	...	26	4	7	...	134	71	1	...	135	71	More than do. ... ...
5	Kavali ...	598	382,720	...	51	79	...	...	...	...	18	9	24	...	93	88	2	...	95	88	Particulars of shrotriam and inam villages in columns 11 and 12.
6	Udayagiri ...	861	551,040	...	62	55	...	...	...	...	19	12	81	...	162	67	...	...	162	67	
	Total ...	4,078½	2,610,240	...	543	486	...	...	...	...	227	48	112	...	882	534	16	...	898	534	
7	Kandukur ...	731	467,840	...	116	192	...	...	...	...	54	6	54	50	224	148	3	...	227	148	
8	Kanigiri ...	990	633,600	...	72	115	...	...	...	...	23	1	71	...	166	116	6	...	172	116	
9	Ongole ...	835	534,400	...	113	106	...	...	...	...	22	3	...	..	135	109	1	...	136	109	
	Total ...	2,556	1,635,840	...	301	313	...	...	...	...	99	10	125	50	525	373	10	...	535	373	
	Grand Total...	6,634½	4,246,080	...	844	799	...	...	...	...	326	58	237	50	1,407	907	26	...	1,433	907	
	Venkataghiri Zemindary...	2,117¼	1,354,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		8,751¾	5,600,120	...	844	799	...	...	...	...	326	58	237	50	1,407	907	26	...	1,433	907	

	No. of Villages.	No. of Hamlets.
Shrotriam.		
Perpetual	322	58
Three Lives	...	...
Four do.	...	...
Life	...	...
Inam.		
Perpetual	4	...
Three Lives	...	...
Four do.	...	...
Life	...	...
	326	58

There are 190 villages shown as belonging to Pamur. These are included in column 13.

Inhabited Villages ...	270	58
Uninhabited do. ...	56	...
Total ...	326	58

No. 1 in Enclosure A.

Villages and Hamlets in Moottahs, Zemindaries, and Poliputs not included in Government Taluqs.

Zemindaries, &c.	Extent in Square Miles.	Inhabited		Uninhabited.		Total	
		Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Venkataghiri	2,117¼	730	617	...	...	730	617
Chundi	124⅜	44	40	...	...	44	40
Mutiyalpad	20	3	10	...	...	8	10
Pamur	415	190	...	...	...	190	...

N.B.—The area shown for Pamur is calculated from the extent given by Zemindar of Calastry. In a return furnished by the Kandukur Tahsildar, the area of Chundi estate is given at 79,628 acres, or 124⅜ square miles. The Zemindar of Chundi gives it at 53½ square miles. I have entered in this statement the extent given in the taluq return. The Zemindar of Mutiyalpad has not furnished the information required. The Tahsildar gives the area at 20 square miles. The extent entered for Venkataghiri is the extent shown in the accounts prepared during the re-distribution of the district under Mr. Pelly's scheme. As shown in Statement A., the total area of the district is 8,751¾ square miles, which include the zemindaries herein shown.

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Circar Ayacut and Cultivation in the District of Nellore for Fusli 1276.*

Quinquennial.

Taluqs.	Ayacut as per Survey, exclusive of Porumboke.								Deduct Inam.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
Gudur	93,268	1,41,893	63,167	3,01,711	156,435	4,43,604	11,871	12,105	8,832	33,981	20,703	46,086		
Rapur	86,176	1,22,637	7,399	33,803	93,575	1,56,440	11,552	1,649	1,627	1,292	13,179	2,941		
Nellore... ...	151,024	73,427	127,896	5,52,927	278,920	6,26,354	19,448	8,498	18,566	64,105	38,014	72,603		
Atmakur ...	165,989	1,81,863	25,631	1,20,515	191,620	3,02,378	23,002	22,056	5,360	23,688	28,362	47,774		
Kavali	100,955	98,840	25,492	1,37,280	126,447	2,36,120	15,321	13,449	2,917	17,429	18,238	30,878		
Udayagiri ...	99,649	87,286	3,306	16,720	102,955	1,04,006	12,040	11,973	878	4,664	12,918	16,637		
Total ...	697,011	7,05,946	252,941	11,62,956	949,952	18,68,902	93,234	71,760	38,180	1,45,159	131,414	2,16,919		
Kandukur ...	157,213	2,58,904	17,369	1,03,718	174,602	3,62,617	26,843	40,485	1,712	9,579	28,555	50,064		
Kanigiri ...	163,107	1,16,856	8,439	24,685	166,546	1,41,541	40,491	42,343	1,872	15,738	42,363	58,131		
Ongole	233,910	3,75,024	4,315	27,404	238,225	4,02,428	70,659	1,03,901	405	2,448	71,064	1,06,344		
Total ...	554,230	7,50,784	25,143	1,55,802	579,373	9,06,586	137,993	1,86,729	3,989	27,810	141,982	2,14,539		
Grand Total ...	1,251,241	14,56,730	278,084	13,18,758	1,529,325	27,75,488	231,227	2,58,489	42,169	1,72,969	273,396	4,31,458		

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Circar Ayacut and Cultivation in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Remaining Circar Ayacut.											
	Land in Occupation.						Land Left Waste.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
Gudur	38,254	62,674	38,268	2,03,074	76,522	2,65,748	43,143	67,114	16,067	64,656	59,210	1,31,770
Rapur	43,442	61,927	4,542	26,722	47,984	88,649	31,182	59,061	1,230	5,789	32,412	64,850
Nellore... ...	53,276	53,313	90,079	3,80,719	143,355	4,34,032	78,300	11,616	19,251	1,08,103	97,551	1,19,719
Atmakur ...	103,914	1,16,202	18,110	82,099	121,824	1,98,301	39,223	41,575	2,211	14,728	41,434	56,303
Kavali	43,392	47,574	16,764	90,533	60,156	1,38,107	42,242	37,817	5,811	29,318	48,053	67,135
Udayagiri ...	39,672	38,824	1,568	8,537	41,240	47,161	47,937	36,489	860	3,719	48,797	40,208
Total ...	321,750	3,80,514	169,331	7,91,484	491,081	11,71,998	282,027	2,53,672	45,430	2,26,313	327,457	4,79,985
Kandukur ...	114,299	1,75,038	13,433	78,529	127,732	2,53,567	16,071	43,381	2,244	15,605	18,315	58,986
Kanigiri ...	38,961	30,415	1,277	7,395	40,238	37,810	83,655	44,098	290	1,502	83,945	45,600
Ongole... ...	138,395	2,21,301	2,975	18,631	141,370	2,39,932	24,856	49,822	935	6,330	25,791	56,152
Total ...	291,655	4,26,754	17,685	1,04,555	309,340	5,31,309	124,582	1,37,301	3,469	23,437	128,051	1,60,738
Grand Total ...	613,405	8,07,268	187,016	8,96,039	800,421	17,03,307	406,609	3,90,973	48,899	2,49,750	455,508	6,40,723

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Circar Ayacut and Cultivation in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Remaining Circar Ayacut.—(*Continued.*)						Percentage of Waste to the Total Ayacut.	
	Total.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
Gudur	81,397	1,29,788	54,335	2,67,730	135,732	3,97,518	38	30
Rapur	71,624	1,20,988	5,772	32,511	80,396	1,53,499	35	41
Nellore	131,576	61,929	109,330	4,88,822	240,906	5,53,751	35	19
Atmakur	142,937	1,57,777	20,321	96,827	163,258	2,54,604	22	19
Kavali	85,634	85,391	22,575	1,19,851	108,209	2,05,242	38	28
Udayagiri	87,609	75,813	2,428	12,056	90,037	87,369	47	39
Total ...	603,777	6,34,186	214,761	10,17,797	818,538	16,51,983	34	26
Kandukur	130,370	2,18,419	15,677	94,134	146,047	3,12,553	10	17
Kanigiri	122,616	74,513	1,567	8,897	124,183	83,410	51	32
Ongole	163,251	2,71,123	3,910	24,961	167,161	2,96,084	11	14
Total ...	416,237	5,64,055	21,154	1,27,992	437,391	6,92,047	22	18
Grand Total ...	1,020,014	11,98,241	235,915	11,45,789	1,255,929	23,44,030	30	23

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Different Sources of Irrigation in each Taluq in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Number.	Taluqs.	Tanks. Government. In Repair.	Tanks. Government. Out of Repair.	Tanks. Private. In Repair.	Tanks. Private. Out of Repair.	Tanks. Dasabundum. In Repair.	Tanks. Dasabundum. Out of Repair.	River Channels. Government. In Repair.	River Channels. Government. Out of Repair.	River Channels. Private. In Repair.	River Channels. Private. Out of Repair.	River Channels. Dasabundum. In Repair.	River Channels. Dasabundum. Out of Repair.	Spring Channels. Government. In Repair.	Spring Channels. Government. Out of Repair.	Spring Channels. Private. In Repair.	Spring Channels. Private. Out of Repair.	Spring Channels. Dasabundum. In Repair.	Spring Channels. Dasabundum. Out of Repair.	Anicuts. Government. In Repair.	Anicuts. Government. Out of Repair.	Anicuts. Private. In Repair.	Anicuts. Private. Out of Repair.	Anicuts. Dasabundum. In Repair.	Anicuts. Dasabundum. Out of Repair.	Wells. Government. In Repair.	Wells. Government. Out of Repair.	Wells. Private. Old. In Repair.	Wells. Private. Old. Out of Repair.	Wells. Private. New. In Repair.	Wells. Private. New. Out of Repair.	Wells. Dasabundum. In Repair.	Wells. Dasabundum. Out of Repair.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Collector's Division.																																
1	Gudur	135	32	19	2	...	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	4	...	..	33	11	6	2	...	...	127	5	1,134	125	354	46	...	...
2	Rapur	83	28	7	6	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	14	1	14	10	...	...	26	5	792	229	271	22	3	...
3	Nellore	149	16	4	1	1	7	37	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	12	5	7	...	7	35	58	744	231	383	6	...	...
4	Atmakur	71	16	3	11	6	2	13	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	123	47	...	...	3	4	8	9	2	...	107	28	879	318	646	190	...	...
5	Kavali	70	8	7	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	1	...	...	182	14	409	...	154	10	...	...
6	Udayagiri	38	6	9	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	..	46	2	1,424	174	67	...	...	...
	Total ...	546	106	49	20	13	9	82	20	3	2	...	...	11	2	133	54	...	1	66	33	35	29	4	7	523	112	5,382	1,077	1,875	274	3	...
	Sub-Collector's Division.																																
7	Kandukur	73	10	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	10	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	...	98	13	891	158	327	15	...	...
8	Kanigiri	9	1	25	9	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	10	31	2	1	...	...	27	8	709	106	974	578	...	...
9	Ongole	37	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	83	...	...	...	4	1	11	8	...	...	23	14	339	148	101	15	...	...
	Total ...	119	21	14	10	2	1	2	...	6	...	...	..	14	24	203	10	...	...	17	33	20	10	...	...	148	35	1,939	412	1,402	608	...	...
	Grand Total ...	665	127	93	30	15	10	84	20	9	2	...	...	25	26	236	64	...	1	83	66	55	39	4	7	671	147	7,321	1,489	3,277	882	3	...

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 7.—*Statement showing the Houses and Population in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Number.	Taluqs.	Houses. Stoned & Terraced.	Houses. Tiled.	Houses. Thatched.	Houses. Total.	Hindus. Adults.	Hindus. Children.	Hindus. Total.	Mussulman. Adults.	Mussulman. Children.	Mussulman. Total.	Christians. Adults.	Christians. Children.	Christians. Total.	Total. Adults.	Total. Children.	Total. Total.	Particulars of Total. Agricultural.	Particulars of Total. Non-agricultural.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Gudur	8	59	18,731	18,798	62,925	27,723	90,648	2,835	1,301	4,136	...	...	....	65,760	29,024	94,784	66,180	28,604
2	Rapur	5	23	10,749	10,777	35,176	15,027	50,203	1,371	694	2,065	...	...	...	36,547	15,721	52,268	37,235	15,033
3	Nellore	131	2,860	27,060	30,051	88,780	42,239	131,019	8,022	3,282	11,304	175	108	283	96,977	45,629	142,606	84,569	58,037
4	Atmakur	51	321	18,398	18,770	60,810	24,025	84,835	3,814	1,834	5,648	210	78	288	64,834	25,937	90,771	63,005	27,766
5	Kavali	2	55	13,293	13,350	44,101	18,782	62,883	1,638	814	2,452	1	...	1	45,740	19,596	69,336	45,650	19,686
6	Udayagiri	476	447	16,348	17,271	58,941	26,676	85,617	3,991	1,960	5,951	8	7	15	62,940	28,643	91,583	57,463	34,120
	Principal Dn. Total.	673	3,765	104,579	109,017	350,733	154,472	505,205	21,671	9,885	31,556	394	193	587	372,798	164,550	537,348	354,102	183,246
7	Kandukur	52	703	23,301	24,056	84,338	34,933	119,271	3,215	1,555	4,770	23	6	29	87,576	36,494	124,070	81,916	42,154
8	Kanigiri	220	...	15,101	15,321	45,289	24,377	69,666	2,253	1,337	3,590	27	10	37	47,569	25,724	73,293	42,862	30,431
9	Ongole	998	4,714	20,315	26,027	88,323	40,109	128,432	2,921	1,741	4,662	157	82	239	91,401	41,932	133,333	86,832	46,501
	Sub-Division Total.	1,270	5,417	58,717	65,404	217,950	99,419	317,369	8,389	4,633	13,022	207	98	305	226,546	104,150	330,696	211,610	119,086
	Total ...	1,943	9,182	163,296	174,421	568,683	253,891	822,574	30,060	14,518	44,578	601	291	892	599,344	268,700	868,044	565,712	302,332
	Venkataghiri Zemindary	975	1,844	53,541	56,330	195,333	93,035	288,368	7,891	3,949	11,840	282	130	412	203,506	97,114	300,620	185,072	115,548
	Grand Total ...	2,918	11,026	216,837	230,781	764,016	346,926	1,110,942	37,951	18,467	56,418	883	421	1,304	802,850	365,814	1,168,664	750,784	417,880

NOTE.—Population of Important Towns.

Nellore	22,851	Gudur	5,123		
Ongole	5,832	Udayagiri	3,443		
Tangutur	5,364	Addanki	5,086		
Venkatagiri	6,989				

Particulars.			
Males... ...	412,633	193,322	605,955
Females ...	390,217	172,492	562,709
	802,850	365,814	1,168,664

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 8.—*Statement showing the Number of Ryots, Puttahs, &c., in each Taluq in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Number.	Taluqs.	Ryots.			Puttahs.			Ploughs.	Cattle.			
		Mirassidars.	Payacarics or Under-Tenants.	Total.	Single.	Joint.	Total.		Tilling Cattle.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Sheep.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gudur	8,591	1,898	10,489	6,768	1,961	8,729	7,778	17,378	26,156	4,272	27,530
2	Rapur	4,810	924	5,734	4,148	1,318	5,466	4,276	9,386	13,959	6,308	63,375
3	Nelloro	11,928	2,923	14,851	10,612	3,702	14,314	11,209	27,968	27,317	6,886	20,996
4	Atmakur	11,996	1,865	12,961	8,430	4,066	12,496	9,203	19,633	16,467	10,238	86,904
5	Kavali	5,650	1,243	6,893	5,186	1,725	6,911	4,411	10,408	7,425	3,351	27,968
6	Udayagiri ...	4,377	1,335	5,712	3,650	1,130	4,780	2,558	6,396	6,501	4,853	48,387
	Total ...	46,452	10,188	56,640	38,794	13,902	52,696	39,435	91,169	97,825	35,908	275,160
7	Kandukur ...	9,019	2,121	11,140	7,499	2,983	10,482	7,676	16,448	14,595	7,296	43,998
8	Kanigiri	3,423	1,194	4,617	2,842	966	3,802	3,117	6,292	6,327	5,157	42,772
9	Ongole	9,810	1,961	11,771	8,769	2,038	10,807	9,733	20,897	23,007	13,922	36,408
	Total ...	22,252	5,276	27,528	19,110	5,987	25,097	20,526	43,637	43,929	26,375	123,178
	Grand Total ...	68,704	15,464	84,168	57,904	19,889	77,793	59,961	134,806	141,754	62,283	398,338

No. 9.—*Statement of Rent Roll for a series of years as per Quinquennial Return.*

Fuslies.	Official Years.	Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000.		Ryots paying from Rs. 500 to 1,000.		Ryots paying from Rs. 250 to 500.		Ryots paying from Rs. 100 to 250.		Ryots paying from Rs. 50 to 100.		Ryots paying from Rs. 30 to 50.		Ryots paying from Rs. 10 to 30.		Ryots paying under Rs. 10.		Total Single Puttahs.		Joint Puttahs.		Grand Total.	
		No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1266...	1856-57...	6	7,784	37	23,825	167	54,912	1,142	1,07,345	3,032	2,12,524	4,361	1,67,097	13,110	2,28,635	17,294	74,293	33,149	9,36,615	5,176	1,87,712	44,325	11,24,327
1271...	1861-62...	3	3,957	20	13,848	125	38,036	1,002	1,42,563	3,259	2,14,305	4,995	1,85,940	15,953	2,78,505	23,588	1,02,747	48,945	9,79,711	8,020	2,06,431	56,965	11,86,142
1276 ..	1866-67...	4	4,250	35	30,636	266	58,528	1,323	2,26,938	4,309	2,85,586	6,020	2,40,124	18,192	3,12,273	26,092	1,23,762	57,241	12,94,117	19,831	3,54,097	77,272	16,48,124

No. 10.—*The Annual Revenue with Details as to Demand and Collection and Causes of Increase and Decrease.*

Years.	Current Demand.				Collections.		Remarks.
	Permanently settled.	Ordinary Rates of Assessment.	Extra Sources.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1801-02	40,137	15,87,987	1,22,620	17,61,672	...	14,95,834	1801-02. The district was finally ceded by the Nawab of the Carnatic on the 31st July 1801, and Mr. J. B. Travers was appointed Collector.
1802-03	40,137	18,98,110	1,24,478	20,62,726	1,40,170	16,83,942	
1803-04	40,137	15,92,847	90,248	17,24,002	2,96,126	17,64,857	
1804-05	40,137	17,07,426	84,581	18,32,915	3,33,539	20,74,756	1804-05. Extraordinary flood in the Pennair commenced at day-light on the 14th October 1804, and subsided on the night of the 16th, intercepting all communication between the Fort of Nellore and the country to the south, and sweeping away the roads, &c.
1805-06	40,137	17,96,599	5,56,184	24,13,138	50,303	22,76,266	1805-06. Salt monopoly established under Regulation I. of 1805; monopoly price fixed at Rupees 70 per garce.
1806-07	40,137	7,61,348	2,66,434	10,68,689	64,633	10,27,636	1806-07. A famine year.
1807-08	40,137	13,96,177	5,78,617	20,14,932	92,758	18,35,827	
1808-09	4,61,825	14,50,118	5,03,844	24,15,787	1,02,999	21,97,653	1808-09. Venkataghiri and Sayidapuram Zemindaries transferred to this district from North Arcot. A stamp duty was first imposed.
1809-10	4,61,825	14,06,712	5,41,915	24,10,452	1,48,146	24,36,640	1809-10. Mr. Thomas Fraser appointed Collector. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 105 per garce. "Triennial lease" system introduced.
1810-11	4,61,825	15,15,593	7,35,610	27,13,028	1,04,679	26,97,142	
1811-12	4,61,825	15,63,620	8,11,702	28,28,858	95,564	26,65,262	
1812-13	4,61,825	13,66,537	7,47,472	25,67,467	1,80,809	23,43,798	1812-13. Jaghire of Kaitapalli transferred to Masulipatam. "Decennial renting system" first introduced.
1813-14	4,61,825	14,74,833	7,57,482	26,87,639	3,21,517	26,83,687	
1814-15	4,61,825	15,06,710	5,97,958	25,60,805	2,84,039	25,90,287	
1815-16	4,61,825	15,06,866	5,55,222	25,23,913	1,98,343	24,78,552	1815-16. The Moturpha and similar taxes separated from the Land Revenue, and shown under a distinct head.
1816-17	4,61,825	15,15,380	5,30,287	25,07,493	1,76,670	24,38,537	
1817-18	4,61,825	15,33,615	6,29,352	26,24,792	1,18,146	26,16,685	

No. 10.—*The Annual Revenue with Details as to Demand and Collection and Causes of Increase and Decrease.*—(Continued.)

Years.	Current Demand.				Collections.		Remarks.
	Permanently settled.	Ordinary Rates of Assessment.	Extra Sources.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1818-19	4,61,825	15,16,983	7,32,522	27,11,330	91,579	25,49,524	
1819-20	4,61,825	14,50,010	6,80,674	25,92,509	1,36,461	24,19,337	1819-20. Decrease in revenue caused by errors under the decennial settlement and a generally bad season. Two severe storms in March and May 1820. The sea encroached on the land for many miles. Monopoly price of salt reduced to original price of Rupees 70 per garce.
1820-21	4,61,825	13,86,153	7,62,170	26,10,148	2,45,628	27,33,556	
1821-22	4,61,825	13,18,379	7,67,900	25,48,104	1,54,522	25,73,142	
1822-23	4,61,825	15,41,102	7,14,403	27,17,330	1,31,062	26,94,673	
1823-24	4,61,825	14,70,695	6,33,284	25,65,804	1,54,158	27,26,681	1823-24. Mr. E. Smalley appointed Collector.
1824-25	4,61,825	24,24,397	5,52,739	34,39,485	48,598	27,98,865	1824-25. Patkat and Sharat ryotwar systems abolished and Amani introduced instead.
1825-26	4,61,825	13,53,095	6,11,738	24,27,760	5,92,812	28,34,783	1825-26. Scanty harvest.
1826-27	4,61,825	15,67,344	5,10,587	25,39,755	1,54,258	26,08,916	1826-27. Ryotwar Maika settlement introduced into 596 villages. Monopoly price of salt raised
1827-28	4,61,825	14,87,951	6,06,094	25,56,630	53,117	25,21,685	a second time to Rupees 105 per garce.
1828-29	4,61,825	14,58,829	6,74,723	25,95,657	42,108	24,77,839	
1829-30	4,61,825	13,39,651	7,25,174	25,26,840	79,621	24,22,818	1829-30. Mr. C. A. Thompson appointed Acting Collector. Except 1806-07 this was the worst season since the district was ceded.
1830-31	4,61,825	14,24,484	6,53,288	25,41,733	1,55,755	26,00,418	
1831-32	4,61,825	12,84,566	6,27,305	23,74,087	54,875	22,58,438	1831-32. Mr. J. C. Whish appointed Collector.
1832-33	4,61,825	9,41,157	6,13,047	20,16,463	84,924	16,54,724	1832-33. The famine year.
1833-34	4,61,825	10,63,863	6,04,330	21,30,382	1,11,380	19,88,776	
1834-35	4,61,825	11,23,451	5,33,555	21,18,996	1,20,716	21,45,932	1834-35. Mr. T. V. Stonehouse appointed Collector.
1835-36	4,61,825	14,60,770	5,43,082	24,65,710	34,358	24,13,358	
1836-37	4,61,825	10,79,694	5,82,336	21,23,890	28,014	18,80,495	1836-37. A famine year.
1837-38	4,61,825	14,87,425	5,24,785	24,74,142	1,33,027	23,82,695	
1838-39	4,61,825	14,61,831	5,85,760	25,09,588	1,87,173	24,61,043	
1839-40	4,53,294	15,23,036	6,27,347	26,03,758	1,84,211	26,18,474	1839-40. Jaghire of Udayagiri resumed.
1840-41	4,50,799	14,71,241	6,96,236	25,23,275	1,67,634	24,67,096	1840-41. Season unfavorable. Chundi Zemindary, under attachment from 1827, restored to Zemindar.
1841-42	4,17,815	16,40,342	6,99,751	27,57,908	1,69,253	26,57,269	1841-42 Sayidapuram Zemindary resumed.
1842-43	4,17,815	14,06,188	6,86,702	25,10,758	1,81,398	24,19,626	
1843-44	4,17,815	15,22,882	7,27,720	26,68,421	1,91,807	25,40,753	1843-44. Land customs abolished. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 180 per garce.
1844-45	4,17,815	14,17,268	5,68,967	24,04,496	2,14,923	24,13,690	1844-45. Mr. J. F. Bishop appointed Collector. Monopoly price of salt reduced to Rupees 120 per garce.
1845-46	4,17,815	13,63,958	7,53,736	25,35,569	1,69,634	25,84,331	
1846-47	4,17,815	15,53,047	6,53,764	26,24,632	1,28,542	26,58,182	
1847-48	4,17,815	16,35,550	7,17,631	27,70,996	1,16,076	28,33,383	1847-48. Mr. G. A. Smith appointed Collector. Boundary adjusted between Nellore and Guntur.
1848-49	4,17,815	15,19,416	5,89,318	25,26,552	53,058	24,65,548	1848-49. Sayidapuram villages put under rents. Coasting trade freed from duties.
1849-50	4,17,815	14,98,443	6,04,457	25,21,117	1,02,969	25,53,917	1849-50. Mr. D. White appointed Collector. Pamur Division of Calastry placed wholly under the Collector of Nellore.
1850-51	4,17,815	14,84,881	5,24,500	24,30,939	52,469	23,95,548	1850-51. Tax on carts and hired bullocks in the town of Nellore.
1851-52	4,17,815	15,76,612	6,50,547	26,48,259	66,032	25,95,373	
1852-53	4,17,815	15,18,662	5,70,943	25,11,534	89,396	24,64,812	1852-53. In October a disastrous inundation—highest flood on record.
1853-54	4,17,815	9,31,377	5,17,219	18,70,465	1,01,664	18,39,488	1853-54. Mr. F. B. Elton appointed Collector.
1854-55	4,17,815	13,01,850	5,13,427	22,36,812	84,980	21,14,345	1854-55. Tax on the right of sifting the ashes of goldsmiths' furnaces abolished.
1855-56	4,17,815	14,21,439	6,22,487	24,68,614	1,71,716	23,37,019	1855-56. The cultivation dittum abolished.
1856-57	4,17,815	14,63,654	6,13,422	25,03,575	2,70,662	25,50,194	
1857-58	4,20,463	11,58,659	6,27,052	22,15,933	2,04,204	21,70,071	1857-58. A most violent hurricane on the 1st and 2nd November.
1858-59	4,20,463	14,45,424	7,08,159	25,80,481	2,25,141	26,38,828	
1859-60	4,20,463	15,40,507	6,94,487	26,63,008	1,65,810	27,18,110	1859-60. Mr. J. W. B. Dykes appointed Collector. The price of salt raised to Rupees 135 per garce.
1860-61	4,20,463	14,56,831	10,61,906	29,39,200	1,07,996	27,55,261	1860-61. The income-tax imposed. The Dupad villages transferred from Kurnool. New taluq of Kanigiri. New Stamp Act. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 165 and then to Rupees 180 per garce.
1861-62	4,35,661	15,12,703	11,87,706	31,36,070	2,92,039	32,36,684	1861-62. The Moturpha-tax abolished.

