GUIDE TO THE RECORDS

OF THE

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

1800 TO 1835.

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT

7:194

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NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

GUIDE TO THE RECORDS

From 1800 to 1835.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The records of the North Arcot District, now deposited in the Madras Record Office, range from 1800 to 1835. There are, however, a few special papers of a date earlier than 1800, while the series of papers concerning political prisoners and pensioners from Mysore, Ceylon and the Northern Sirkars come down later than 1835. The normal district correspondence comprises revenue letters sent, letters received from the Board of Revenue and Government and a number of files relating to special subjects.

The series from 1821 to 1835 having been received in this office later than the series from 1800 to 1820, there is a break in the serial numbering.

Letters to the Board from 1819 to 1823 appear to be missing.

2. *The Table of Contents.*—The table of contents includes all papers in volumes 1 to 39(40), except mere reminders or covering letters. Of the remaining volumes, a selection only of the more important papers has been made.

3. In Chapter III will be found a list of reprints, available in the Record Office, of some of the more important documents.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

1. *Physical features.*—North Arcot is an inland district lying between latitude 12° and 13° 30′ and longitude 78° and 80°. The western part of the district is mountainous and the eastern part fertile and well-watered. The chief river is the Palar on which are situated the towns of Vellore and Arcot, both of them prominent in the struggle between aspirants to the throne of the Carnatic and in the wars between the English and the French during the 18th century. Vellore was, later on, a place of concentration for political prisoners and pensioners and the scene of a sensational mutiny of the native troops.

2. *District boundaries.*—The boundaries of the district have changed many times since it came into the hands of the East India Company in 1801. Mature administrative experience has here, as also in some other districts, rectified the line laid down by military necessity or diplomatic accident.

3. *Early land taxes.*—The earliest civilized government in the district seems to have been that of the Kurumbas or Pallavas. We know very little of their methods of taxing the cultivator, though it is generally thought they had no land revenue system analogous to that which existed under their successors, the Cholas. Their levy on the land consisted of "first fruits". The Cholas are credited with having colonized Tondaimandalam and established the system known as mirasi, which created a special privileged class entitled to a share of the village lands at the time of periodical redistribution.

4. *Land tenure.*—The successful pursuit of agriculture requires capital in land, capital in stock and labour. These three functions may be combined in one person, but often we find them separate, the owner of the land being an active or a sleeping partner, the supervision and part or all of the stock belonging to a tenant farmer while a wage-earner supplies the labour. Where there exists a class of owners of land as distinct from actual cultivators, their privileged position is usually justified by their performance of some special service to the community, military, civil or ecclesiastic. In the old village communities of this district, the ownership of the land vested in the Kaniyatchis or mirasidars and the supervision of cultivation with the Payakaris or tenants, some of whom, known as Ulkudi payakaris had acquired, in course of time, a permanent right of occupancy. Below these, was a class of landless labourers whose wages were paid in kind.

The high level of assessments imposed by the Mohametan rulers gradually absorbed the surplus due to the mirasidars who, being unable to employ payakaris to cultivate, let a portion of their lands go out of cultivation. The Government, however, took these uncultivated lands and leased them out to strangers. The old status of the mirasidars had sunk very low by the time of the British occupation. The first European Collector of the district actually reported that the mirasi system had no existence in North Arcot. Later it was found that traces of it did exist and reference will be found to the subject in the official records.

5. *Later land taxes.*—The ancient land tax was in kind and not in money. According to Manu, it should be one-sixth of the produce, but in time of war as much as one quarter. In the thirteenth century the Pandyan kings demanded the one-sixth in grain separated from the husk, an enhanced rate which obtained until the empire of Vijayanagar had established its sway over the South. This Government demanded from the cultivator one-sixth for the king, one-thirtieth for the brahmans and one-twentieth for the gods, all to be paid to the sovereign. This took from the mirasidar one-fourth of the gross produce. After the fall of Vijayanagar, the district came under the control at various times, of various local governments who increased the demand by temporary imposts to about half the gross produce. The Mohametans regarded this half as their normal share. The British finding this standard in existence, very reasonably assumed that it was a right and proper one and attempted to maintain it. Only very gradually did the higher authorities come to realize that the burden was heavier than the ryot could bear.

6. *Early British administration.*—Mr. Stratton, the first Collector, made the settlement in faslis 1211 and 1212. The first improvement was to eliminate the renter. The Nawab had made a direct settlement with some villages, but had rented out the majority either singly or in whole districts. Mr. Stratton made the settlement wherever possible direct with the head inhabitants. The Board at first appears to have contemplated a return to the old mirasi system, "where the proprietary inhabitants at large of each village enter into engagements with the Sirkar and derive a common and exclusive interest in the cultivation of their lands in proportion of their rate of property". It appears from Mr. Stratton's report that he fixed the demand on wet lands by estimating the value of the Government share of the crop for that particular year and converting it into money at the current market rate. But his reports are not altogether clear on the point.

In fasli 1213 Mr. Cockburn made a ryotwari settlement. The resulting examination of the lands and accounts brought to light much concealed cultivation and in spite of the year being an unfavourable one, the revenue increased. Thereafter the district went through the various phases of experiment represented by the survey and settlement, the triennial village leases, the decennial village leases and the final return to the ryotwari system. Mr. Græme, who was Collector from 1804 to 1818 and who finished his career as a Member of Council, was a staunch supporter of the ryotwari system and his arguments and protests on its behalf, as found amongst the official records, will repay a careful study.

The early settlements all imposed an undue burden on the cultivator. On wet lands, Government deducted from the gross produce a mera or amount due to the village officers and then divided the balance equally with the ryot. On dry lands, no mera was deducted and the ryot's share was two-thirds. The following table shows the respective shares of Government and the ryot.

Mr. Græme's paimash.

	Government share.	Ryot's share.
Dry	33·25	66·75
Wet	46·75	53·25
Do. under wells	33·25	66·75
Garden	25	75

7. *Gradual amelioration.*—At first the share of Government fluctuated annually with the crop. But when attempts were made to fix the assessment permanently, that share was fixed on the basis of an average of the receipts of a series of years. It was commuted at a rate based similarly on the prices obtaining in a series of normal years. But the assessment still remained too high and defeated all attempts to introduce a permanent settlement. When Mr. Græme left the district in 1818, he recommended a reduction of 12 per cent. in the rate, which Government approved in 1821. In 1825, Mr. Nisbet recommended a further discriminate reduction. The district had never been satisfactorily surveyed. In 1822, a resurvey was sanctioned, which progressed very slowly. In 1827, Mr. Roberts recommended a reduction of 10 per cent. In 1838, Mr. Bourdillon reported that much of the best land in the Southern Division was lying waste and that the revenues of the Southern Division had steadily decreased since the Company took them over. In 1854, when he became a Member of the Board he recommended substantial reductions in the rates of assessment. The position of the ryot had still further worsened owing to the fall in prices. Government granted temporary relief and accepted Mr. Bourdillon's proposal to make a genuine and systematic revision of the assessment. In 1856, Mr. Banbury submitted his detailed proposals for reduction, which were carried into effect. They resulted in an immediate big fall in revenue, but the loss was recovered in a few years. Between 1871 and 1879, a regular cadastral survey was carried out and, with Mr. Rundall's settlement, the district finally entered on the modern period of land revenue administration.

CHAPTER III.

REPRINTS.

Reprints of the original records are a most valuable auxiliary to the historical student. For many years each District Collector enjoyed the amenities of a press in his headquarters and under his control. Government encouraged him to reprint old official documents that seemed to him to have an historical value and much valuable material issued from these presses in consequence. Unfortunately, no central authority undertook to receive and preserve these reprints. Recently, the Madras Record Office has undertaken a systematic search in other offices for these reprints of which it now possesses a large collection. The list given in this chapter includes several papers of the period later than 1835. They have been included for the sake of completeness. The order in the list is chronological but not strictly so because the district press frequently bound together several papers in a single volume.

LIST OF REPRINTS.

North Arcot.

Volumes 34–60, 486, 337–9, 341–4 and 506–7.

Reprint volume number and title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34 **Kangundi** Poligar, Jawadi Venkatapathi Nayar, Genealogy.	13—2—1797	Capt. J. H. Symons.	..	Coll. Rec. Vol. 32.	19–52
35 **Venkatagiri** Establishment allowances ..	14—12—1800	Collector	Board ..	Coll. Rec. Vol. 22.	17–33
—Revenue, Report	14—7—1801	Head Assistant Collector.	Do. ..	Coll. Rec. Vol. 23.	5–76
36 **Collector** Salary fixing	20—6—1791	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 46 ..	1460–2
Venkatagiri, etc. Peshcash, Appointment of Collector, Notification.	16—8—1800	Government ..	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 262.	7820–3
Poligars Military service, Commutation.	6—12—1799	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 240.	9619–33
Mutlewar Succession, Cavetty Rajah's conduct.	8—8—1800	Lt.-Col. D. Campbell.	Government.	B.P. Vol. 262.	7828–33
	12—7—1800	Do.	Do.	Do.	7823–5
	28—7—1800	Government ..	Lt.-Col. D. Campbell.	Do.	7825–7
	12—4—1775	Court of Directors ..	Government.	Pub. Des. Vol. 78.	63–70
—Dispute, Enquiry	20—8—1800	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 262.	7833–40
Read, Lt.-Col. Alexander Superintendent of Baramahal, Resignation.	6—7—1799	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Cons. Vol. 95.	1205–10
Revenue Administration Provincial Chief and Council, Abolition, Collectors' appointment, Notification.	8—11—1794	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 114.	9532–47
Permanent Settlement Introduction	15—10—1799	Government ..	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 236.	8215–66
37 **Venkatagiri, etc.** Revenue, Report	14—7—1801	Collector	Do. ..	Coll. Rec. Vol. 23.	5–76
Arcot Rupees, etc. Circulation, Report	7—2—1801	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	1–5
38 **Advances** Agricultural, Increase	17—4—1803	Do. . ..	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 344.	4322–8
Jurisdiction Wallajanagar, Kavaripauk, etc., Report.	3— 8—1802	Do.	Do. ..	..	..
Police Introduction	7— 4—1804	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 376.	3198–202
Bungari Poligar's conduct, Enquiry ..	5—10—1804	Do.	Commissioners for the affairs of Chittoor Pollams.	B.P. Vol. 396.	10382–407
Revenue Establishments Charges, Estimate for f. 1214 ..	15—11—1804	Do.	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 398.	11186–206
Salt Prices, Report	18—11—1802	Do.	Special Commission.	Spl. Comm. Vol. 12.	4915–6
Denkanikota Settlement proposals	12—11—1804	Do.	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 397.	11007–17
Tirupati Renting proposals	8—5—1802	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 325.	9452–6
Chittoor, etc. Revenue estimates	10—1—1802	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 307.	479–90

