

SELECTIONS FROM OLD RECORDS

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

LETTERS SENT TO THE BOARD 1826.

SELECTED BY THE COLLECTOR OF COIMBATORE.

(Para 80 of the District Press Manual).

PRINTED FOR CONVENIENCE OF REFERENCE.

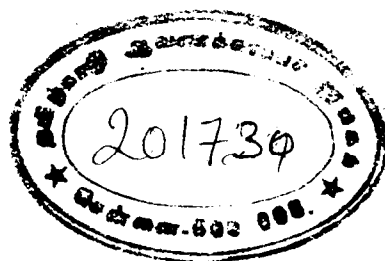
COIMBATORE:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL JAIL

Not for sale.]

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Selections made from the old records of the Coimbatore District relating to the year 1826, and printed with reference to B.S.O. No. 195 (ii).

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To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD OF REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the honor to forward the form of a grant for the Island of Sevana Samoodrum, and a tract of jungle adjacent thereto to T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors.

2. The 6 first clauses of the form of a Cowle transmitted in the Board's letter of the 22nd December 1825, apply exclusively to alienations of public Revenue, for a limited period in reward for public services.

3. The land for which a grant is now solicited, yields no Revenue, it was promised rent free in perpetuity upon certain conditions, these conditions have been fulfilled—the form of the proposed grant therefore, runs the name of T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors.

4. All the subsequent clauses have been adopted with such slight modifications as the nature of the grant render necessary. The delay in sending this form, has been occasioned by the necessity of measuring the lands, for the purpose of accurately filling up schedules. The result of the measurement is shewn in the accompanying statement.

	No. of caunies according to the Cutcherys Records.		Surveys assessment.	No. of caunies according to actual measurement.		Survey assessment.	Difference of caunies between former and present.		Survey assessment.
	C.	A.	RS. A. P.	C.	A.	RS. A. P.	C.	A.	RS. A. P.
Poonjee ...	2,313	1	3,087 5 3	594	10½	673 13 1	1,718	6½	2,393 8 2
Nunjee ...	248	14	1,773 7 9	168	4	1,144 14 7	80	10	623 9 2
Total ...	2,561	15	4,860 13 0	762	14½	1,818 11 8	1,799	½	3,022 1 4

5. The quantity of land proves to be Rs. 62-6-10 per cent less than the amount entered in the public accounts. This is the case with many of the jungle tracts in Coimbatore, the dimensions of which were merely estimated not actually measured—whether T. Ramasawmy has any claim to have the deficiency made up from other lands is a question which I leave to the Board to decide.

I have the honor to be,

with much respect

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Coimbatore,
17th June 1826.

(Sd.) J. SULLIVAN,
Pl. Collector.

The Governor in Council of Fort St. George, (acting for and on behalf of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies) in consideration of the Enterprize and public spirit manifested by T. Ramasawmy Modely in erecting a large and substantial stone Bridge across the River Cauvery and other public works, by which access to a place held in great veneration by natives of all descriptions and much visited by Europeans has been rendered safe and easy, has been pleased to grant, and does hereby grant to the said T. Ramasawmy Modely and after his demise to his heirs and successors for ever

(subject to the approbation and confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the said United Company), all the lands specified in the Schedule A herewith annexed, situate in the Village of Sattigal in the Talook of Coligal, in the District of Coimbatore, to be held and possessed by the said T. Ramasawmy Modely and his heirs and successors upon the conditions and with the reservations hereunder specified, that is to say:—

1. That nothing contained in this deed shall be construed to convey to the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors, any right or title to the Revenue derived or derivable from the monopoly and sale of salt from sayoror custom duties of any description, whether by sea or land, from Abkary or the tax on the sale of spirituous or fermented Liquors and intoxicating Drugs; from the excise on commodities or articles of consumptions, from taxes personal and professional or from taxes on markets, farms and bazars, nor shall the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors, have authority to levy or receive any tax or contributions whatever, save and except on account of the lands hereinbefore specified.

2. Neither shall anything contained in this deed, be construed to authorize and entitle the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors to levy rents or revenues from lands within the village of Sattigal which are at present exempted from the payment thereof, a statement of which lands is contained in the annexed schedule No. 1.

3. Neither shall anything contained in this deed authorize the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors to interfere with or distinct any persons holding Mauniuns or Enam according to the tenure by which it was held shall revert and become lapsed to the Government, the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors shall report such lapse to the Collector of the Districts.

4. It is further more declared that in default of heirs of the said T. Ramasawmy Modely the rights and privileges conveyed by this grant shall revert and become lapsed to the Government and that, on the failure of the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors or any of them to perform the duties of allegiance as true and faithful subjects of the British Government, the rights and privileges conveyed by this grant shall be forfeited.