No. 10.—*The Annual Revenue with Details as to Demand and Collection and Causes of Increase and Decrease.*—(Continued.)

Years.	Current Demand.				Collections.		Remarks.
	Permanently settled.	Ordinary Rates of Assessment.	Extra Sources.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1862-63	4,35,661	15,91,763	13,66,185	33,93,609	1,83,697	34,20,841	
1863-64	4,35,661	17,12,456	12,20,893	33,69,010	1,54,348	32,99,582	1863-64. Sriharikotta transferred from Madras.
1864-65	4,35,661	18,56,260	13,86,596	36,78,517	2,21,271	36,64,894	
1865-66	4,26,474	18,50,685	12,14,258	34,91,417	1,34,753	33,89,764	1865-66. Income-tax abolished. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 202½ per garce.
1866-67	4,24,624	20,20,185	12,73,360	37,18,169	2,59,324	35,92,061	
1867-68	4,24,624	18,55,905	12,77,874	35,58,403	3,16,890	34,71,444	1867-68. License-tax introduced. Court fees stamps.
1868-69	4,22,659	19,82,765	13,46,908	37,02,332	3,22,220	34,78,631	1868-69. Certificate-tax introduced.
1869-70	4,24,881	20,82,934	13,84,756	38,92,571	4,93,909	39,38,249	1869-70. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 240 a garce. Income-tax re-introduced.
1870-71	4,25,045	21,26,769	14,92,997	40,44,811	4,31,222	39,03,720	1870-71. Income-tax at 3⅛ per cent.

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.			Not Permanently settled.																								Extra Sources.		
				Shrotriom.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1211 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,00,516	8	2	9,117	13	0	...	...	...	7,812	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,17,446	5	2	1,881	9	6
1212 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,91,146	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,470	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,99,616	9	6	3,098	3	3
1213 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,08,153	1	6	18,397	3	7	...	...	...	8,470	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,35,020	5	1	6,354	5	11
1214 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,86,495	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,184	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,09,679	13	10	8,674	0	4
1215 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,41,567	6	5	1,766	15	11	...	...	...	19,542	3	1	...	...	...	4,193	1	5	17,67,069	10	10	10,170	10	10
1216 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,655	6	2	239	6	8	...	...	...	13,130	1	4	...	...	...	1,597	10	6	7,69,622	8	8	7,999	8	2
1217 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,28,097	15	6	10,236	2	2	...	...	...	18,383	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,56,717	5	10	5,739	0	10
1218 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,37,281	5	6	8,486	15	1	...	...	...	16,174	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,61,943	9	8	12,794	0	8
1219 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,48,564	10	8	3,893	9	11	...	...	...	14,073	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,66,531	5	8	12,800	4	5
1220 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,32,569	1	6	3,292	8	5	...	...	...	19,786	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,55,648	3	4	14,840	2	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,02,904	11	9	5,543	10	9	...	...	...	14,902	0	0	...	...	...	579	0	0	15,23,929	3	8	8,425	0	0
1221 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,76,192	6	10	2,053	15	4	...	...	...	15,339	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,93,585	11	10	25,664	5	7
1222 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,06,312	11	11	2,452	11	10	30	0	3	10,971	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,19,775	13	2	850	15	7
1223 ...	3,26,188	10	4	...	...	...	12,68,057	14	8	1,595	12	1	...	...	...	25,435	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,95,119	7	6	1,031	5	1
1224 ...	3,75,461	0	10	...	...	...	13,17,003	9	7	2,068	9	7	...	...	...	22,564	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,41,637	0	2	803	6	4
1225 ...	4,15,966	5	11	...	...	...	12,86,825	10	11	545	7	0	...	...	...	24,582	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,11,953	10	5	767	14	10
1226 ...	4,55,373	13	11	...	...	...	12,57,028	5	0	819	10	7	...	...	...	22,813	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,80,661	16	7	872	8	9
1227 ...	4,57,019	13	11	...	...	...	13,92,466	7	9	1,295	15	9	...	...	...	21,143	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,14,905	8	5	856	5	1
1228 ...	4,53,905	8	3	...	...	...	11,33,347	4	1	1,23,300	3	0	157	3	0	22,073	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,78,878	1	6	202	8	0
1229 ...	4,27,283	8	3	...	...	...	10,09,991	13	10	1,45,114	8	3	157	3	0	21,581	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,76,845	7	7	206	4	0
1230 ...	4,55,364	13	5	...	...	...	6,67,911	7	2	5,7[illegible],389	0	7	157	3	0	24,287	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,69,745	3	4	210	4	0
	3,36,726	5	10	...	...	...	12,51,516	12	4	85,663	9	4	51	1	1	21,079	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,58,310	12	3	3,146	9	4

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.			Not Permanently Settled.																							Extra Sources.		
				Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1231 ...	4,50,880	4	3	...	...	...	4,98,883	7	3	6,77,025	14	7	...	...	...	24,610	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00,519	12	11	193	12	0
1232 ...	4,51,373	1	9	...	...	...	89,826	4	0	12,98,736	8	7	...	...	...	29,427	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,99,990	6	9	198	12	0
1233 ...	4,61,161	8	0	...	...	...	82,240	1	2	13,38,173	12	3	...	...	...	58,591	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,78,924	11	8	203	8	0
1234 ...	4,55,128	12	9	...	...	...	83,299	5	6	16,56,526	8	4	...	...	...	26,987	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,66,813	6	0	2,355	12	0
1235 ...	4,47,513	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,57,652	14	10	...	...	...	27,565	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,85,218	4	2	99	4	0
1236 ...	4,57,956	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,60,539	8	2	...	...	...	23,900	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,84,440	5	1	99	4	0
1237 ...	4,56,952	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,78,839	12	7	...	...	...	31,196	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,10,036	4	1	99	4	0
1238 ...	4,55,523	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,89,199	3	0	...	...	...	19,625	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,08,824	8	6	99	4	0
1239 ...	4,52,139	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,48,512	3	5	...	...	...	18,498	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,67,011	0	6	116	1	0
1240 ...	44,497	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,28,340	13	3	...	...	...	21,199	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,49,510	9	3	399	10	6
	4,53,312	9	7	...	...	...	72,525	14	11	12,73,354	11	6	...	...	...	27,251	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,75,131	14	10	386	7	1
1241 ...	4,32,853	6	5	77,859	6	1	10,58,800	15	1	...		...	157	3	0	15,558	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,52,465	11	4	392	0	6
1242 ..	4,00,313	9	0	53,421	0	2	5,21,291	14	7	2,234	0	10	...	...	...	13,115	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,90,062	9	5	348	5	0
1243 ...	3,71,020	15	5	63,778	7	4	8,53,319	13	3	...	...	...	157	3	0	13,762	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,31,018	0	5	142	3	0
1244 ...	4,34,581	13	7	61,315	1	9	9,71,365	3	11	3,810	12	4	...	...	...	17,027	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,53,548	8	0	...	...	...
1245 ...	4,51,939	13	9	67,904	3	9	13,91,832	14	1	...	...	...	176	6	7	14,016	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,53,929	14	4	217	4	0
1246 ...	3,09,351	8	2	55,472	7	6	8,96,452	11	2	...	...	...	200	8	0	11,869	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,63,995	10	7	283	15	4
1247 ...	3,69,279	13	8	58,791	9	0	12,85,141	1	6	...	...	...	200	8	0	11,385	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,55,518	15	2	261	7	4
1248 ...	3,14,191	14	3	62,182	11	4	12,93,096	12	1	...	...	...	200	8	0	14,650	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,70,130	1	4	288	12	4
1249 ...	3,52,501	15	9	64,651	3	0	13,76,027	1	10	...	...	...	200	8	0	14,396	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,55,275	7	2	286	9	4
1250 ...	3,49,787	1	7	...	...	...	13,36,798	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,327	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,45,125	10	1	291	4	11
	3,78,613	0	8	56,540	9	9	10,88,821	10	7	604	7	8	129	4	5	14,011	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,60,107	0	9	274	1	3

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.			Not Permanently Settled.																							Extra Sources.		
				Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1251 ..	3,39,185	15	6	...	..	...	14,35,153	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,099	14	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	14,48,252	11	8	281	5	4
1252 ...	3,20,118	8	0	...	...	...	12,17,212	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,085	1	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	12,29,897	4	11	285	4	0
1253 ...	3,01,205	6	2	...	...	...	13,07,909	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,442	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,19,352	10	7	286	13	0
1254 ...	3,21,527	11	1	...	...	...	13,08,755	0	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,08,755	0	6	200	15	0
1255 ...	3,15,387	15	8	...	...	...	13,17,682	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,924	0	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,36,606	1	3	266	11	0
1256 ...	3,51,228	12	3	78,618	2	5	14,25,902	1	0	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,206	4	5	12,012	10	6	...	...	...	15,24,969	10	4	213	5	8
1257 ...	4,17,545	5	10	73,792	3	10	14,82,922	1	1	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,196	10	5	12,550	6	6	...	...	...	15,77,661	13	10	220	0	4
1258 ...	4,16,816	5	8	68,221	14	11	13,17,026	11	0	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,055	0	0	9,556	9	0	...	...	...	14,03,090	10	11	220	0	4
1259 ...	4,16,258	7	8	68,555	8	2	13,42,757	9	11	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,094	10	0	10,706	5	4	...	..	...	14,30,314	9	5	637	15	3
1260 ..	4,16,627	6	9	67,967	9	10	13,15,203	1	8	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,196	10	10	10,812	11	4	...	...	...	14,02,380	9	8	567	5	0
	3,61,589	15	10	35,718	3	8	13,47,052	5	8	...	...	...	100	4	0	9,693	1	9	5,563	13	10	...	...	...	13,98,128	1	10	311	15	5
1261 ...	4,16,573	14	8	69,216	12	11	13,74,472	2	2	...	...	..	187	3	0	8,197	10	0	10,722	0	7	...	...		14,62,795	13	6	533	12	4
1262 ...	4,15,693	5	10	63,568	5	9	13,06,248	4	9	...	...	...	157	3	0	8,206	4	5	9,550	15	5	...	...	...	13,87,731	1	4	637	0	4
1263 ...	4,11,479	1	0	55,909	3	3	7,38,674	11	0	...	...	...	157	3	0	8,178	0	6	5,266	10	0	...	...	...	8,08,185	1	9	426	1	4
1264 ...	4,13,229	4	10	59,003	8	7	9,95,584	14	7	1,202	8	0	157	3	0	9,637	8	3	7,675	14	6	29,528	3	9	11,02,739	12	8	500	10	0
1265 ...	3,94,337	6	8	55,552	0	3	10,65,584	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,814	3	0	11,49,150	3	3	310	0	0
1266 ...	4,11,994	10	8	58,400	8	9	11,65,524	10	10	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,562	2	6	12,52,487	6	1	...	...	...
1267 ...	2,84,550	10	9	57,885	4	0	9,64,993	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,477	3	8	10,52,355	15	6	...	...	...
1268 ...	3,25,370	10	7	66,371	2	10	12,78,192	13	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	32,774	4	8	13,77,338	5	1	...	...	...
1269 ...	4,15,593	4	3	64,697	0	0	13,34,752	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,201	2	3	14,36,650	7	4	...	...	...
1270 ..	2,96,234	0	6	58,771	14	7	12,10,878	1	0	571	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,535	15	8	13,09,757	12	3	...	...	..
	3,78,515	10	2	60,960	9	3	11,43,485	8	8	177	6	10	62	14	0	3,421	15	2	3,321	8	10	22,489	5	1	12,33,919	4	1	240	12	0

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.			Not Permanently settled.																					Extra Sources.		
				Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1271 ...	3,79,387	0	0	60,510	0	0	13,27,422	0	0	410	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,869	0	0	17,74,598	0	0	...	...	...
1272 ...	3,48,644	0	0	65,989	0	0	14,48,743	0	0	227	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,189	0	0	18,84,792	0	0	...	...	...
1273 ...	3,68,393	0	0	67,220	0	0	14,86,831	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,242	0	0	19,36,686	0	0	...	...	...
1274 ...	3,92,288	0	0	73,320	0	0	14,19,299	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,468	0	0	20,68,375	0	0	...	...	...
1275 ...	4,25,167	0	0	70,219	0	0	13,77,524	0	0	...	...	...	51,955	0	0	...	...	...	10,936	0	0	1,12,164	0	0	20,47,965	0	0	...	...	...
1276 ...	3,71,314	0	0	68,203	0	0	14,42,078	0	0	...	...	...	48,848	0	0	...	...	...	11,374	0	0	1,38,215	0	0	20,80,030	0	0	...	...	...
1277 ...	4,23,123	0	0	63,789	0	0	12,98,726	0	0	...	...	...	45,787	0	0	...	...	...	10,209	0	0	60,819	0	0	19,02,446	0	0	...	...	...
1278 ...	3,10,380	0	0	63,681	0	0	13,20,953	0	0	...	...	...	44,848	0	0	...	...	...	9,985	0	0	74,000	0	0	18,23,847	0	0	...	...	...
1279 ...	3,91,508	0	0	63,691	0	0	14,93,715	0	0	...	...	...	48,549	0	0	...	...	...	11,610	0	0	66,981	0	0	20,76,054	0	0	319	0	0
1280 ...	4,12,060	0	0	59,517	0	0	14,03,349	0	0	...	...	...	42,515	0	0	...	...	...	10,352	0	0	68,433	0	0	19,96,226	0	0	67	0	0
	3,82,226	0	0	65,514	0	0	14,01,864	0	0	64	0	0	28,250	0	0	...	...	...	6,416	0	0	74,738	0	0	19,59,102	0	0	39	0	0

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*)																											Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sovoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1211 ...	4,666	1	10	65,412	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,959	15	1	6,427	5	11	...	...	...	14,95,833	10	2
1212 ...	703	15	7	36,972	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,774	13	3	3,379	9	7	1,40,170	5	6	15,43,771	9	6
1213 ...	225	8	6	23,860	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,440	7	1	3,269	14	0	2,95,125	11	9	14,68,736	10	3
1214 ...	1,031	11	7	16,173	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,878	14	7	5,658	1	5	3,33,539	4	10	17,41,216	13	10
1215 ...	4,33,471	10	6	10,975	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,54,617	14	6	4,275	13	9	50,302	8	6	22,25,963	7	4
1216 ...	1,72,510	7	7	9,438	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,848	6	10	3,532	4	11	64,632	12	4	9,63,003	4	5
1217 ...	3,73,439	8	1	1,636	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628	4	7	3,84,443	2	4	1,908	14	11	92,758	0	6	17,43,039	7	2
1218 ...	3,95,912	15	1	15,453	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,761	5	10	4,30,921	11	0	1,788	15	3	1,02,998	14	0	20,94,653	10	11
1219 ...	4,22,005	1	10	74,485	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,275	4	6	5,915	0	6	5,20,480	14	5	1,452	0	8	1,48,145	5	4	22,88,494	4	9
1220 ...	5,89,568	13	1	1,17,172	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,559	7	6	5,129	13	0	7,35,276	15	11	1,537	11	1	1,04,679	1	3	25,92,462	15	10
	2,39,353	0	0	37,158	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,383	1	7	2,143	7	1	2,88,464	0	2	3,326	0	0	1,33,335	0	0	16,15,719	0	0
1221 ...	6,07,095	6	9	1,31,865	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,288	15	3	2,202	5	7	7,75,116	13	3	995	1	1	95,563	10	6	25,69,627	10	5
1222 ...	6,13,816	4	9	97,903	6	9	12,432	1	7	...	...	...	8,366	14	11	8,715	12	3	7,42,685	7	10	1,128	0	2	1,80,808	9	0	21,62,989	5	10
1223 ...	6,06,142	9	3	1,10,000	10	5	8,849	0	0	...	...	...	12,629	4	5	2,709	0	0	7,40,861	13	2	...	...	...	3,21,517	4	0	23,62,169	15	8
1224 ...	4,50,954	0	0	97,919	3	11	17,727	0	5	...	...	...	12,736	13	9	8,909	0	0	5,89,149	8	5	...	...	...	2,84,038	14	0	23,06,217	9	8
1225 ...	3,90,694	8	8	1,64,065	2	6	23,391	1	0	11,016	14	4	13,528	10	2	8,885	0	0	5,52,289	3	6	...	...	...	1,98,343	0	7	22,86,209	3	10
1226 ...	3,48,612	1	2	1,07,643	7	0	24,209	15	10	16,230	14	9	13,789	8	10	12,306	0	0	5,23,664	8	4	2,167	3	6	1,76,670	4	5	22,61,867	4	4
1227 ...	4,48,731	10	5	1,10,975	8	11	22,374	9	1	17,260	5	4	15,682	15	11	9,526	0	9	6,24,507	6	9	2,106	3	3	1,18,145	15	3	24,98,539	0	4
1228 ...	5,44,049	13	8	1,17,426	10	10	18,287	7	4	15,623	7	3	15,733	13	6	11,932	0	0	7,23,315	12	7	1,846	1	7	91,579	2	5	24,57,945	7	11
1229 ...	4,95,022	13	3	1,13,107	4	6	20,232	7	2	17,849	10	3	16,900	7	3	11,366	0	0	6,75,684	14	5	2,283	0	7	1,36,460	4	3	22,82,876	14	10
1230 ...	5,70,780	2	4	1,17,644	3	9	22,089	6	9	18,863	6	7	18,522	1	0	11,142	0	9	7,59,256	9	2	3,561	10	5	2,45,628	7	0	24,87,928	4	4
	5,07,689	15	0	1,10,760	2	3	16,909	4	10	9,684	15	5	13,617	15	3	8,764	5	0	6,70,593	3	2	1,418	11	8	1,84,875	8	9	23,67,049	1	1

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*) Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sevoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.			Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1231 ...	5,96,667	1	9	93,987	2	8	21,890	14	1	19,233	11	2	19,871	9	0	13,036	6	10	7,64,850	9	6	2,369	9	3	1,54,522	0	1	24,18,620	3	10
1232 ...	1,29,577	7	5	1,11,596	15	5	20,959	10	7	19,192	4	1	16,039	4	0	12,035	4	10	7,09,599	10	4	2,647	13	10	1,31,061	14	1	25,63,611	0	9
1233 ...	4,38,716	11	6	1,18,182	11	0	20,116	12	4	19,687	13	7	17,447	5	0	11,327	2	5	6,25,681	15	10	6,755	3	1	1,54,157	11	2	25,72,523	6	7
1234 ...	3,78,313	2	3	84,215	15	10	15,465	4	8	18,118	4	1	17,913	0	0	8,951	6	9	5,25,232	13	7	8,292	8	3	43,397	15	11	27,55,467	8	7
1235 ...	4,65,125	8	1	78,417	7	1	16,736	14	10	16,311	2	8	16,869	9	0	8,827	3	0	6,02,387	1	1	6,822	6	5	5,92,842	0	10	22,41,940	15	7
1236 ...	3,58,272	6	5	84,009	8	2	16,308	10	2	17,914	13	7	17,366	1	0	13,623	15	10	5,07,585	11	2	4,676	5	8	1,54,258	2	1	24,54,658	7	5
1237 ...	4,31,509	11	4	94,689	4	7	17,810	15	1	18,813	4	10	17,638	6	0	14,741	1	8	5,95,331	15	6	6,247	3	11	53,117	4	4	24,68,568	0	1
1238 ...	4,92,271	14	10	1,05,056	9	8	20,479	14	4	19,203	3	10	18,609	9	0	11,411	1	8	6,67,331	9	4	4,051	3	3	42,108	1	10	24,35,739	15	3
1239 ...	5,34,229	8	7	1,12,454	13	9	23,829	10	5	19,596	0	8	16,234	9	0	15,103	15	11	7,21,564	11	4	2,482	9	4	79,621	2	3	23,43,197	6	7
1240 ...	4,61,003	0	6	1,10,823	0	2	23,139	5	4	21,793	10	4	13,934	6	0	12,835	13	6	6,43,928	8	4	6,606	3	6	1,55,755	7	8	24,44,663	0	8
	4,68,558	10	5	99,342	7	3	19,673	12	9	18,986	6	10	17,215	5	0	12,186	5	7	5,36,349	7	0	5,104	1	10	1,56,084	2	10	24,69,898	1	8
1241 ...	4,38,675	4	5	1,02,284	5	9	23,100	0	0	20,921	0	1	16,109	2	0	17,480	12	6	6,13,953	9	3	4,290	8	6	54,875	3	1	22,63,563	2	10
1242 ...	4,29,891	7	7	87,744	14	8	13,996	6	1	19,889	2	11	12,957	2	0	12,113	4	11	5,76,940	11	2	2,483	5	9	84,923	13	2	15,69,799	10	4
1243 ...	4,54,895	6	2	75,251	10	2	14,615	4	8	11,904	15	8	10,283	9	0	5,274	3	7	5,72,867	4	3	2,980	8	9	1,14,830	5	4	18,77,305	12	1
1244 ...	4,01,106	8	4	80,385	14	9	14,915	13	4	13,867	4	2	14,587	4	0	7,386	5	7	5,32,678	1	2	4,107	13	2	1,30,716	3	7	20,25,216	3	11
1245 ...	3,90,059	15	6	90,942	6	2	16,422	0	0	15,676	7	2	16,117	15	0	6,848	5	7	5,36,284	5	5	6,846	1	10	34,358	1	2	23,79,000	3	4
1246 ...	4,20,836	7	2	95,091	3	0	16,873	4	5	16,567	9	4	15,514	6	0	9,387	6	1	5,74,554	3	4	4,580	2	6	28,014	5	11	18,52,481	8	7
1247 ...	3,72,560	9	1	92,486	0	3	18,059	8	2	17,140	14	11	14,799	3	0	5,895	4	1	5,21,501	14	10	3,667	3	1	1,33,027	2	11	22,49,667	14	9
1248 ...	4,35,481	6	11	90,993	3	7	19,145	11	4	17,392	9	1	13,430	7	0	6,202	3	10	5,82,844	6	1	6,703	11	6	1,87,172	9	5	23,73,870	1	2
1249 ...	4,55,437	12	2	1,05,046	15	11	19,188	0	1	18,204	1	8	14,586	11	0	10,859	5	8	6,23,609	7	10	2,875	9	9	1,84,211	4	8	24,34,262	8	6
1250 ...	4,31,107	8	1	1,09,026	12	10	18,638	9	10	19,836	1	0	15,423	9	0	7,169	7	4	6,01,493	4	11	3,055	8	1	1,67,634	8	10	22,99,461	8	9
	4,22,505	3	9	92,916	5	6	17,495	5	9	17,140	0	2	14,380	1	5	8,861	10	8	5,73,592	11	7	4,159	1	9	1,10,631	5	9	21,16,471	13	10