Reprint volume number and title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
39 **Customs** Inland duty, Regulation ..	—5—1804	Collector	Board ..	..	..
Survey Valuation, Definition	5—4—1804	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 375.	3046–9
—Estimate	25—6—1804	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 384.	5634–6
Bomarauzepollam Establishment, Discharge ..	24—8—1802	Government ..	Zamindar.	Rev. Cons. Vol. 118.	2921–5
Zamindaris Establishment, Discharge ..	25—8—1802	Special Commission.	Collector of Western Peshcash.	Spl. Comm. Vol. 10.	3010
40 **Poligars** Succession, Report	21—3—1802	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 313.	3401–95
41 **Sanads** Transmission	19—7—1802	.. ..	..	Spl. Comm. Vol. 5.	1972–9
	24—8—1802	.. ..	..	Per. Sett. Vol. 33.	1–12
Bomarauzepollam Agreement	9—9—1802	.. ..	..	Do.	40–53
Kalahasti Agreement	2—9—1802	.. ..	..	Do.	27–39
Saidapuram Agreement	6—9—1802	.. ..	..	Do.	54–67
Venkatagiri Agreement	5—9—1802	.. ..	..	Do.	13–26
Bomarauzepollam Establishment, Discharge ..	24—8—1802	Government ..	Zamindar.	Rev. Cons. Vol. 118.	2921–5
Kalahasti Establishment, Discharge ..	24—8—1802	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	2906–14
Saidapuram Establishment, Discharge ..	24—8—1802	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	2914–21
Venkatagiri Establishment, Discharge ..	25—8—1802	Special Commission.	Collector of Western Peshcash.	..	..
42 **Suits** Provincial Court, O.S. of 1818, No. 13, Decree.	25—11—1822	.. ..	..	..	..
	24—4—1823	Board	Government.	B.P. Vol. 946.	3752–3
	2—5—1823	Government ..	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 947.	3912
	5—5—1823	Do.	Collector of Nellore.	B.P. Vol. 948.	3964
Profession Taxes Collection by Zamindars, Discontinuance.	12—11—1813	Board	Do.	B.P. Vol. 624.	11754–61
	2—4—1814	Collector of Nellore.	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 637.	4943–8
	11—4—1814	Board	Collector of Nellore.	Do.	4952–6
	9—10—1820	Do.	Do.	B.P. Vol. 868.	8387–8
	20—10—1820	Collector of Nellore.	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 869.	8971–2
	23—10—1820	Board	Collector of Nellore.	Do.	8972–3
	11—11—1820	Collector of Nellore.	Zamindar of Venkatagiri.	..	..
	11—11—1820	Zamindar of Venkatagiri.	Board ..	..	..
Sanads Transmission	24—8—1802	Government ..	Zamindar of Venkatagiri.	Rev. Cons. Vol. 118.	2899–906
Nabob of the Carnatic Treaty	1792	..	..	..	..
	31—7—1801	..	..	..	..

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Kalahasti Peddapoloor, Zamindar's claim to.	4—3—1839	Board	Government.	B.P. Vol. 1650.	3229–37
Venkatagiri Establishment, Discharge ..	24—8—1802	..	..	..	..
Settlement Renters' loss, Report	4—8—1811	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 548.	7837–41
—Renting proposals ..	7—8—1811	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	7871–80
	7—9—1811	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 551.	9312–23
	20—1—1812	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 562.	942
	20—1—1812	Do.	Collector of Coimbatore.	B.P. Vol. 561.	857–82
Sanads Transmission	17— 9—1802	Collector	Special Commission.	Spl. Conun. Vol. 11.	4545–55
Agriculture Paddy, Statements	..	Do.	Do.	B.P. Vol. 375.	3040
Assessment Rates, Statement	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3036
Settlement Ff. 1212-3, Comparative statement.	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3027–6
—Report for f. 1213.	31—3—1804	Do.	Board ..	Do.	2989–3012
Survey Balaghat, Statement	20— 2—1804	Do.	..	Do.	3021
Village Officers Statement	..	Do.	..	Do.	3041
Looms Statement	..	Do.	..	Do.	3039
5 **Chittoor Pollams** Affairs, Adjustment	31—10—1804	Special Commission.	Government.	Rev. Cons. Vol. 139.	4240–370
				Rev. Cons. Vol. 140.	4371–514
6 **Poligars** Reduction proposals	27—11—1804	Government ..	Lt.-Col. Moneypenny.	B.P. Vol. 398.	11424–40
Village Rents Introduction	28—7—1808	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 468.	5227–52
				B.P. Vol. 471.	6250–5
7 **Inams** Register of grants	..	..	..	..	..
8 **Punganur** Settlement proposals	26—8—1811	Collector ..	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 550.	8739–83
9 **Permanent Settlement** Introduction	27—6—1811	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 545.	6203–4
	13—5—1811	Do.	Collector of Cuddapah.	B.P. Vol. 540	3733–43
					3507–65
	18—7—1811	Do.	Do.	B.P. Vol. 545.	6211–90
				B.P. Vol. 540.	7031–43
0 **Chittoor Pollams** Management	31—3—1818	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 793.	6279–357
1 **Poligars** Allowances, Statement ..	25—6—1815	Do.	Do. ..	Coll. Rec. Vol. 37.	1–20
2 **Irrigation** Tanks, etc., Repairs, Allowances.	12—3—1818	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 787.	3688–701
Revenue Hukumnamahs	28—6—1827	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1111.	8213–2
Assessment Revision, Rules	27—6—1825	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1024.	5032–4
Inams Avalcondah, Grant	10—3—1827	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1096.	3468–7
—Dasabandam, Regulation, Report.	12—3—1818	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 787.	3688–701
—Resumption, Report ..	26—3—1827	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1093.	3971–8

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Bungari, etc. Poligars, Restoration	27—11—1827	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 1131.	15091–9
	6—4—1826	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1060.	3421–7
—Establishment, Reduction proposals.	27—11—1827	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1130.	14910–2
Karvetnagar, etc. Administration report ..	1829	..	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1198.	7307–46
53 **Punganur** European travellers' notes ..	1819–84	..	..	..	..
54 **Jaghirs** Northern division, Concise history.	..	..	..	..	..
55 **Naragunti, etc.** Poligars, Restoration	18—10—1827	Board	Collector.	B.P. Vol. 1122.	12036–41
56 **Settlement** F. 1238, Report	2—12—1830	Do.	Government.	B.P. Vol 1267..	14414–511
57 **Jamabandi** Hukumnamah, F. 1245 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Karvetnagar Arrears	3—5—1838	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. 1607.	5573–84
Tirupati Pilgrim hunters	17—7—1837	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1566.	8611–9
Village Officers Payment in money	12—6—1869	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. July 1869.	5729–30
Naragunti Resumption postponed ..	8—6—1869	Do.	Court of Wards.	Do.	5369
Bungari Permanent patta, Recognition.	17—5—1869	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1869	4735–6
58 **Western Zamindaris** Appendix	..	....	..	..	..
59 **Railways** .. Madras and Wallajah, Introduction.	5—3—1851	Maj. T. T. Poars ..	Government.	Pub. Cons. Vol. 862.	1908–2186
				„ Vol. 873.	5354–95
60 **Assessment** Revision, Report	23—10—1854	Collector	Board. ..	Rev. Cons. Vol. 831.	2263–326
	23—4—1855	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
486 **Karvetnagar** Settlement, f. 1251	10—4—1843	Do.	Do.	B.P. Vol. 1844.	1164–84
337 **Police** Establishment, Statements ..	—7—1858	Chief Commissioner of Mufti Police.	Government.	Judl. Pro. Vol. Oct. — Dec. 1859.	1–30
338 **Kallurpollam** Poligar, Report	29—4—1870	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. Aug. 1870.	6191–5
Alathur Possession, Dispute, Jaghirdar's petition.	30—1—1871	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. Mar. 1871.	2036–7
Tirupati Hills Trees, Assessment	7—10—1872	Do.	Inam Commissioner.	..	..
—Mahant's claim	29—9—1873	Do.	Board ..	B.P. Vol. Feb. 1874.	343–4
Inams Charitable and religious, Greenspot Anjaneyaswami temple, Cash payment.	19—8—1874	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. Sep. 1874.	75

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Tirupati Hills Trees, Mahant's claim	2—12—1874	Collector	Board ..	B.P. Vol. Jan. 1875.	155–6
Survey Nagapatla and Bhukarapet ..	27—4—1875	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. Vol. 1875.	4218–9
Fisheries Renting, Patkat system, Continuance.	5—3—1879	Do.	Do. ..	B.P. No. 1674, dated 14th June 1879.	..
339 **Punganur** Boundary dispute, Adjustment.	8—11—1884	Board	Government.	B.P. No. 3789, dated 8th Nov. 1884.	..
341 **Yeomiahs** F. 1280, List	20—5—1871	Collector	..	..	..
342 **Benson, Mr. C.** Acting Superintendent of Government Farms, Touring notes.	20—7—1879	Mr. C. Benson ..	Board ..	B.P. Vol. April 1880.	2242–2
343 **Village Accounts** Preparation	F. 1250 ..	....	..	..	..
344 **Settlement** Scheme by Mr. Puckle ..	6—4—1881	Government ..	..	Rev. Pro. April 1881.	637–717
506 **Government Grants** Register	..	....	..	..	..
507 **Irrigation** Tiruvannamalai, Sources, List.	1800	....	..	..	..

CHAPTER IV

THE CATALOGUE.

ABSTRACT.

North Arcot.

Record Office catalogue.		Period.	Serial number of volumes.	Number of volumes.
Section.	Sub-section.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Revenue letters sent	....	1800–14 ..	1–16	16
Letters from the Board of Revenue ..	....	1801–20 ..	17 (1)–20 (3).	20
Miscellaneous letters	....	1801–20 ..	21–21A ..	2
Reports	....	1800–18 ..	22–31 ..	10
Miscellaneous volumes	....	1792–818 ..	32–9 ..	8
Census records	....	Ff. 1211–65.	39 (1) ..	1
Pre-Mutiny Political Pension records ..	(1) Letters of correspondence.	1799–859 ..	39 (2-i)–(2-viiib).	13
	(2) Registers and files.	1799–859 ..	39 (3)-(33) ..	30
	(3) Reports	1823–30 ..	39 (34)–(40).	7
Letters to the Board	....	1828–34 ..	3796–5 ..	6
Letters to and from the Board and Government.	....	1814–7 ..	3796–7 ..	2
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Letters from the Board and Government.	....	1800–58 ..	3799–800 ..	2
Letters to and from the Board and Government.	Abstract Register ..	1800–89 ..	3801 ..	1
Letters to the Board	....	1836–41 ..	3802 ..	1
Letters from the Board	....	1821–35 ..	3803–4 ..	2
Letters to the Board	....	1827–30 ..	3805–6 ..	2
Letters from the Board and Government.	....	1821–35 ..	4550–64 ..	15
Letters to the Board	....	1818 ..	4564A ..	1
Letters to the Board and Government.	....	1824–35 ..	4565–71 ..	7
Letters sent in the Revenue Department.	....	1825–35 ..	4572 ..	1
			Total ..	148

THE CATALOGUE.

North Arcot.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	Stationery, Tents	21— 8—1800 5—12—1800	28	
2	Revenue, Tirupati	5— 1—1801 31— 1—1803	132	
3	Military, Revenue, Theft	1— 1—1803 1— 3—1803	41	
4	Irrigation, Jamabandi, Settlement	14— 1—1803 27— 9—1803	185	
5	Arrears, Customs	3— 1—1804 12— 5—1804	90	
6	Assignment, Customs, Settlement	11— 5—1804 25—12—1804	223	
7	Military, Settlement, Zamindaris	10— 1—1805 24—12—1805	70	
8	Customs, Revenue, Venkatagiri	12— 1—1806 22—12—1806	60	
9	Arrears, Treasury	2— 1—1807 24—12—1807	120	
10	Inams, Village lease	1— 1—1808 21—12—1808	193	
11	Customs, Sunn-hemp	5— 1—1809 31—12—1809	180	
12	Police, Salt	4— 1—1810 21—11—1810	107	
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Unless it is specifically stated or is clear from the context, the pape relate to individual cases and not to orders or discussions of general application.

Each entry consists of a title, followed when the interest of a paper deman it, by a sub-title and a precis of its contents.

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	The idol is worshipped under one thousand different names but the most common are, Venkataramanaswamy, Srinewasa swamy and Seshachella vasah.	
	——— The idol is 7 feet in height with four arms, a personification of Vishnoo.	
	3. *Founder.*	
	The founder of the temple is said to have been Tondimaun Chuckrawartee, a sovereign of Tondimanaud, now a district of the Calestry Zamindari.	
	4. *Sources of revenue.*	
	The principal source of revenue is from oblations made by those who perform vows. The next is from presents of jewels, etc., made to the idol.	
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1. The Collector reports to the Board on the levy of tax on shops and houses of traders residing within garrison limits.