5. And whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors of the said United Company have reserved to themselves the right to give or withhold their sanction to grants of land by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George and whereas the present grant is made to the said T. Ramasawmy Modely his heirs and successors subject to the confirmation of the said Honorable the Court of Directors, and whereas it is necessary for the security of the said T. Ramasawmy Modely and his heirs and successors that some term should be fixed for the exercise of the right reserved by the Honorable Court of Directors as aforesaid, it is hereby declared that this grant shall be held and considered valid for the term of three years from the date hereof—but if the Honorable the Court of Directors aforesaid shall see fit to disapprove and annul this grant, and such disapproval shall be notified by the Government of Fort St. George, or their authorized public officers, to said T. Ramasawmy Modely or the holder of the grant for the time being before expiration of the said term of three years, then the said T. Ramasawmy Modely or the holder of the grant for the time being shall relinquish and give up the said lands to the Government on the expiration of the term aforesaid—he the said T. Ramasawmy Modely or the holder of the grant for the time being, receiving and being entitled to all the benefits of this grant accruing up to the expiration of the aforesaid term of three years from the date hereof; and this grant shall then become void and of no effect. But if the said Honorable the Court of Directors shall sanction and confirm this grant, or if their disapproval thereof shall not be notified as aforesaid to the said T. Ramasawmy Modely or the holders of the grant for the time being within the said term of three years from the date hereof, then this deed shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Fort St. George.

(Signed.) J. SULLIVAN,
Pl. Collector.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Enam and other alienated or favorably assessed Lands from which the grantee has no right to receive any revenue.

	Poonjee.	Nunjee.	Total.	
Island of Sevanasamoodram situated in the village of Sattigal in the Talook of Coligal.	CAUN. A. 36 2	CAUN. A. ...	CAUN. A. 36 2	This land formerly granted to a Mosque.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Of the Land Granted.

	Cultivable Land.			Poramboke.			Total.		
	Poonjee.	Nunjee.	Total.	Poonjee.	Nunjee.	Total.	Poonjee.	Nunjee.	Total.
Island of Sevanasamoodram, and a tract of jungle land, situated in the village of Sattigal in the Talook of Coligal.	C. A. 594 10½	C. A. 168 4	C. A. 762 14½	C. A. 87 7	C. A. ...	C. A. 87 7	C. A. 682 1½	C. A. 168 4	C. A. 850 5½

(Signed.) J. SULLIVAN,
Pl. Collector.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD OF REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to Mr. Secretary Dents letter of the 22nd December last, I have the honor to forward draft of a Cowle for the villages granted to Govind Row, late Huzzoor Sheristadar of Coimbatore in shotrim tenure, with accurate schedules of the lands composing the villages.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. SULLIVAN,
Pl. Collector.

Coimbatore, 19th June 1826.

The Governor in Council of Fort St. George (acting for and on behalf of the Honorable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies) in consideration of the services of Govind Row, late Huzzoor Sheristadar in the zillah of Coimbatore, has been pleased to grant and does hereby grant to the said Govind Row, and after his demise to his two next heirs in succession, subject to the approbation and confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the said united company, all rents or Revenues payable to the Government

either in money or in kind, for and on account of the lands specified in the schedule A, hereunto annexed situate in the villages of Mylarypallium, Paulatora, Nauchepollium, Currysamy Goundanpollium, Tumbagoundanpollium, Vellymalapatanam, and Nackenpollium, in the Coimbatore Talook of the province of Coimbatore, to be held and possessed by the said Govind Row, and his two next heirs in succession upon the conditions and with the reservations hereunder specified, that is to say :—

1. That the said Govind Row, during his life, and after his demise his two next heirs in succession during their lives respectively, shall pay to such public officer as may be authorized by Government, to receive the same the annual sum of Madras Rupees 10, Ten, in such kists and at such times and periods as may be determined by the Collector, according to the general kistbundy of the District, and that the said annual sum shall be paid regularly in all seasons, and that the said Govind Row his heirs, and successors, shall not be entitled to claim any abatement or remission thereof on account of drought inundation, or any calamity of the season whatsoever.

2. That, after the demise of the said Govind Row, and his two next heirs in succession, the right of collecting the Revenues and dues of the circar shall revert to the head of the village or other public officer appointed by the Government, to make such collection, and all the rights and privileges granted by this cowl to the said Govind Row and his two next heirs, as the receivers of the circar revenue shall cease.

3. That the said Govind Row and his two next heirs in succession shall be at liberty to purchase, or otherwise acquire by lawful means landed property and the rights of the soil in any part of the cultivated lands of the said village, and also to bring into cultivation at his and their own cost any part of the waste lands appertaining to the said village.

Provided always that all hereditary rights of merassi or of occupancy be preserved to the merassidars or other resident ryots according to the laws and usage of the said village, and that the consent of the merassidars or other resident ryots having such hereditary rights in the lands of the said villages to part with and transfer their rights on any portion of them, whether in the waraput lands or in the waste lands where the said inhabitants have right in the said waste either of property or of prior cultivation be duly registered in the accounts, of the said village, and in the cutchery of the Collector before the said Govind Row, or his heirs can be recognized and treated with by the officers of Government, as the proprietor of such acquired lands.

4. That subject to the reservations and provisions of the foregoing clause, the next heir of the person who shall be last invested with the rights of collecting and receiving the Govt. revenues and dues under this cowl, shall be acknowledged and considered to be the actual proprietor of all such lands as the said Govind Row, or either of his two next heirs shall have lawfully acquired in the said villages, and shall be entitled to dispose of the same in like manner as all other merassidars or other resident ryots of the said villages, may be entitled to do by the laws and usage of the said villages.