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*) Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sevoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.			Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1251 ...	5,31,059	11	11	1,02,761	1	10	20,458	14	8	19,175	5	3	13,985	1	0	9,009	7	7	6,96,736	15	3	3,846	0	5	1,69,253	2	3	24,88,015	11	2
1252 ..	5,10,909	4	8	1,06,825	2	2	21,015	5	3	19,026	9	11	13,976	6	0	9,921	9	2	6,81,959	9	3	6,252	13	0	1,81,397	12	0	22,38,228	3	2
1253 ...	5,70,615	0	11	83,015	14	8	22,963	11	2	19,383	4	11	14,474	6	0	13,549	8	1	7,24,288	10	9	4,099	13	2	1,91,807	1	2	23,48,940	8	8
1254 ...	4,98,967	0	7	...	...	...	26,133	2	0	20,351	14	0	8,833	2	0	12,598	14	2	5,66,184	15	9	2,298	13	8	...	...	...	21,95,766	9	0
1255 ...	6,89,273	8	0	...	...	...	27,963	9	9	21,125	8	6	8,993	0	0	12,741	3	5	7,60,403	8	8	12,299	7	1	1,69,033	10	9	24,14,697	0	8
1256 ...	5,79,210	14	8	...	...	...	30,501	10	0	20,988	8	2	11,236	4	0	8,949	15	7	6,51,100	10	1	2,340	12	0	...	...	...	25,29,639	12	8
1257 ...	6,46,621	14	7	...	...	...	23,354	12	9	17,374	0	11	8,809	12	0	12,855	11	10	7,15,236	4	5	6,865	6	4	1,16,076	6	0	27,17,306	14	5
1258 ...	5,24,224	3	6	...	...	...	29,556	6	6	17,083	5	10	12,450	0	0	2,055	0	9	5,85,589	0	11	6,993	12	10	53,057	14	7	24,12,489	14	4
1259 ...	5,39,349	6	0	...	...	...	31,223	2	10	16,883	15	10	12,269	8	0	556	3	3	6,00,920	3	2	3,454	9	7	1,02,968	15	6	24,50,947	14	5
1260 ...	4,60,732	12	0	...	...	...	28,266	6	4	17,129	13	3	13,785	4	0	10	2	5	5,20,491	11	4	3,579	1	4	52,469	1	11	23,43,078	13	1
	5,54,106	6	1	29,260	3	5	26,743	11	10	18,852	3	10	11,791	4	3	8,224	12	5	6,49,290	8	11	5,203	0	11	10,36,664	0	2	24,14,211	11	8
1261 ...	5,84,850	8	3	...	...	...	28,561	3	7	16,431	2	10	16,124	4	0	184	9	2	6,46,685	8	2	3,285	14	11	66,051	8	1	25,29,341	3	3
1262 ...	5,05,366	4	5	...	...	...	28,804	0	9	17,334	15	3	16,670	4	0	172	4	0	5,68,984	12	9	3,006	13	0	89,395	15	5	23,75,416	0	11
1263 ...	4,48,800	4	3	..	...	...	30,317	6	11	16,819	14	1	18,287	12	0	24	1	3	5,14,675	7	10	3,483	6	4	1,01,664	2	4	17,37,823	10	11
1264	4,48,171	2	2	...	...	...	27,591	4	3	14,132	9	5	19,446	4	0	112	13	9	5,09,954	11	7	3,441	1	9	84,980	7	6	20,29,364	14	10
1265 ...	5,51,956	14	6	...	...	...	32,377	13	7	12,801	5	6	19,919	8	0	...	...	...	6,17,865	9	7	3,950	0	0	...	...	...	21,65,303	3	7
1266 ...	5,39,343	11	9	...	...	...	32,929	1	5	14,055	13	1	21,803	12	0	16	11	8	6,08,149	2	9	6,900	5	11	2,70,661	9	6	22,79,531	9	5
1267 ...	5,52,325	15	8	...	...	...	33,841	11	8	15,033	10	4	21,983	4	0	16	5	11	6,22,209	15	7	6,759	7	2	2,04,204	2	0	19,65,867	1	0
1268 ...	6,32,719	7	7	...	...	...	35,035	7	0	15,017	13	3	22,502	0	0	680	3	11	7,05,954	15	9	5,023	1	1	2,25,141	8	5	24,13,687	0	6
1269 ...	6,16,187	1	1	...	...	...	35,458	14	2	15,478	10	6	25,457	7	7	234	8	3	6,92,816	9	7	7,239	7	6	1,65,809	13	9	25,52,299	12	8
1270 ...	8,62,043	1	6	...	...	...	31,009	2	2	14,756	6	1	41,710	11	8	110	4	5	9,49,629	9	10	5,894	8	11	1,07,996	3	10	25,61,615	15	6
	5,74,176	7	1	...	...	...	31,542	9	9	15,186	3	8	22,390	8	4	155	3	0	6,43,691	11	11	4,898	6	8	1,31,885	7	8	22,61,025	0	11

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli 1211 (1801-02) to Fusli 1280 (1870-71).*—(Continued.)

| Fuslies. | Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*) | | |

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Garce.																	
		4			5			6			7			8		
		Paddy, 1st Sort.			Paddy, 2nd Sort.			Black Paddy.			Cholum or Jonna.			Raggi.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	..	..	133	151	142	..	133	133	..	189	189	..	..	..
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	146	146	111	131	121	..	..	..	..	126	126	..	..	..
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	143	143	116	111	113½	..	120	120	..	137	137	..	111	111
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	..	..	116	157	136½	..	133	133	..	141	141	..	116	116
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	161	161	116	131	123½	..	137	137	..	133	133	..	..	..
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	..	..	157	187	172	..	163	163	..	195	195	..	..	..
1217.. ..	1807-08	..	..	..	152	173	162½	..	137	137	..	133	133	..	..	..
1218.. ..	1808-09	..	120	120	105	112	108½	..	111	111	..	103	103	..	..	..
1219.. ..	1809-10	..	..	..	102	123	112	..	107	107	..	103	103	..	..	..
1220.. ..	1810-11	..	..	..	96	127	111½	..	111	111	..	115	115	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	570	..	1,204	1,403	..	..	1,152	..	..	1,375	..	..	227	..
	Average ..	..	142	142	120	140	130	..	128	128	..	137½	137½	..	113½	113½
1221.. ..	1811-12	..	..	..	106	134	120	..	107	107	..	133	133	..	..	..
1222.. ..	1812-13	..	..	..	153	163	158	..	145	145	..	188	188	..	..	..
1223.. ..	1813-14	206	..	206	174	168	171	..	145	145	..	201	201	..	171	171
1224.. ..	1814-15	..	146	146	141	123	132	..	115	115	..	180	180	..	..	..
1225.. ..	1815-16	..	123	123	117	117	117	..	107	107	..	124	124	..	..	..
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	133	133	83	124	106	..	98	98	..	102	102	..	86	86
1227.. ..	1817-18	..	134	134	100	125	112	..	107	107	..	132	132	..	109	109
1228.. ..	1818-19	..	132	132	188	124	156	..	113	113	..	169	169	..	140	140
1229.. ..	1819-20	..	129	129	103	122	112	..	107	107	..	148	148	..	117	117
1230.. ..	1820-21	94	125	109	92	116	104	..	107	107	..	142	142	..	109	109
	Total ..	300	922	..	1,262	1,316	..	..	1,151	..	..	1,519	..	..	732	..
	Average ..	150	132	141	126	131	128	..	115	115	..	152	152	..	122	122
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	131	131	..	120	120	..	111	111	..	156	156	..	111	111
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	144	144	..	129	129	..	129	129	..	153	153	..	116	116
1233.. ..	1823-24	..	160	160	170	146	158	..	143	143	..	183	183	..	115	115
1234.. ..	1824-25	..	217	217	199	193	196	..	182	182	..	236	236	..	180	180
1235.. ..	1825-26	113	155	134	123	156	139	..	130	130	..	177	177	..	143	143
1236.. ..	1826-27	111	116	113	97	119	108	..	108	108	..	121	121	..	100	100
1237.. ..	1827-28	87	111	99	83	89	86	..	94	94	..	100	100	..	82	82
1238.. ..	1828-29	97	111	94	77	76	62	..	90	90	..	108	108	..	83	83
1239.. ..	1829-30	59	107	83	84	85	84	..	92	92	..	121	121	..	99	99
1240.. ..	1830-31	97	100	98	90	94	92	..	99	99	..	112	112	..	92	92
	Total ..	564	1,352	..	923	1,207	..	..	1,178	..	..	1,467	..	..	1,121	..
	Average ..	94	135	114	115	121	118	..	118	118	..	147	147	..	112	112
1241.. ..	1831-32	96	98	97	86	74	80	80	86	83	109	102	105	99	84	91
1242.. ..	1832-33	151	169	160	140	144	142	126	163	144	234	121	177	160	166	163
1243.. ..	1833-34	185	205	195	163	161	162	159	129	144	233	256	244	203	202	202
1244.. ..	1834-35	132	144	138	124	110	117	109	111	110	132	149	140	124	109	116
1245.. ..	1835-36	92	99	95	87	79	83	80	78	79	90	102	96	87	80	83
1246.. ..	1836-37	103	121	112	99	109	104	88	94	91	105	104	104	101	83	93
1247.. ..	1837-38	101	118	109	95	105	100	84	93	88	101	95	98	99	82	90
1248.. ..	1838-39	108	124	116	101	103	102	87	96	91	119	124	121	109	96	102
1249.. ..	1839-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	90	85	113	109	111	100	88	94
1250.. ..	1840-41	97	102	99	86	94	90	76	86	81	99	94	96	97	77	87
	Total ..	1,065	1,180	..	981	979	..	970	1,026	..	1,335	1,256	..	1,179	1,067	..
	Average ..	118	131	124	109	109	109	97	103	100	134	126	130	118	107	112

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

Years.		9			10			11			12			13		
		Cumboo or Sazza.			Aruga.			Varuga.			Korra.			Green Gram or Pesala.		
Fuslies.	A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		PER GARCE.														
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211	1801-02	..	253	253	..	97	97	..	119	119	..	..	..	..	193	193
1212	1802-03	..	..	..	..	69	69	..	90	90	..	..	..	..	129	129
1213	1803-04	..	..	..	..	75	75	..	103	103	..	..	..	..	161	161
1214	1804-05	..	..	..	..	79	79	..	107	107	..	..	..	..	264	264
1215	1805-06	..	..	..	..	75	75	..	105	105	..	..	..	..	227	227
1216	1806-07	..	..	..	..	121	121	..	154	154	..	..	..	..	213	213
1217	1807-08	..	94	94	..	93	93	..	114	114	..	88	88	..	216	216
1218	1808-09	..	..	..	..	72	72	..	81	81	..	88	88	..	144	144
1219	1809-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	79	..	..	..	..	113	113
1220	1810-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	86	..	..	..	..	150	150
	Total	..	347	..	..	681	..	..	1,038	..	..	176	..	..	1,804	..
	Average	..	173	173	..	85	85	..	104	104	..	88	88	..	180	180
1221	1811-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	103	..	..	..	..	160	160
1222	1812-13	..	..	..	..	116	116	..	147	147	..	..	..	..	196	196
1223	1813-14	..	154	154	..	128	128	..	152	152	..	137	137	..	231	231
1224	1814-15	..	..	..	..	129	129	..	156	156	..	..	..	..	176	176
1225	1815-16	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	109	109	..	..	..	..	137	137
1226	1816-17	..	86	86	..	60	60	..	85	85	..	81	81	..	126	126
1227	1817-18	..	137	137	..	73	73	..	103	103	..	109	109	..	197	197
1228	1818-19	..	142	142	..	98	98	..	137	137	..	140	140	..	184	184
1229	1819-20	..	121	121	..	87	87	..	116	116	..	117	117	..	193	193
1230	1820-21	..	111	111	..	75	75	..	107	107	..	109	109	..	169	169
	Total	..	751	..	..	826	..	..	1,215	..	..	693	..	..	1,769	..
	Average	..	125	125	..	92	92	..	120½	120½	..	115½	115½	..	177	177
1231	1821-22	..	109	109	..	86	86	..	120	120	..	101	101	..	189	189
1232	1822-23	..	129	129	..	91	91	..	125	125	..	111	111	..	177	177
1233	1823-24	..	..	..	..	105	105	..	151	151	..	..	..	..	251	251
1234	1824-25	..	182	182	..	122	122	..	184	184	..	172	172	..	322	322
1235	1825-26	..	143	143	..	100	100	..	148	148	..	134	134	..	206	206
1236	1826-27	..	88	88	..	74	74	..	104	104	..	89	89	..	126	126
1237	1827-28	..	83	83	..	60	60	..	83	83	..	80	80	..	104	104
1238	1828-29	..	90	90	..	65	65	..	93	93	..	81	81	..	120	120
1239	1829-30	..	100	100	..	72	72	..	100	100	..	91	91	..	121	121
1240	1830-31	..	95	95	..	67	67	..	91	91	..	90	90	..	130	130
	Total	..	1,019	..	..	842	..	..	1,109	..	..	949	..	..	1,746	..
	Average	..	113	113	..	84	84	..	112	112	..	105	105	..	175	175
1241	1831-32	..	83	83	..	58	58	..	81	81	..	77	77	163	106	136
1242	1832-33	..	173	173	..	110	110	..	168	168	..	163	163	319	225	272
1243	1833-34	..	211	211	..	109	109	..	183	183	..	240	240	458	392	425
1244	1834-35	118	117	117	..	83	83	..	120	120	..	..	..	270	263	266
1245	1835-36	..	81	81	41	60	60	..	84	84	..	..	..	247	186	216
1246	1836-37	..	88	88	48	64	56	..	83	83	..	..	..	190	143	166
1247	1837-38	..	81	81	46	64	55	..	80	80	..	..	..	198	155	176
1248	1838-39	112	96	104	47	77	62	..	96	96	..	..	..	220	163	191
1249	1839-40	133	87	110	..	65	65	..	80	80	..	..	..	274	209	241
1250	1840-41	96	71	83	..	57	57	..	73	73	..	..	..	231	186	208
	Total	459	1,088	..	182	743	..	..	1,048	..	..	480	..	2,573	2,029	..
	Average	114	109	112	45	74	58	..	105	105	..	160	160	257	203	230

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued).

—(*Continued.*)

PER GARCE.

Years.		14			15			16			17			18		
		Red Gram or Kandula.			Menumulu or Oolundoo.			Lamp Oil Seeds.			Horse Grain.			Linseed Oil Seeds or Nurvulu.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	161	161	..	100	100	..	153	[illegible]	..	151	151	..	..	..
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	103	103	..	154	154	..	..	[illegible]	..	86	86	..	..	..
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	111	111	..	167	167	..	..	[illegible]	..	107	107	..	..	..
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	176	176	..	244	244	..	182	18[illegible]	..	164	164	..	..	..
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	150	150	..	239	239	..	159	1[illegible]	..	144	144	..	..	..
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	149	149	..	225	225	..	191	[illegible]	..	174	174	..	..	..
1217.. ..	1807-08	..	156	156	..	244	244	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	133	133	..	..	..
1218.. ..	1808-09	..	120	120	.	210	210	..	156	156	..	176	176	..	..	..
1219.. ..	1809-10	..	101	101	.	210	210	..	111	111	..	119	119	..	..	..
1220.. ..	1810-11	..	103	103	.	310	310	..	..	..	..	82	82	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	1,330	..	..	2,003	..	..	1,137	..	..	1,336	..	..	..	..
	Average..	..	133	133	..	200	200	..	162	162	..	134	134	..	..	..
1221.. ..	1811-12	..	121	121	..	213	213	..	..	..	..	121	121	..	200	200
1222.. ..	1812-13	..	142	142	..	260	260	..	..	..	..	185	185	..	86	86
1223.. ..	1813-14	..	164	164	..	158	158	..	146	146	..	175	175	..	257	257
1224.. ..	1814-15	..	143	143	..	239	239	..	..	..	..	141	141	..	..	..
1225.. ..	1815-16	..	99	99	..	143	143	..	..	..	..	97	97	..	189	189
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	86	86	..	192	192	..	129	129	..	94	94	..	238	238
1227.. ..	1817-18	..	150	150	..	215	215	..	220	220	..	139	139	..	334	334
1228.. ..	1818-19	..	160	160	..	252	252	..	163	163	..	157	157	..	343	343
1229.. ..	1819-20	..	141	141	..	235	235	..	169	169	..	175	175	..	323	323
1230.. ..	1820-21	..	105	105	..	277	277	..	184	184	..	137	137	..	373	373
	Total ..	..	1,311	..	..	2,214	..	..	1,011	..	..	1,421	..	..	2,343	..
	Average ..	..	131	131	..	221	221	..	168	168	..	142	142	..	260	260
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	120	120	..	104	104	..	207	207	..	146	146	..	253	253
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	143	143	..	280	280	..	196	196	..	141	141	..	236	236
1233.. ..	1823-24	..	227	227	..	264	264	..	157	157	..	161	161	..	236	236
1234.. ..	1824-25	..	169	169	..	303	303	..	213	213	..	209	209	..	309	309
1235.. ..	1825-26	..	90	90	..	227	227	..	220	220	..	163	163	..	251	251
1236.. ..	1826-27	..	75	75	..	197	197	..	139	139	..	91	91	..	228	228
1237.. ..	1827-28	..	94	94	..	168	168	..	109	109	..	88	88	..	178	178
1238.. ..	1828-29	..	93	93	..	166	166	..	119	119	..	109	109	..	219	219
1239.. ..	1829-30	..	72	72	..	172	172	..	129	129	..	97	97	..	247	247
1240.. ..	1830-31	..	72	72	..	154	154	..	123	123	..	77	77	..	211	211
	Total ..	..	1,155	..	..	2,035	..	..	1,612	..	..	1,282	..	..	2,368	..
	Average ..	..	115	115	..	203	203	..	161	161	..	128	128	..	267	267
1241.. ..	1831-32	111	62	86	178	125	151	141	108	124	116	67	91	211	164	187
1242.. ..	1832-33	227	134	180	281	120	200	209	169	189	250	181	165	356	293	324
1243.. ..	1833-34	378	236	307	495	342	418	240	225	232	345	287	316	394	404	399
1244.. ..	1834-35	300	161	230	431	297	364	204	169	186	210	177	293	302	329	315
1245.. ..	1835-36	189	123	56	310	231	270	138	108	123	135	106	120	203	209	206
1246.. ..	1836-37	134	84	109	207	143	175	140	100	120	118	92	105	249	203	226
1247.. ..	1837-38	155	96	145	203	140	171	185	137	161	142	101	121	274	231	252
1248.. ..	1838-39	174	116	145	235	167	201	227	165	196	160	112	131	307	245	276
1249.. ..	1839-40	208	137	172	259	194	226	200	133	166	161	127	144	217	..	217
1250.. ..	1840-41	161	107	134	301	211	256	167	107	137	160	120	140	227	182	204
	Total ..	2,037	1,256	..	2,900	1,970	..	1,851	1,421	..	1,787	1,370	..	2,740	2,261	..
	Average ..	204	126	165	290	197	243	185	142	163	179	137	158	274	251	262

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Burva.					
		19			20		
		Salt.			Cleaned Cotton.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211	1801-02	..	..	..	55	..	55
1212	1802-03	..	..	..	..	..	..
1213	1803-04	..	..	..	..	..	..
1214	1804-05	..	..	..	..	..	..
1215	1805-06	..	..	..	..	..	..
1216	1806-07	..	..	..	..	..	..
1217	1807-08	100	..	100	..	..	..
1218	1808-09	107	..	107	..	..	..
1219	1809-10	..	..	..	71	..	71
1220	1810-11	..	..	..	66	..	66
	Total	207	..	..	192	..	..
	Average	103	..	103	64	..	64
1221	1811-12	..	..	..	70	..	70
1222	1812-13	..	..	..	75	..	75
1223	1813-14	..	200	200	73	..	73
1224	1814-15	..	200	200	79	..	79
1225	1815-16	..	125	125	78	..	78
1226	1816-17	..	138	138	..	..	..
1227	1817-18	..	160	160	96	26	61
1228	1818-19	..	169	169	108	..	108
1229	1819-20	..	150	150	137	..	137
1230	1820-21	..	100	100	40	..	40
	Total	..	1,242	..	756	26	..
	Average	..	155	155	84	26	55
1231	1821-22	..	113	113	..	..	..
1232	1822-23	..	121	121	..	..	..
1233	1823-24	..	112	112	81	..	81
1234	1824-25	..	101	101	79	..	79
1235	1825-26	..	92	92	63	..	63
1236	1826-27	..	109	109	56	..	56
1237	1827-28	..	121	121	57	..	57
1238	1828-29	..	157	157	54	..	54
1239	1829-30	..	153	153	46	..	46
1240	1830-31	..	124	124	44	..	44
	Total	..	1,203	..	480	..	..
	Average	..	120	120	60	..	60
1241	1831-32	..	119	119	40	..	40
1242	1832-33	..	120	120	72	..	72
1243	1833-34	..	125	125	74	..	74
1244	1834-35	..	128	128	79	..	79
1245	1835-36	137	129	133	78	..	78
1246	1836-37	137	233	185	72	..	72
1247	1837-38	150	125	137	69	..	69
1248	1838-39	150	125	137	66	..	66
1249	1839-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1250	1840-41	150	125	137	50	..	50
	Total	724	1,229	..	600	..	..
	Average	144	156	140	66	..	66

Years.		Per Burva.					
		21			22		
		Indigo.			Tobacco.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211	1801-02	..	..	..	..	69	69
1212	1802-03	..	..	..	..	45	45
1213	1803-04	..	..	..	..	45	45
1214	1804-05	..	..	..	..	49	49
1215	1805-06	..	..	..	..	29	29
1216	1806-07	..	..	..	..	38	38
1217	1807-08	..	..	..	..	63	63
1218	1808-09	..	..	..	..	26	26
1219	1809-10	687	..	687	..	34	34
1220	1810-11	638	..	638	..	42	42
	Total	1,325	..	..	..	440	..
	Average	662	..	662	..	44	44
1221	1811-12	615	..	615	..	..	..
1222	1812-13	834	..	834	..	..	..
1223	1813-14	1,231	..	1,231	..	35	35
1224	1814-15	1,074	..	1,074	..	46	46
1225	1815-16	800	..	800	..	47	47
1226	1816-17	..	..	..	..	74	74
1227	1817-18	754	..	754	..	64	64
1228	1818-19	727	..	727	..	64	64
1229	1819-20	615	..	615	..	69	69
1230	1820-21	..	..	..	..	76	76
	Total	6,650	..	..	..	495	..
	Average	831	..	831	..	62	62
1231	1821-22	..	..	..	..	54	54
1232	1822-23	..	..	..	..	51	51
1233	1823-24	1,477	..	1,477	..	..	..
1234	1824-25	739	..	739	..	62	62
1235	1825-26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1236	1826-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
1237	1827-28	..	..	..	..	..	..
1238	1828-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1239	1829-30	..	..	..	..	..	..
1240	1830-31	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,216	..	..	..	167	..
	Average	1,108	..	1,108	..	56	56
1241	1831-32	..	..	..	..	30	30
1242	1832-33	..	..	..	..	50	50
1243	1833-34	..	..	..	..	81	81
1244	1834-35	..	..	..	..	58	58
1245	1835-36	..	..	..	36	54	45
1246	1836-37	..	..	..	33	51	42
1247	1837-38	..	..	..	35	60	47½
1248	1838-39	..	..	..	38	60	49
1249	1839-40	..	..	..	33	..	33
1250	1840-41	..	..	..	40	54	47
	Total	..	..	..	215	498	..
	Average	..	..	..	36	55	46

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

PER GARCE.

Years.		23			24			25			26			27		
		Rice, 1st Sort.			Rice, 2nd Sort.			Paddy, 1st Sort.			Paddy, 2nd Sort.			Black Paddy.		
Fuslies.	A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251.. ..	1841-42	338	367	352	185	193	186	83	88	85	76	85	80	74	76	73
1252.. ..	1842-43	342	296	319	175	158	165	76	76	76	70	68	69	66	61	63
1253.. ..	1843-44	296	300	298	168	173	170	75	83	79	68	77	73	63	61	62
1254.. ..	1844-45	300	302	301	161	171	166	76	86	81	72	79	75	64	61	62
1255.. ..	1845-46	346	383	364	223	249	236	106	122	114	101	114	107	88	102	95
1256.. ..	1846-47	..	400	400	...	250	250	..	124	124	..	120	120	92	107	100
1257.. ..	1847-48	327	377	352	210	222	216	100	105	102	95	96	95	90	86	88
1258.. ..	1848-49	..	350	350	..	202	202	..	95	95	..	81	81	82	72	77
1259.. ..	1849-50	294	350	317	181	181	181	83	85	84	73	72	72	70	63	66
1260.. ..	1850-51	271	350	310	156	183	169	73	85	79	66	77	71	66	69	67
	Total ..	2,514	3,475	..	1,454	1,982	..	672	949	..	621	869	..	752	757	..
	Average ..	314	434	374	182	198	190	84	95	90	78	87	82	75	76	76
1261.. ..	1851-52	258	133	220	144	152	148	68	86	77	62	71	66	52	79	64
1262.. ..	1852-53	236	317	276	138	178	158	72	85	78	65	68	66	60	66	63
1263.. ..	1853-54	313	350	321	211	250	228	108	120	114	99	102	100	100	102	101
1264.. ..	1854-55	356	341	348	251	281	266	122	136	134	126	112	119	118	111	114
1265.. ..	1855-56	409	379	394	263	296	279	131	151	151	142	133	137	126	125	125
1266.. ..	1856-57	375	341	358	237	270	253	123	131	127	109	90	99	93	90	91
1267.. ..	1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	118
1268.. ..	1858-59	324	120	222	307	299	303	147	156	151	140	149	144	146	120	133
1269.. ..	1859-60	269	263	266	225	231	278	130	130	130	108	114	111	113	144	133
1270.. ..	1860-61	307	285	296	276	275	275	145	141	143	130	133	131	125	129	127
	Total ..	2,847	2,559	..	2,052	2,232	..	1,076	1,136	..	981	972	..	1,058	957	..
	Average ..	316	284	300	228	248	238	119	126	123	109	108	108	106	106	106
1271.. ..	1861-62	357	331	344	341	321	331	170	160	165	162	156	159	151	150	150
1272.. ..	1862-63	396	371	383	388	362	375	190	178	184	184	173	278	171	163	167
1273.. ..	1863-64	388	423	405	356	401	378	154	206	180	171	195	183	158	189	193
1274.. ..	1864-65	380	387	383	345	367	356	181	189	185	164	191	177	134	146	140
1275.. ..	1865-66	365	416	390	341	395	368	173	197	185	161	190	175	142	147	144
1276.. ..	1866-67	454	486	470	423	459	441	219	234	226	198	224	211	133	..	133
1277.. ..	1867-68	384	388	386	357	371	364	183	181	182	170	170	170	170	170	227
1278.. ..	1868-69	355	377	366	332	368	350	169	176	173	157	171	164	156	164	162
1279.. ..	1869-70	340	389	365	323	382	353	161	182	172	153	176	165	..	..	167
1280.. ..	1870-71	278	360	319	288	348	318	130	171	151	136	160	148	..	..	173
	Total ..	3,697	3,928	3,811	3,494	3,774	3,634	1,730	1,874	1,803	1,656	1,806	1,830	1,215	1,129	1,646
	Average ..	369	392	381	349	377	363	173	187	180	165	180	183	151	161	161
From. To.	From. To.															
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	395	395	232	359	310	..	142	142	120	140	130	..	128	128
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	364	402	378	274	326	300	150	132	141	126	131	128	..	115	115
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	408	430	419	270	296	283	94	135	114	115	120	118	..	118	118
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	429	375	402	253	262	257	118	131	124	109	109	109	97	103	100
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	314	434	374	182	198	190	84	95	90	78	87	82	75	76	76
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	316	284	300	228	248	238	119	126	123	109	108	108	106	106	106
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	369	392	381	349	377	362	173	187	180	165	180	183	151	161	164
	Total ..	2,190	2,712	2,649	1,838	2,046	1,941	738	948	914	822	875	858	429	807	807
	Average ..	365	337	378	262	292	277	123	135	136	117	125	122	107	115	115

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

Per Garce.