2. In Salem and the Baramahal the tax payable on cloth shops is 2 fanams and 60 cash and on other petty shops 2 fanams.

3. No articles consumed within the garrison limits are liable to duty except arrack, butcher's meat and betel leaf, the privilege of sale of which is given in "farm".

4. *Betel and tobacco.*
If the inland duties on most commodities are abolished the levy of tax on the above articles would be the best way to save Government from loss. If the price of betel leaf is increased owing to the levy of tax, its consumption will be discouraged and its cultur diminished. Thus it will prevent stock being employed for th raising of the betel which is more profitable than the cultivation of ordinary produce. Betel leaf is not much used by the poorer class (common labourers). A rise in its price would not therefore have any tendency to increase the wages of their labour. If a tax on tobacco has the effect of raising its price it would affect the labourers who will demand higher wages as they are great consumers of tobacco.

5. *Inland customs.*
The Collector recommends first the abolition of inland customs and then the levy of an additional tax on tobacco, etc.

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	2. The Baramahal is divided into 70 estates with an annual jumma from St. Pag. 2,927 to St. Pag. 784. This excludes the Hill estate of Yallagherry with a jumma of St. Pag. 414. The revenue of f. 1211 is proposed as permanent rent.	
	3. The revenue of f. 1211 is in some estates above the average revenue for the last 10 years. In ff. 1205 and 1206, when the rent of the land was fixed and ryots permitted to occupy as little land as they chose, they contracted their farms and adopted the size suitable to the stock with them. This diminished the extent under cultivation and produced a fall in revenue but it considerably increased the produce and the profit of the ryot. The lessening of the extent of farms did not affect the revenue. The villages in the revenue of which a great reduction took place in ff. 1205 and 1206 may not possess any superiority over the villages whose revenue is above the average.	
	4. *Reduction in revenue.* The reduction in revenue proposed will provide for every fluctuation in the extent of land under cultivation.	
	5. *Purchasers of estates.* The principal ryots will become the purchasers of estates.	
	6. *Tengricottah.* The assessment proposed on this is higher than the revenue of last year. Tengricottah when under the Mysore Government yielded a revenue of St. Pag. 32,000. In f. 1202, the first year after its cession, the jumma was St. Pag. 20,061 owing to depredations committed by a poligar. The revenue, however, gradually increased till f. 1206 when Major Munro, in consideration of the loss in stock to the ryots and the country, reduced the assessment to one-third, with an idea of raising it to its former rate after 3 years.	
	7. *Increase of* 10 *per cent.* The Collector reports that there has been no extension of cultivation and that the ryots have taken to grazing and maintaining their flocks. In order to fix the permanent assessment he adds 10 per cent. to the rent of last fusly.	
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	The Collector reports to the Board that a sum of Pag. 5,000 is required for the repair of tanks, etc.	
	The amount spent on repairs to tanks, etc., is not an irrecoverable charge on revenue but an advance necessary to its support that will in the second or third year, owing to extended cultivation, revert to the treasury. It will also benefit the ryots and the country in general.	
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	1. *Total amount of revenue.*	
	The Collector reports to the Board that the total collection is St. Pag. 8,42,340-32-28. The gross revenue exceeds that of last year by St. Pag. 2,932-6-3.	
	2. *Land rent.*	
	There is a decrease of St. Pag. 2,374-5-4 this year but the deficit is made good by a reduction in establishment. There is thus an excess under this head of St. Pag. 47-0-8.	
	3. The loss to Government in revenue is made good by,	
	(*a*) Reduction in expenditure on account of village servants,	
	(*b*) Increase of revenue on account of customs duties,	
	(*c*) Levy of quit-rent on inams,	
	(*d*) Increase in rent on betel-nut plantations, and	
	(*e*) Increase in village taxes (Soornadayum).	
	4. *Customs.*	
	The revenue under this has increased this year by St. Pag. 2,580. The increase is due to a rise in trade manufactures as no alteration has been made in the rates of cutoms duties.	
	5. *Balaghaut.*	
	The revenue of the Balaghaut is less than that of last year by St. Pag. 3,102-28-14. The decrease is mainly under customs and "farms". The customs of Alumbaddy for want of offers was reserved in 'aumanie' the rent of which last year was St. Pag. 383. A sandalwood farm was rented last year for St. Pag. 1,695 and this is "reserved in aumanie" in the current year. These two items together come to St. Pag. 2,098.	
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17–4–03	**Agricultural Advances** 1. The Collector submits an explanation for the increase in advances for cultivation in the estimate for the current year. 2. *Advances by renters.* The increase is not much when compared with the assistance rendered by the renters in grain or in money. 3. *Increase of revenues.* The increase in revenue on account of such advances "will be either negative or positive, the former when given to prevent a loss, the latter when bestowed to secure a benefit. Advances for the purchase of seed or cattle or the implements of husbandry, may be in their effects ranged under the first" category. Advances made for digging wells, repair of tanks, etc., whereby low-rated land is converted into higher assessed—the effect of such advances may be classed under the second category, i.e., positive.	95–110
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1. The Collector reports to the Board the delay made by the poligars in the payment of peshkash and the measures to be adopted for collection.
2. The poligars are withholding the payment of their tribute and are prepared to disobey and oppose Government. Unless a military force is brought against them they will not give up their old habits.
3. Each of the 10 poligars has from 250 to 750 armed men. They are "more accustomed to predatory adventure than to warlike enterprize, are insufficient to withstand the movements of even a very small regular force. The works of defence in the pollams are of no consideration". A "well appointed and effective battalion of native troops with a few hundred peons to explore the jungle being assembled at Chittoor, they would subscribe to such terms as might be offered to them".
4. (*a*) Orders sent to them are attended to only after frequent repetitions.
   (*b*) They refuse to "repair to the Cutcherry when summoned upon business".
   (*c*) They stop the "course of justice by giving concealment to defendants or witnesses required to substantiate doubtful point".
   (*d*) They afford shelter and encouragement to banditti of all descriptions.

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	2. *Baramahal and Balaghaut.* The estimate for the year is less than that of last year by St. Pag. 5,685-13-9. The decrease is due to reduction in the number of offices and in lessening the pay of village servants.	
	3. *Temple furniture.* The Collector requests sanction for repairing the "Coach" at Dunkinicottah and for providing furniture to temples.	
	4. *Additional peons.* The Collector requests sanction for the entertainment of 20 additional peons for carrying tappals to different parts of the country and a sum of St. Pag. 300 is on this account an excess over the last year's figure.	
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15–3–05	Inoculation by native practitioners—Bills to be signed by Reddies, etc.	25
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28–2–05	Nargunti, etc.—Military operations.	27–34
	1. The Collector reports to the Board that the Chittoor Pollams are reduced to perfect subjection.	
	2. *Bungari and Toomba.* The poligars surrendered, though after the expiration of the time allowed.	
	3. *Nargunti.* The poligar appeared on the first summons.	
	4. *Culloor and Poolecherla.* They at first quitted their pollams but afterwards surrendered to Col. Munro.	

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	5. *Paukall and Mogral.*	
	The poligars made a show of resistance at the hill of Mogral during the day but at night they evacuated. After two skirmishes they surrendered to Col. Munro.	
	6. *Pooloor.*	
	The poligar was on his way to reinforce the Poligars of Mogral, etc., but he was pursued by parties from the detachment and he also surrendered to Col. Munro.	
	7. *Yeddurkondah.*	
	The poligar was seized by Captain Little's detachment when he was alone in the jungle.	
	8. *Residence of the Poligars.*	
	The Collector recommends that some of the poligars should be ordered to reside in Sholingur taluk, 40 miles from their pollams, some of them to reside at Chingleput and their pollams to be forfeited to Government.	
	9. *Cost of expedition.*	
	He submits to the Board a statement of expenses incurred in the present expedition, for sanction by Government.	
	10. *Sarishtadar's pay.*	
	He recommends an increase in the pay of Sarishtadar, Mootseddies and English writers.	
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18–3–05	Enquiry—Report.	
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18–3–05	Poligar's arrest and trial by courtmartial .	
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18–3–05	Cutwal—Appointment of.	
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24–3–05	Charges.	
	The Collector requests the Board to sanction the charges of Mootseedies, peons, the wages of village sibbendy, batta to troops escorting treasure, etc.	
	Customs	
2–4–05	Inland duties—New system.	
9–4–05	**Bills of Exchange**	
	Irrigation Dispute	
21–4–05	Transmission of statements.	
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	Salt Manufacture	
31–5–05	Report.	
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4–6–05	Collections for 1802–03 and 1803–04.	
	From the Collector to the Board.	
	In the Northern Division of Arcot there was an increase of St. Pag. 6,472–9–37 but in the Baramahal Division there was a decrease of St. Pag. 10,197. The decrease is due to the abolition of road duties in Baramahal and not to a diminution in trade.	
	Cash	
9–6–05	Payment order.	
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29–6–05	Quarterly statement transmitted.	
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2–7–05	Nallanagappa Naidu, etc.—Delivery report.	
	Zamindari Settlement	
1–7–05	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the sale of the estates of Maharajgush, Tripatoor, Tingricottah, Adigarputtee, Kotaputee, Huroor, Morpoor, etc.	
	2. *Loans and advances.*	
	He reports that Mr. Kelso has advanced to one zamindar a certain amount for the repair of tanks without the sanction of the Board and that it may be sanctioned.	

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	Zamindari Settlement—*cont.* 3. "*Sornathayem*". These are the taxes levied on houses and shops. "They are established on the principle of their proportion to the means, and reference to the profession of the persons upon whom they fall and not in exact proportion to the extent of land occupied by each house and shop ; they may perhaps be more justly denominated personal and professional taxes than ground-rents."	
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12-3-06	Receipt of supply.	
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15-3-06	Estimate of charges. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that sanction may be accorded for a sum of St. Pag. 1,87,098-32-20 for f. 1215—an increase of St. Pag. 38,149-18-18 over last year's figure. 2. The increase is due to an increase in the pay of the Sarishtadar, an increase in the establishment (gumastah, English writers, etc.), the construction of office premises and a choultry, the repair of roads, etc., pensions to the late jagheerdars, Tirupati cawelly establishment, tent allowance to the Register, etc.	5-2
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8–1–07	Venkatagiri, etc.—Collection of arms. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that the Zamindars of Venkatagherry, Calastry and Bomrauz are collecting arms, ammunition and military stores in the Zamindari of Venkatagherry. 2. Chengot Peddanah, Dewan to the minor Zamindar of Venkatagherry, is the author of these warlike preparations. 3. The Collector recommends that any person carrying or concealing arms or manufacturing saltpetre and gunpowder in the zamindaris should be apprehended.	2–5
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23–1–07	Arrears—Tingricottah, etc. The Collector reports to the Board that some of the zamindars have fallen into arrears and that the interest they incur is insufficient to induce them to pay.	6–9
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11-2-07	Narshanoor village—Hussain Ali Khan's claims. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that the village was granted to Tucky Hussain Ally Khann by Munjunee Begum, daughter of the Nawab Wallajah. 2. After the assumption of the country by the Company the grantee had a right to the ground but "it rests with the Board to decide whether that right has not been done away together with the proprietary right in the Jaghir of Wundawash of which this village formed part."	15-20
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13-2-07	F. 1216. 1. The Collector reports on the settlement of the district for the current fasli. 2. *Remission.* He reports that he has relinquished the rent of those lands whose crops have totally failed but not of those which are partially productive. 3. *Wells.* He reports that it is better and safer to disburse public money for the construction of wells than for repairs to tanks. 4. *Trade with Mysore.* The Collector also suggests that arrangements may be made with the Mysore Government to ensure an open and free trade between the two countries as communication has at different times been seriously interrupted and grain ceased to be imported except by stealth.	20-5
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26–5–07	Estimate of charges for f. 1216.	46–54
	1. The Collector reports that there is an increase in the Huzur establishment and in the village sibbendy (toties and tallaries), and on account of the construction of the Collector's cutcherry.	
	2. *Vellore Mutiny.*	
	The Collector also requests sanction for a sum of St. Pag. 159–18–72 being the charges for "Hungamah Sibbendy Peons" entertained when the Vellore Mutiny broke out, for guarding the treasure till it was safely lodged at Vellore.	
	3. *Tentage.*	
	The Collector reports that he has to be absent from headquarters for about 6 months in the year and that his movements are uncertain and dependent upon various circumstances and that he is obliged to keep up the same establishment of tents and lascars throughout the year. He reports that he requires 4 tents (large size) and two baggage tents.	
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29–7–07	Modu Ramappa Naidu's visit.	75–
	1. The Collector reports to the Board that he has granted permission to Mooddoo Ramapah Naidu, eldest son of the late Poligar of Paukall, to visit Paukall.	
	2. *Allowance.*	
	He recommends the grant of an allowance of St. Pag. 77–23–21 to the eldest and St. Pag. 66–33–54 per mensem, to the two younger sons of the late poligar.	
	Baramahal	
1–8–07	Arrears—Peshkash.	79–8
	1. The Collector reports to the Board that certain zamindars in Baramahal division are in arrears.	
	2. He recommends that whole estates should be sold for arrears of revenue and not portions of them. "Much time is lost in ascertaining the value of divisions of an estate and in correspondence with the Tahsildars and your Board. In this period the estate remains in a very unsettled state, neither permanently placed under the Sirkar management nor regularly transferred to a new proprietor."	