5. That the assessment on all lands, of which the said Govind Row or his two next heirs may have acquired possession under the foregoing provisions, shall continue the same as before, and in the case of lands brought into cultivation by the said Govind Row, or his two next heirs on which no assessment had been fixed previously to their being cultivated, that the same rate of assessment shall be fixed and continued thereon as it has been customary to fix on the like uncultivated lands in the neighbourhood.

6. That the said Govind Row, and his two next heirs and successors, shall not alienate by gift or sale, or otherwise, transfer to or in favor of Pagodas, Bramines, or Mosques, or for any purpose whatever, the whole or any portion of the rights and privileges, granted by this deed, provided however that the said Govind Row, and his two next heirs, in succession, each for his respective life shall be competent to assign the rents and revenues derivable from the said

Villages, or any portion thereof for the discharge of debts and obligations contracted by him or them respectively (due provision being made for the payment of the stipulated kists) and provided also that it shall be competent to courts of justice to order and decree the transfer of the said rents, and revenues hereby granted to the said Govind Row and his two next heirs in succession, in satisfaction of debts and obligations contracted by the said Govind Row, or either of such heirs and successors, respectively due provision being in like manner made for the payment of the stipulated kists, but all such assignment, and transfers, shall cease to have effect on the demise of the party for the discharge of whose debts and obligations they may respectively be made and the interests conveyed by this grant shall descend free and unincumbered to the next heir in succession, until by the terms of this cowl, the said interests shall revert to the Government on the decease of the heir second in succession to the said Govind Row.

7. Nothing contained in this deed shall be construed to convey to the said Govind Row his heirs and successors, any right or title to the Revenue derived or derivable from the monopoly and sale of salt from sayer or custom duties of any description whether by sea or land, from abkary or the tax on the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, from the excise on commodities or articles of consumption from taxes personal & professional, or from taxes on markets farms & bazars nor shall the said Govind Row his heirs and successors, have authority to levy or receive any tax or contribution whatever save and except the Government share of the land Revenue payable on account of the lands hereinbefore specified and such quit rents, as are herein-after mentioned.

8. Neither shall any thing contained in this deed be construed to authorize and entitle the said Govind Row his heirs, and successors, to levy rents or Revenues from lands within the villages of Coimbatore Talook, which are at present exempted from the payment thereof, a statement of which lands is contained in the annexed schedule No. 1 nor to receive the quit rents payable for, and on account of lands favorably assessed, save and except such quit rents as shall have been included in the assets whereon the annual rent of the said villages of Coimbatore Talook, has been fixed a statement of which quit rents is contained on the annexed schedule No. 2. But the quit rents specified in the schedule No. 2 shall be payable to and receivable by the said Govind Row and his two next heirs and successors without being liable to be changed.

9. Neither shall any thing contained in this deed be construed to authorize and empower the said Govind Row his two next heirs and successors to infringe the just rights and privileges of the Ryots, nor to interfere with the free and unmolested disposal of their labour, and of the produce thereof nor to infringe the just rights and privileges of the village servants enjoyed by them according to established and approved custom nor to interfere with or disturb any persons holding mauniums or Enams of any description in the said villages, all such rights privileges and enjoyments being reserved in full to the persons aforesaid. But, on the demise of a person holding a Maunium or Enam in the said villages, by which demise such Mauniums or Enam according to the tenure by which it was held shall revert and become lapsed to the Government, the said Govind Row his heirs and successors shall report such lapse to the Collector of the District.

10. It is further more declared that in default of heirs of the said Govind Row, the rights and privileges conveyed by this grant shall revert and become lapsed to the Government and that, on the failure of the said Govind Row his heirs and successors, or any of them to discharge the stipulated kists as aforesaid, or to perform the duties of allegiance as true and faithful subjects of the British Government, the rights and privileges conveyed by this grant shall be forfeited.

11. And whereas the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the said United Company have reserved to themselves the right to give or withhold their sanction to grants of rents and revenues by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in reward of public services and whereas the present grant is made to the said Govind Row and his two next heirs and successors, subject to the confirmation of

the said Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and whereas it is necessary for the security of the said Govind Row, and his two next heirs and successors that some term should be fixed for the exercise of the right reserved by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as aforesaid. It is hereby declared that this grant shall be held and considered valid for the term of three years from the date hereof, but if the Hon'ble the Court of Directors aforesaid shall see fit to disapprove and annul this grant, and such disapproval shall be notified by the Government of Fort St. George, or their authorized public officers to the said Govind Row or the holder of the grant for the time being before the expiration of the said term of three years, then the said Govind Row or the holder of the grant for the time being shall relinquish and give up the said villages of Mylarypolliam, Paulatora, Nancheepolliam, Currysamygoundenpolliam, Tambagoundenpolliam, Vellymalaputnam and Naikenpolliam, to the Government on the expiration of the term aforesaid, he the said Govind Row or the holder of the grant for the time being receiving and being entitled to all the benefits of this grant accruing up to the expiration of the aforesaid term of three years from the date hereof, and this grant shall then become void and of no effect. But, if the said Hon'ble the Court of Directors shall sanction and confirm this grant, or if their disapproval thereof shall not be notified as aforesaid to the said Govind Row or the holder of the grant for the time being within the said term of three years from the date hereof, then this deed shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and the seals at Fort St. George.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Enam and other alienated or favorably assessed Lands from which the grantee has no right to receive any revenue.