Years.		28			29			30			31			32		
		Cholum or Jonna.			Raggi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Aruga.			Varuga.		
Fuslies.	A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251.. ..	1841-42	97	76	86	85	63	74	83	57	70	..	48	48	..	62	62
1252.. ..	1842-43	78	65	71	76	54	65	77	54	65	..	42	42	..	54	54
1253.. ..	1843-44	75	85	80	71	44	57	..	34	34	..	33	33	..	43	43
1254.. ..	1844-45	85	64	74	79	59	69	102	58	80	..	44	44	..	58	58
1255.. ..	1845-46	130	137	133	114	110	112	133	110	121	..	82	82	..	110	110
1256.. ..	1846-47	126	146	136	107	120	113	131	120	125	..	90	90	..	120	120
1257.. ..	1847-48	135	111	123	109	96	102	123	97	110	..	71	71	..	96	96
1258.. ..	1848-49	116	96	106	102	82	92	112	82	97	..	60	60	..	81	81
1259.. ..	1849-50	95	84	89	82	77	79	94	77	85	..	52	52	..	72	72
1260.. ..	1850-51	91	94	92	77	79	78	92	79	85	..	58	58	..	78	78
	Total ..	1,028	958	..	902	784	..	947	768	..	..	580	..	..	774	..
	Average ..	103	96	100	90	78	84	106	77	91	..	58	58	..	77	77
1261.. ..	1851-52	83	103	93	71	90	80	84	90	87	..	65	65	..	88	88
1262.. ..	1852-53	86	99	92	70	83	76	90	86	88	..	65	65	..	80	80
1263.. ..	1853-54	164	151	157	137	133	85	166	139	152	..	100	100	..	126	126
1264.. ..	1854-55	175	156	165	159	150	140	150	148	149	..	107	107	..	135	135
1265.. ..	1855-56	183	202	192	167	174	170	176	181	178	..	112	112	..	156	156
1266.. ..	1856-57	122	125	123	107	116	111	105	117	111	..	89	89	..	111	111
1267.. ..	1857-58	159	...	159	140	..	140	138	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
1268.. ..	1858-59	191	172	181	170	137	153	197	150	173	..	103	103	..	138	138
1269.. ..	1859-60	181	137	159	134	129	131	180	132	156	..	80	80	..	..	..
1270.. ..	1860-61	188	148	168	154	136	145	182	141	161	..	100	100	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,632	1,292	..	1,300	1,128	..	1,468	1,184	..	..	821	..	..	834	..
	Average ..	153	129	141	130	125	127	147	131	139	..	91	91	..	119	119
1271.. ..	1861-62	193	171	182	169	137	153	..	160	160	..	120	120	..	..	..
1272.. ..	1862-63	201	195	198	182	165	173	..	179	179	..	137	137	..	171	171
1273.. ..	1863-64	202	216	208	178	189	183	..	197	197	..	127	127	..	..	..
1274.. ..	1864-65	180	182	181	157	161	159	..	174	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
1275.. ..	1865-66	192	192	192	164	164	164	..	199	199	..	..	..	..	..	..
1276.. ..	1866-67	232	264	248	207	194	200	98	114	106	..	..	..	..	99	99
1277.. ..	1867-68	216	200	188	171	180	188	206	197	..	136	130	..	190	190	..
1278.. ..	1868-69	175	169	147	142	145	154	156	155	..	124	124	..	149	149	..
1279.. ..	1869-70	171	164	148	149	149	...	164	164	..	128	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
1280.. ..	1870-71	[illegible]	182	141	148	145	150	175	163	..	128	125	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,954	1,958	1,833	1,667	1,629	1,524	799	1,702	1,014	516	900	381	339	609	270
	Average ..	195	195	183	166	162	169	159	170	169	129	128	128	169	152	135
From. To.	From. To.															
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	137	137	..	113	113	..	173	173	..	85	85	..	104	104
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	152	152	..	122	122	..	125	125	..	92	92	..	120	120
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	147	147	..	112	112	..	113	113	..	84	84	..	112	112
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	134	126	130	116	107	112	114	109	112	45	74	58	..	105	105
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	103	96	100	90	78	84	106	77	91	..	58	58	..	77	77
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	153	129	141	130	125	127	147	131	139	..	91	91	..	119	119
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	195	195	183	166	162	169	159	170	169	129	128	128	169	152	135
	Total ..	585	932	990	504	819	839	526	898	922	174	612	596	169	789	772
	Average ..	146	140	141	126	117	179	131	128	131	87	87	85	169	112	116

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for aseri es of years.*—(Continued.)

Per Burva.

Years.		33 Korra.			34 Green Gram or Pesalu.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251.. ..	1841-42	..	..	..	169	120	144
1252.. ..	1842-43	..	..	..	130	78	104
1253.. ..	1843-44	..	..	..	125	82	103
1254.. ..	1844-45	..	..	..	161	120	140
1255.. ..	1845-46	..	..	..	235	210	222
1256.. ..	1846-47	..	..	..	219	240	229
1257.. ..	1847-48	..	..	..	185	124	154
1258.. ..	1848-49	..	..	..	153	95	124
1259.. ..	1849-50	..	..	..	121	77	99
1260.. ..	1850-51	..	..	..	142	92	117
	Total ..	..	...	..	1,640	1,238	...
	Average ..	..	..	..	164	124	144
1261.. ..	1851-52	..	..	..	150	114	132
1262.. ..	1852-53	..	77	77	184	129	156
1263.. ..	1853-54	..	..	..	283	222	252
1264.. ..	1854-55	..	..	..	307	257	282
1265.. ..	1855-56	..	..	..	244	198	221
1266.. ..	1856-57	..	..	..	227	180	203
1267.. ..	1857-58	..	..	..	242	..	242
1268.. ..	1858-59	..	..	..	239	166	202
1269.. ..	1859-60	..	..	..	220	..	220
1270.. ..	1860-61	..	..	..	254	..	251
	Total ..	..	77	..	2,350	1,266	..
	Average ..	..	77	77	235	181	208
1271.. ..	1861-62	..	..	..	..	..	..
1272.. ..	1862-63	..	..	..	..	223	223
1273.. ..	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..
1274.. ..	1864-65	..	..	..	360	..	360
1275.. ..	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
1276.. ..	1866-67	..	..	..	..	..	..
1277.. ..	1867-68	..	..	..	..	..	..
1278.. ..	1868-69	..	..	..	..	..	..
1279.. ..	1869-70	..	..	..	..	..	..
1280.. ..	1870-71	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	360	223	583
	Average ..	..	..	..	360	223	291
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	88	88	..	180	180
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	115	115	..	117	117
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	105	105	..	175	175
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	..	160	160	257	203	230
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	..	..	..	164	124	144
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	..	77	77	235	181	208
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	..	..	..	360	223	291
	Total ..	..	545	545	1,016	1,203	1,345
	Average ..	..	109	109	254	171	192

35 Red Gram or Kundulu.			36 Menumulu or Oolundu.			37 Lamp Oil Seeds.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
128	76	100	240	169	189	159	104	131
103	54	78	204	134	169	136	89	112
116	54	85	185	118	151	122	74	98
133	73	103	195	126	160	102	71	86
186	131	158	219	176	197	146	120	133
186	146	166	237	180	208	161	137	149
158	101	129	242	161	201	148	112	130
120	65	192	199	132	165	129	92	110
95	48	71	165	125	145	129	107	118
113	49	91	169	134	151	274	132	203
1,338	797	..	2,055	1,455	..	1,506	1,038	..
134	80	107	206	146	175	151	104	128
128	87	107	180	131	155	142	111	126
130	78	104	203	137	170	143	106	124
201	133	167	300	215	257	233	167	200
213	164	188	307	319	313	227	185	412
155	149	152	332	253	292	165	139	152
181	125	153	309	207	258	189	154	171
199	..	199	344	..	344	262	..	262
208	135	171	347	253	300	269	210	240
174	..	174	366	271	318	258	..	258
206	..	206	375	271	323	260	..	260
1,795	871	..	3,063	2,057	..	2,148	1,079	..
179	124	151	306	228	267	215	153	184
..	..	..	..	317	317	..	..	..
..	154	154	..	293	293	..	231	23
..	..	..	..	299	299	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	333	333	327	331	32
..	..	..	..	436	436	42	339	34
..	..	..	559	473	516	..	..	..
..	..	..	455	39	423	217	169	16
..	..	..	470	381	426	211	176	38
..	..	..	460	412	436	228	241	97
..	..	..	439	411	425	295	238	21
..	154	154	2,382	3,694	3,904	1,720	1,725	52 30
..	154	154	476	369	390	286	246	70
..	133	133	..	200	200	..	162	7
..	131	131	..	221	221	..	168	
..	115	115	..	203	203	..	161	
204	126	165	290	197	213	185	142	
134	80	107	206	146	175	151	104	
179	124	151	306	228	267	215	153	
..	154	154	476	369	390	286	246	
517	863	956	1,278	1,564	1,699	837	1,136	1
172	123	136	319	223	242	209	162	

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.		Per Garce.					
		38			39		
		Horse Gram.			Linseed Oil Seed or Nurvulu.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251..	1841-42 ..	125	82	103	192	167	179
1252..	1842-43 ..	101	69	95	193	168	180
1253..	1843-44 ..	189	59	74	176	161	168
1254..	1844-45 ..	94	71	82	171	154	162
1255..	1845-46 ..	124	130	127	227	199	263
1256..	1846-47 ..	147	146	116	199	206	202
1257..	1847-48 ..	141	102	121	227	170	198
1258..	1848-49 ..	118	78	98	204	166	185
1259..	1849-50 ..	100	69	84	191	156	173
1260..	1850-51 ..	111	76	93	239	182	210
	Total ..	1,250	882	..	2,019	1,729	..
	Average ..	125	88	106	202	173	187
1261..	1851-52 ..	126	107	116	173	182	177
1262..	1852-53 ..	138	92	115	157	173	165
1263..	1853-54 ..	180	131	155	330	259	294
1264..	1854-55 ..	218	170	194	342	281	312
1265..	1855-56 ..	176	142	159	337	282	309
1266..	1856-57 ..	176	120	148	260	245	302
1267..	1857-58 ..	227	..	227	344	..	344
1268..	1858-59 ..	222	164	193	320	285	302
1269..	1859-60 ..	189	148	168	340	..	340
1270..	1860-61 ..	241	169	205	417	..	417
	Total ..	1,893	1,243	..	3,020	1,707	..
	Average ..	189	138	163	302	244	273
1271..	1861-62 ..	241	174	208	..	..	..
1272..	1862-63 ..	197	141	169	..	379	379
1273..	1863-64 ..	235	204	220	..	345	345
1274..	1864-65 ..	255	255	255	..	415	415
1275..	1865-66 ..	273	272	273	..	434	434
1276..	1866-67 ..	416	342	379	..	..	..
1277..	1867-68 ..	215	200	208	380	367	374
1278..	1868-69 ..	227	190	209	314	351	333
	1869-70 ..	276	218	247	479	374	427
	1870-71 ..	219	175	197	397	343	370
	Total ..	2,554	2,171	2,365	1,570	3,008	3,077
	Average ..	255	217	236	392	3,760	384
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	134	134	..	..	..
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	142	142	..	260	260
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	128	128	..	267	267
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	179	137	158	274	251	262
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	125	88	106	202	173	187
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	189	138	163	302	244	273
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	255	217	236	392	376	384
	Total ..	748	984	1,067	1,170	1,571	1,633
	Average ..	187	140	152	292	261	272

m. To.
..1220..
..1230..
..1240..
..1250..
..1260..
..1270..
..1280..

To.
1220..
1230..
1240..
1250..
1260..
1270..
1280..

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Burva.					
		40			41		
		Salt.			Cleaned Cotton.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251..	1841-42 ..	150	125	137	46	..	46
1252..	1842-43 ..	150	125	137	48	..	48
1253..	1843-44 ..	150	150	150	44	..	44
1254..	1844-45 ..	150	134	142	43	..	43
1255..	1845-46 ..	150	133	141	43	..	43
1256..	1846-47 ..	..	137	137	..	..	..
1257..	1847-48 ..	150	137	143	46	..	46
1258..	1848-49 ..	..	137	137	..	..	..
1259..	1849-50 ..	150	137	143	50	..	50
1260..	1850-51 ..	150	137	143	67	..	67
	Total ..	1,200	1,352	..	387	..	..
	Average ..	150	135	142	48	..	48
1261..	1851-52 ..	150	136	143	49	..	49
1262..	1852-53 ..	150	137	143	52	..	52
1263..	1853-54 ..	150	137	143	62	..	62
1264..	1854-55 ..	150	137	143	61	..	61
1265..	1855-56 ..	150	134	142	63	..	63
1266..	1856-57 ..	150	134	142	60	..	62
1267..	1857-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1268..	1858-59 ..	150	129	139	..	84	84
1269..	1859-60 ..	171	159	165	66	80	73
1270..	1860-61 ..	178	150	164	58	42	50
	Total ..	1,399	1,253	..	471	206	..
	Average ..	155	139	147	59	69	64
1271..	1861-62 ..	215	195	205	88	54	71
1272..	1862-63 ..	215	197	205	218	125	171
1273..	1863-64 ..	215	197	205	311	273	292
1274..	1864-65 ..	215	197	205	221	206	214
1275..	1865-66 ..	221	205	213	196	167	181
1276..	1866-67 ..	246	220	233	131	146	138
1277..	1867-68 ..	240	224	232	107	86	97
1278..	1868-69 ..	240	227	234	138	110	124
1279..	1869-70 ..	262	256	259	173	131	152
1280..	1870-71 ..	277	272	275	134	126	130
	Total ..	2,346	2,290	2,266	1,718	1,424	1,570
	Average ..	234	229	226	171	142	157
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	103	..	103	64	..	64
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	155	155	34	26	56
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	120	120	60	..	60
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	144	136	140	66	..	66
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	150	135	142	48	..	48
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	155	139	147	59	69	64
1271..1280..	1561-62..1870-71	234	229	226	171	142	157
	Total ..	786	914	1,013	552	837	514
	Average ..	157	152	144	78	279	73

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Burva.					
		42			43		
		Indigo.			Tobacco.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251.. ..	1841-42	..	..	..	41	50	45
1252.. ..	1842-43	..	..	..	41	50	45
1253.. ..	1843-44	..	..	..	49	46	47
1254.. ..	1844-45	..	..	..	36	35	35
1255.. ..	1845-46	..	..	..	49	40	44
1256.. ..	1846-47	..	..	..	50	40	45
1257.. ..	1847-48	..	..	..	50	34	42
1258.. ..	1848-49	..	..	..	42	36	39
1259.. ..	1849-50	..	..	..	40	39	39
1260.. ..	1850-51	..	..	..	39	35	37
	Total ..	..	..	..	437	405	..
	Average ..	..	..	..	44	40	42
1261.. ..	1851-52	..	..	..	38	52	45
1262.. ..	1852-53	..	..	..	36	53	45
1263.. ..	1853-54	..	..	..	43	68	55
1264.. ..	1854-55	..	..	..	47	63	55
1265.. ..	1855-56	623	..	623	38	65	52
1266.. ..	1856-57	..	..	..	55	73	61
1267.. ..	1857-58	..	..	..	55	..	55
1268.. ..	1858-59	..	..	..	40	60	50
1269.. ..	1859-60	..	..	..	62	41	51
1270.. ..	1860-61	810	906	858	67	..	67
	Total ..	1,433	906	..	481	475	..
	Average ..	716	906	811	48	59	54
1271.. ..	1861-62	969	1,146	1,057	..	59	59
1272.. ..	1862-63	860	..	860	..	51	51
1273.. ..	1863-64	..	775	775	..	..	..
1274.. ..	1864-65	889	1,048	968	..	..	..
1275.. ..	1865-66	792	908	850	..	..	..
1276.. ..	1866-67	620	800	710	..	..	..
1277.. ..	1867-68	820	920	870	..	..	..
1278.. ..	1868-69	980	1,120	1,050	..	..	..
1279.. ..	1869-70	960	1,120	1,010	..	..	..
1280.. ..	1870-71	740	840	790	..	..	..
	Total ..	7,630	8,677	8,970	..	101	110
	Average ..	847	964	897	..	55	55
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	662	..	662	..	44	44
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	831	..	831	..	62	62
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	1,108	..	1,108	..	56	56
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	..	..	..	36	55	46
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	..	..	..	44	40	42
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	716	906	811	48	59	54
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	847	964	897	..	55	55
	Total ..	4,164	1,870	4,309	128	371	359
	Average ..	832	935	861	42	53	51

No. 12.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Nellore.*

Years.		Circar Ayacut.		Total Holding.		Waste Remitted.		Remaining Cultivation.									
								Dry.				Wet.				Garden.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fuslies.	A. D.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
1260 ..	1850-51	..	..	..	411,240	13,99,657	46,490	2,62,208	260,745	4,42,629	85,602	5,35,137	18,403	1,59,653
1261 ..	1851-52	..	..	..	412,604	13,98,765	34,489	1,96,205	162,138	4,43,728	97,412	5,99,969	18,385	1,58,863
1262 ..	1852-53	..	..	..	412,284	13,89,943	42,424	2,08,206	256,028	4,38,878	96,453	5,98,768	17,379	1,49,091
1263 ..	1853-54	..	..	..	379,291	12,59,065	92,322	4,38,924	222,508	3,81,334	48,611	3,04,606	15,850	1,34,201
1264 ..	1854-55	..	..	..	381,490	12,23,984	50,478	2,61,328	242,805	4,08,919	72,057	4,41,224	16,587	1,12,513
1265 ..	1855-56	..	..	..	408,403	12,84,651	28,131	1,28,211	261,069	4,37,881	101,339	6,20,759	17,604	97,770
1266 ..	1856-57	872,681	23,61,323	23,61,323	449,528	13,34,367	34,959	1,55,776	291,197	4,86,712	105,188	6,41,062	18,184	1,00,816
1267 ..	1857-58	872,681	23,61,323	23,61,323	455,468	12,75,794	67,955	2,70,040	292,405	4,90,093	77,555	4,09,757	17,523	95,904
1268 ..	1858-59	872,681	23,61,323	23,61,323	487,950	13,61,910	35,759	1,28,514	319,679	5,33,564	113,975	5,97,828	18,537	1,02,601
1269 ..	1859-60	872,681	23,61,323	23,61,323	514,324	13,28,470	23,337	1,00,498	351,877	4,90,009	120,490	6,29,467	18,620	1,02,536
1270 ..	1860-61	872,681	23,61,323	23,61,323	546,193	13,27,553	37,161	1,67,651	391,956	5,28,391	95,992	6,07,483	21,084	1,24,028
1271 ..	1861-62	1,071,194	22,45,373	22,45,373	514,569	13,23,963	26,920	1,30,810	395,811	5,35,665	100,080	5,29,646	21,758	1,27,832
1272 ..	1862-63	1,071,194	22,45,373	22,45,373	575,978	13,96,945	30,652	1,47,741	417,664	5,69,599	105,588	6,49,563	22,094	1,30,042
1273 ..	1863-64	1,071,194	22,45,373	22,45,373	640,603	15,31,836	22,300	1,18,439	470,369	6,33,247	123,137	6,43,422	24,591	1,36,728
1274 ..	1864-65	1,071,194	22,45,373	22,45,373	691,155	16,34,925	26,158	1,33,997	515,513	6,94,623	127,921	6,71,531	24,565	1,34,774
1275 ..	1865-66	1,071,194	22,45,373	22,45,373	735,847	16,26,526	27,633	1,41,419	563,414	7,60,706	138,800	7,24,401	..	..
1276 ..	1866-67	1,255,929	23,44,030	23,44,030	800,421	17,03,808	19,354	25,298	613,401	8,07,260	167,686	8,10,750	..	..
1277 ..	1867-68	1,255,929	23,44,030	23,44,030	845,441	17,28,640	34,342	1,53,145	650,320	8,36,725	160,779	7,38,770	..	..
1278 ..	1868-69	1,255,929	23,44,030	23,44,030	879,661	17,70,336	35,529	1,59,025	679,587	8,66,666	164,545	7,44,645	..	..
1279 ..	1869-70	1,255,929	23,44,030	23,44,030	930,711	18,12,501	18,285	79,385	727,475	9,02,255	184,951	8,30,362	..	..
1280 ..	1870-71	1,255,929	23,44,030	23,44,030	961,432	18,11,471	13,136	55,599	760,714	9,14,384	187,582	8,41,453	..	..

No. 12.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Nellore.*—(Continued.)