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	Baramahal—*cont.* 3. He recommends that the defaulters may be given time for a month and a half to pay off the arrears in default of which the estates will be sold at Kistnagherry. 4. He also submits two letters (copies and translations) wherein the Zamindars of Venkatagiri and Bomrazupallem request time for the payment of their kists as their country has suffered for want of rain, etc.	
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26-8-07	**Agricultural Advances** F. 1217. 1. The Collector requests the Board to sanction a sum of St. Pag. 13,291-24-0 for advances to ryots for improvement of cultivation. 2. He reports that even before the purchase of the required number of cattle could be completed the time would be gone at which alone such assistance could be beneficial.	92–5
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13-10-07	**Tirupati Temple** Cash value of the offerings—Deposit with the Sircar—Chendu Lal's mother's petition.	105–7
13-10-07	**Revenue Establishment** Estimate of charges. 1. The Collector reports to the Board on the establishment charges for f. 1217 (1807-8). 2. There is an increase in the estimate of St. Pag. 6,100-16-8 over the last year's figure. The increase is due to (*a*) Collector's commission, pensions and (*b*) advances for cultivation. 3. The Collector explains briefly the difference between the actual expenditure and the estimate for f. 1216 under various heads.	107–11
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17-12-07	**Jurisdiction** Voorshanoor village—Transfer to Madras District.	117
21-12-07	**Irrigation Repairs** Cauveripauk tank, etc. The Collector reports to the Board that the Kaveripauk tank along with 33 other tanks in the taluk has been materially damaged by the late hurricane. A sum of St. Pag. 350 is required for the 33 tanks besides St. Pag. 500 for the large Kaveripauk tank.	118–20

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15-1-08	**Cash Bills**	3-4 9 12-3 22-4 29 35-6
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16-1-08	F. 1216. 1. The Collector explains to the Board why he fixed half of the full rent in respect of dry and one-third in respect of wet lands. 2. The season of f. 1216 was so unfavourable that to recover full rent in respect of fields which failed in their crops would be to reduce the ryots to poverty from which it would be difficult for them to recover. It was found that karnams' accounts were greatly falsified and that Government would be robbed of their fair dues if they acted implicitly upon them. Dry land was assessed higher than the wet as the produce was generally better. 3. The Collector complains that very often karnams, monigars and other public servants have to attend the judicial courts and this is an impediment to the efficiency of revenue management.	4-8
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9-2-08	Receipt of.	11-2
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14-2-08	Reduction proposals. The Collector reports to the Board on the reduction of establishment in Baramahal by 3 gumastahs, 2 English writers, 2 cash accountants, 2 musalchees and 5 peons, etc. By this reduction there is an annual saving of St. Pag 1,025-1-64.	13-5
	Baramahal	
27-2-08	Division of zamindaris. The Collector reports to the Board that several zamindars of Baramahal wished in writing to have their estates divided. The Tahsildars of the estates concerned had to make enquiries into their resources but the zamindars, after further consideration, refused to part with the portions they had agreed to make over to others and it was very difficult for the Tahsildars to obtain accounts from the karnams. Even after the preparation of the accounts the zamindars refused to give up portions of their estates. The Collector reports that the zamindars do not adhere to their agreements when once given in writing and that they should be compelled to "register their agreements in the Judge's Court." He encloses copies and translations of agreements given in writing by the several zamindars.	15-21
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29-4-08	Certificate. The Collector reports to the Board that if the Judges are asked to furnish the certificates every month it will be more efficient.	31-3
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7-5-08	Amboorpet, etc. The Collector reports to the Board on the division of the estates of Amboorpet and Moorpoor, etc. Shaik Emaum, the Zamindar of Tirpatoor, failed to supply a certain quantity of gram as per a written engagement entered into by him. The Collector intends filing a suit against him for the loss to the Company.	38-45
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29-5-08	Cuddapanuttum—Restoration proposals. The Collector recommends the restoration of inam lands in Cuddapanuttum. These are Kotta Manium, i.e., lands granted as an "indemnification for the expenses of constructing small forts and towers close to different villages and of keeping them in repair." These are "highly useful in enabling the inhabitants to secure their property and to withstand the assaults of irregular cavalry or the loose irruptions of wandering freebooters whose instruments of attack and the exigencies of their circumstances do not admit of their laying regular siege to any place." There are 73 forts and 111 towers with inam lands.	53-4
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30-5-08	———Satvedu—Estimate of charges for ff. 1217 and 1218.	57
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5-6-08	Kalahasti, etc. The Collector reports to the Board that several individuals claim lands in Calastry and Bomrauze Zamindaris as inams belonging to them. He sends certain statements in connection with the above zamindaris and requests the Board to attest and return them after comparing them with the statements sent to the Board by Mr. Stratton.	59-63
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	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the introduction of village rents in the district.	
	2. *Objections to village rents.*	
	It makes a sacrifice of the interests of a great body of the people, viz., the cultivating ryots, in favour of a comparatively few individuals. The monigars of villages, the moment they become renters, will set about enlarging their profits by extending the cultivation and will not permit the ryots to enjoy a greater proportion of the produce than is barely sufficient to maintain them for the year.	
	3. "It shuts up many of the present sources of information of the resources of the country and its general state."	
	4. "It cuts off all minute intercourse between Europeans of respectability and the majority of the population of the country."	
	5. The ryot will "resign his independence in the hands of the monigar" as he is often obliged to claim a remission of rent or beg pecuniary assistance from him when there is a failure of crops, loss of cattle or family misfortunes."	
	6. The ryot finds it extremely difficult to obtain speedy redress of his grievances from a court which may be at a distance. Even when he attends court, there are numerous points against him. The monigar has a strong party in the village to speak in his own favour and he is better acquainted with the regulations, court procedure, etc. The Judges moreover have no real knowledge of the ryot's difficulties.	
	7. The Collectors and Europeans will lose a great means of becoming acquainted with the habits and manners of the people and their general condition.	
	8. *Pay of village servants.*	
	The Collector recommends an increase of pay to village servants. This will have the effect of reducing frauds in the accounts of karnams and oppression by monigars. He recommends that lands whose crops have been destroyed should be assessed by the Collector and karnams and monigars should be liable to dismissal by him for misconduct. With some other suggestions he reports that village rents may be introduced.	
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12-9-08	**Revenue Establishment** Estimate of charges for f. 1218. 1. The Collector reports to the Board on the estimate of charges for f. 1218 in respect of Venkutgherrycottah, etc. 2. *Huzur establishment.* An additional writer and a suddar have been appointed. 3. *Tank repairs.* The amount under this head is greater than usual. A great number of tanks were damaged by the storm of last year. 4. *Tirpati temple.* There is an increase under this head on account of certain festivals (Viassa Poojah). 5. *Survey.* A sum of St. Pag. 4,000 is required for the survey of Arcot district lately transferred.	114–22
29-9-08	**Settlement** F. 1217. 1. The Collector reports to the Board on the extent of land under cultivation, etc., in the district for f. 1217. 2. *Second crop.* Additional assessment is not levied on lands where a second crop is raised if it is raised by labour or expense such as digging wells, etc. 3. *Bhoganushtee or loss of crops.* There is a sum of St. Pag. 11,337-27-1½ for remission under this head on account of loss of crops.	124–30

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	Settlement—*cont.* 4. *Land Revenue.* After certain deductions such as remissions, inams of village sibbandy, etc., the remaining settlement of land revenues is St. Pag. 2,70,279–11–23. This is less than the total for f. 1215 by St. Pag. 54,379–15–0. The famine is the cause of the fall in revenue. It occasioned the loss of a great number of cattle and the emigration of many of the ryots and also impaired the means of the remaining population. As the rains were late for the dry crops there is a decrease of St. Pag. 35,948–19–38 in the dry crop assessment.	
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1–11–08	**Postage** Value—Remittance.	141
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3–11–08	**Settlement Report** 1. The Collector requests the Board for information on certain points in respect of leasing villages for 3 years. (*a*) Is the lease to be fixed on the average revenue of a certain number of years? What number of years is to be taken in calculating the average? (*b*) To what extent will Government contribute towards the repairs of tanks which may hereafter be materially damaged or that are in a bad state at this moment? If Government intend to withhold all such assistance, what remission should be made to the renters in the average revenue to compensate for the losses they may be subject to? (*c*) "What is to be considered an extraordinary calamity which is to form the only exception to any remission of rent?" (*d*) Are the lands, etc., of karnams and shroffs to be restored to them or the money payments continued? (*e*) "Are cavelegars' assessed lands to be included in the average revenue?" (*f*) "Are the devastanam lands to be restored?" 2. *Standard Revenue.* The revenue of f. 1215 may be considered as the standard. There will be no material increase beyond that for some time. "Gradual increase of population can alone be looked to, to create any further considerable improvement" in revenue. The Collector reports the average revenues for certain groups of faslis.	142–54 156–67