Poonjee Land.									
				Caunies.		Survey assessment.			
				A.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mylarypolliam	...	...	...	127	12	137	4	3	
Paulatora	...	...	...	315	4	266	3	11	
Nancheepolliam	...	...	...	14	5½	18	7	7	
Currysamygoundenpolliam	...	...	...	15	12	15	8	2	
Tumbagoundenpolliam	...	...	...	80	12½	68	7	6	
Vellymalaputnam	...	...	...	41	½	58	15	11	
Naikenpolliam	...	...	...	40	3½	59	14	10	
Total	...	...	...	637	6	619	14	2	

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Of the Lands granted, and on which the Rent of the Villages is fixed according to the settlement of Fusly 1235.

				Poonjee.			Garden.		
				No. of caunies.	Survey assessment.		No. of caunies.	Survey assessment.	
				2	3		4	5	
					Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Mylarypolliam	...	...	...	1603	4½	2,010	8	6	
Paulatora	...	...	...	490	10	460	11	11	
Nancheepolliam	...	...	...	813	1½	696	10	7	
Currysamygoundenpolliam	...	...	...	540	3½	439	14	5	
Tumbagoundenpolliam	...	...	...	386	8½	339	8	6	
Vellymalaputnam	...	...	...	1861	9½	1,531	9	8	
Naikenpolliam	...	...	...	577	14½	791	2	6	
Total	...	...	...	6273	4½	6,319	13	1	

				Nunjee.			Total.		
				No. of caunies.	Survey assessment.		Caunies.	Survey assessment.	
				6	7		8	9	
					Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Mylarypolliam	...	...	...	3	2	24	1	7	
Paulatora	...	...	...	...	...	...	1672	8½	2,364
Nancheepolliam	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	12½	487
Currysamygoundenpolliam	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	0	750
Tumbagoundenpolliam	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	10½	499
Vellymalaputnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	6	380
Naikenpolliam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1861	9½	1,531
	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	14½	791
Total	...	...	...	3	2	24	1	7	6,735

				Porampoke Land.			Total.		
				Caunies.	Caunies.	Survey assessment.			
				10	11	12			
						Rs. A. P.			
Mylarypolliam	...	...	...	204	13½	1,878	5½	2,364	7
Paulatora	...	...	...	82	1	574	13½	487	10
Nancheepolliam	...	...	...	66	5	880	5	700	4
Currysamygoundenpolliam	...	...	...	79	14½	622	9	499	1
Tumbagoundenpolliam	...	...	...	43	9½	439	15½	380	2
Vellymalaputnam	...	...	...	95	½	1,956	10½	1,531	9
Naikenpolliam	...	...	...	11	7	589	5½	791	2
Total	...	...	...	583	2½	6942	½	6,735	0

Particulars of Fixed sournadayem.

Purvapilloovary or grass rent ... Rs. 75-10-1
 Tax on trees ... 25-11-4
 Do. on Cattle ... 3-11-11 } 105-1-4.

(Signed). J. SULLIVAN,
 Pl. Collector.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to forward Translation of Hookoomnamah for Cultivation in the Coimbatore District for Fusly 1236.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. SULLIVAN,

Ootacamund, 18th July 1826.

Principal Collector.

Cultivation Hookoomnamah for Fusly 1236.

1. The respective Puttadars are held responsible for the whole amount of their rent as entered in last Jumabandy, unless they signify their wishes to contract their farms, which they may do upon the usual terms. The ryots are at liberty to get their putout lands cultivated either by themselves or others.

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2. All the lands that had remission in last year must be entered to full rent this year, as the ryots have already been greatly indulged by the considerable remission made even to the Cowle land, and the ryots must pay the amount of their rent without objections.

3. Whenever any people may deliver proposals to you for the Cultivation of waste or Porumboke lands, you are to give them to the first proposals, provided the lands so proposed for, are not high roads, and no inconveniences exist by their cultivation; if on the contrary, there are any objections, report is to be made to Huzoor, and directions will be given on the subject. The Cowle is to be given for waste lands, etc. as usual.

4. Whenever any ryots may propose for the grass lands that may be more than one-fifth of the amount of another ryot's rent, you are to give it to them or to the Puttadar if he likes for Cultivation upon Cowle viz. first year half rent, second year three-quarter rent, and from the third year full rent, permanently receiving from them Competent Securities, binding themselves to pay full rent according to their proposal, although the lands are cultivated or not, and the rent must be collected from them without listening to their several excuses, alleging that they proposed the lands first on competition and that they lay waste at present. Every ryot may have grass land for one-fifth of the amount of their rents and they are not to be deprived of the possession of their farms by any others proposing for higher terms in competition.

You are to give the grass lands resumed in the Talooks of Kongyem, Dhara pooram and Caroor, being an excess than beyond one-fifth of the amount of ryots ~~give~~ rent for $\frac{1}{2}$ rent to pasture, for cultivation, with the exception of those lands to which half rent was charged in last year according to former orders.