Years.		Remaining Cultivation.—(Continued.)															
		Total.															
		Actual Cultivation.		Waste charged.		Total.		Additional Assessment.	Second Crop Assessment.	Sundry Items.	Total.	Deduct Remission.	Remaining Hyotwari.
Fuslies.	A. D.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1260 ..	1850-51 ..	346,444	11,07,703	18,306	29,746	364,750	11,37,449	..	26,415	2,21,166	13,55,030	20,285	13,64,745
1261 ..	1851-52 ..	358,745	11,61,327	19,370	38,233	378,115	12,02,560	..	38,196	3,49,913	15,85,699	9,087	15,76,612
1262 ..	1852-53 ..	353,417	11,55,902	16,443	25,335	369,860	11,81,737	22,148	11,142	3,55,727	15,70,754	52,092	15,18,662
1263 ..	1853-54 ..	280,168	8,10,598	6,771	9,543	286,969	8,20,141	15,620	6,476	3,12,697	11,52,838	2,43,204	9,10,634
1264 ..	1854-55 ..	319,345	9,45,841	11,667	16,815	331,012	9,62,656	6,926	5,360	2,20,724	12,05,172	24,801	12,70,371
1265 ..	1855-56 ..	363,168	11,30,383	17,104	26,057	380,272	11,56,440	11,679	5,093	2,17,662	13,91,174	1,03,204	12,87,970
1266 ..	1856-57 ..	393,969	11,97,824	20,630	30,769	414,599	12,28,591	13,550	6,934	2,22,042	14,71,117	1,29,186	13,41,931
1267 ..	1857-58 ..	358,946	9,54,538	28,567	42,216	387,513	9,96,754	8,382	8,471	2,15,320	12,24,428	1,56,571	10,68,856
1268 ..	1858-59 ..	423,718	11,88,212	28,443	45,184	452,191	12,33,396	15,349	5,951	1,94,265	14,48,901	1,22,442	13,26,459
1269 ..	1859-60 ..	442,834	11,47,230	48,153	75,742	490,987	12,22,972	16,708	9,348	1,93,419	14,42,447	21,172	14,21,275
1270 ..	1860-61 ..	457,523	10,95,430	51,509	64,472	509,032	11,59,902	16,852	3,553	1,86,755	13,67,042	28,585	13,38,457
1271 ..	1861-62 ..	464,343	11,27,539	52,806	65,604	517,149	11,93,143	10,989	7,117	1,95,644	14,12,893	33,206	13,79,687
1272 ..	1862-63 ..	486,211	11,71,240	57,135	77,964	543,346	12,49,204	19,446	5,241	1,96,578	14,70,469	28,105	14,42,364
1273 ..	1863-64 ..	547,984	13,21,719	70,319	91,678	618,303	14,13,397	22,087	7,520	2,18,009	16,61,013	54,600	16,06,813
1274 ..	1864-65 ..	592,453	13,96,543	75,546	1,04,385	667,999	15,00,928	27,897	7,140	..	15,35,965	404	15,35,561
1275 ..	1865-66 ..	621,881	13,66,199	86,333	1,18,908	708,214	14,85,107	22,027	6,612	..	15,13,746	346	15,13,400
1276 ..	1866-67 ..	682,778	14,91,365	97,309	1,26,615	781,087	16,18,010	25,697	5,986	..	16,49,693	1,269	16,48,124
1277 ..	1867-68 ..	699,539	14,34,923	111,560	1,40,572	811,099	15,75,495	21,000	2,930	..	15,99,125	25,817	15,73,308
1278 ..	1868-69 ..	709,953	14,35,962	134,179	1,75,319	844,132	16,11,311	24,065	11,215	..	16,46,591	18,476	16,28,115
1279 ..	1869-70 ..	768,388	15,33,484	144,038	1,99,133	912,426	17,32,617	34,238	12,367	..	17,79,222	9,543	17,69,679
1280 ..	1870-71 ..	799,658	15,59,475	148,638	1,96,397	948,296	17,55,872	48,519	15,657	..	18,20,048	12,054	18,07,994

No. 13.—*Statement showing the Cultivation for a series of years in the District of Nellore, inclusive of Fussel Jasti and Tirva Jasti.*

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
1853-54 ..	216,016	3,73,626	48,410	3,03,379	15,773	1,33,593	280,199	8,10,598
1854-55 ..	231,142	3,94,868	71,800	4,39,614	16,403	1,11,359	319,345	9,45,841
1855-56 ..	245,747	4,18,382	99,991	6,16,266	17,430	95,735	363,168	11,47,155
1856-57 ..	293,710	5,02,675	108,631	9,69,053	18,339	1,02,514	420,680	12,74,242
1857-58 ..	295,083	5,02,744	82,543	4,37,353	17,795	98,811	395,421	10,38,908
1858-59 ..	292,697	4,96,942	112,812	5,91,837	18,239	1,00,333	423,748	12,09,512
1859-60 ..	308,788	4,40,446	116,208	6,03,565	17,837	98,219	442,833	11,73,286
1860-61 ..	341,920	4,72,091	95,377	5,01,089	20,266	1,19,250	457,523	11,15,835
1861-62 ..	344,179	4,79,204	99,143	5,24,446	21,021	1,23,890	464,343	11,53,745
1862-63 ..	364,322	5,09,269	102,406	5,35,227	21,483	1,26,744	488,211	11,95,927
1863-64 ..	403,583	5,58,337	120,413	6,30,799	23,988	1,32,583	547,894	13,51,726
1864-65 ..	444,778	6,14,277	124,495	6,54,960	23,180	1,27,300	592,453	14,31,580
1865-66 ..	487,444	6,63,547	134,437	7,02,652	..	..	621,881	13,94,838
1866-67 ..	522,252	7,03,140	161,526	7,88,225	..	..	683,778	15,22,748
1867-68 ..	544,229	7,20,061	155,310	7,14,862	..	..	699,539	14,58,853
1868-69 ..	552,516	7,47,594	157,437	7,23,648	..	..	709,953	14,71,242
1869-70 ..	594,698	7,86,617	173,690	7,93,472	..	..	768,388	15,80,089
1870-71 ..	622,134	11,081	177,524	8,12,570	..	..	799,658	16,23,651

No. 14.—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Indigo in the District of Nellore for a series of years.*

Years.		Sugar-cane.				Cotton.				Indigo.			
		Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.		
Fuslies.	A.D.	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
1261 ..	1851-52 ..	27	219	0	0	7,747	11,208	0	0	..	..	..	..
1262 ..	1852-53 ..	7	95	0	0	16,706	18,339	0	0	28,855	89,548	0	0
1263 ..	1853-54 ..	5	63	0	0	2,785	5,131	0	0	16,991	47,944	0	0
1264 ..	1854-55 ..	1	13	0	0	3,955	6,065	0	0	13,714	38,614	0	0
1265 ..	1855-56 ..	3	27	0	0	3,513	4,360	0	0	11,253	30,128	0	0
1266 ..	1856-57 ..	8	183	0	0	14,126	15,921	0	0	19,627	60,190	0	0
1267 ..	1857-58 ..	22	340	0	0	14,106	10,839	0	0	16,553	55,499	0	0
1268 ..	1858-59 ..	24	347	0	0	14,975	12,992	0	0	20,553	59,423	0	0
1269 ..	1859-60 ..	12	169	0	0	13,104	12,760	0	0	27,968	67,186	0	0
1270 ..	1860-61 ..	12	172	0	0	13,729	13,807	0	0	14,443	39,020	0	0
1271 ..	1861-62 ..	14	169	0	0	17,425	18,006	0	0	20,614	59,111	0	0
1272 ..	1862-63 ..	6	72	0	0	20,398	21,121	0	0	22,407	59,181	0	0
1273 ..	1863-64 ..	4	64	0	0	28,362	32,460	0	0	17,762	50,468	0	0
1274 ..	1864-65 ..	9	117	0	0	45,782	53,151	0	0	13,822	36,657	0	0
1275 ..	1865-66 ..	20	222	0	0	34,915	37,105	0	0	11,781	35,634	0	0
1276 ..	1866-67 ..	23	191	0	0	37,004	35,830	0	0	17,169	36,918	0	0
1277 ..	1867-68 ..	32	329	0	0	33,385	34,571	0	0	13,541	32,770	0	0
1278 ..	1868-69 ..	22	217	0	0	28,201	21,838	0	0	18,531	42,663	0	0
1279 ..	1869-70 ..	11	112	0	0	17,093	18,990	0	0	42,604	1,02,277	0	0
1280 ..	1870-71 ..	9	70	0	0	20,015	18,952	0	0	49,779	1,02,214	0	0

No. 15.—Statement showing the Total Value of Trade in the District of Nellore for a series of years.

Official Year.	Merchandise.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Total.			Merchandise.	Treasure.		Total.			Grand Total.		
		Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.		Re.	A.	Re.	A.	P.		A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1870-71	Nellore	1,67,1[illegible]	0	0	40,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,07,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871-72	Ongole	1,[illegible]	0	0	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872-73	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1873-74	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1874-75	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1875-76	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876-77	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877-78	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878-79	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879-80	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880-81	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881-82	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882-83	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883-84	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884-85	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885-86	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1886-87	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1887-88	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1888-89	Nellore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889-90	Ongole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 16.—Statement showing the Values of Nellore, for a series of years.

No.	Articles.	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1882-83.			1883-84.			1884-85.			1885-86.			1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
		Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.
1	Grains ..	3,[illegible]	0	0	1,[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Articles consumption.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Human food ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Cattle food ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Wood ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Oils ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Metals ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Timber and other materials.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Medicinal Plants and Articles.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Sundry Articles.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 16.—*Statement showing the Value of Export Trade, with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore for a series of years.*—(Contd.)

No.	Articles.	Official Years. 1861-62.			1862-63.			1863-64.			1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Grains	1,75,169	4	3	2,93,616	0	6	1,00,519	5	1	1,17,419	5	8	4,60,378	9	7	3,95,888	8	9	3,37,771	3	8	2,78,012	7	5	1,11,483	12	0	2,14,496	12	0
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	11,700	4	8	21,712	13	7	14,189	12	1	10,870	6	6	26,501	5	4	48,349	2	9	32,293	1	11	18,594	12	0	13,937	0	4	21,994	12	0
3	Seeds	2,79,581	7	5	3,69,143	3	7	2,11,656	11	10	1,21,640	2	4	1,75,044	6	9	1,79,895	10	7	2,09,752	1	4	3,71,634	4	11	1,12,333	7	11	97,133	6	0
4	Wood	5,183	2	4	7,232	2	6	5,301	5	2	3,529	11	4	1,019	13	3	4,110	5	8	5,756	5	4	1,002	0	0	1,784	8	0	645	4	6
5	Oils	11,906	7	7	20,147	6	3	9,269	8	2	19,931	6	9	4,958	11	0	24,681	6	7	5,279	0	0	11,056	0	0	6,817	8	0	3,956	12	0
6	Metals	77,364	9	3	74,009	14	9	2,62,883	1	9	1,32,260	0	5	1,14,171	1	0	1,35,614	15	10	75,173	11	5	42,825	0	0	66,395	11	0	23,066	0	0
7	Thread	10,155	6	6	34,698	8	0	4,711	0	0	4,151	5	4	12,068	8	0	3,034	8	0	1,814	8	0	2,247	0	0	4,323	0	0	516	0	0
8	Coir or Flax ..	13,798	3	8	27,519	14	11	43,832	6	2	33,347	12	8	17,734	14	1	16,510	11	0	18,999	13	4	21,973	2	0	9,408	1	0	9,028	15	3
9	Medicinal Plants and Articles.	..	..	..	99	11	5	51	4	0	389	9	4	0	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0	2	0	0
10	Sundry Articles.	74,237	6	8	2,30,182	10	9	2,32,072	5	4	2,07,611	9	6	21,921	1	5	23,116	2	7	23,566	6	7	33,311	14	0	28,244	12	8	37,957	13	2

No. 17.—*Statement showing the Value of Import Trade with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore for a series of Years.*

No.	Articles.	Official Years. 1850-51.			1851-52.			1852-53.			1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Grains ..	6,479	13	9	1,03,034	14	10	38,542	13	8	48,000	2	4	1,09,753	9	2	1,52,291	10	7	80,519	14	11	69,119	10	1	1,12,416	1	10	1,10,646	2	7	1,78,587	1	4
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	118	13	0	284	15	1	3,145	13	5	157	6	7	3,841	7	4	14,647	6	10	1,176	1	10	5,067	10	0	4,405	4	6	2,757	6	3	1,879	1	6
3	Seeds ..	1	3	6	393	12	0	22	1	7	111	14	8	990	2	11	2,413	9	10	1,647	9	0	62	5	3	2,649	11	7	592	6	0	1,155	10	10
4	Wood ..	2,449	3	3	30,067	2	1	2,950	2	3	2,978	11	4	1,794	0	3	2,861	15	1	4,364	3	10	3,519	5	0	8,251	11	3	8,700	0	8	16,158	3	2
5	Oils ..	34	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0	16	4	0	25	0	0	579	2	3	92	10	10	..	..	..	133	12	0	..	..	..	26	4	0
6	Metals ..	3,472	15	0	1,60,635	8	9	1,20,601	6	5	2,21,716	12	9	1,84,255	8	9	1,79,090	13	8	3,06,242	2	9	2,46,649	1	1	6,21,046	7	3	7,90,292	6	2	5,79,745	15	11
7	Thread ..	91	0	0	173	0	0	865	0	0	219	0	0	855	0	0	5,613	10	0	1,811	0	0	1,100	0	0	6,099	0	0	7,149	0	0	4,205	0	0
8	Coir or Flax.	6,252	10	5	8,400	14	4	5,273	11	9	5,816	10	0	3,518	0	3	3,811	13	8	5,291	5	9	5,225	1	3	13,850	5	7	10,799	4	7	13,846	1	9
9	Articles for Medicine.	329	11	3	352	3	3	294	2	7	159	14	9	3,657	10	7	1,544	7	7	2,522	7	5	229	9	4	4,237	6	3	7,521	0	5	2,401	9	7
10	Sundry Articles.	672	10	11	1,781	6	7	2,010	0	8	1,305	1	3	3,659	0	2	5,429	6	3	4,626	15	9	6,961	3	9	8,188	0	10	6,215	0	6	8,892	0	4

No. 17.—*Statement showing the Value of Import Trade with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore for a series of Years.*—(Contd.)

No.	Articles.	Official Years. 1861-62.			1862-63.			1863-64.			1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Grains	26,170	13	11	1,37,967	15	4	3,85,562	7	8	2,82,637	13	2	72,648	14	0	81,474	10	2	1,81,604	6	2	1,28,550	12	0	1,79,953	0	0	1,79,825	0	0
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	2,370	2	10	3,129	4	10	3,945	5	4	8,724	6	6	3,801	0	0	9,170	5	0	4,351	13	1	5,051	13	0	8,810	14	0	6,582	8	0
3	Seeds	4,891	13	4	627	8	0	4,560	0	8	10,930	14	4	17,149	4	0	10,075	4	3	2,408	12	0	1,830	5	8	2,292	6	0	2,217	6	0
4	Wood	4,756	7	4	13,934	13	11	8,807	5	10	18,846	7	8	10,247	14	0	12,746	13	0	11,086	4	0	20,868	4	0	23,258	8	2	14,514	12	0
5	Oils	..	..	..	80	5	11	67	9	4	1,932	0	5	1,859	12	0	1,064	8	0	135	2	8	30	0	0	8	0	0	109	0	0
6	Metals	4,58,576	1	5	7,09,402	11	2	5,87,612	13	6	4,08,491	11	2	6,28,190	15	4	9,09,146	3	1	6,61,256	7	8	6,80,612	8	4	5,71,067	7	2	4,33,958	4	0
7	Thread	892	0	0	15,704	12	0	4,500	8	0	2,873	4	0	8,976	0	0	4,458	0	2	2,943	5	0	6,247	8	0	7,446	0	0	8,817	0	0
8	Coir or Flax ..	13,191	2	6	18,447	1	2	2,880	11	0	16,527	0	1	12,058	14	0	17,756	9	8	14,746	7	9	25,424	3	7	10,445	4	0	5,962	12	0
9	Articles for Medicine.	588	10	9	806	10	6	1,116	9	9	884	0	0	1,151	0	0	534	12	0	664	4	0	923	12	0	1,656	4	6	1,154	0	0
10	Sundry Articles.	5,374	12	2	11,264	6	3	7,546	0	0	10,240	9	2	5,918	5	0	31,808	9	0	4,375	6	0	5,927	15	0	2,214	13	0	3,913	9	0

No. 18.—*Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels arrived at and departed from the District of Nellore for a series of years.*

Official Years.	Arrivals. Square-rigged Steamers. No.	Tonnage.	Ships. No.	Tonnage.	Native Craft. No.	Tonnage.	Total. No.	Tonnage.	Departures. Official Years.	Square-rigged Steamers. No.	Tonnage.	Ships. No.	Tonnage.	Native Craft. No.	Tonnage.	Total. No.	Tonnage.
1850-51 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1850-51 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 ..	..	..	..	..	22	961	22	961	1851-52 ..	..	..	..	..	20	778	20	778
1852-53 ..	..	..	..	..	43	2,935	43	2,935	1852-53 ..	..	..	..	..	45	3,118	45	3,118
1853-54 ..	..	..	..	..	2	62	2	62	1853-54 ..	..	..	..	..	38	2,194	38	2,194
1854-55 ..	..	..	..	..	5	236	5	236	1854-55 ..	..	..	..	..	70	3,646	70	3,646
1855-56 ..	..	..	19	2,200	10	842	29	3,042	1855-56 ..	..	..	..	..	54	2,519	54	2,519
1856-57 ..	..	..	..	..	2	147	2	147	1856-57 ..	..	..	..	..	23	1,177	23	1,177
1857-58 ..	..	..	..	..	43	3,947	43	3,947	1857-58 ..	..	..	8	995	75	4,693	83	5,688
1858-59 ..	..	..	3	429	32	2,065	35	2,494	1858-59 ..	..	..	3	429	66	4,492	69	4,921
1859-60 ..	..	..	4	1,480	28	1,478	32	2,958	1859-60 ..	..	..	3	1,250	78	3,351	81	4,601
1860-61 ..	..	..	3	446	12	659	15	1,105	1860-61 ..	..	..	3	446	96	4,583	99	5,029
1861-62 ..	..	..	3	137	42	2,535	45	2,672	1861-62 ..	..	..	2	137	73	3,521	75	3,658
1862-63 ..	..	..	..	..	73	9,671	73	9,671	1862-63 ..	..	..	..	..	95	11,326	95	11,326
1863-64 ..	..	..	4	258	225	25,386	229	25,644	1863-64 ..	..	..	..	..	214	25,030	214	25,030
1864-65 ..	..	..	2	70	254	31,169	256	31,239	1864-65 ..	..	..	..	..	259	25,998	259	25,998
1865-66 ..	..	..	1	72	278	30,128	279	30,200	1865-66 ..	..	..	..	..	266	27,641	266	27,641
1866-67 ..	..	..	..	..	281	29,414	281	29,414	1866-67 ..	..	..	..	..	271	28,631	271	28,631
1867-68 ..	..	..	1	69	324	27,006	325	27,075	1867-68 ..	..	..	..	..	346	29,176	346	29,176
1868-69 ..	..	..	3	123	333	30,591	336	30,714	1868-69 ..	..	..	..	..	336	31,733	336	31,733
1869-70 ..	..	..	..	..	351	30,870	351	30,870	1869-70 ..	..	..	..	..	359	31,649	359	31,649
1870-71 ..	..	..	1	156	601	49,604	602	49,760	1870-71 ..	..	..	2	312	605	41,464¾	607	41,776¾

No. 20A.—*Statement showing Trials in the Session Court of Nellore for a series of years.*

Years.	Offences against the Person.		Offences against Property with Violence.		Offences against Property without Violence.		Malicious Offences against Property.		Forgeries, &c.		Offences against Revenue Laws.		Miscellaneous.		Number of Accidental Deaths.	Number of Suicides.
	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1865 ..	9	9	53	53	13	13	..	..	4	4	..	..	47	47	..	..
1866 ..	2	2	54	54	15	15	..	..	4	4	..	..	33	33	..	..
1867 ..	10	10	14	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	22	22	..	..
1868 ..	9	9	10	10	6	6	1	1	4	4	1	1	13	13	..	..
1869 ..	3	3	18	18	7	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	18	..	..
1870 ..	55	37	39	38	9	9	3	1	1	..	...	..	7	6	..	..

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 120 per Garce, or Rupee 1 per Indian Maund.								Rupees 135 per Garce, or Rupee 1-2-0 per Indian Maund.			
Stations.	Fusli 1268 (A.D. 1858-59).								Fusli 1269 (A.D. 1859-60).			
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.	
	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.
Kanuparti ..	6,475	6,475	61,540	60,940	..	..	68,015	67,415	5,713	6,258	37,389	41,337
Padarti	24,413	24,413	112,050	1,10,190	..	..	136,463	1,34,603	26,026	28,988	89,623	98,251
Pakala	51,197	51,197	24,100	42,100	..	..	93,297	93,297	45,916	50,975	38,116	42,668
Tummalapenta ..	9,322	9,322	219	219	..	..	9,541	9,541	10,082	11,154	1,163	1,295
Iskapalli	16,612	16,612	31,040	31,040	192,560	28,884	240,212	76,536	14,424	16,026	34,969	39,125
Gogulapalli ..	15,096	15,096	39,709	39,709	..	..	54,805	54,805	16,712	18,562	35,558	39,258
Gangapatnam ..	18,036	18,036	..	..	..	..	18,036	18,036	21,511	23,959	1,230	1,384
Kristnapatam ..	26,994	26,994	16,673	16,673	15,700	2,355	59,367	46,022	23,692	26,372	16,972	18,621
Dugarazupatam ..	19,502	19,502	14,611	14,611	..	..	34,113	34,113	19,713	21,835	12,497	13,731
Tada	15,820	15,820	75,938	75,938	..	..	91,758	91,758	13,497	15,019	58,194	64,499
Ramapuram ..	212	212	6,243	6,243	..	..	6,455	6,455	275	307	6,091	6,721
Sannapugunta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	203,679	2,03,679	400,123	3,97,663	208,260	31,239	812,062	6,32,581	197,561	2,19,485	331,802	3,67,390

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 135 per Garce, or Rupee 1-2-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)				Rupees 165 and Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.							
Stations.	Fusli 1269 (A.D. 1859-60).—(*Continued.*)				Fusli 1270 (A.D. 1860-61).							
	Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.
Kanuparti	..	..	43,102	48,095	3,537	3,998	133,793	1,44,915	..	..	137,330	1,48,913
Padarti	..	..	115,649	1,27,239	31,472	37,137	150,365	1,70,147	..	..	181,837	2,07,284
Pakala	..	..	84,032	93,643	47,601	56,211	53,472	61,266	..	..	101,073	1,17,477
Tummalapenta ..	..	..	11,245	12,449	10,309	12,168	1,832	2,061	..	..	12,141	14,229
Iskapalli	142,647	21,397	192,010	76,548	15,421	18,347	46,348	52,592	172,550	25,382	234,319	96,821
Gogulapalli	26,755	4,013	79,025	61,833	18,773	22,300	33,552	37,988	..	..	52,325	60,288
Gangapatnam ..	..	..	22,741	25,343	14,322	16,916	341	383	..	..	14,662	17,299
Kristnapatam ..	24,940	3,741	65,604	48,734	34,561	41,058	15,472	17,845	17,700	2,655	67,733	61,558
Dugarazupatam ..	..	..	32,210	35,596	22,755	26,843	8,491	10,415	..	..	31,246	37,258
Tada	..	..	71,691	79,518	12,273	14,434	65,725	76,579	..	..	77,998	91,013
Ramapuram	..	..	6,356	7,028	313	366	7,781	9,440	..	..	8,094	9,806
Sannapagunta ..	..	..	..	..	523	614	1,296	1,458	..	..	1,820	2,072
Total ..	194,342	29,151	723,705	6,16,026	211,862	2,50,392	518,467	5,86,089	190,250	28,537	920,579	8,64,018

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)											
Stations.	Fusli 1271 (A.D. 1861-62).—(*Continued.*)								Fusli 1272 (A.D. 1862-63).			
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.	
	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.	Mds.	rs.
Kanuparti ..	6,045	9,068	111,862	1,60,954	..	..	117,907	1,70,022	8,066	12,099	162,348	2,32,362
Padarti	38,989	58,483	111,042	1,63,592	..	..	150,031	2,22,075	43,622	65,433	194,433	2,81,029
Pakala	46,344	69,517	20,347	29,801	8,092	1,214	74,783	1,00,532	48,790	73,185	44,656	65,274
Tummalapenta ..	9,999	14,999	1,676	2,513	..	..	11,675	17,512	9,985	14,977	5,570	8,265
Iskapalli	13,212	19,817	16,186	24,010	108,000	16,200	137,398	60,027	19,583	29,375	30,890	45,525
Gogulapalli ..	21,388	32,082	42,621	63,662	..	..	64,009	95,744	20,107	30,161	26,607	39,640
Gangapatnam ..	10,648	15,972	462	693	..	..	11,110	16,665	10,745	16,117	195	293
Kristnapatam ..	37,048	55,572	29,846	44,139	..	..	66,894	99,711	38,389	57,584	39,572	58,368
Dugarazupatam ..	14,401	21,600	5,307	7,960	..	..	19,708	29,561	16,492	24,738	4,231	6,347
Tada	13,309	19,964	48,218	72,057	..	..	61,527	92,021	11,931	17,897	42,730	63,826
Ramapuram ..	526	789	15,850	23,775	..	..	16,376	24,564	490	735	16,380	24,583
Sannapugunta ..	2,311	3,467	5,516	8,274	..	..	7,827	11,741	4,901	7,351	8,594	12,801
Total ..	214,220	3,21,330	408,933	6,01,430	116,092	17,414	739,245	9,40,175	233,101	3,49,652	576,515	8,38,313

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)											
Stations.	Fusli 1272 (A.D. 1862-63).—(*Continued.*)				Fusli 1273 (A.D. 1863-64).							
	Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	..	..	170,414	2,44,461	11,133	16,699	113,771	1,62,737	..	..	124,904	1,79,436
Padarti	..	..	238,055	3,46,462	46,273	69,410	171,750	2,46,105	..	..	218,023	3,15,515
Pakala	5,160	774	98,606	1,39,233	50,660	75,990	38,037	55,886	..	..	88,697	1,31,876
Tummalapenta	..	..	25,555	23,242	11,649	17,474	4,291	6,346	..	..	15,940	23,820
Iskapalli	..	..	59,473	74,900	19,619	29,429	18,905	27,458	7,400	1,110	45,924	57,997
Gogulapalli	..	..	46,714	69,801	17,774	26,661	29,946	43,299	..	..	47,720	69,960
Gangapatnam	..	..	10,940	16,410	13,443	20,172	563	844	..	..	14,011	21,016
Kristnapatam	..	..	78,261	1,15,952	38,749	58,124	22,544	32,736	..	..	61,293	90,860
Dugarazupatam ..	..	..	20,723	31,085	19,830	29,745	6,988	10,302	..	..	26,818	40,047
Tada	..	..	54,661	81,723	13,791	20,687	47,682	70,983	..	..	61,473	91,670
Ramapuram	..	..	16,879	25,318	400	600	8,619	12,928	..	..	9,019	13,528
Sannapugunta	..	..	13,405	20,152	12,266	18,398	3,342	5,014	..	..	15,608	23,412
Total ..	5,160	774	814,776	11,88,739	255,592	3,83,389	466,438	6,74,638	7,400	1,110	729,430	10,59,137