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	Settlement Report—*cont.* 3. *Tanks and watercourses.* If Government do not contribute to the repairs of tanks, the remission to be made to renters will be very considerable. In order that the renter might execute ordinary repairs to tanks the Collector recommends remission of 3 per cent. on all lands watered from tanks. 4. *Agricultural advances.* If Government discontinue the usual advances the Collector recommends the grant of an allowance of 3 per cent. to the renters for making such advances to ryots. 5. *Renter's allowance.* For the trouble, responsibility and hazard which the renter incurs some compensation should be paid to him. The two modes of payment are "to deduct from the average revenue the value of the lands and maira which he enjoyed as monegar of the village or the amount of annual money payments which have been substituted and paid to him from the treasury." 6. *Extraordinary calamities.* They are the entire failure of water in any tank or the entire failure of dry crops in any village. 7. *Karnams, shroffs and devastanam lands and mairah.* The Collector recommends that these lands, etc., should "remain under assumption and incorporated with the village rent."	
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3-12-08	**Toddy** Prohibition of sale.	79
17-12-08	**Revenue Establishment** Estimate of charges for f. 1218. The Collector reports to the Board on the necessity for the establishment as already reported by him. The expenditure on account of the establishments of Mr. Ross and the Collector, as proposed, is less by St. Pag. 876-13-64 per annum than the establishment as it existed in the early part of f. 1217, i.e., when the Baramahal was attached to this district.	179-84
20-11-08	**Accounts** D.C.B.	185-7
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	Customs Establishment	
19-1-09	Estimate of charges.	4-8
	The Collector reports to the Board on the establishment charges, gross collections and net revenue derived, etc.	
	1. *Wallajanuggar*.	
	On the representation of merchants a chowki was established in this town but again abolished as this is a "place of deposit for articles of merchandise imported from the Mysore country and Malabar coast and consigned to the Madras market" and not a place of great consumption within itself.	
	The Collector recommends that it be re-established under the new arrangements as the population of the town is considerable and as a great part of the merchandise is distributed in the villages and 'districts' surrounding the town.	
	2. *Mr. Roberts*.	
	The Collector proposes that Mr. Roberts, who knows the languages, may be appointed as Superintendent of collections.	
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6-5-09	Allowances overdrawn. The Collector reports to the Board that the Civil Auditor has retrenched him in the sum of St. Pag. 1,500 as drawn by him in excess during f. 1217. He states that he has not the means to repay the excess to Government except by borrowing or in easy monthly instalments.	40-2
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12-7-09	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the exemption from payment of customs duties of all articles intended for religious or charitable institutions. 2. *Zamindars.* He also recommends the exemption from payment of duties on all articles for the household consumption of the Zamindars of Bomrauze and Kalahasti.	67-9
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25-8-09	Munshi, Setu Rao. The Collector reports to the Board of Revenue that he has suspended a Munshi, Saitoo Row, on suspicion of his having cut out from the records two letters received from Ukulla (4th wife of the late Rajah of Vencutagherry). He sends the records of enquiry, i.e., the declaration of Sheshgire Row, confessions of Arnee Bheem Row, charges framed against Saitoo Row and his explanation in reply.	81-99
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1-10-09	Estimate of charges for f. 1219.	114-23
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the charges (estimate) to be incurred in f. 1219 on account of the establishment. There is a net increase of St. Pag. 1,113—44—50 over the last year's figure.	
	2. *Additional pay and establishment.* The Collector recommends additional pay to the Deputy Sarishtadar, Malabar munshi and a dafadar. He further requests the appointment of an additional staff of 2 English writers, 1 shroff and 2 gollurs.	
	3. *Customs.* There is an increase under this head which is on account of new chowkis and additional caligars (peons).	
	4. *Tirupati festival.* The crowds which press about during the feast period render it necessary to appoint additional shroffs for two months. A sum of St. Pag. 1,800 is provided for repairs to the Tirupathy buildings. Poorniah (Dewan to the Rajah of Mysore) wished that a sum of St. Pag. 857-6-36 (out of his contributions to the temple) should be spent on repairs.	
	5. *Advances for cultivation.* The amount estimated is rather more than what will be necessary to make to the renters.	
	6. *Chittoor Tahsildar's office.* The office is in a private building. The Collector proposes to build a new one at a cost of St. Pag. 150.	
	Inland Customs	
5-10-09	Receipts for f. 1218.	123-8
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the collections of customs duties during f. 1218.	
	2. *Sholunghur chowki.* This has not "yielded so much by 5 pagodas during 4 months as the charges of collection amount to." The Collector however recommends that it may continue a little longer till he is satisfied that no advantage is derived from it.	
	3. *Caulastry and Cauvetnagar chowkis.* These have certainly not been as productive as they ought to have been from the vexations thrown in the way of collections by the influence of the zamindars and their head people.	
	4. *Arrack revenue.* There is a decrease in f. 1218 by St. Pag. 1,838-43-58, which is due to the abolition of several arrack shops in Vellore and Cannatoor cantonments.	
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3-11-09	Mode of cultivation. 1. The Collector reports to the Board on the mode of cultivation, by whom cultivated, nature of soil required, the quantity produced and the price of sunn-hemp. The quantity produced in the district is a little more than what is required for its own use. 2. *Jampowars.* These people enter into agreement with the ryots for the use of the land, provide the seed and take the whole crop, paying the ryot his share in money. In some cases the ryots cultivate the hemp, but it is of a very inferior quality. 3. *Culture.* It requires a light soil, partaking the qualities of both wet and dry lands. On garden land the produce is not valuable enough to bear the expenses of cultivation. It is sown either from 1st August to 15th September or in the month of January and requires regular watering. When perfectly ripe the plant is cut 2 or 3 inches above the root and left on the ground to dry for about 10 days. 4. *Preparation for use.* The plant should be successively dried, beaten and soaked, then beaten, rubbed and combed in the water, then taken out, shaken, part dried and the fibres stripped off, finally spread out, dried and rubbed, when the product will now be ready for manufacture.	147-55
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7-11-09	Cavelly, etc.—Receipts and charges. The Collector submits to the Board statements on account of receipts and disbursements of cavelly and devasthanam lands for f. 1218. *Net Receipts.* "After deducting every expense there is a balance in favour of the Sirkar of St. Pag. 6,052-33-64."	155-7
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	Salt Depots	
27-4-10	Establishment. 1. The Collector offers his opinion to the Board *on the expediency of* establishing depots for the sale of salt throughout the district. He is on the whole opposed to it. For it will throw the lumbardies out of the trade not only of salt but of all kinds of grain and of various petty articles. "Individuals can supply the market cheaper than Government can." 2. He thinks that, "the advantages expected are not applicable to these districts." The reduction of the rate at the salt pans will be the simplest mode of cheapening the price of salt.	22-7

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	Salt Depots—*cont.*	
	3. *Local consumption.*	
	In this district there are, on the average, 5 persons to each family or house. The average daily consumption per head is one-sixtieth part of a Madras measure or a little above 6 measures in a year. This comes to about 30 measures for a family which, at the rate of Pag. 30 a garce, costs the family twenty-five fanams a year. "This annual sum must appear to bear hard upon a poor family considering the other various demands which are made upon them."	
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30–4–10	Police establishment.	27–42
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the police system in existence in Triputty, its abolition, etc.	
	2. *Cawulgars.*	
	The 3 cawulgars of Maumundoor, Kistnapoor and Kurkumbady should be held responsible for offences committed within their jurisdiction. If a robbery is satisfactorily proved they should be compelled to pay the price of every article plundered. "The omission of this most important condition (upon which the lands were originally granted to them) leaves the institution stripped of its only advantages and renders it much more useless than an establishment of peons in the money pay of Government because, it is more easy for the cawully peons to evade the control of the Magistrate."	
	3. *Advantages of cawulgars.*	
	"Cawully peons being intimately acquainted with the jungles which are extensive and intricate and the different haunts of thieves, of their being used to the climate on the top of the hills which is excessively unhealthy; and as two or three individuals of the same family are accustomed to the same occupation they can replace each other in cases of sickness or necessary absence or the whole can unite, if necessary, to repel any large body of plunderers."	
	4. *Cawulgar's lands.*	
	The Collector recommends that the lands in their possession should not be assumed but that they be asked to pay half rent if the cawully system is abolished.	
	5. *The Temple Brahmins.*	
	They are "indolent, licentious and avaricious to an extreme, but such is the respect with which they are considered from the high situation which they hold that any attempt to remove" some of them would be looked upon as a sacrilege. The Collector reports that the Brahmins should be heavily fined or their inam lands temporarily assumed for their misconduct.	
	6. *Military guard.*	
	There is a military guard at the temple to see that the money received from the public is deposited in silver and brass vessels near the idol. As soon as they are filled the money is transferred to bags which are numbered and sealed by the Tahsildar, etc., on the close of the day. These bags are then taken to the town of Triputty.	
	7. *Difficulty of management.*	
	The drawback in the temple management is the transfer of the Cawulgar's establishment to the Magistrate of the district and the annihilation of the magisterial authority of the Collector.	
	The Collector recommends that the Police of Triputty should be under the Collector's control.	
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24-7-10	Traffic in.	58-68
	The Collector replies to the Board that traffic in spontaneous salt is not carried on in his district.	
	Vencatasoo, a cavalgar of Pereanaudoo, resides in the village of Sreeharekottah, Conjeeveram taluk. His house is situated in the jungle about 2 miles from the village, near a salt pan. His friends and relations meet him at night and help him to collect salt. Vencatasoo was arrested by the Tahsildar of Suttiwada and delivered to the Pereanaudoo police.	
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31-8-10	Tirupati—Transfer of administration—Report.	74-9
	The Collector reports to the Board that the Police administration should be transferred to the Collector who should have power to discharge, punish or commit for trial before the Court of Circuit all persons charged with offences committed within his jurisdiction. The Police establishment should be under his immediate authority. He should have power to fine the cavalgars and their peons for neglect of duty.	
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22-9-10	Estimate of charges for f. 1220.	81-4
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the charges to be incurred on the establishment, etc., *in* f. 1220.	
	2. *Ordinary charges.*	
	There is a net decrease of St. Pag. 824-43-18 this year.	
	3. *Extraordinary charges.*	
	There is a net increase this year of St. Pag. 988-19-67.	
23-9-10	———Charges and collections—Report.	85-91
	The Collector sends to the Board certain statements showing the receipts and disbursements from Dec. 1804 to July 1809.	
	Abkari and Customs	
24-9-10	Receipts and disbursements for f. 1220	92-9
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the collection and disbursement of arrack and toddy farms for f. 1220.	
	2. *Arrack, etc. rent.*	
	The rent on arrack and toddy this year exceeds the actual collection of f. 1218 by St. Pag. 1,363-6-27 and that of f. 1219 exceeds that of f. 1218 by St. Pag. 1,292-24-69.	

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	Abkari and Customs—*cont.*	
	3. *Customs.* The collection for f. 1219 shows a net increase of St. Pag. 8,764–30–61 over that of f. 1218 as the *town chowkis* were established in f. 1218 and were working for 4 months only during that fasli. In f. 1219 they were working throughout the year.	
	4. *Town walls.* The town and village walls (or thorny hedges) serve as a protection against robbers and plundering parties. They are also necessary for the good management of the Customs Department by preventing smuggling. The Collector reports that he or the Judge should be authorized to compel the inhabitants to keep in repair the mud walls or the thorny hedges round their villages.	
	Remission of Assessment	
18–10–10	Report.	99–101
	District Courts	
5–11–10	Sanction of costs of suit.	101–3
	Dismissal	
21–11–10	Tahsildar of Sattiyavedu and others.	104–7
	1. *Narasinga Rao.* The Collector reports to the Board on the dismissal of Narasinga Row, Tahsildar of Sattivedu, for delay in realizing the outstanding balances for ff. 1217 and 1218.	
	2. *Venga Pillai.* He also dismissed Venga Pillai for having, at different periods, extorted money from the runners placed under his charge.	
	3. *Sarishtadar, etc.* He further reports that Soobah Row, the Sarishtadar, Rama Row, a mutsuddy and Seeneepah, parputgar of the Triputty temple granary "having been detected in the peculation of vast quantities of grain stored upon the Triputty granary" and also for "falsifying their accounts" he has removed them from service until further orders from the Board.	