5. The Cowle must be given for the unoccupied garden lands with the distinction of new and old wells Cowle according to the rules laid down in former Hookumnamah.

If the ryots complain of the wells situated in their gardens being stony, and the lands, unfit for cultivation, you are to ascertain from personal enquiry whether the statement is correct, and whether the well by breaking the stones, or by digging can be made to yield sufficient water, and to report the circumstances to the Huzoor, so that the Cowle may be given for such lands, and prolonged for 1 or 2 years more according to their circumstances but those who may voluntarily propose the land for garden rent and failed to dig wells, are held responsible for the rent, according to their proposals, unless any good cause can be shown for their having failed to do so, whereupon report to the Huzoor, their cases will be taken into consideration.

Further the Tasildars, etc. of some Talooks last year fraudulently occasioned loss of circar Revenue, by alleging fictitious reasons for reducing the rents of the garden lands, originally assessed with survey garden rent, by getting them entered for quarter rent, half rent, garden Poonjie and grass rent, in league with the Monigars and Curnams, while the lands are liable to pay full rent, and receive bribes by their means from the ryots, who received remission without causing them to make up the amount so remitted, but enter any waste or Poramboke lands, excessively cultivated by other ryots, to make up some part of the remission and do nothing for the remainder. You are therefore on no account, to make remission on lands assessed with garden rent, and if the ryots complain seasonably of the unfitness of their lands for garden cultivation in consequence of the marshy quality of the soil or want of water in the wells, and wish to cultivate them with Poonjie grains or to lay them waste, you are to inspect them personally and report their state to Huzoor with satisfactory reasons, accompanied with a Mahazernamah, or certificate of some ryots, ascertaining first whether any others will propose the lands for garden cultivation or not whether the Puttadar wishes to cultivate the lands with Poonjie grains or to lay them waste for some years, and give your opinion at the same time on their request, keeping your careful attention never to make remission without the previous knowledge and orders of the Huzoor.

You are to make a report in the manner abovesaid of the lands assessed with garden rent cultivated with Poonjie grains, or lay waste at present with the exception of lands granted to cowle, and orders will be given to fix half rent on such lands as are cultivated with Poonjie grains, viz. cholam, cumboo and quarter rent on waste lands, but this rule is not applicable to those lands which pay full rent, cultivating valuable products such as cotton, etc.

If any ryot who has both Poonjie, and garden lands in a single piece of land cultivates equally garden produce in his Poonjie lands, and Poonjie produce in his garden land, which may be unfit by marsh, etc. or deprived of its good quality, by having been cultivated with garden produce, for 8 or 10 years, such Poonjie lands are not to be assessed with garden rent, but entered in accounts as in last year, you should consequently write the remarks thereon, both at the settlement of Dittum, and the chittahs of Jamabundy, and give your attention that the Monigars and Curnams may never take advantage of this order to commit frauds or garden lands regularly cultivated, and you will be held responsible for any irregularities that may exist on them at any times hereafter.

6. You are to use your best endeavours to get the lands, laid waste from the poverty of ryots, cultivated by Puttadars ascertaining their conditions and whether they are willing to cultivate such lands if some remission is made, and accordingly you are to make such temporary remission in the rent, as may be necessary only for this year with the exception of those lands which were sold according to Regulation in liquidation of the balance of rent due by them in some Talooks in last year. Provided the Puttadars should decline to cultivate the lands, a written Document should be received of them to that effect, and the lands given to others for cultivation making them a remission as abovesaid. You are to ascertain the cases upon a strict enquiry, as you will be held responsible for it, and to report to Huzoor if perhaps the Puttadars or other ryots decline to have the lands for cultivation the remission should be made as abovesaid, you are on no account to attempt to force such land either upon Puttadars or others. The agreement must be perfectly voluntary.

7. As it is understood that the ryots of some Talooks have suffered in their circumstances from having paid full rent for their nunjie lands whose crops failed in consequence of a failure of water in the tanks last year, you are to institute a particular enquiry, and report on the condition of such ryots to Huzoor, as orders will be given to fix three quarter rent on such lands whose crops have so failed, making a remission of quarter rent for the current year.

8. In the event of the lands being laid waste, by death or desertion of the late occupants, you are strictly to ascertain the fact, by a personal enquiry, and if the heirs of the deceased or others will, at their own accord, propose the lands, you are to apply to Huzoor for such temporary reduction in their rent as may be necessary, and orders will be given on the subject, according to the circumstances of the case, otherwise it is your duty to get those lands, so laid waste, cultivated by all means in assisting the purposers with advances and on no account you are to force such lands on the heirs of the deceased or upon other ryots.

9. Should any ryot wish to contract his farm, from being reduced in circumstances you are in the first instance to ascertain whether he is suffering for a temporary depression, or, whether his circumstances are much injured as to render it impossible for him to continue his full cultivation; In the former case, you are to permit him to keep and cultivate all his lands recommending such a reduction in his rent for the year, or for 2 years as may appear proper, in the other case, you are to take from him, such a portion of his Putt as he may wish to relinquish the good and bad land being given up in equal proportions; you are not to trust to the reports of the Curnams and Monigars in cases of this kind, but ascertain them by a personal communications with the ryots.