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)								Raised towards the close of this year to Rupees 202½ per Garce, or Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian Maund.							
Stations.	Fusli 1274 (A.D. 1864-65).								Fusli 1275 (A.D. 1865-66).							
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti ..	15,760	23,550	155,066	2,21,889	..	..	170,826	2,45,439	11,852	18,254	134,219	1,93,898	..	..	146,071	2,12,152
Padarti ..	41,349	62,023	247,542	3,54,393	..	..	288,891	4,16,416	43,923	66,865	145,314	2,09,146	..	..	189,237	2,76,011
Pakala	48,561	72,842	40,591	58,906	..	..	89,152	1,31,748	48,501	74,888	58,332	85,678	..	..	106,833	1,60,566
Tummalapenta...	17,014	25,521	6,170	8,805	..	..	23,184	34,326	11,974	17,961	7,366	10,509	..	..	19,340	28,470
Iskapalli ..	15,231	22,847	21,503	31,265	4,880	732	41,614	54,844	13,214	20,465	11,891	17,477	102,452	15,368	127,557	53,310
Gogulapalli ..	19,007	28,510	35,690	51,915	..	..	54,697	80,425	30,143	47,362	25,993	40,065	..	..	56,136	87,427
Gangapatnam ..	17,313	25,970	58	87	..	..	17,371	26,057	6,321	9,482	..	..	..	..	6,321	9,482
Kristnapatam ..	30,288	45,432	14,497	21,115	..	..	44,785	66,547	45,314	70,706	6,751	10,191	..	..	52,065	80,897
Dugarazupatam..	20,232	30,348	1,857	2,786	..	..	22,089	33,134	19,398	30,157	286	429	..	..	19,684	30,586
Tada	19,790	29,185	42,227	62,710	..	..	62,017	92,395	22,405	34,768	35,439	54,875	..	..	57,844	89,643
Ramapuram ..	365	547	17,608	26,413	..	..	17,973	26,960	927	1,390	18,878	28,137	..	..	19,805	29,527
Sannapugunta ..	10,840	16,260	775	1,162	..	..	11,615	17,422	14,173	21,655	1,854	2,833	..	..	16,027	24,488
Total ..	255,750	3,83,535	533,584	8,41,446	4,880	732	844,214	12,25,713	268,145	4,13,953	446,323	6,53,238	102,452	15,368	816,920	10,82,559

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 202½ per Garce, or Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian Maund.											
Stations.	Fusli 1276 (A.D. 1866-67).								Fusli 1277 (A.D. 1867-68).			
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	14,990	25,295	105,077	1,71,445	..	..	120,067	1,96,740	16,795	28,342	174,002	2,81,681
Padarti	46,808	78,148	129,108	2,10,195	...	..	175,916	2,88,343	43,314	73,092	88,136	1,42,351
Pakala	53,051	89,524	56,867	94,546	..	..	109,918	1,84,070	48,314	81,530	23,325	38,753
Tummalapenta ..	13,559	22,881	2,283	3,751	..	..	15,842	26,632	8,675	14,639	74	125
Iskapalli	2,924	4,912	11,981	19,408	38,027	5,704	52,932	30,024	64,340	87,467	33,693	47,304
Gogulapalli	36,053	60,839	21,261	35,878	..	..	57,314	96,717	2,902	4,897	1,659	2,799
Gangapatnam ..	9,482	15,941	..	..	..	..	9,482	15,941	14,514	22,066	1,772	2,695
Kristnapatam ..	52,003	87,755	5,656	9,460	..	..	57,669	97,215	37,771	63,739	4,197	6,880
Dugarazupatam ..	19,086	32,208	..	..	..	..	19,086	32,208	16,314	27,530	22	37
Tada	23,459	39,587	39,738	66,450	..	..	63,197	1,06,037	23,501	39,556	52,436	87,372
Ramapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sannapugunta ..	10,415	17,575	818	1,380	..	..	11,233	18,955	1,099	1,854	14,051	23,711
Total ..	281,830	4,74,665	372,799	6,12,513	38,027	5,704	692,656	10,92,882	277,539	4,44,712	393,367	6,33,708

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 202½ per Garce, or Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)											
Stations.	Fusli 1277 (A.D. 1867-68).—(*Continued.*)				Fusli 1278 (A.D. 1868-69).							
	Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	..	..	190,797	3,10,023	18,445	31,126	143,432	2,33,030	..	..	161,877	2,64,156
Padarti	..	..	131,450	2,15,443	39,641	66,894	155,581	2,42,217	..	..	195,222	3,09,111
Pakala	..	..	71,639	1,20,283	55,404	93,494	34,063	56,064	..	..	89,467	1,49,558
Tummalapenta	..	..	8,749	14,764	17,211	29,044	71	120	..	..	17,282	29,164
Iskapalli	1,800	270	99,833	1,35,041	25,486	43,008	4,745	7,906	5,040	546	35,271	51,469
Gogulapalli	..	..	4,561	7,696	25,131	42,409	4,132	6,871	..	..	29,263	49,280
Gangapatnam	..	..	16,286	24,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kristnapatam	..	..	41,968	70,619	46,887	79,122	685	1,156	..	..	47,572	80,278
Dugarazupatam	..	..	16,336	27,567	29,743	50,191	..	..	..	..	29,743	50,191
Tada	..	..	75,937	1,26,928	23,004	38,819	28,567	48,004	..	..	51,571	86,823
Ramapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sannapugunta	..	..	15,150	25,565	2,940	4,961	16,108	12,182	..	..	19,048	32,143
Total ..	1,800	270	672,706	10,78,690	283,892	4,79,067	387,384	6,22,550	5,040	546	676,316	11,02,164

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	The price was raised in this year (October 1869) to Rupees 240 per Garce, or Rupees 2 the Indian Maund.								Rupees 240 per Garce, or Rupees 2 per Indian Maund.							
Stations.	Fusli 1279 (A.D. 1869-70).								Fusli 1280 (A.D. 1870-71).							
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti ..	21,129	41,252	124,538	2,38,820	..	..	145,667	2,80,072	20,810	41,620	111,048	2,13,456	..	..	131,858	2,55,076
Padarti	40,422	77,684	80,471	1,54,677	..	..	120,893	2,32,361	43,101	86,208	109,900	2,14,010	..	..	153,004	3,00,218
Pakala	57,585	1,10,261	42,905	81,770	..	..	100,490	1,92,031	58,352	1,16,704	34,187	68,374	..	..	92,539	1,85,078
Tummalaponta ..	19,272	36,793	2,376	4,663	..	..	21,648	41,456	13,058	26,116	..	..	..	..	13,058	26,116
Iskapalli	8,670	17,340	3,463	6,926	..	..	12,133	24,266	11,526	23,052	4,041	8,082	..	..	15,567	31,134
Gogulapalli ..	32,161	61,103	3,525	6,789	..	..	35,686	67,892	31,218	62,436	3,000	6,000	..	..	34,218	68,436
Gangapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kristnapatam ..	48,184	92,947	2,984	5,963	..	..	51,168	98,910	56,113	1,12,226	3,496	6,992	..	..	59,609	1,19,218
Dugarazupatám ..	24,439	46,295	82	164	..	..	24,521	46,459	20,233	40,466	240	480	..	..	20,473	40,946
Tada	26,934	52,418	26,302	49,882	..	..	53,236	1,02,300	29,154	58,308	30,015	60,030	..	..	59,169	1,18,338
Ramapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanmapaguata ..	922	1,803	11,819	22,311	..	..	12,741	24,614	1,147	2,294	16,564	23,128	..	..	17,711	35,422
Total ..	279,718	5,37,896	298,465	5,72,465	..	..	578,183	11,10,361	284,715	5,69,430	312,191	6,10,582	..	..	597,206	11,80,012

No. 22.—*Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of Public Works in the District of Nellore from* 1801-02 *to* 1870 (*Fusli* 1211 *to* 1279.)

Years.	Establishment.			Buildings.			Irrigation Works.			Roads.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
A.D. Fuslies.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1801-02.. 1211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,557	1	4
1802-03.. 1212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,388	11	9
1803-04.. 1213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,194	7	5
1804-05.. 1214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,799	3	11
1805-06.. 1215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,721	10	4
1806-07.. 1216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,996	14	10
1807-08.. 1217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,611	8	9
1808-09.. 1218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,586	11	6
1809-10.. 1219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,644	4	7
1810-11.. 1220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,602	3	9
1811-12.. 1221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,642	11	5
1812-13.. 1222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,726	2	7
1813-14.. 1223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,611	15	9
1814-15.. 1224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,153	0	6
1815-16.. 1225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,096	7	4
1816-17.. 1226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,855	7	11
1817-18.. 1227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,967	11	2
1818-19.. 1228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,756	9	7
1819-20.. 1229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,377	1	7
1820-21.. 1230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,144	15	0
1821-22.. 1231	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,913	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822-23.. 1232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823-24.. 1233	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,360	2	9	13,499	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1824-25.. 1234	..	..	..	1,339	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1825-26.. 1235	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,402	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1826-27.. 1236	7,097	0	5	10,730	15	8	57,073	8	3	44,520	2	0	3,114	8	0	1,22,536	2	4
1827-28.. 1237	5,118	14	3	3,812	4	3	39,397	12	3	33,172	10	9	312	1	2	81,813	10	8
1828-29.. 1238	2,341	8	10	9,925	13	11	18,974	15	6	16,360	0	6	825	4	4	48,427	10	7
1829-30.. 1239	2,530	5	11	6,086	7	10	28,803	3	0	3,243	15	3	185	4	5	40,849	4	5
1830-31.. 1240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1831-32.. 1241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1832-33.. 1242	3,636	4	11	6,997	10	5	27,107	7	3	4,419	1	0	2,025	11	8	44,186	3	3
1833-34.. 1243	3,951	3	2	1,653	4	6	66,983	8	6	21,609	1	3	2,404	7	5	96,601	8	10
1834-35.. 1244	3,809	14	6	2,094	15	6	31,850	15	6	17,720	0	11	3,149	0	2	58,624	14	9
1835-36.. 1245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836-37.. 1246	3,781	0	9	896	2	0	21,072	10	3	6,497	7	9	296	14	6	32,543	3	3

No. 22.—*Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of Public Works in the District of Nellore from* 1801-02 *to* 1870 (*Fusli* 1211 *to* 1279).—(Continued.)

Years.		Establishment.			Buildings.			Irrigation Works.			Roads.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
A.D.	Fuslies.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1837-38..	1247	3,475	1	2	1,754	13	4	18,209	1	0	1,762	10	9	229	6	0	25,431	0	3
1838-39..	1248	3,530	0	0	26,684	8	5	33,602	9	6	22,729	11	9	13	9	6	87,560	7	2
1839-40..	1249	3,893	9	1	1,036	15	10	31,615	14	9	4,369	0	0	..	..	..	4,043	7	8
1840-41..	1250	3,674	9	11	1,031	14	0	43,535	3	9	33,650	7	3	429	0	0	82,321	2	11
1841-42..	1251	3,058	0	8	3,706	9	5	32,420	5	6	843	0	9	410	8	6	40,438	8	10
1842-43..	1252	3,009	7	9	1,374	2	3	38,349	14	0	3,726	11	0	1,666	4	0	48,126	7	0
1843-44..	1253	3,525	1	6	640	0	11	12,123	2	9	4,958	10	6	17	3	4	20,264	3	0
1844-45..	1254	2,658	5	8	1,710	7	4	26,692	0	9	3,295	10	9	45	6	9	34,401	15	3
1845-46..	1255	2,959	10	9	1,824	13	11	32,517	7	6	1,440	2	3	1,624	12	10	40,366	15	3
1846-47..	1256	2,956	3	6	8,325	8	9	24,661	0	9	832	5	9	1,913	6	1	38,688	8	10
1847-48..	1257	2,995	10	6	3,459	3	0	42,990	11	1	39	0	4	1,196	3	6	50,674	12	5
1848-49..	1258	2,252	7	2	3,989	7	3	49,668	0	9	408	4	11	1,955	1	4	59,273	5	5
1849-50..	1259	3,180	11	5	4,332	7	7	37,239	13	6	428	0	0	982	12	3	46,214	12	9
1850-51..	1260	3,169	15	7	4,436	13	10	19,273	0	9	..	..	..	65	14	1	..	..	..
1851-52..	1261	3,167	15	3	3,348	3	6	28,222	14	8	..	..	..	1,596	15	7	..	..	..
1852-53..	1262	3,246	1	9	14,848	5	0	34,045	1	6	2,096	3	3	88	11	2	54,327	9	8
1853-54..	1263	3,303	4	9	4,602	7	1	76,898	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55..	1264	3,168	1	10	9,052	13	0	71,956	3	11	895	0	0	1,479	1	10	86,551	4	7
1855-56..	1265*	40,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,222	15	3	149	2	0	..	..	..
1856-57..	1266*	61,056	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58..	1267	61,056	0	0	8,178	0	0	1,47,968	0	0	67,718	0	0	112	0	0	2,85,032	0	0
1858-59..	1268	60,788	0	0	5,277	0	0	2,94,257	0	0	54,167	0	0	1,672	0	0	4,16,161	0	0
1859-60..	1269	69,908	0	0	7,158	0	0	2,20,241	0	0	90,659	0	0	1,047	0	0	3,89,013	0	0
1860-61..	1270	81,608	0	0	7,173	0	0	2,51,659	0	0	53,186	0	0	8,909	0	0	4,62,538	0	0
1861-62..	1271	61,056	0	0	7,405	0	0	1,32,198	0	0	81,903	0	0	..	..	..	2,82,562	0	0
1862-63..	1272	62,094	0	0	8,607	0	0	84,336	0	0	76,633	0	0	..	..	..	2,31,699	0	0
1863-64..	1273	45,871	0	0	5,619	0	0	78,493	0	0	85,231	0	0	..	..	..	2,15,214	0	0
1864-65..	1274	56,236	0	0	7,662	0	0	61,103	0	0	1,60,169	0	0	4,808	0	0	2,30,278	0	0
1865-66..	1275	47,092	0	0	10,728	0	0	42,793	0	0	84,745	0	0	35	0	0	1,85,393	0	0
1866-67..	1276	52,699	0	0	7,752	0	0	52,251	0	0	92,834	0	0	1,647	0	0	2,07,183	0	0
1867-68..	1277	52,630	0	0	5,204	0	0	1,31,574	0	0	80,255	0	0	3,290	0	0	2,72,953	0	0
1868-69..	1278	54,576	0	0	39,691	0	0	1,43,497	0	0	1,02,656	0	0	6,670	0	0	3,17,009	0	0
1869-70..	1279	55,919	0	0	8,358	0	0	96,434	0	0	66,416	0	0	531	0	0	2,21,658	0	0
1870-71..	1280	53,072	0	0	14,422	0	0	1,21,191	0	0	45,314	0	0	2,306	0	0	2,39,305	0	0

No. 23.—*Statement showing the Progress of Education for a series of years in the District of Nellore.*

Years.	Government Schools.		Schools maintained by Rate.		Aided Schools.		Schools under Simple Inspection.		Total.		Candidates for Matriculation and First Arts Examination.		Candidates for Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.			Candidates for Special Test Examination.		
	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Applicants.	Number passed.	Number of Applicants.	Number passed.		Number of Applicants.	Number passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	
												*		Years.	No.		Years.	No.
1863-64..	..	..	..	..	1	88	13	393	14	481	..	..	..	1863	1	†	1863	3
1864-65..	..	..	1	45	17	437	55	980	73	1,462	..	1	†	1864	8		1864	9
1865-66..	..	..	3	139	38	811	77	1,284	118	2,234	..	2	173	1865	20	†	1865	28
1866-67..	..	..	4	170	53	650	148	2,815	205	3,665	..	1	133	1866	20	86	1866	33
1867-68..	..	..	4	174	62	1,714	160	2,703	226	4,591	..	1	†	1867	25	†	1867	29
1868-69..	1	87	5	206	86	1,987	188	3,330	280	5,610	..	..	93	1868	17	..	1868	36
1869-70..	1	62	5	194	117	2,616	179	2,439	302	5,316	..	3	84	1869	10	..	1869	28
														1870	4	128	1870	49

* There being no schools of First Arts standard, the passed candidates shown in this column are Matriculates. † Information not available.

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATISTICS ACCORDING TO FORMS OF STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—*Physical Geography.*

1. Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.
2. Character of the surface.
3. Climate.

B.—*Political Relations (none).*

C.—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

D.—*Population.*

E.—*Fiscal.*

1. The Survey and Settlement.
2. Surveyed and assessed areas in acres.
3. Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.
4. Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.
5. Register of transfers.
6. Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—*Legislative (none).*

B.—*Judicial.*

1. Judicial tribunals, original and appellate.
2. Offences reported, persons tried, convicted, and acquitted.
3. General result of criminal trials.
4. Punishment inflicted by various crime tribunals.
5. Result of appeal and revision in criminal cases.
6. Number and description of civil suits.
7. Value of suits disposed of.
8. Result of trial of civil suits.
9. Business of the Court and Revenue Appellate Courts.
10. Execution of the decrees of the Court and Revenue Courts.
11. Use of juries and assessors.
12. Statement of deeds registered in Registrar's Office.

C.—*Prisons.*

1. Number and distribution of prisoners.
2. Sickness and mortality, &c., of prisoners.
3. Employment and earnings of working prisoners.
4. Establishment and cost of the prisons.
5. Sex, age, previous conviction, and education of prisoners.
6. Religion, races, and classes of prisoners.
7. Previous trades, professions, and social relations of prisoners.

D.—*Police.*

1. Police force entertained.
2. Distribution of Regular Police Force.
3. Religion, races, height, weight, &c., of men of Regular Police.
4. General result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime.

E.—*Military (none).*

F.—*Marine (none).*

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—*Finance.*

1. Gross and nett revenue.
2. Expenditure from nett income.
3. Cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries.

B.—*Public Works.*

1. Expenditure of money in Public Works Department.
2. Income and expenditure of reproductive works.

C.—*Railway (none).*

D.—*Agriculture.*

1. Crops cultivated in acres.
2. Stock.
3. Rates of rent and produce.

E.—*Prices of Produce and Labor.*

1. Produce.
2. Labor.

F.—*Mines and Quarries.*

G.—*Manufactures.*

I.—*Coinage and Currency.*

1. Coinage (none).
2. Paper Currency (no Office of Issue).

K.—*Charitable Institutions.*

IV.—Statistics of Institutions.

A.—*Ecclesiastical.*

Return of Religious Institutions.

B.—*Education.*

1. University Examinations.
2. Educational Institutions.

C.—*Scientific and Literary.*

1. Scientific and Literary Societies.
2. The Press.

V.—Statistics of Life.

1. Births, deaths, and marriages.
2. Diseases treated and death for each class of disease in dispensaries and hospitals.
3. Vaccine operations.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.*

	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications, Mileage of		
		Government Cultivated.	Government Waste.		Total Number of Zemindaries, &c.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, Imperial and 1st and 2nd Class District.	Rail Roads.
			Cultivable.	Uncultivable.							
1	Gudur	95	146	243	817·79	169,962	76,522	93,440	..	422 Miles.	None.
2	Rapur	73	82	380	518·86	100,464	47,984	52,480			
3	Nellore	160	146	243	638·32	235,515	143,355	92,160			
4	Atmakur	183	83	296	618·04	174,944	121,824	53,120			
5	Kavali	86	94	176	548·46	120,316	60,156	60,160			
6	Udayagiri	62	80	249	625·36	92,440	41,240	51,200			
7	Kandukur	181	150	144	781·08	223,732	127,732	96,000			
8	Kanigiri	59	144	101	744·40	132,398	40,238	92,160			
9	Ongole	204	254	74	789·07	303,950	141,370	162,580			
		1,103	1,179	1,906		1,553,701	800,121	753,280			
	Unsurveyed tract near Eastern Ghaut belonging to Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri ..	..	..	..	553·09	..	..	..			
	Zemindaries.										
	Venkatagiri	..	..	..	456·50	..	..	..			
	Polur	..	..	..	442·00	..	..	..			
	Darsi	..	..	..	582·00	..	..	..			
	Podilo	..	..	..	631·00	..	..	..			
					3751·75						

N.B.—The area of all zemindaries, mootahs, inams, &c., is included in this statement as well as the ryotwary lands. It exhibits the entire area within the limits of the district.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated; in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
Mountains and elevated Tracts ..	Eastern Ghauts, Viligondah, extending from north to south, separating Nellore from Cuddapah and Kurnool. Highest point 3,000 feet, Udayagiri Droog 200 feet.	Western boundary of District; all in British Territory.	Lower formation gneiss; upper quartzose.
Plains	From the Western Ghauts to the sea, diversified by low hills.	Do. do.	Gneiss, quartzose, laterite alluvial, iron-stone, copper, mica garnets.
Forests	Chiefly on the Western Ghauts	Do. do.	A variety of woods used in house-building and furniture.
Rivers	Pennair, Swarnamukhi, Manneru, Paleru, Mussi, Gundlakamma, Kalinganadi.	Do. do.	
Lakes	Pulicat Lake	Do. do.	
Marshes	Salt-water marshes exist along the sea coast.	Do. do.	Salt.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

3.—*Climate.*

Places at which Observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sun-rise.	2 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P.M.	Sun-set.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
1870.																
Gudur	4·65	11·20	17·95	33·80	No record.									January and February N.E. and E., March and April S.E. and S., May W. and S.W.	June and July W., August variable, September W. veering round to N.	N., N.E.
Rapur	4·62	16·53	19·55	40·70												
Nellore	4·40	19·2	20·35	43·77												
Devaroyapalli	7·70	9·20	13·70	30·60												
Kavali	4·80	19·20	24·90	48·90												
Udayagiri	3·91	3·29	10·65	17·85												
Kandukur	2·95	17·70	17·20	37·85												
Kanigiri	1·20	9·60	13·95	24·75												
Ongole	3·80	18·50	18·60	40·90												
Darsi	8·35	17·19	6·85	32·39												
Venkatagiri	0·43	1·74	2·15	4·32												
Podili	3·95	17·25	21·25	42·45												
Pakala	0·50	26·40	20·65	47·55												
Iskapalli	3·5	22·70	16·30	42·5												
Krisanapatam	4·10	20·40	17·25	41·75												
Tada	5·60	21·79	19·46	46·84												
Ramayapatnam	4·01	16·25	21·0	41·26												
Monapalem	6·83	18·35	20·90	46·8												
General Average ..	4·15¾	15·90½	16·81⅝	36·87¾												

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

C.—Civil Division of British Territory.

District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
Nellore	Nine Revenue Taluqs and four Zemindary Divisions. Three Civil Divisions each, with a District Munsiff's Court.	8,341½	1,168,664	Nellore .. .. Population 22,851 Ongole .. .. do. 5,852	Villages 868 and Hamlets 760. Number reduced to Clubbed Survey Villages 598. Zemindary Villages 672.	1 Civil Judge, 3 District Munsiffs, 6 Revenue Judges.	4 Full-Power Magistrates, 5 First-Class Magistrates, 15 Second-Class Magistrates.	30 Miles.	15 Miles.	1,265	RS. 1,45,609	RS. 23,10,658	RS. 36,68,288

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

D.—*Population.*

Taluqs.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.										
	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	East Indian, European, and other Mixed Classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
1. Gudur ..	67	18,731	18,798	33,805	31,955	15,258	13,766	94,784	113	..	..	90,648	4,136	..	..	3,322	66,180	28,604	Telugu.	30 Thirty (recorded under the Emigration Act).
2. Rapur ..	28	10,749	10,777	19,094	17,453	8,372	7,349	52,268	81	..	..	50,203	2,065	..	..	2,340	37,235	15,033		
3. Nellore ..	2,991	27,060	30,051	48,458	48,519	24,039	21,590	142,606	224	283	..	131,019	11,304	..	..	3,922	84,569	58,037		
4. Atmakur ..	372	18,398	18,770	33,622	31,212	13,653	12,284	90,771	182	288	..	84,835	5,648	..	..	1,190	63,605	27,766		
5. Kavali ..	57	13,293	13,350	23,841	21,899	10,423	9,173	65,336	76	1	..	62,883	2,452	..	..	21,165	45,650	19,686		
6. Udayagiri ..	923	16,348	17,271	32,929	30,011	15,297	13,346	91,583	106	15	..	85,617	5,951	..	..	401	57,463	34,120		
Total ..	4,438	104,579	109,017	191,749	181,049	87,042	77,508	537,348	132	587	..	505,205	31,556	..	..	13,340	354,102	183,246		
7. Kandukur ..	755	23,301	24,056	45,190	42,386	19,003	17,491	124,070	170	29	..	119,271	4,770	..	..	1,219	81,916	42,154		
8. Kanigiri ..	220	15,101	15,321	24,882	22,687	14,047	11,677	73,293	74	37	..	69,666	3,590	..	..	620	42,862	30,431		
9. Ongole ..	5,712	20,315	26,027	46,511	44,890	22,209	19,723	133,333	160	239	..	128,432	4,662	..	..	1,462	86,832	46,501		
Total ..	6,687	58,717	65,404	116,583	109,963	55,259	48,891	3[illegible],606	129	305	..	317,369	13,022	..	..	3,301	211,610	119,086		
Grand Total ..	11,125	163,296	174,421	308,332	291,012	142,301	126,399	868,014	131	892	..	822,574	44,578	..	..	16,641	565,712	32,332		
10. Venkatagiri.	2,819	53,541	56,360	104,373	99,133	51,705	45,409	3[illegible]0,620	142	412	..	288,368	11,840	..	..	4,968	185,072	115,548		
Total ..	13,944	216,837	230,781	412,705	390,145	194,006	171,808	1,16[illegible],664	133	1,304	..	1,110,942	56,418	..	..	21,609	750,784	417,880		

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

2.—*Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.*

District.	Occupied. Irrigated. By Government Works.	Occupied. Irrigated. By Private Individuals.	Occupied. Unirrigated.	Total.	Unoccupied. Grazing Land Culturable.	Unoccupied. Unculturable Waste.	Total Area assessed.	Assessment. Gross Amount.	Assessment. Rate per Acre on Cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per Acre on Culturable Land.	Assessment. Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nellore.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Fasli 1280 .. Occupied ..	200,597	*	760,835	961,432	*	*	..	†1,811,471	‡1 14 2	*	*
Fasli 1280 .. Cultivated ..	177,524	*	622,134	799,658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not known. † Assessment of occupied area. ‡ Rate per acre on occupied area.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenures.		Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Nett Profit per Acre.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rupees 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	1	730	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	RS. Not known.	RS. A. A. 11 8 10	RS. Not known.
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	do.	..	do.
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	1	44	do.	do.	do.	do.	5 10 9	do.
	Under ordinary law.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Zemindaries, Mootahs, &c., other than those of Cultivating Communities.		1	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proprietary Cultivators paying more than Rs. 100.		..	27	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100.		..	105	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Holders of revenue free tenures.	In perpetuity.	..	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	For life. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchase of waste lands ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		3	1103	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—The portion of the Calastry Zemindary situated within this district is not included, as the peishcush for the whole Zemindary, Rupees 1,89,999, is paid into the North Arcot Treasury, as the greater portion of the Zemindary is situated in that district.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Holdings.	Average Area of each Holding.	Average Rent of each Holding.	Average Rent Rate per Acre.
Intermediate Holders between Zemindars and Ryots. — On permanent tenure..	No information.			
Intermediate Holders between Zemindars and Ryots. — On farming leases ..				
Ryots' Holding at fixed rates				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates.				
Cultivating Tenants with no permanent rights..				
Holders of service grants				
Total ..				