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8–1–1811	**Cash Bills**	
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21–2–11	Reinforcement.	4–5
	Regulations	
24–2–11	Supply of.	5
	Revenue Recovery	
28–2–11	Demand.	6, 1(
	Treasury Guards	
2–3–11	Statement—Transmission.	
	Treasury	
4–3–11	Precautions against robbery.	6–(
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the entertainment of additional peons for the treasuries of the several Tahsildars in the district.	
	2. *Robberies.* Owing to robberies in the district the Collector proposes to increase the number of peons attached to each Taluk Treasury at a cost of St. Pag. 237 a month.	
	3. *Treasury building.* The Collector proposes to erect a strong building at a cost of St. Pag. 226. It is to consist of 3 rooms, each 12 feet by 21 feet—the foundation being raised 10 feet from the ground and the walls 7 feet above the foundation.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Exemption	
8-3-11	Barks (of trees)—Report.	11
	Season Report	
8-3-11	1. The Collector reports to the Board, with statements, the extent of land (wet, dry and garden) under cultivation, the rainfall in each taluk, etc. 2. *Chittoor District.*—Owing to failure of the rains most of the plants on dry land withered. This occurred in all the other districts (taluks) also. There are 293 tanks of which water is sufficient in all except 14 tanks under which no cultivation is carried on. 3. *Tirupati District.*—In November and December rains filled all the 10 tanks with water. 4. *Cauvereepauk District.*—Of 118 tanks the last monsoon filled the large tank and 77 others. The rest are either half or three quarters full. 5. *Sholingur District.*—All the 143 tanks were fully supplied with water. 6. *Tiruvallur District.*—Many of the 150 tanks are full of water and several half or three quarters full. The cultivated area is proportionate to the water-supply. 7. *Sautgud District.*—Of the 22 tanks, 19 are full of water and the other 3 empty. 8. *Cuddapanuttum District.*—There are 398 tanks of which about 52 have no water and cultivation under them is suspended. The remainder are full, half full or quarter full. 9. *Arcot District.*—There is sufficient water in all the 123 tanks. 10. *Vellore District.*—There are 56 tanks, all filled except 2. 11. *Tiruvuttoor District.*—The 139 tanks are all full. 12. *Poloor District.*—The 140 tanks are full. 13. *Wandewash District.*—The 146 tanks are all full. 14. *Assumed Pollams.*—There are 477 tanks. They are all full. 15. *Suttavaid District.*—The 132 tanks are all full. 16. *Venketgherry Cottah.*—Of 156 tanks, all but 7 have sufficient water.	12–25
	Smuggling	
18-3-11	Statements of articles smuggled—Transmission.	25
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18-3-11	Nawab's palace—Proposal to sell.	26–8
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19-3-11	Price report.	28–9
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29-3-11	Assignment of land—Vellore—Report.	30
	Conjeeveram Festival	
15-4-11	Supply of articles—Report.	30
	Kazi of Arcot	
24-4-11	Succession dispute. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that Mattah Begum and 4 others are the legal heirs of the Kazi Muhammad Anwar Khan and that Emam Bibi is his concubine. 2. *Inam village.* The Kazi was also an inamdar of the village of Yelum. Emam Bibi petitions to the Collector stating that she is a legal wife of the Kazi and that she is entitled to a share in the inam village but the Collector does not admit her claim.	30–4
	Harrington and Co.	
1-5-11	Assignment of land—Vellore and Polecodah—Applications.	34–5
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10-5-11	Military supplies.	35–6 39–41
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22-5-11	Charges—Delay of sanction—Report.	36–7 5[illegible]
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22-5-11	Levy of additional duty.	37–
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29-5-11	Costs of suit—Sanction.	

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4-7-11	Conduct—Approbation of.	41-2
	Accounts	
27-6-11	Discrepancies—Explanation.	42-3
	Suder	
30-6-11	Appointment of.	43-5
	The Collector reports to the Board that Gholaum Mahomed may continue as "Suder" for the pettah of Vellore only and that Mahomed Ismail may continue as "Suder" for the "Zillah".	
	Decennial Lease	
4-8-11	Introduction of.	46-9
	1. The Collector reports to the Board that there is no objection to the introduction of shist or standard rent for every village or the extension of the term of rent to 10 years instead of 5.	
	2. *Ryots.*	
	The ryots of many villages are bent on opposing the survey rates of assessment with a view to obtain more favourable terms ensuring them against the fluctuations in the price of grain and the uncertainty of the seasons.	
	Saltpetre	
20-8-11	Purchase report.	50
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22-8-11	Measures for recovery.	50-1
	Srinivasa Rao	
22-8-11	Ameen of Vengalatoor—Claim petition—Transmitted.	51-2
	Village Settlement	
7-8-11	Introduction of.	53-9
	1. The Collector reports to the Board of Revenue on the renting of villages and the introduction of the ryotwari system in villages which may hold out strong hope of its stability.	
	2. *Village settlement.*	
	The Collector proposes for acceptance the following principles :—	
	(*a*) The rent of every village shall be reduced to the average collection of 7 years.	
	(*b*) The rent fixed upon waste lands by survey shall be reduced in the same proportion.	
	(*c*) The waste lands shall be made over to the ryots on reduced rent when they demand them.	
	(*d*) No ryot shall be compelled to cultivate but it should be left to his choice.	
	(*e*) All the inhabitants of the village shall be responsible for the fixed rent.	
	Saltpetre	
31-8-11	Consumption—Report.	60-
	Arms and Ammunition	
3-9-11	Transfer—Report.	6
	Customs Exemption	
5-9-11	Inland duties.	6
	Inams	
7-9-11	Succession—Collector's power of appointment.	62-
	1. The Collector reports to the Board against the decision of the Provincial Court in the case of succession to service inams.	
	2. *Collector's powers.*	
	The Court is of opinion that only in cases where there may be no male heir to a hereditary office, does the Collector possess the power of nomination but that he does not in such case possess the power to decree the line of succession nor to pronounce upon the capacity or incapacity of the heir to fulfil the duties or execute the service, such power being vested in a Court of Justice.	
	Village Settlement	
7-9—11	Introduction of.	69-
	The Collector reports to the Board on the renting of villages, etc.	
	Average of 7 years.	
	The Board considers that the average for the last 7 years is low and the Collector in reply reports that it includes two very bad seasons and that such bad seasons may occur again.	

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	Village Settlement—*cont.*	
	The average collection of the 7 years is not more than St. Pag. 42,431–36–48 short of the actual collection of the three years of the triennial lease. Out of this it must be recollected that the sum of St. Pag. 24,000 is on account of over-assessment, the justice and expediency of relinquishing which the Board has admitted on various occasions.	
	Saltpetre	
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4–10–11	**Charitable Allowances** Report.	78–9
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9–10–11	Circulation of coins—Report.	79–80
	Revenue Establishment	
12–10–11	Estimate of charges for f. 1221.	81–2
	Abkari Renters	
–10–11	Confined for default.	83–5
	1. The Collector reports to the Board that Sottany Krishniah, renter, and Saik Adum, his security, are in confinement for four years on account of rent due on a decree of the Zillah Court for Rs. 4,142–13–6.	
	2. *Personal security.*	
	They offer as personal security, Mahomed Hanuf, a merchant worth not more than Pag. 1,000.	
	Yeomiahs.	
21–10–11	Claim—Report.	86
	Karnams	
6–11–11	Payment of salary proposed.	86–7
	Cultivable Land	
14–12–11	Extent of—Report.	89–90
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17–12–11	Transmission—Report.	90–1

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2–1–1812	Introduction of.	1–3
	The Collector reports to the Board that the season is unfavourable and that he cannot make the settlement on the basis of the average for seven years.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
4–1–12	Retrenchment of charges.	3–4
	Salt	
4–1–12	Sale value—Remittance of.	4–5
	Customs Chowki	
6–1–12	Ranipet establishment—Report of.	5–7
	Haig, Mr. James	
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	Treasury Peons	
8–1–12	Additional peons—Sanction.	7–8 32
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10–1–12	Cots for sick troops—Report.	8–9
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31–1–12	Prices statement—Transmission.	9–11
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15-4-12	Military occupation—Report.	26-8
	Yeomiahs	
21-4-12	Report on certain. The Collector reports to the Board on the yeomiahs granted to Mir Muhammad Raza Karbulai and 3 others and whether they are hereditary or for life only.	29-31
	Tirupati Temple	
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7-5-12	Introduction of. The Collector reports to the Board that there are a few villages whose rent was fixed and agreed to by renters but the final settlement of which was postponed for want of good securities.	34-6
	Village Settlement	
20-5-12	Wootcaud. The Collector reports to the Board that the above village was given to Sreenevas Iyengar and three others on an annual rent of St. Pag. 1,004-25-36.	37
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23-5-12	Seizure of—Requisition for restoration.	38
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	Customs Servants	
8-6-12	Ill-treatment—Complaint of.	47
	Temple Servants	
11-6-12	1. The Collector reports to the Board the disbursements and embezzlements made of quantities of stores of the temple during the 4½ years beginning from July 1805.	51-4 86-99
	2. *Seenappah and Rama Rau.* The Collector requests the Board to authorize him to commence civil or criminal prosecution against the above for a sum of St. Pag. 490-36-48.	
	Misconduct	
11-6-12	Tahsildar. The Collector reports that the Tahsildar, Baboo Row, should be fined two months' pay and commission for carelessness, etc.	51-4 86-90
	Currency	
11-6-12	Circulating of coin—Report to the Board.	5[illegible]
	Cloths To the Superintendent of the Company's Investment.	
11-6-12	Peons and other Government servants request the supply by the Company of coarse red cloth for the cold weather.	56-[illegible]
	Abkari	
13-6-12	Sale in Arcot. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that arrack and toddy are being sold in Arcot town after the abolition of the sale in the cantonment.	57-[illegible]
	2. *Batavia arrack.* It is impossible to make an estimate of its consumption until a trial is made by opening shops for two months as its price per gallon is 60 fanams and that of country arrack, 32 fanams.	
	Revenue Renters	
13-6-12	1. The Collector reports to the Board that Hyder Sahib has filed a petition in the Zillah Court, Chittoor, against him.	59-6
	2. *Koopum village.* As the original renters, Nallavundum and Jungummien, at first declined taking the rent of the village at more than St. Pag. 130 per annum, the offer of Hyder Sahib of St. Pag. 160 was accepted but he was not given any pattah.	
	3. *Old renters.* There was a great number of cases in which the old renters did not come forward to make offers. The Collector however again sent for most of them and offered them their villages on rent. The former renters of Koopum village offered St. Pag. 170 and their offer was accepted and Hyder Sahib was informed that his offer was not admissible.	
	4. *Tahsildar's action.* The Tahsildar of Vellore, Sheeva Row, not aware of the above, made over the village to Hyder Sahib and notified in writing that he would be the future renter. The Tahsildar did not inform the Collector about his making over the village to Hyder Sahib and the Collector restored it to the former renters.	
	Salt Licences	
16-6-12	Transmission for enquiry.	

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	Revenue Establishment	
8-6-12	Additional appointments. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that additional establishment is required for the district. 2. *English writers.* Two more English writers should be sanctioned as the want of them has been the cause of serious delay in the transmission of several accounts and irregularity in the keeping of records, etc. 3. *Mootsuddies.* The Collector recommends the appointment of an additional mootsuddy to each of the taluks of Arcot, Trivallum, etc. They supply detachments with provisions.	66-9
	Abkari	
22-6-12	Immoderate consumption—Report on.	69-71
	Poligars	
22-6-12	Deaths reported. The Collector reports to the Board on the deaths of the Bungari Poligar, and Timmoopanaid, Poligar of Poolcherla, and Poolluppa Naid, a relation of the Poligar of Pakul.	71-3
	Decennial Settlement	
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30-6-12	Arrack, etc—Sale estimate.	76-7
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12-10-12	Notification.	104-5
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31-10-12	Departmental interference—Report.	105-6