10. Whereas in the Talooks of Andeor, Danaigencottah and Coligal, the ryots continue to leave their villages and to emigrate laying their lands waste, which would not have occurred if the Tasildars had been attentive to their duty in enquiring occasionally into the state of the ryots, and recommended them to Huzoor, for any reduction in their rent and relieved them from all oppressions,

according to the Circulars. Orders issued formerly on the subject; the Tasildars must ascertain whether the ryots have thus deserted their lands and removed to other places by the oppression of the Monigars, and Curnams, or what was the real cause of it and report it to Huzzoor. You are to use your best endeavours to procure the return of the Emigrants with a promise of giving them every assistance and indulgence from the Circar, and to take great care that such emigration does not take place hereafter as those Tasildars who will not pay attention to this order will be deemed unfit and removed from their situations, and as the villages situated near the boundary of Mysore and near the hills, continue every year to decline, and the ryots to emigrate in consequence of the ravages of Elephants, and of sickness and that in a short time they will be entirely desolate, you are to endeavour to get men of respectability and of some capital to send them for a term of, from 10 to 15 years; upon an average Beriz only with this condition that they are every year to cut down a certain quantity of the jungle, and to bring it into cultivation. If this precaution is not observed, the renters will keep the lands of the whole village for pasture, pay a small quit rent to the Circar, and ^{very} a large sum as grass rent from those who sent their cattle to graze there and at the expiration of the lease the villages will return to the Circar, as impoverished as they are at this time. This Para applies only to Coligal, Danaigencottah Sathimungalum, Andoor, Polochy, Chuckragherry and Coimbatore.

11. Notwithstanding the liberal reduction made every year in the loom taxes, etc. the weavers and others who pay rent for their bullocks, etc. continue to leave the District; and the Tasildars have failed to report the cause of this particularly; you are therefore directed to enquire into this at the time of Dettums, and if there any who have become poor, reduction is to be made from the amount of this tax under orders from the Huzzoor.

12. You are not to make the landholders pay an additional tax for their cattle although their numbers have materially increased, but this is not to extend to Nilgherry as they must continue to pay the usual rent.

13. If any ryots paying tax on houses in the villages dependent in your Talook have puttahs for land cultivation in other Villages or Talooks the tax on the house should be deducted at the settlement of Dettum without compelling on them to make up the amount so deducted.

14. When a waste land is proposed for the cultivation of gram; it should be let for only a year at 5 Contoroy funams per a Bulla according to usual custom. You are to give the Cowle yourself personally without allowing the Monigars and Curnams, to misappropriate the Circar money by entering only 3 fanams to Circar while they give the land for 5 fanams rent as they do at present in some Villages.

15. The accounts of *Nadyoloonqoo* or the statements of all the cultivation the ryots have commenced upon, must bear the signature or mark of each ryot, when the Curnams bring them to the Jamabandy Cutcherry.

16. The ryots are at liberty to convert their grass lands into arable and arable into grass, provided no reduction is made in the rent.

17. You are to see that every ryot has a proper supply of water, and that the Nany Monigars distribute it impartially, when ryots may require assistance of the Circar to obtain the services of their cultivating labourers, you are to take care to render them every assistance, so that no interruption may be given to the cultivation of the lands.

18. If the lands granted to the Monigars and Curnams in lieu of money payment were waste and untenanted at the time when they were granted to the Village Sibbendy, the ryots by whose means they have been hitherto cultivated are to pay to the Sibbendies, such rent as may have been agreed to between them. The rights both of the Circar, and the ryots are vested in the holders of such lands but if such lands were tenanted when granted to the said people, they are entitled to receive only the survey rent from the tenants, and no more either in kind or in money.

19. All Poonjee and garden that may be converted into Nunjee by the water of the tank, watercourses, and dam, which have either been built or repaired at the expense of the Circar must be charged with Nunjee rent, but all such lands

converted into Nunjee by the jungle streams or by the water of the hills dug at the expense of the ryots are to pay the present assessment and no more.

20. Whereas some of the lands either of a bad quality or inaccessible to water are laid waste in consequence of their being highly assessed, you are to ascertain the circumstances of these lands and report them to the Huzzoor, and suggest some measures for bringing them to cultivation, and such Cowle will be given as may appear proper.

21. In all cases either in letting any waste land for cultivation upon Cowle or in exchanging the land of one ryot for another, enquiry should be made in open Cutcherry to know whether any claim exists to the said lands, and if there is none, the land must be given to the first proposer, this duty rests exclusively with the Tasildars.

22. Tuccavie must be distributed to each ryot personally at the time of Dettum according to the circumstances of the ryots after taking proper receipts and satisfactory securities, but on no account the money is to be entrusted to the Monigars and Curnams, to avoid giving money to ryots for paying their debts and other expenses. No advance of a large sum is to be given to a ryot without an express order from the Huzzoor. You are strictly to see that all the money which is advanced to the ryots on account of Tuccavie, is fully spent for the cultivation and that the same is not misappropriated by the Monigars and Curnams, no advance is to be given to ryots owing money to the Circar, the receipts and security bonds are to be forwarded to the Huzzoor, with the other accounts.