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers.*

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By Voluntary Sale or Gift.	By Compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	By Voluntary Sale or Gift.	By Compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	
Great Zemindaries, complete..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No information.
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zemindaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Zemindaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Villages owned by Cultivating Communities	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of Proprietary Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intermediate Holdings of a transferable character ..	109	..	..	1,992	..	..	Shrotriam and inam transfers registered under Act XX. of 1866. Inams.
Holdings of Ryots at fixed rates.	613	23	218	61	12	85	
Holdings of Ryots with right of occupancy	3	..	..	378	..	..	
Revenue free tenures.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue.*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last Year, 1869-70. Assessed.	Remitted.	Refunded.	Realized.	Revenue this Year, 1870-71. Assessed.	Remitted.	Refunded.	Realized.	Cost of Collection.	Nett Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for Arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Cause of Increase or Decrease of Revenue, with Explanation of any Items realized in addition to the Annual Assessed Revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	..	RS.	
From settled Estates bearing Revenue in past years. / Settled Estates added to Revenue Roll during present year. / Settled Estates taken off Revenue Roll during present year.	4,24,881	..	..	3,91,508	4,25,045	..	..	4,12,060	..	..	12,985	..	..	
Collections from Government Estates.	17,69,678	..	..	14,03,715	18,07,985	..	..	14,03,103	..	..	4,04,882	..	..	
Income from Sale of Government Estates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above.	3,13,256	..	..	1,90,830	3,18,784	..	..	1,81,063	..	..	1,37,721	..	..	
Total ..	25,07,815	..	..	20,76,053	25,51,814	..	..	19,96,226	..	..	5,56,588	..	..	

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1.

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the District of Nellore on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of Paid from Unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Area of District in Square Miles.	Population of the District.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. European.	Native.	Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Works.	Average Number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
		Miles.										RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.							
Tribunals exercising Powers in two Departments.		8,751	1,160,664																		
Zillah Judge. Civil ..	1	..	..	1	One Judge.	Above 1,000 Rs. in Original Suits and in Appeals above 50 Rs. in cases involving moveable property.	..	1	..	..	..	28,000	..	8,088 0 0	..	191	..	..	34	..	220
Zillah Judge. Criminal...	..	..	..	..	One Judge aided by two Assessors.	Offences punishable with imprisonment of more than 2 years and Appeals against the sentences of Magistrates with full powers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	49	..	49	..	..	..
Tribunals exercising Powers in one Dept. District Munsiffs ..	3	..	..	3	Three Judges.	Within 1,000 Rs.	..	..	..	..	3	..	2,800	1,514 10 8	..	..	..	..	4,023	..	..
Village Munsiffs ..	65	..	..	..	..	Within 10 Rs.	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	877	..	..
Magistrates of Full Powers exercising also Revenue powers.	4	..	..	4	..	Up to 2 years' imprisonment.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	466	..	..	..
Sub-Magists. exercising 1st-class powers.	8	..	..	8	..	Up to 6 months' imprisonment.	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	1,176	..	..	18
Sub-Magists. exercising 2nd-class powers.	12	..	..	12	..	Up to 1 month's imprisonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	3,034	..	..	..
Taluq Sheristadars exercising 2nd-class powers.	9	..	..	..	..	Exercise powers only in absence of Taluq Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the District of Nellore during the year 1870.

Description of Offence.	Number of Cases pending at Close of last year.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Murder	1	..	14	11	3	..	Return of Sessions Court.
Robbery	1	..	24	2	22	..	
Dacoity	..	..	11	..	11	..	
Burglary	..	..	6	1	5	..	
Arson	..	..	2	1	1	..	
Other Offences ..	1	..	60	9	51	1	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of Various Classes in the District of Nellore, 1870-71.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.							Committed or referred			Remaining at the end of year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.
		By Arrest.	By Summons or Recognizance.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	To Commissioner.	To Dy. Commissioner.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
Court of Sessions.	4	112	2	..	118	..	24	93	..	..	..	1	3¼	441

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Nellore in the years 1870-71.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of persons punished.								Remarks.
	By Village Officers.	By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local Paid Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates of General Jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Total.	
Death	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Sessions Court.
Fine	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	
Rigorous Imprisonment.	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	62	
								91	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Nellore during the year 1870-71.

Tribunal.	Number of Persons.						
	Number of Appellants or Persons whose Cases were called for.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for New Trial or Further Investigation.	Pending.
Court of Sessions	13	..	10	..	3	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Nellore District in the year 1870.

Description of Claim.	Pending.	Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in different Courts.										
		Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars' and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.		District and Civil Judges' Courts.		Superior Courts.		Total.		
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Suits.												
Money due on Contract. — On written promise for sum certain.	..	1,263	..	..	..	1,260	..	..	..	2,523	..	..
On unwritten promise for sum certain.	..	236	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	305	..	..
On account stated ..	..	221	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	364	..	..
Money paid or received.	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	..
For goods sold and delivered.	..	27	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	49	..	..
Rent	..	281	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	413	..	..
Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	..	62	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	112	..	..
Damages. — For injuries to person.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..
Do. to property	..	3	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	27	..	..
For defamation ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
For other injuries not included in the above.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For breaches of contract not included in the above.	..	13	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	67	..	..
Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Suits to set aside contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Civil).—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Nellore District in the year 1870.

Description of Claim.	Pending.	Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in different Courts.										
		Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars' and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.		District and Civil Judges' Courts.		Superior Courts.		Total		Pending.
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	
Suits.—(Contd.)												
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Suits connected with religion and caste.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2 1	..	..
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..
To establish or dispute adoption.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..
Suits to establish or contest wills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindu Law.	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..
Claims to inheritance. Mahomedan Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance. Any other Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
Suits relating to the revenue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property.	..	..	..	..	..	294	..	..	..	294	..	..
Claims in right of pre-emption.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to resume or assess rent free-lands.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
Regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits for partition of immoveable property.	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	56	..	..
Regarding boundaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Do. for or relating to real property not included in the above.	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	124	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Nellore District in the year 1870.

Description of Claim.	Pending.	Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in different Courts.										
		Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars' and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.		District and Civil Judges' Courts.		Superior Courts.		Total.		Pending.
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	
Revenue Court Cases.												
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes, Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to hereditary Offices or their emoluments, Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent, Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 3, 9, 10, and 11.	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
Suits relating to ejectment, Section 12.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Regarding illegal execution, distraint, &c., Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Nellore District in the year 1870-71.

Value of Suits.	Village Munsiff's.	Number of Suits disposed of in Different Courts.				Total Value of Suits.
		Small Cause Courts.	Tahsildar's and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.	Civil Judge and District Courts.	Total.	
						RS.
Not exceeding Rs. 5 ..	439	159	1	23	622	2,605
Do. „ 20 ..	438	839	10	95	1,382	16,867
Do. „ 100 ..	..	1,085	16	947	963	97,722
Do. „ 500 ..	..	..	3	783	786	1,58,906
Do. „ 5,000 ..	..	..	..	124	124	1,27,278
Do. „ 1,00,000 ..	..	..	..	2	2	17,038
Exceeding „ 1,00,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 8 (Civil).

Statement showing the General of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Nellore District in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Number of Cases on File.			Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without Trial or Decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.									Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.		Number at Summonses to Parties to appear in Person.	Number of Parties who appeared.	Number of Witnesses to Witnesses other than Parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.	Number of Witnesses produced by the Parties.
					Without Contest in Court.					Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.											
										In Favor of Plaintiff.											
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Ex parte.	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	By Arbitration.	Total.	In Whole.	In Part.	In Favor of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Village Courts	166	857	1,023	198	157	60	144	..	559	270	..	43	313	146	134	100	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Courts	..	37	37	8	1	..	2	..	11	8	..	18	26	..	66	50	..	..	..	..	..
District Munsiff. Ordinary ..	583	2,305	2,888	143	295	144	715	62	1,358	424	..	158	582	947	379	213	..	..	..	..	..
District Munsiff. Small	150	2,139	2,289	192	773	261	596	27	1,853	171	..	65	236	200	75	64	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Court	23	51	74	1	4	1	14	3	23	7	..	4	34	40	308	138	..	..	..	..	..

B.—Judicial Statement 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the District of Nellore for the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the File.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on Trial.			Remanded for further Investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average Duration of each Appeal tried.
					In Favor of Appellant.		In Favor of Respondent.				
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In Whole.	In Part.					
Civil Court	261	167	428	..	44	31	138	7	220	208	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Class of Courts.	Number and Amount of Decrees passed during the Year.		Number of Applications for Execution.			Number and Amount of Decrees completely executed.		Number and Amount of Decrees partially executed.		Number and Amount of Cases in which there was no execution.		Number and Amount of Cases transferred.		Number and Amount of Cases pending at the end of the Year.		Number of Cases in which Specific Performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in execution.				
	Number.	Amount.	Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Sale of Real Property.	Sequestration of Real Property.	Sale of Personal Property.	Distraint of Personal Property.	Imprisonment.
		RS.					RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.						
District Munsiff. Ordinary	..	..	160	1,740	1,900	956	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	289	..	..	118	377	233	504	611
District Munsiff. Small ..	..	..	55	1,050	1,105	713	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	13	25	91	275	408
Civil Court ..	..	..	13	74	87	59	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	10	10	11	0	23
Revenue Courts ..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 11 (Civil).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the District of Nellore in the year 1871.

Class of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Civil from Criminal Courts.	Established or Average Number of Jury or Assessors in each Case and Prescribed Qualifications	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what Classes Juries & Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in Favor of the Accused or Defendant.	Jury discharged without Verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
Courts of Session	2	..	49	..	..	44	5	Hindus, Mahomedans, and East Indians.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Class of Registry Offices.	Number of Offices.	Number of Deeds Registered.														Amount of Fees received.			Actual Cost of Registry Office.		
		Obligation for Payment of Money not secured on Real Property.					Receipts & Other Acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of Sale or Mortgage of Real Property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of Gift of Real Property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when Value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.					
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Exceeding Rs. 500.	Other Personal Contracts.	Not affecting Real Property.	Affecting Real Property.	For Terms not exceeding one year.	For Terms exceeding One Year.							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sub-Registrar's Office.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	368	18	955	57	3	..	3,420	14	0	1,638	0	1
Registrar's Office...	1	83					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040	12	0	1,651	9	0
																	4,461	10	0	3,289	0	1

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 1.

General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Nellore District for the year 1870-71.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the year.												Number of Prisoners on last day of the year.												Number of Punishments for Breaches of Jail Discipline.	
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average Number in Jail during the year.	Under Sentence of Transportation.	Under Sentence of Rigorous Imprisonment.				Under Sentence of Simple Imprisonment.			Under-trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Lunatic.	In Transit to other Jails.	By flogging.	Other Punishments.
																Life.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.						
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore ..	1	198	486	11	675	489	..	..	..	2	2	..	36	165·08	..	..	5	15	52	61	..	1	6	5	..	1	..	25	109

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 2.

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in each Prison of the Nellore District during the year 1870-71.

Name of each Jail (Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession).	Rank of Medical or other Officer in Charge.	Average Percentage of Mortality during the last eight years (1861 to 1869).	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings (and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year).	Superficial Feet within Jail Wards to each Prisoner.	Cubic Feet in Wards to each Prisoner.	Daily Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs, distinguishing different kinds of Grain, &c.	Average Number in Jail during the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner released on Expiry of Sentence.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at the end of the year.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year.	Sick in Hospital. Received this year.	Sick in Hospital. Discharged cured or transferred.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining.	Average in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of Sickness.	Died from all Causes.	Total died and released without Cure.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.	Percentage to Average Strength of Deaths and Releases for Sickness taken together.
						lbs. oz.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.										
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	Zillah Surgeon.	6·7	The Jail is not crowded. The building known as the new Jail is in good condition, but the old is of indifferent materials, and has been condemned.	36	643	Cholum* 1 8 Dholl.. 0 2 Mutton† 0 5 Tyre‡.. 0 10 Ghee.. 0 ½ Tamarind 0 ¼ Salt .. 0 ¼ Curry-powder 0 ½ Vegetables 4 Onions 0 ½ Garlic.. grs. 30	163·98	4·5 0 0	Not known.	Registers of weight were not kept at the commencement and end of the year.		4	117	117	2	3·65	..	2	2	1·21	1·21

* For the first seven days fresh admissions daily receive 12 oz. rice and 13 oz. dry grain. On every Sunday all prisoners, except those that were admitted oftener than once, receive 26 oz. of rice.
† Three days in a week.
‡ Four days in a week.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 3.

Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Nellore District in the year 1870-71.

Class of Jail.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to Labor during the year. Employed. On Jail Service.	Employed. In Jail Gardens.	Employed. On Labor outside Jail.	Employed. Grass.	Intramural Manufactures. Cotton.	Rush.	Wool.	Extramural Labor paid for.	Bricks and Tile Clay.	Paper Material.	Wood.	Potters' Clay.	Oil Seeds.	Iron.	Typography and Lithography.	Grain.	Leather.	Miscellaneous.	Cloth Tailoring.	Precious Metals and Stones.	Basket Material.	Total.	In Solitary Cells.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.
Second-class District Jail, Nellore.	18,377	4,885	..	..	15,621	2,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,069	..	..	..	46,639	The Prisoners (14) placed in Solitary Cells were made to spin cotton, and are included under Intramural Manufactures.	8,826	55,465

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 4.

Statement showing the Establishment and Cost of the Prisons of the Nellore District for the year 1870-71.

Class of Prison.	Establishment.							Expenditure during the Year.											
	Number of Jail Guards Regular.	Europeans.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and Occasional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Jail Guards of Regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than Guards.			Feeding, Contingent, Building, and other Expenses.			Total.		
								RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Second Class.	25	2	2	..	..	1	30	1,686	0	0	4,080	0	0	9,507	2	6	15,273	2	6

C.—Prisons 4.—(*Continued.*)

Class of Prison.	Expenditure during the Year.						Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner.																							
	Deduct Profit of Manufactures credited.			Nett Cost.			For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Diet.			For Clothing and Bedding.			For Medicines, &c.			For Additions and Repairs to Jail.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Second Class.	224	1	2	15,049	1	4	10	4	6	24	14	1	46	1	0	3	7	4	..	..	..	2	14	9	6	8	4	93	2	6

C.—Prisons 4.—(*Continued.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average Nett Cost of each Prisoner after deducting Profits credited.			Average Cost of Principal Articles of Diet during the year showing Number of Pounds obtained for one Rupee.						
				Wheat in lbs.	Rice in lbs.	Doll in lbs.	Gram in lbs.	Bajra in lbs.	Indian Corn in lbs.	Jowar in lbs.
	RS.	A.	P.							
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	91	12	4	The articles were supplied by contractors at an average rate of 2 annas per head.						

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 5.

Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.										Number of Times convicted.						Education.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	16 and under 20 Years.	20 to 30 Years.	30 to 40 Years.	40 to 50 Years.	50 to 60 Years.	Above 60 Years.	First Conviction.	Second Conviction.	Third Conviction.	More than three Times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their Instruction in Jail.	Language and Character in which they read and write.			
																					English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	130	10	140	1	2	23	47	47	12	6	2	92	31	9	8	..	7	16	1	10	..	22	1	1

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 6.

Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Classes According to Religion, Races, &c.		Total Number of each Class.	Number Measured and Weighed.	Average of each Individual of each Class. Height. Feet.	Height. Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Physiognomy and Character of each Race and Class.
I. According to Religion.	Hindus	127	127	5	4¼	104·95	
	Mahomedans ..	13	13	5	7¾	114·19	
	Christians ..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. According to Race.	Telugu	116	116	5	4¾	106·43	Neither black nor red.
	Tamil	9	9	4	10½	87·38	Dark or black.
	Mahomedan ..	13	13	5	7¾	114·19	Red or yellow with beautiful features.
	Rajput	2	2	5	6½	98·25	
III. Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins ..	3	3	5	2½	96·64	Fair.
	Komaties and Baries.	5	5	5	4¾	101·2	Dark brown.
	Kapoos and Kammas.	9	9	5	5½	113·33	
	Gollas and Wudders.	18	18	5	4	109·33	
	Balijas	14	14	5	4½	104·62	
	Boyas	7	7	5	6½	106·42	
	Yenkulas and Dommaras.	6	6	5	4½	101·75	
	Yanadies ..	25	25	5	5½	108·18	Dark.
	Pariahs	12	12	5	4½	101·45	Black.
	Chucklers ..	6	6	5	3	101·66	
	Other Castes ..	17	17	5	3½	99·97	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 7.

Statement showing Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Class of Prison.	Number of Individuals. Shop-keepers and Dealers.	Weavers and Manufacturers.	Coolies.	Priests.	Sepoys and Police Officers.	Cultivators.	Village Servants.	Domestic Servants.	Barbers.	Carters.	Toddy Drawers.	Peons.	Fuckeers and Beggars.	Doctors.	Cotton Cleaners.	Landholders.	Married Women.	Widows.	Unmarried Women.	Prostitutes.	Total.
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	2	5	75	1	3	15	2	2	1	1	1	2	15	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	140

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 1.

Statement showing Strength of the Police Force entertained in the District of Nellore during the year 1870-71.

District.	Regular Organized Police, including Town Police, subject to Rules of Regular Police.																																	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				Total Number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.		
	Total Number of all Grades during the year.					Detail of the Number at end of year.						Average Annual Pay				Total, including Contingencies.																										
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men. Foot.	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom Firearms are provided.	Number for whom Swords or other Cutting Instruments are provided.	Number for whom Batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.		Of each Native Officer.		Of each Foot Man.		Of each Mounted Man.		Paid by Imperial Government.			Paid by Individuals and Officers.			Paid by Local Funds.			Number of Men.	Average Number of Houses in each Man's Charge.	Average Emoluments of each Man.	By whom paid.	Total Cost.							
													RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.		RS.				RS.	A.	P.
Nellore.	1,216	82	6	113	1,179	2	..	1,179	..	404	773	1,159	7,800	..	120	..	1,45,111	1	8	60	13	2	4,996	4	6	1,279	..	-	..	..	..	..	1,279	1,50,168	3	3

D.—Police 1.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Description of Police with the Several Grades.																																									
	District Superintendents.							Inspectors.						Deputy Inspectors.		Chief Constables.			Foot Head Constables.			Foot Constables.			Mounted Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.			Village Police.	
								Regular Police.								Regular Police.			Regular Police.			Regular Police.									
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	Assistant Superintendent.	City Superintendent.	Assistant District Superintendents.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade to 6th Grade.	Town and Cantonment Police.	Regular Police.	Town and Cantonment Police.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Town and Cantonment Police.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Town and Cantonment Police.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Town and Cantonment Police.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Jemadars.	Choukidars.
Nellore ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	91	6	261	706	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 Taliaries.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 2.

Statement showing Distribution of Regular Police Force in the District of Nellore on the last day of the year 1870-71.

1								2								3															
General Distribution of Officers and Men.																															
Armed Guards in Treasuries.								Guarding Jails.								At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police Duty and Absent on Leave.)															
Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Chief Constables, 1st Grade.	Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	Foot Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Foot Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Constables, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Inspectors.	Chief Constables, 1st Grade.	Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	Foot Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Constables, 2nd Grade.	Inspectors, 1st Grade.	Inspectors, 2nd Grade.	Inspectors, 3rd Grade.	Inspectors, 4th Grade.	Deputy Inspectors.	Chief Constables, 1st Grade.	Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Constables, 1st Grade.	Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Mounted Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Constables, 1st Grade.	Mounted Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Constables, 3rd Grade.
..	..	..	..	1	10	22	45	..	..	..	4	2	..	7	14	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	7	24	46	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Police 2.—(*Continued.*)

4															5	6	7	8		9		10	11
General Distribution of Officers and Men.—(*Continued.*)																		Average of each European Officer's Charge.		Average of each Native Officer's Charge.			
Remaining available.																							
Inspectors, 1st Grade.	Inspectors, 2nd Grade.	Inspectors, 3rd Grade.	Inspectors, 4th Grade.	Inspectors, 5th Grade.	Inspectors, 6th Grade.	Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Constables, 1st Grade.	Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Mounted Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Constables, 1st Grade.	Mounted Constables, 2nd Grade.	Mounted Constables, 3rd Grade.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a Native Officer.	Total Number of Police Posts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Average Distance of each Village from nearest Police Post.	Average Distance of each Post from the next on the Main Lines of Road.
..	3	..	2	4	5	..	43	75	223	630	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	125	8,341	1,168,664	..	..	Miles. 5	Miles. 10

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 3.

Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.															Average Height.						
	Europe.	Nellore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Mysore.	Vizagapatam.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Hyderabad.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Trichinopoly.	Europe.	Nellore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Mysore.	Vizagapatam.
According to Religion.																						
Christians	43	32	39	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	39	5·5	5·5	5·5	..	..	..	5·6
Hindus	..	32	32	32	33	30	35	..	25	34	32	..	31	32	32	..	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·4½	5·6
Mahomedans	..	33	32	..	31	30	32	31	..	31	30	21	30	30	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	5·5	5·4½	5·6
Hindus according to Caste.																						
Brahmins	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputs	..	30	30	..	..	31	31	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	5·5	..	..	5·4½	5·5
Naidus	..	30	30	..	31	30	30	..	25	33	..	..	..	32	32	..	5·6	5·5	..	5·5	5·4½	5·6
Moodaliars	..	..	26	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·5	5·5	..	..	..
Rajoo	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..
Jangum	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Toddy Drawer	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Yanady	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Moothoorachа	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoby	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Satany	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Dasary	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pamoola	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Cumma	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Bogam	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Pariah	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Boya	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
East Indians	..	45	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	38	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
Mussulmans	..	33	32	..	31	30	32	31	..	30	30	21	30	30	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	5·5	5·4½	5·6
Europeans	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Police 3.—(*Continued.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Height.—(*Continued*).								Average Weight.															
	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Hyderabad.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Trichinopoly.	Europe.	Nellore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Mysore.	Vizagapatam.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Hyderabad.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Trichinopoly.
According to religion.																								
Christians	..	..	..	..	5·4	..	..	5·4	140	140	140	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	140
Hindus	..	5·7	5·6	5·5	..	5·4	5·6	5·4	..	140	140	135	130	135	140	..	135	140	135	..	130	135	140
Mahomedans	5·4	..	5·6	5·5	5·4	5·4	5·6	..	..	140	140	..	130	135	140	135	..	140	135	140	130	135	..
Hindus according to Caste.																								
Brahmins	..	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputs	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	..	..	135	140	..	135	140	..	..	..	..	..
Naidoos	..	5·7	5·6	..	..	..	5·6	5·4	..	140	140	..	130	135	140	..	..	140	..	..	..	135	140
Moodaliars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jangum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toddy Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yanady	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..
Golla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moothoorachа	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..
Dasary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pamoola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogam	..	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..
Pariah	..	..	..	..	..	5·4	5·4	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	130	..	..
Boya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Indians	..	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	5·4	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140
Mussulmans	5·4	..	5·6	5·5	5·4	5·4	5·6	..	..	140	140	..	130	135	140	135	..	140	135	140	130	135	..
Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 4.

Comparative Statement showing the Result of Police Operations in regard to each Great Class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the Nellore District during the year 1870-71.