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11-11-12	Opening of shops—Report.	106-7
	Season Report	
13-11-12	To the Board.	108-9
	The dry crops have partly failed and there is no water for the wet crops in the Palar river. The latter crops will fail unless the monsoon sets in soon.	118-9
	Grain Trade	
17-11-12	Interference—Report.	109
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27-11-12	Valuation entered in a certain rawana called for.	113-4
27-11-12	————Delay in transmission—Report.	114-5
	Food Control	
28-11-12	Dry grains—Prohibition of grain imports to Mysore.	115-7
	1. The Collector reports to the Board that the proposed prohibition will be keenly felt by the troops stationed at Bangalore and other places in the Mysore province.	
	2. If the season continues unfavourable the inhabitants of these districts will either have to leave them or starve.	
	Ross, Mr. C. R.	
30-11-12	Allowances—Payment.	118
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6-12-12	Seizure and sale—Credit of value.	120-1
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17-12-12	Chops.	122-3
	To the Board.	
	Indent for 90 stamps or chops each for white and coloured cloths to be stamped in the customs.	
	Mir Abbas Ali	
17-12-12	Heirs to yeomiah—Report.	123-5
	Customs	
17-12-12	Collections and expenses for f. 1221 and estimates for f. 1222.	125-32
	1. The Collector submits to the Board statements showing the actual collection on account of inland duties and actual charges in f. 1221 and estimated collections and charges in f. 1222.	
	2. *Decrease in collection.*	
	The gross receipts for f. 1221 are less than those of f. 1220 by St. Pag. 5,867-28-36. Owing to exemption of grains from payment of duty from January last the deficiency on this account alone amounts to St. Pag. 2,837-16-50. The loss on betel nut was St. Pag. 1,493-2-34, on betel leaf and tobacco, St. Pag. 455-33-58 and St. Pag. 212-8-12 respectively. The loss on indigo was St. Pag. 826-40-39.	
	3. *Silk and gold thread.*	
	The Collector recommends exemption from payment of duty on the above in the first instance. Duty should be levied on them after they come for the market interwoven with cloth.	
	Season Report	
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24-8-12	Retransmission.	144-6

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8-1-1813	Correspondence—1800-07—Transmission of copies.	1
	Road Construction	
9-1-13	Estimate.	1-8

1. The Collector explains to the Board the necessity for the sum of St. Pag. 500 provided in the estimate for f. 1222.
2. *Need for roads.*
   The roads facilitate the commercial intercourse of this district with other districts. At present carts and carriages are liable in many places to be detained for days together on account of swamps, steep, rocky passages, etc.
3. *The Palar.*
   It is the largest river in the district. It is dry during the greater part of the year but when it is full, during the rains, it is too rapid for boats to cross with safety.
4. *Convict labour.*
   The employment of convicts on the construction of roads must be confined to roads in the immediate vicinity of military stations such as Arcot, Velloor, etc., otherwise the cost of guarding them when working on the roads would be very considerable. Government should bear a certain amount of the cost of repairing the roads.
5. *Maintenance.*
   With the exception of the construction and repairs of bridges the renters of villages should be ordered to maintain the roads after they are once made good. The Collector or the Magistrate should be empowered to enforce this duty.
6. *Travellers.*
   The Collector suggests that choultries should be provided with furniture and the common articles of which most travellers stand in need. He further suggests establishing a set of palankeen bearers at every stage between 10 or 15 miles. The plan proposed would not answer on any route not frequented by European travellers.

	Stationery	
16-1-13	Balance—Report.	8-9
	Yeomiahs	
21-1-13	List—Transmission.	10
	Revenue Renters	
28-1-13	1. The Collector explains to the Board the circumstances under which Trimullachary lost the lease of the village of Vylatoor and Venkut Soobiah obtained it.	11-5

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	Revenue Renters—*cont.*	
	2. *Yerrioor village.* Venkut Veera Raghaviah was the renter just before the triennial lease but as he had mismanaged the village Mr. Ross was obliged to remove him and as there were no offers he appointed Govind Row, Sarishtadar and Satgud Ram Row, as renters. The matter was also referred to the Board. Yerrioor is rented for a sum of St. Pag. 163, the same that was paid during the triennial lease. Oocottah Ram Row is the present renter.	
	One-eighth Rupee	
4–2–13	New specimen of coin—Acknowledgment of.	15
	Pensioners	
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28–2–13	Transmission of.	19
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10–3–13	Leave application.	20, 60
	Pulicat	
15–3–13	Supply of fish—Complaint. The Collector submits to the Board two petitions received from Mr. Canter Visher, Dutch Resident, and Mr. Leslie, Master Attendant of Pulicat, complaining that the Kazi of the Island of Coromandel prevents their being supplied with fish.	20–3
	Cash Payment	
19–3–13	Order.	23–4
	Saltpetre	
7–4–13	Failure of supply—Report.	25
	Cash Receipt	
18–4–13	Requisition.	26–7
	Tirupati Temple	
19–4–13	Robbery of jewels. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that property worth St. Pag. 1,220–2–9 was stolen from the temple. 2. Venkutramiah, a gumastah of Paupun Duchut, one of the 4 archuks or custodians of the temple ornaments, is suspected of having committed the robbery. If on further investigation there appears to be good cause, he might be committed to take his trial before the Court of Circuit.	27–9
	Irrigation Repairs	
20–4–13	Estimate approved.	30–1
	Regulations	
26–4–13	Supply of.	32, 34 59, 62
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19–5–13	List of.	34–5 39, 46–7
	Tirupati Temple	
16–6–13	Gold ornaments—Sale proceeds of receipt.	35
19–6–13	——— Embezzlement—Report. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that the petitioner will be summoned and any information as regards embezzlements in Tirupati or elsewhere will be furnished to the Board. 2. Goodcherla Venkannah referred to in the petition was dismissed from his situation as gumastah in the temple for peculating Government property in the temple.	36–8 44–6

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19-11-13	Mufti Saiyyid Husain Khan. 1. The Collector reports to the Board on the claims put forth by Mooftee Syed Hoossain Khan to the inam villages of Kulmoorungee, Rundanee and Yelum. 2. *Mooftee's duties.* He reports that, except Yelum, the other two villages were granted to the petitioner's father on condition that he performed the duties of Moofty which consist in "explaining doubtful points in religion in the Mahomedan civil laws and usages."	66-9
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	Revenue Servants	
14-12-13	Prevention of corruption—Draft regulation. 1. The Collector reports to the Board on the prevention of bribery and corruption among native revenue servants. 2. *Section I.* On this section he says that he has no objection to a money security being furnished by native servants, but the "particular objection" to a money security, where it is procured by a heavy pecuniary compensation, is that the surety is likely to gain an influence over the public servant which he may find it arduous to resist." 3. *Section IX.* It has become common for individuals out of private malice or on account of fancied or real injuries to make the public a party to their grievances and to extend their accusations to embezzlements, etc. 4. *Native fund.* This fund does not hold out adequate compensation for the deduction of pay by those who are in the enjoyment of high situations and salaries. The Collector proposes to extend the benefits to meritorious servants by an additional subscription from their pay. From this extended fund a pension should be provided for every Government servant who has served satisfactorily for 30 years. 5. *Sarishtadars and Tahsildars.* The Collector proposes certain reductions in the pay of Tahsildars and Sarishtadars.	88–103
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	Government Buildings	
19-1-14	Handing over to the Officer Commanding—Report.	2
	Road Construction	
29-1-14	Madras to Mysore—Collector's objection. 1. The Collector reports to the Board that the present road lies in a part of the country possessing a bigger population than the one through which the proposed road is to run. The present road is better calculated to provide for the wants of detachments, travellers and cattle. 2. The Collector intimates to Lt. Cameron that he has issued instructions to the Tahsildar of Sholingur to send a mootsuddy, a tank maistri, etc., to attend on him for the construction of causeways, etc., that may be projected for the improvement of roads.	3-5
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15-2-14	Resumption of inams. The Collector reports to the Board on the representation made by the Zamindar of Calastry regarding his difficulties in paying the increased peshkash that will be imposed on him if he restores certain inam villages which were decreed in the Zillah Court and confirmed in the Court of Appeal in favour of Government.	11-6
	Roberts, Mr. C.	
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	Cash Remittance	
4-4-14	Instructions.	27-8
	Irrigation Repairs	
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	Military Supplies	
6-4-14	Instructions to Revenue servants. 1. The Collector forwards to the Board a translation of the orders issued to Revenue servants regarding supplies to the military. Every village with a few exceptions with an annual rent of St. Pag. 100 will supply 50 coolies, 40 bundles of straw, etc., and the Collector will maintain a list accordingly. 2. The cutwals who supply European travellers are bound to reserve a stock of provisions for one or two months. 3. Gram must be procured from the bazaar and not from the renters or ryots, unless they desire to dispose of it.	30-41
	Cash Payment	
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	Tirupati Temple	
24–4–14	Investigation of frauds. 1. The Collector reports to the Board the results of his investigations into the accounts of the temple for f. 1215 regarding the donations of Ragojee Bhonsala during that period. 2. The Tahsildar's receipt is in accordance with the instructions issued by the Collector. The amount of donations is Rs. 56,000, as reported personally to the Collector by Buccajee, carcoon, resident of Triputty in charge of a house and garden of Rajah Ragojee Bhonsala. The Collector, therefore, infers that the Tahsildar stands acquitted of any knowledge of the transaction. 3. "The receipt in possession of Rajah Ragojee Bhonsala purporting to be a receipt granted by Dhundoo Pundit, the Tahsildar, never had existence as a public document in the records of the pagoda." In the false receipt delivered to the Rajah by his vakil many articles are found inserted which have not been noted in the Tahsildar's receipt. The principal is a silver throne weighing Rs. 3,400.	44–61
	Irrigation Repairs	
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5–5–14	————Estimate called for.	63–4
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10–6–14	Assistance—Instructions for.	66
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11–7–14	Mr. Light's claim. The Collector reports to the Board that the Alwar Chavady in dispute was not included in the grant of land to Mr. Light.	68–70
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22–6–14	'Banuzzur Garden'—Demand.	71–9
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	Græme, Mr. H. S.	
12–8–14	Collector—Leave application.	85
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31 8–14	Estimate. The Collector submits estimates to the Board for the repairs of tanks and watercourses received from the Superintendent of Tank Repairs amounting to St. Pag. 23,911–3–8.	86–8 114–6

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16–10–14	Naib Sarishtadar—Particulars of service.	90
	Jaghir	
29–10–14	Dammpauk, etc., villages—Claim by Mir Ghulam Hussain Saiyid Hadi Ali Khan. The Collector reports to the Board (with a translation of two letters received from the Tahsildars of Wandiwash and Arcot) that the villages claimed by the petitioner formed part of a jagheer which was resumed by the Nawabs before the country was transferred to the Company.	92–5
	Irrigation Dispute	
2–11–14	Shayar channel—Unaputtoor and Pennagram villages.	96–7 110–1 120
	Revenue Defaulters	
2–11–14	Engagements with ryots., etc. The Collector enquires of the Board whether Collectors cannot set aside the engagements entered into by renters with the ryots, etc., when they default, under clause 2, section 10 of Regulation XXVII of 1802.	97–100
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29–11–14	Saiyid Khader Muhiuddin —Inamdar, Judwail village.	109–10
	Tirupati Temple	
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	Inams	
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	Revenue Defaulters	
27–2–14	Confinement—Statement of.	124
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	Revenue Servants	
24–12–14	List transmitted.	128–9

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1801.