23. You are to cause attention to be paid to the former Hookoomnamah regarding the collection of rent from the owners of all the unoccupied gardens, as they are held responsible for their rent, and in failure thereof, the wells situated in the said gardens are to be sold in auction according to the regulations for the amount due upon them at the end of the Fusley or if such lands can be let to temporary occupants at a reduced rent you are to do so after a full investigation of the circumstances of the owners, as they might otherwise claim the lands after the proposers have begun to improve it.

24. A due entry is to be made in the account of this Fusley of all the cultivation, Soonadayem, etc., fraudulently withheld from the Curnams of last year.

25. Notwithstanding the punishment that has been inflicted upon the Curnams as prescribed by Regulation IX of 1802, for the frauds proved against them both in concealing the lands as well as Soonadayem, they still continue their fraudulent transactions, you are to make known to them that on the repetition of such offences the rent of the lands so concealed and a fine equal in amount will be collected. Every Curnam must therefore be ordered to inspect each field himself and give a true report to the Tasildar, whether any increase has been made either in cultivation or in other taxes, after the Jamabundy is over, in order that they may be duly entered in the Dettum by the consent of ryots.

26. It appears that the circular orders issued four years ago to number the field of each ryot have not been attended to in some villages, so that there may be room for committing more frauds. Your attention is particularly directed to carry that order to effect in such places where the fields are not numbered.

27. It has been deemed expedient that the Purumboke waste on the lands which the ryots eventually give up must also be numbered and properly registered in accounts, specifying the assessment and the Teerva thereof as it appears that encroachments are made upon such lands by the assistance of the Curnams, etc., you are to order the Curnams to this effect, that they may prepare the accounts accordingly for the Jamabundy Cutcherry, and to warn them that they will be punished if they fail to enter every piece of land in that account.

28. The Signature or mark of each ryot is to be taken to his engagement for cultivation as in last year. One sheet of paper will be sufficient for each Village; one copy is to remain with the Curnam and one in the Talook Cutcherry, and the original together with the security bonds and all the accounts of Dettum which must be prepared within the conclusion of September is to be forwarded to the Huzzoor. Weekly abstracts to be sent to the Huzzoor.

29. It has been the custom of the Tasildars when they make the settlement to leave some cases or Tocrars to future decision or *Aindafysel* which induces the ryots to lay their lands waste until the Jamabundy when the ploughing season is out. This negligence on the part of the Tasildars necessitate the Circar to make some remission to these ryots. You are therefore particularly directed to settle all such disputes completely at the time of Dettum, without leaving any for future decision as by your doing so, you will incur the displeasure of the Circar. In every case of difficulty you are to refer to the Huzzoor, when immediate orders will be given.

30. Some of the ryots who have cultivation in two or three places sign in their engagenents jointly for all at the time of Dettum and deny afterwards having signed to all, but for one or two. To prevent you are to cause the names of such ryots to be entered in the engagement for every one of their fields separately.

31. The Tasildars are not to make Dettum staying in one place, but to visit every village and they may take either the Sheristadar or Peshcar to assist them, but they (the Tasildars) are held responsible for the correctness of the settlement they make and they are to report their progress from time to time and take special notice of the condition of the ryots, and the cultivation of the country and report it to the Huzzoor.

32. The Cutcherry servants are prohibited from receiving any batta, or gratuity from the ryots either in money or in kind on pain of losing their situations. The reasonable price must be paid to the ryots for all the articles bought from them, and the toties are not permitted to be seized for bringing leaves, grass, etc., for the use of the Cutcherry servants, you are to keep an eye that such irregularities are not committed; and when any people may be suspected of having transgressed the limits of this rule, enquiry should be made and reported to the Huzzoor with proper documents.

33. And whenever any assistance, may come to the knowledge of the Tasildar, that through inadvertence, or fraud, injustice was done to any ryot, in the settlement of last year or that any ryots have suffered in their circumstances from misfortune, or other causes he is to lose no time in reporting such cases to the Huzzoor, in order that prompt relief may be afforded. If Tasildars are inattention to these instructions, respectable ryots who began to decline last year will be ruined utterly in this, whereas some indulgence being granted in time they may have a hope of speedily recovering.

34. The settlement to the lands that we endowed as Maunium to the Pagodas, Choultries, and Moosafarcanaahs, and to the lands of *Amanut Jauree* and *Aindafysel* must be made as if they were the circar lands, no proportion of the said lands is to be enjoyed by the Monigars and Curnums and other head inhabitants of the village for grass rent, unless it is properly ascertained that it cannot be left upon better terms. You are to use your best endeavours to bring all such lands that may be waste to cultivation upon the most advantageous terms such as for Cowle, etc., according to the qualities of each land. The accounts of the settlements of these lands should be forwarded to the Huzzoor as usually.

35. In some of the villages the Puddeturum and Enam lands are occupied by the Monigars and Curnums, in consequence of the destruction of the pagodas and choultries to which they are endowed. You are to enquire into all such matters at the time of the Dettum and ascertaining since how many years the poojahs were not performed and whether the rent of those lands been paid to circar. An account must be furnished to the Huzzoor, stating all the particulars of these, and orders will be given on the subject as it may seem proper.

36. The sibbendies in general of the pagodas, etc., may be absent and deserted for four or five months which should be also enquired and if proved the rent of the lands granted to them for payment must be taken to the circar upon report made and orders issued from the Huzzoor for the days they may be so absent.