No. of Heading.	Class of Crime.	Cognizable Cases reported.		Persons arrested without Warrant.							
				No. of Persons arrested.		Released without Trial.		Acquitted, including released on Appeal or at Sessions.		Ordered to find Security.	
		From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.
1	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Offences relating to coin and stamps	11	10	10	14	..	..	2	10	..	..
4	Murder — for sake of robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Murder — from other motives	5	3	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Culpable homicide	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Suicide	56	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property.	111	7	199	9	66	5	99	1	..	..
9	Public and local nuisances	7	..	41	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
10	Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt.	15	8	20	9	..	..	3	2	..	..
11	Theft by house-breaking	221	62	140	46	..	..	35	6	..	..
12	Theft	634	169	549	162	..	..	126	39	..	..
13	Receiving stolen property	20	3	22	4	..	..	12	2	..	..
14	Mischief of a serious character	8	1	152	2	..	..	121	..	..	..
15	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
17	Breaches of special laws cognizable by police	713	425	969	587	..	..	79	19	..	..
18	Minor offences not cognizable by police, but prosecuted by information before magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Police 4.—(*Continued.*)

No. of Heading.	Class of Crime.	Persons arrested without Warrant.—(*Contd.*)				Cases prosecuted by Information before Magistrate.									
		Finally convicted.		Average No. of Days occupied in each Case.		No. of Informations lodged.		No. of Persons arrested.		Number acquitted.		No. ordered to find Security.		No. convicted.	
		From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.
1	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Offences relating to coin and stamps	8	4	..	..	1	2	2	8	2	8	..	..	..	..
4	Murder — for sake of robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Murder — from other motives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Culpable homicide	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property.	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Public and local nuisances	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt.	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Theft by house-breaking	104	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Theft	423	123	..	..	184	27	169	49	35	13	..	..	134	36
13	Receiving stolen property	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mischief of a serious character	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Breaches of special laws cognizable by police	890	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Minor offences not cognizable by police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrate	..	..	..	..	921	418	2,189	1,111	1,611	967	..	..	578	144

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenue for the Official Year 1870-71.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.				Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of all Collections, including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.	Allowances to Distrct and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	23,09,946	606	1,05,526	8,201	..		2,03,727	21,05,613	..
Forest	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,60,356	..	..	..	..		..	1,60,356	..
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Total Territorial ..	24,10,302	606	1,05,526	8,201	..		2,03,727	22,05,969	..
Income Tax	99,191	605	745	..	..		745	98,141	..
Customs	4	..	3,311	..	..		3,311	..	3,307
Salt	11,41,223	..	60,989	..	..		60,989	10,30,234	..
Opium	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Stamps	45,670	664	3,663	..	..		3,663	41,443	..
Post Office	16,788	..	33,651	..	..		33,651	..	22,863
Electric Telegraph	739	..	7,911	..	..		7,911	..	7,172
Mint	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Law and Justice	79,632	636	1,12,168	..	..		1,12,168	..	32,772
Police	6,526	..	1,45,609	..	..		1,45,609	..	1,39,073
Public Works	11,731	..	3,28,200	..	..		3,28,200	..	3,16,469
Marine	..	..	926	..	..		926	..	926
Military Refunds	930	..	50,524	..	..		50,524	..	49,594
Education	988	10	17,314	..	..		17,314	..	16,326
Interest	1,112	..	..	..	..		..	1,112	..
Miscellaneous	6,024	17	18,326	..	..		18,326	..	12,319
Total Imperial ..	14,03,968	1,532	7,53,337	..	..		7,53,337	12,20,930	6,01,831
Local Funds ..	2,12,788	..	61,280	..	..		61,280	1,51,508	..
Grand Total ..	40,27,658	2,138	10,40,143	3,201	..		3,42,344	35,78,407	6,01,831

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil and Political Establishments	92,660	91,622	..
Civil Contingencies	11,155	10,537	..
Judicial Charges { Courts, &c.	94,330	1,01,694	..
Judicial Charges { Prisons	14,836	10,473	..
Police Charges	1,63,289	1,45,609	..
Military	55,120	50,524	..
Marine	970	926	..
Deficit—Post Office	37,742	33,651	..
Do. Electric Telegraph	10,024	7,911	..
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	22,862	25,875	..
Public Works	3,14,876	3,28,200	..
Education	16,196	17,314	..
Miscellaneous	17,492	18,326	..
Stationery and Printing	3,803	3,483	..
Ecclesiastical	473	1,055	..
Medical Services	12,703	15,285	
Total Imperial ..	8,68,531	8,65,485	..
Total Local ..	76,659	61,280	..
Grand Total ..	9,45,190	9,26,765	..
Surplus ..	..	..	..
Deficit* ..	..	..	..

* Balances of deficit as per Statement No. 1.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance 3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries for 1870-71.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Cash Balance of last year ..	10,46,133	Expenditure, as per Statement No. 2	9,26,765
Net revenue, as per Statement No. 1.	35,78,497	Loans, Railways, and Interest..	659
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	..	Advances	3,477
Receipts on account of Service Funds	5,559	Re-payment of Deposits ..	1,44,084
Re-payments of Advances ..	5,821	Do. of Prize Money ..	..
Deposits	1,67,443	Remittances	..
Prize Money	..	Bills of other Treasuries paid ..	4,84,393
Sale of Waste Land	..	Payments on account of other Governments	4,26,041
Remittances	..	Total ..	19,85,423
Bills drawn on other Treasuries.	23,860		
Receipts from other Governments.	24,599	Cash at the end of year ..	28,60,639
Total ..	38,05,629		48,46,062
Grand Total ..	48,46,062	Grand Total ..	

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

B.—Public Works 1.

Statement showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure excluding Establishments.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding Income.	Maintenance of works yielding Income.	Capital spent on works not yielding Income.	Maintenance of works not yielding Income.	Total.	
Civil.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads	..	..	2,695	42,619	45,314	
Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	
Canals	66,931	1,594	..	..	68,575	
Public Buildings	..	..	12,916	1,506	14,422	
Sanitaria..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tanks	7,123	34,324	..	..	41,447	
Embankments	..	843	..	..	843	
Anicuts	..	13,326	..	..	13,326	
Total ..	74,104	50,087	15,611	44,125	183,927	
		Establishment.				51,482
		Deduct portion chargeable to Local Funds at 10 per cent. on actual expenditure.				7,660
						43,822
		Add one-third of the salaries, &c., of the Superintending Engineer and his Establishment.				9,250
						53,072

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

B.—Public Works 2.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the Nellore District in the year 1870-71.

Name of Large Works, or Class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing the Present Condition and Prospects of the Work.
			Gross Income received in Cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and Maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Pennair Delta Channels.	Some few channels & tanks existed under the Native Government which have been utilized in this project.	7,53,803	1,00,254	17,000	23,684	37,690	21,880	
Channel from the Venkatagherry River to Chennur Tank.	A channel existed under the Native Government now under improvement	21,716	Not received from the Collector.	691	..	1,085	..	
Other Minor Irrigation Works.	Received from Native Government.	Not known.	8,93,648	17,691	30,521	..	8,45,436	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

1 Crops cultivated in Acres.

A.—*Government Villages.*

Taluqs.	Population.	Whether Government or Inam.	Arable Area in Acres.	Number of Acres under: Total Acres held in holding.	Whereof under: Food Grain.	Other Products.	Fallow and Waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gudur ..	82,185	Government ..	187,199	97,424	66,322	4,753	119,370
		Inam	29,867	29,867	11,628	536	11,604
Rapur ..	40,798	Government ..	106,159	62,624	54,268	4,811	47,359
		Inam	17,070	17,070	12,365	797	3,938
Nellore ..	129,360	Government ..	208,180	151,759	97,829	6,299	104,058
		Inam	35,869	35,869	19,783	1,755	14,351
Atmakur ..	75,893	Government ..	168,953	128,651	103,084	17,721	48,099
		Inam	28,119	28,119	22,276	3,563	2,281
Kavali ..	44,757	Government ..	154,203	75,124	61,667	8,634	87,075
		Inam	27,544	27,544	12,356	1,560	13,778
Udayagiri ..	37,687	Government ..	86,684	49,702	36,918	11,609	38,267
		Inam	15,193	15,193	12,364	2,789	2,040
Kandukur ..	86,428	Government ..	199,206	159,975	106,538	29,103	54,489
		Inam	37,989	37,989	23,010	4,027	10,943
Kanigiri ..	47,515	Government ..	133,777	54,282	34,726	10,043	88,168
		Inam	48,774	48,774	23,519	6,800	18,455
Ongole ..	126,471	Government ..	216,527	182,487	118,916	32,172	65,439
		Inam	87,413	87,413	50,964	11,246	25,263
Total A. ..	671,004	Government ..	1,461,892	961,152	679,368	125,875	652,233
		Inam	327,838	327,838	185,701	33,073	102,573
Do. B. ..	84,391	Shrotriems ..	180,320	140,323	68,747	19,125	79,930
			1,960,050	1,429,593	933,319	178,073	834,736

B.—*Shrotriem Villages.*

Gudur ..	12,599	..	..	35,500	10,441	1,158	11,353
Rapur ..	11,470	..	..	9,947	8,613	759	17,866
Nellore ..	13,246	..	..	27,541	10,518	813	16,340
Atmakur ..	11,041	..	..	20,721	11,375	8,693	8,131
Kavali ..	7,438	..	..	10,701	7,921	1,324	12,426
Udayagiri ..	11,007	..	..	9,214	5,874	2,557	5,338
Kanigiri ..	3,293	..	..	10,849	4,286	1,222	6,362
Ongole ..	6,862	..	..	15,760	9,837	2,599	3,314
Total ..	76,975	..	..	140,323	68,747	19,125	79,930
Kandukur* ..	7,325	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84,391	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The return for Kandukur has not yet been received.

CROP AND FALLOW.

Food Grain.

Rice. One Crop Irrigated.	Rice. Irrigated 2nd Crop.	Unirrigated.	Cholum or Jonna.	Wheat.	Raggi.	Varagu or Allu.	Cumboo or Sujjalu.	Doll.	Pesalu.	Varigulu.	Karamadi.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39,598	712	1,002	12,629	..	5,047	3,236	2,419	102	301	..	202
8,269	131	148	1,462	..	312	412	221	..	78	..	17
4,471	279	1	38,417	..	2,049	6,982	1,782	..	179	..	..
1,580	30	..	8,740	..	394	1,407	159	..	25	..	..
81,213	499	97	6,485	..	4,986	2,030	550	..	570	168	664
16,515	3	9	1,101	..	1,332	416	34	..	186	..	46
13,106	1,273	12	60,351	..	10,472	18,701	7,551	6	1,950	6	48
3,853	432	29	16,023	..	992	1,568	593	..	109	..	18
17,718	687	61	32,353	..	2,558	5,851	1,449	..	795	153	4
3,071	75	..	7,957	..	178	1,780	79	..	109	..	..
414	80	..	21,475	..	1,258	7,870	4,605	..	44	11	..
234	41	..	7,181	..	233	2,239	298	..	2	15	..
11,488	447	152	53,873	..	1,473	9,520	10,479	299	294	16,811	..
1,443	..	..	11,843	..	273	3,794	2,095	360	240	2,189	..
295	162	..	8,809	..	2,035	7,923	10,329	..	..	432	..
158	..	..	6,286	..	714	8,580	4,317	..	..	404	..
2,517	126	3,506	28,404	9	2,530	1,171	14,656	1,373	2,716	59,644	..
391	12	1,032	15,457	..	501	708	3,763	574	421	27,264	..
170,820	4,245	4,531	262,796	9	32,408	63,290	53,820	1,780	6,849	77,195	918
35,514	724	1,218	75,153	..	4,929	20,969	11,555	934	1,170	29,872	81
16,535	45	120	25,938	..	4,752	11,274	4,436	1,108	339	3,707	55
222,869	5,014	7,169	363,887	9	41,089	95,473	69,811	2,822	8,358	110,774	1,054

Villages.

5,723	33	96	2,634	..	668	837	322	20	67	..	3
686	..	..	5,426	..	613	1,220	619	..	43	..	..
7,013	..	..	1,570	..	667	1,026	50	5	82	..	43
826	12	9	7,586	..	746	1,681	537	33	60	..	4
1,827	..	..	3,126	..	460	2,312	187	4	6	..	..
358	..	..	1,276	..	496	2,706	785	10	..	26	..
..	..	..	1,371	..	131	1,529	643	..	..	6	..
102	..	15	2,949	..	971	63	1,293	36	81	3,675	5
16,535	45	120	25,938	..	4,752	11,274	4,436	108	339	3,707	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—AGRI

Taluqs.	Population.	Whether Government or Inam.	Number of Acres under: Whereof under Food Grain.—(Continued.) Oolundu or Minumulu.	Korralu.	Bengal Gram.	Other Food Grain.	Total.	Other: Sugar-cane.	Cotton.
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Gudur ..	82,185	Government ..	64	19	..	..	65,322	..	7
		Inam	..	..	3	..	11,658	..	..
Rapur ..	40,798	Government ..	92	16	..	..	54,268	..	245
		Inam	30	..	..	..	12,365	..	5
Nellore ..	129,360	Government ..	465	..	96	..	97,829	1	46
		Inam	137	..	1	..	19,783	..	..
Atmakur ..	75,803	Government ..	46	31	99	201	113,852	..	3,136
		Inam	20	6	2	268	23,919	..	370
Kavali ..	44,757	Government ..	23	4	..	11	61,667	..	1,098
		Inam	..	7	..	..	12,356	..	22
Udayagiri ..	37,687	Government ..	1	916	..	244	36,918	..	2,754
		Inam	..	112	..	19	10,264	..	391
Kandukur ..	86,428	Government ..	56	1,739	21	6	103,635	..	181
		Inam	20	762	..	..	23,620	..	..
Kanigiri ..	47,515	Government ..	..	3,956	..	815	34,726	5	789
		Inam	..	2,019	..	1,041	23,519	1	784
Ongole ..	126,471	Government ..	176	1,905	183	..	118,916	..	1,422
		Inam	233	503	105	..	50,964	..	336
Total A ..	671,004	Government ..	923	8,577	399	1,277	690,137	6	9,678
		Inam	440	3,409	11	1,328	187,317	1	1,907
B ..	84,301	Shrotriems ..	88	1,245	16	365	69,023	..	1,030
			1,451	13,231	526	2,970	946,507	7	12,616

* This is exclusive of the

B.—*Shrotriem*

Gudur ..	12,593	..	29	..	..	9	10,441	...	3
Rapur ..	11,470	..	6	..	..	..	8,513	..	51
Nellore ..	13,246	..	33	..	..	29	10,518	..	..
Atmakur ..	11,041	..	13	45	15	84	11,651	..	682
Kavali ..	7,488	..	2	..	..	..	7,924	..	154
Udayagiri ..	11,007	..	...	102	..	115	5,874	..	140
Kanigiri ..	3,263	..	..	459	..	126	4,265	..	..
Ongole ..	6,862	..	5	639	1	2	9,837	..	..
Total ..	76,976	..	88	1,245	16	365	69,023	..	1,030
Kandukur† ..	7,325	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† The return for Kandukur

CULTURE.—(*Continued.*)

CROP AND FALLOW.—(*Continued.*)

Products.

Indigo.	Oil-seed.	Horse Gram.	Cocoanut Topes.	Betel Gardens.	Areca nut Topes.	Cheyroot and other Dyeing Roots.	Tobacco.	Chillies.	Plantain Trees.	Other Products.	Total.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
113	1,445	223	13	124	..	30	586	1,146	10	1,086	4,783
19	113	37	4	5	..	6	28	150	4	170	536
454	2,938	586	6	18	..	..	180	97	5	276	4,811
3	651	120	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	11	787
739	1,789	991	23	120	..	31	247	518	21	1,773	6,299
153	392	152	10	26	..	..	142	63	14	803	1,750
7,079	6,141	1,541	28	85	..	..	324	214	61	593	19,202
727	1,749	442	1	12	..	..	17	19	3	601	3,941
2,592	2,345	1,739	49	19	..	..	99	220	20	353	8,534
272	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	306	1,560
2,146	2,005	4,042	..	23	..	..	8	4	1	26	11,509
275	445	1,521	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	154	2,789
12,904	[illegible]	1,477	3	26	..	67	171	160	10	315	29,103
453	1,462	1,655	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	447	4,027
844	2,267	6,965	..	17	..	..	14	9	..	33	10,943
256	1,663	4,082	..	8	..	..	1	5	..	..	6,800
15,582	8,296	3,206	86	14	..	8	418	459	1	2,680	32,172
2,390	4,201	2,195	..	2	..	..	24	78	..	1,930	11,246
42,453	35,515	26,770	208	446	..	136	2,053	2,827	129	7,135	127,350
4,548	11,101	10,776	15	56	..	6	217	379	22	4,422	33,451
3,577	7,226	5,686	27	16	..	6	660	670	14	328	*19,240
50,578	53,842	43,232	250	518	..	148	2,930	3,876	165	11,885	180,047

Kandukur Taluq.

Villages.—(*Continued.*)

67	267	96	14	4	..	6	96	506	5	94	1,153
6	400	173	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	759
53	244	240	9	1	..	..	33	70	9	154	813
2,967	3,211	1,458	..	..	..	..	374	54	..	62	8,808
86	661	392	4	..	..	..	5	22	..	..	1,324
398	692	1,315	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,557
..	496	722	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1,222
..	1,255	1,290	..	..	..	..	22	15	..	17	2,599
3,577	7,226	5,686	27	16	..	6	660	670	14	328	19,240
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

has not yet been received.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

D.—Agriculture 2.

Stock.

Taluqs.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Gudur	* 43,534	No information.	No information.	..	† 27,530	No information.	No information.	7,778	..
Rapur	23,345			..	63,375			4,276	..
Nellore	55,285			..	20,993			11,209	..
Atmakur	36,100			..	86,904			9,203	..
Kavali	17,833			..	27,968			4,411	..
Udayagiri ..	12,897			..	48,387			2,558	..
Total ..	188,994	..	..	..	275,160	..	..	39,435	..
Kandukur ..	31,043	..	..	..	43,998	..	..	7,676	..
Kanigiri	12,619	..	..	..	42,772	..	..	3,117	..
Ongole	43,904	..	..	..	36,408	..	..	9,733	..
Total ..	87,566	..	..	..	123,178	..	..	20,526	..
Grand Total ..	276,560	..	..	..	398,338	..	..	59,961	..

* This includes tilling cattle besides cows as per Jummabandi Accounts for fusli 1276. This does not include the zemindari tracts or shrotriem villages, of which we have no returns.

† Only sheep, as per Jummabandi Accounts.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

D.—Agriculture 3.

Rates of Rent and Produce.

| Taluqs. | Average Rent per Acre for Land suited for | | |

D.—Agriculture 3.—(*Continued.*)

Taluqs.	Average Rent per Acre for Land suited for—(*Continued.*)										
	Vargaloo.	Horse Gram.	Cumboo or Buyroo.	Korralu.	Karamadies.	Chillies.	Gingely Oil-seeds.	Colundu or Black Gram.	Bengal Gram.	Green Gram.	Chamalu.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	.. .. ..	2 0 0	4 0 0	.. .. ..	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	.. .. ..
Rapur	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Nellore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Atmakur	.. .. ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 5 0	.. .. ..
Kavali	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Udayagiri	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Kandukur	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Kanigiri	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 12 6	0 12 6	.. .. ..	0 12 6	0 12 6
Ongole	1 10 6	1 4 7	1 10 3	1 7 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
General Average ..	1 3 6	1 4 3	2 1 8	1 2 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	1 6 3	1 6 3	2 0 0	1 11 2	0 12 6

D.—Agriculture 3.—(*Continued.*)

Taluqs.	Average Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.																									
	Rice.	Food Inferior Grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	&c.	Horse Gram.	Raggi.	Cholum or Javery.	Verugoo.	Vargalu.	Cumboo or Buyroo.	Korralu.	Gingely Oil-seeds.	Wheat.	Karamadies.	Chillies.	Green Gram.	Colundu or Black Gram.	Bengal Gram.
Gudur	2,240	..	21	30	..	448	..	..	1,920	..	..	..	300	2,200	448	1,680	..	1,120	..	2,240	..	224	1,440	336	336	600
Rapur	2,360	354	19	94	..	177	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	840	1,010	24	50	..	336	50	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atmakur ..	4,480	..	20	160	..	1,866	240	..	8,200	..	..	..	1,493	5,600	1,866	3,733	..	4,480	..	..	..	..	..	933	..	..
Kavali	3,733	2,313	80	40	..	1,120	200	..	1,600	..	..	373	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandukur ..	1,462	562	12	125	..	450	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanigiri ..	560	..	80	100	..	224	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	112	2,800	112	128	224	1,680	112	112	..	..	..	56	56	..
Ongole	1,792	364	24	60	..	364	..	..	960	..	..	..	364	1,792	560	672	896	672	560	..	560	..	..	..	..	..
General Average.	2,183	920	35	82	..	623	163	..	1,740	..	..	373	528	3,098	746	1,553	560	1,988	336	1,176	560	224	1,440	441	196	600

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

E.—*Price of Produce and Labor at the end of the year 1866-67.*—1.

| Taluqs. | Price of Produce per Maund of 80 lbs. | | |

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

G.—*Manufactures.*

—	Class of Manufacture.										
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Buildings.	&c.	&c.
Number of mills and large manufactories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private looms or small works	..	14,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of block in large works..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual outturn of all works.	..	lbs. 1,325,167 RS. 9,32,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

K.—*Charitable Institutions.*

Class and Objects of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From Endowment. In Land.	Income. From Endowment. In Money.	Income. Subscriptions and Donations.	Number of Institutions which afford Relief. In-door.	Out-door.	General.	In what shape Relief is given.
Langurkhana..	1	136	49,055	RS. 2,940	..	..	RS. 372	..	..	..	In cash and raw rice.
Civil Dispensary.	1	12	4,464	711	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	By medicine, food, and clothing.
Branch Dispensary.	1	17	6,153	1,200	..	..	1,365	..	..	..	By medicine.
Dispensary at Ongole.	1	..	..	720 Building Grant. 980	..	..	980	..	..	..	Do.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various Denominations in the Province of Nellore in the year 1866.

Professions.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending Worship.	Income. Paid by Government. RS.	A.	P.	From enjoyed Property. In Land. RS.	A.	P.	From enjoyed Property. In Money. RS.	A.	P.	From Fees and Offerings. RS.	A.	P.
Hindus	1,154‡	869	1,110,942	1,841	11	9	42,458	1	8	9,840	13	10	2,807	5	11
Mahomedans ..	120	150	56,418	842	2	9	12,315	4	2	1,480	11	2	9	12	0
Christians. Roman Catholic Church of England.	9 / 1 Church / 1 School.	1	635 / avge. 50 a month.	.. / *130	.. / 0	.. / 0	244 / †45	11 / 0	5 / 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians. American Baptist	3	5	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians. Free Church of Scotland.	1 Hall. / 1 School	1	21	3,696	6	9	..	..	..	400	0	0	4,913	5	3
Christians. German Lutheran.†	6	8	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	RS.
*To Ministers	100
To Clerk	15
Two Lascars at Rupees 7 each	14
Stationery..	1
Total ..	130

† There is a parsonage belonging to the church, which is at present re-let for Rupees 45 per mensem.

‡ Supported by Hermansburgh Mission, Germany.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

B.—Education 1.

Result of Examination of the University of Madras for the year 1870-71.

Name of Examination.	Number of Affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average Age.	Educated in Government Schools.	Educated in Private Schools.	Religion. Christians.	Religion. Hindus.	Religion. Mahomedans	Religion. Others.	Passed 1st Division.	Passed 2nd Division.	Passed 3rd Division.	Net Cost to State.
Entrance Examination... ..	1	226	13	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..
First Examination in Arts.														
B. A. Examination														
M. A. do. ..														
B. L. do. ..	..	..	..	..	None.									
L. L. do. ..														
L. M. S. do ..														
B. M. do. ..														
M. D. do. ..														

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

B.—Education 2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

	Government Institutions.												Private Institutions, aided and unaided.														
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Age.	Teachers.		Income.			Number of Persons instructed in			Class.						Income.			Number of Persons instructed in			Grand Total Schools.	Grand Total Average Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
					Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average Attendance Daily.	From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government (Grants).	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
							RS.	RS.	RS.										RS.	RS.	RS.						
Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.															
Schools ..	1	..	62	..	1	2	1,045	350	1,390	..	..	62	1	223	1	3	242	5,008	..	9,377	6,067	..	3,775	1,233	213	5,070	..
Girls' Schools..		..	..	..	None.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	108	..	84	300	22	86	..	3	108	..
Normal Schools.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.															

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

C.—Scientific and Literary 1.

Scientific and Literary Societies, 1870-71.

Name.	Objects.	From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Nellore Reading Room and Library	..	..	..	RS. 18 per mensem.	RS. 18 per mensem.	No register kept.			14	No.	2nd Nov. 1863.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

C.—Scientific and Literary 2.

The Press, 1866.

	English.	Daily.	Number of Newspapers.
	Other Languages.		
	English.	Bi-Weekly.	
	Other Languages.		
The *Nellore District Gazette* published under the authority of the Collector and Magistrate in idiom, i.e., in English and Telugu.	English.	Weekly.	
	Other Languages.		
	English.	Monthly.	Periodicals.
	Other Languages.		
	English.	Quarterly.	
	Other Languages.		
	English.	Yearly.	
	Other Languages.		
	English.	Occasionally.	
	Other Languages.		
	Number of Books.	English.	Books published in the year.
	Number of Copies.		
	Number of Books.	Other.	
	Number of Copies.		

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages I.

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any Places or in any Classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Deaths occurred in the District of Nellore during the year 1870-71.

Place or Class.	Population of Place or Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of Death.
Nellore District, including Zamindaries,—					
Hindus	1,110,941	..	15,286	15,845	50 years.
Mahomedans ..	56,119	..	504	512	
Christians ..	1,304	..	14	18	
Total ..	1,168,364	..	15,804	16,375	..

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9/5/2m