37. It appears that the Tasildars of some talooks, inattentive of the former circular orders, continue to make a joint puttah of all the grass lands in a village and in consequence of which the ryot does not know the amount and of his grass lands and the Monigars and Curnums make an extra collection from them by this

means each ryot therefore must have separate puttah particularized with the amount of his rent, the quantity of lands, etc. You are to pay great attention in executing these orders as the failure thereof will cause a suspicion in the Huzzoor, that you are in league with Curnums and Monigars.

38. The Monigars and Curnums of the villages make frauds in coins and misappropriate some part of the amount collected from the ryots and every kist and pay their debts instead of making a due entry in the account of collection and deliver over the whole amount to circar. You are to pay your careful attention to prevent the repetition of these transactions calling upon them strictly to furnish the outchery with daily accounts under their signatures showing the amount and particulars of coins collected and the number of ryots who paid them daily by which accounts you are to prepare Mauzawar statement and collect the amount from them without any balance according to the several kists with reference to that statement such rent should also bear the signature of the Tindal and Shroff.

39. It appears that there are no shroffs in some villages to examine the coins collected from ryots and that the Monigars and Curnums of some villages where there are shroffs, usurp their payment without delivering to them, while orders are issued before to direct them to collect five fanams per 100 chuckrams from ryots for the payment of the shroffs who examine their kist money and to deliver the amount to outchery with an account of collection at the time of delivering the kist money and that the Tasildars must distribute the payment personally to shroffs. You are therefore not only to cause the Monigars and Curnums to collect the payment from ryots with the kist money as abovesaid entering first in circar the names of shroffs for each village and remit the amount to outchery with regular accounts at the time of delivering the kist money, but also to distribute it yourself personally to shroffs and keep a Mauzawar account of receipts which they may give for having obtained their payment.

You are therefore to make a particular report to the Huzzoor using your utmost endeavours to bring by all means such villages under cultivation to a flourishing condition and conduct yourselves according to the orders which may be issued on the subject.

(Sd.) JOHN SULLIVAN,
Principal Collector.

Coimbatore, 18th July 1826.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD OF REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to forward a petition presented to me by Ramasawmy Modely, the Bridge Builder of Seevanasamoodrum.

I have the honor to be,
with much respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. SULLIVAN,
Pl. Collector.

Ootacamund, 28th October 1826.

The Humble Representation and Petition of T. Ramasawmy of Seevanasamoodrum to John Sullivan, Esqr., Principal Collector, Coimbatore.

SHREWETH,

That your petitioner had originally engaged himself to build a wooden bridge from the continent to the Island of Seevanasamoodrum and to repair the pagodas on condition of receiving the Island as an inam which was valued in the Collectors Books at Rupees 2,614-11-6.

That your petitioner had afterwards with a view of rendering a permanent benefit to the country erected a stone bridge at a very heavy expense.

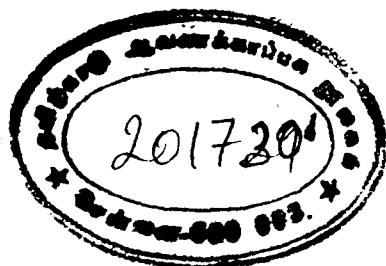
That on measuring the Island and tract of jungle subsequently granted on the continent, for the purpose of appropriating both to defray the current charges of the Pagodas and for the wages of the servants employed there your petitioner had found the actual measurement differ from the recorded measurement in the Collectors books, in the following particulars. It being there stated that the Island and the tract of jungle outside yield an annual sum of Rupees 4,840-13-0 whereas your petitioner has never realized more than Rs. 884-1-2 and after calculating what the whole would bring on the jungles being entirely cleared, he found that the lands would not yield a greater sum than Rupees 1,818-11-0 and after a period of 5 years being a deficiency of Rupees 3,022-1-4 of the sum which your petitioner was led to expect he would derive from them, and this amount your petitioner would not be able to realize until a period of 5 years had elapsed, as in order to induce people to settle on the Island he allows them the land free for 2 years at the expiration of which, he receives on the 3rd year a quarter of the sum agreed upon, for the 4th year half, for the 5th year three quarters, and on the 6th the full amount.

That in consequence of this deficiency, your petitioner petitioned the Collector praying that the lands might be measured by the Tahsildar, which request was complied with and the difference was found to be as great as he had stated.

Your petitioner begs leave to represent that he has appropriated every acre of lands for the support of the buildings without reserving an inch of ground for himself, and the land is still inadequate to defray the charges.

Your petitioner also begs leave to observe that the lands now in his possession were given to him for the support of the wooden bridge which he had at first intended to build, but that for the additional expense incurred by building the stone bridge he has not yet received any remuneration, whatever, that on its completion your petitioner was promised for its support the village of Sattagal on Shotrium tenure which has not been fulfilled. Your petitioner therefore begs that the deficiency in the present lands may be made up, and that the village of Sattagal may be granted to him as formerly promised on Shotrium tenure, for which act of liberality and justice your petitioner will as in duty bound ever pray for your honors health and happiness and the increased prosperity of the Honble East India Company.

(Signed) T. RAMASAWMY.



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