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	Commercial Residents	
27–2–1801	Advances to. The Accountant-General has proposed and Government accepted a plan for regulating advances to the Commercial Residents by bills of exchange to be drawn at the Presidency.	3
	Abdul Nubbee	
25–2–01	Seizure—Requisition for.	7–8 26b
	Assistant Collectors	
24–3–01	Native languages—Proficiency in. The Board directs the Collector to submit quarterly reports on the progress made by his Assistants in the study of the native languages.	9–11
	Smallpox	
30–4–01	Measures to prevent. The Board of Revenue directs the Collector to introduce 'inoculation' in his district and to report definitely the charges required for making the measure a success. *Brahmin doctors.* Brahmin practitioners may be rewarded in proportion to the number of individuals on whom they may prevail to submit to the operation of inoculation.	13–22
	Nawab's Territories	
1–8–01	Transfer of administration. The Board directs the Collector to take over the administration of the revenues of the district north of the Palar, to secure the balance of cash, etc., in the hands of the Nawab's servants and to take immediate measures for the improvement of cultivation, etc.	23–5
	Arms and Ammunition	
26–6–01	Prohibition of transport.	26a
	Jaghirs	
5–8–01	List of—Instructions for preparation of. Government direct the Board to instruct the Collector to prepare a list of jaghirs showing the names of grantees and present occupants, the amount of gross revenue of each jaghir, etc.	27–9 75–7
	Arrack	
20–8–01	Sale, etc.—Regulation. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the "regulations for the future management of the revenue arising from the manufacture of arrack and the sale thereof as well as foreign spirituous liquors." 2. Amongst the conditions are the following:— (*a*) The renter shall pay to Government for every still of a single vessel, limited to a capacity of 8 seers of water, a daily tax of St. Pag. 1. 330. (*b*) He should not use any "dutory, chunam, chunoody" or any other unwholesome ingredients in the distilling of arrack. (*c*) He will not sell to any European soldier or sailor nor will he receive any arms, goods or wearing apparel, etc., in barter for liquor.	30a–64
	Customs Exemption	
8–9–01	Sheep for the Military. The Collector of Nellore reports to the Collector that he has issued orders to the choukeedars of Nellore and Ongole not to detain for cutsoms the sheep intended for the use of troops.	6[illegible]
	Passports	
8–9–01	Venkataghery and Calastry peons. The Collector of Nellore reports that he cannot allow the zamindars' peons with arms to pass through his district without passports.	65–[illegible]

Bun. 17 (1)—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Robbery	
8–9–01	Calleghery taluk. The Collector of Nellore reports that the robbery committed in the above taluk is traced to Peddicundoor Peddapaud village in the Calastry Zamindari, the authors being the Zamindar's cuttoobaddy peons.	66–7
	Tirupati Temple	
21–9–01	Renting of revenues. The Board informs the Collector that the feast being begun the terms offered cannot be accepted. The Board instructs the Collector to furnish every information specially relating to the security tendered in the proposals on future occasions.	69–71
	Customs Exemption	
19–11–01	Military supplies—Orders.	73
	H.H. the Nawab's Troops	
10–11–01	Arrears of pay. 1. The Board of Revenue directs the Collector to admit and pay claims of H.H. the Nawab's troops on account of arrears of pay for not more than six months. 2. *Waste Lands.*—The Board directs the Collector to grant waste lands on easy terms to the disbanded troops of the late Government.	79–82
	Murder	
26–11–01	Of hircarrah—Evidence of Jagannadayya. The Board forwards to the Collector copies and translations of (*a*) a petition from Jagannadiah to the Right Honourable the Governor and (*b*) the cadjan and requests the Collector to make enquiries and report about the persons referred to in the petition and the cadjan.	83–92
	Nawab's Establishments	
3–12–01	Provision for unemployment. 1. The Board directs the collector to grant waste lands only to those people who will cultivate the lands themselves ; else they will " draw away cultivators from sirkar lands and thus the public revenue will decay." 2. *Rates of Assessment.* Waste lands are to be given away free for the first 3 years subject in the fourth year to an assessment of 2/32nd of a pagoda per cawni of 57,600 sq.ft., in the 5th year of 2/24th, in the 6th of 2/18th, in the 7th of 2/12th, in the 8th of 2/8th, in the 9th of ¼ and in the 10th 1 pagoda. Half these rates will be charged for dry lands.	93–7
	Religious Inams	
23–12–01	List—Requisition.	99
	Customs	
–12–01	Land and sea—Regulations. 1. The Board of Revenue transmits to the Collector copies of a ' regulation for regulating the duty to be levied on exports and imports by sea at the port of Madras and the mode to be observed in the collection of the duty," etc. 2. *Sea Customs—Imports.* Amongst other regulations are the following: — (*a*) The Custom House is to be open every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. (*b*) " The original invoices or bills of all goods imported by sea shall be produced to the Collector of Customs and the proper percentage according to the existing regulations being added to the amount of the invoice or bills the duty shall be settled upon the aggregate." (*c*) " A table of rates shall be kept specifying the average market prices of the respective commodities on which duties are assessed to be classed into three rates, viz., high, medium and low prices." (*d*) The rate of duty is 3½ per cent. to be levied ad valorem, that is to say, 15 per cent. shall be added to the Madras price and the duty collected upon the aggregate sum.	101–69

Abstract.

Page number

Customs—*cont.*

(*e*) Goods imported from Bengal shall be liable to the established duties, viz., 3½ per cent. on the invoice price with an addition to such price of 15 per cent. The following articles however are excepted :—

Grain of all sorts.
Opium purchased at the Company's sales so certified.
Carriages, palanquins, brass and copper utensils.
Spirits distilled in the European manner.
} The manufacture of Bengal.

3. *Exports.*

"The rate of duty is to be 3½ per cent. on the Madras price of all goods, deducting 1/10 of such price except the following which are exempted from duty, viz.,

(*a*) Grain of all sorts.
(*b*) Copper purchased at the Company's sales.
(*c*) Sugar.
(*d*) Indigo.
(*e*) Raw silk.
} Exported on the Company's ships for England.
(*f*) Brass and copper utensils.
(*g*) Salt," etc.

In the event of the merchandise or goods being confiscated the net sale proceeds are to be divided in the following proportions :—

One-fifth between the Collector of Customs and his Deputy in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter. Two-fifths to the informer or seizer. Two-fifths to the Company.

4. *Town duties—Madras Town.*

"An import duty of 5 per cent. on the Madras price of the more valuable and expensive and of 2½ per cent. on the Madras price of the less valuable but necessary commodities according to a statement of them hereto annexed imported by land within the limits abovementioned is to be levied on account of Government and ready money only is to be received from merchants in payment of duties."

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1802.

Military Supplies

1–1802 Regulations. 1–

1. Regimental Agents are abolished and their duties are entrusted to the General Agent for Cavalry Supplies who is to be under the control of the Military Board. The Agent shall receive advances required for disbursements of his department from the Military Paymaster-General.
2. *Quarterly estimate.*
The General Agent shall submit to the Military Board every quarter an estimate of the quantity of gram required for the next quarter and the advances necessary for its purchase.
3. *Supply by Collectors.*
On receipt of information from the General Agent the Collectors shall take steps to supply the quantity required to the Quartermasters of regiments and obtain receipts.

Inam Village

·6–02 Sergarumbu—Claim of Appa Sastri and others. 19

1. The Board transmits to the Collector the petitions received from Appa Sastry and others on their claim to the village.
2. In his petition he states that the village was granted to him by the late Nabob Wallajah with a sunnud but Gunaputty Moodily (in the other petition) states that it was granted to his ancestors by Saadatoola Khan with a paravana.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jaghir	
19-7-02	Restoration, etc.—Orders. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector the orders of Government on the restoration and resumption of jaghirs in the district with copies of lists of jaghirs to be restored, jaghirs to be resumed, names of jaghirdars, etc. 2. Jaghirs granted prior to 1792 should be restored because the rights of incumbents were acknowledged by Government at that time. Jaghirs granted subsequent to the treaty of 1792 cannot be binding on the Company. 3. *Family jaghirs.* "The lands described under the title of family jaghirs shall be entirely resumed and permanently incorporated with the Sirkar lands." 4. *Pensions.* In the case of those jaghirdars whose jaghirs are resumed, Government order the grant of pensions to the present incumbents for their lives.	27-47
	Nuthall, Capt. Thomas	
19-7-02	Attack made on. The Board directs the Collector to make enquiries regarding the attack made on Capt. Nuthall and to report the name of the village, pollum and other circumstances in connection with it.	47-8 ~~55-6~~
	Kristnapur Poligar	
25-1-02	Manager-in-trust—Appointed.	49-50
	Petrie, Mr. William	
11-2-02	Appointed Special Commissioner for Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue.	51
	Accountant-General and Civil Auditor	
30-3-02	Amalgamation—Notification.	53-4
	Kavali Inams	
16-7-02	Bomrauze Pollam—Resumption of.	57-8
	Tirupati Temple	
21-8-02	Renting of revenues. 1. The Board does not approve the proposal of the Collector to rent Tripetty to Roojoo Ramjuss at Pag. 65,000. 2. "It is however a maxim with the Board that all revenue liable, from whatever cause, to great fluctuation in amount should be kept under aumani—applying this principle to the rent of Tripetty district of which nearly the whole of the revenue arises from oblations to the pagoda and varies between wide extremes, it derives additional strength from the considerations that it is not collected progressively but within a very short period of time." 3. *Capitation tax.* The Board considers that the abolition of the tax will reduce all to a level and that it will occasion "the loss of a flattering distinction to particular sects or individuals, might occasion a discontinuance of their resort to the pagoda, lead to jealousies and otherwise disturb the peaceable celebration of the feast on the footing of ancient usage."	59-62
	Venkatagiri, etc.	
25-8-02	Military service—Commutation. 1. The Special Commission informs the Collector of the amount of commutation for military service payable by each of the four zamindaris, Vencatagherry, Calastry, Bomrauzepollam and Sydapoor. 2. *Sunnuds.* The Special Commission also transmits sunnuds (with the seal and signature of the Governor in Council) for delivery to zamindars. 'Cabooliats' corresponding to the Sunnuds are also transmitted to the Collector to obtain the signatures of the zamindars therein. 3. *Disarmament.* The Commission instructs the Collector to explain to the zamindars (who are slow to comprehend the grounds of the measure) that "the measure adds nothing to their disbursement but that on the contrary, it leaves an additional source of revenue at their disposal, which they have never yet derived from the ameram and cutbuddy lands; besides the great advantage to be derived from attending exclusively to the improvement of the zamindaris."	63-73

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Venkatagiri, etc.—*cont.*	
27–10–02	4. *Discharge of peons.* The Commission desires that the discharge of peons and the collection of arms should be effected by a gradual perseverance in the enforcement of the order. It also calls for a list of forts in the zamindaris. 5. *Mettatoor village.* The Special Commission informs the Collector that Government have ordered the relinquishment of the above village to the Zamindar of Vencataghery, on shrotrium tenure at an annual rent of Mad. Pag. 125.	75–7
29–9–02	6. *Kalahasti.* The Governor, Lord Clive, transmits to the Collector a dress and jewels for delivery to the zamindar as a mark of approbation. The Governor writes to the zamindar that the measure (commutation of military service) does not diminish his rank and condition.	79–80
29–9–02	7. *Bomrauzepollam.* A similar letter, dress and jewels are sent to the Zamindar of Bomrauzepollam.	81–2
26–7–02	**Military Supplies** **Military Bazaars**	83–4
1–12–02	Transfer of control to Collectors—Government Order and Regulations. 1. The Board of Revenue transmits to the Collector a copy of Government Order, dated 22nd September 1802, on the "control of the bazaars attached to the several Garrisons and Cantonments by prohibiting Military Officers from levying imposts or receiving emoluments from bazaars or articles of provision." 2. *Powers.* The military authority over bazaars and dealers is limited to the preservation of peace and order, to preventing intoxication among the troops and to punishing crimes strictly military. The control of the bazaars is vested in the Collectors who will be responsible for their regular supply. All disputes relating to property, civil injuries and matters of police are cognizable by the Civil Magistrate. 3. *Customs.* Government order that rice, meat and all articles of food for the use of troops shall be exempt from duties or imposts. 4. *Taxes.* The Collector shall levy taxes on bazaars on the same principles which regulate the ordinary collection of revenue. He will maintain a separate account of the revenue levied on bazaars and report the amount at the end of each revenue year. 5. *Bazaar fund.* The amount collected on military bazaars by the Collectors and that remitted to the General Treasury by corps or detachments on field service shall be distributed among the officers commanding divisions, district garrisons or field corps, etc. 6. *Quit-rent.* All persons shall be at liberty to sell food-stuffs and shall not be liable to any fee or tax except quit-rent for the use of the ground occupied by their shop or house. 7. *Spirituous liquors.* The Collector shall regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, etc., by the issue of licences—the licensees paying a daily tax for this privilege. The licence shall define the number of shops, and the situation of each shop and shall prohibit the sale of drams to Europeans and the sale of liquor to natives not drinking at the spot. 8. *Betel, tobacco, etc.* Betel imported into Madras and its environs shall pay a duty of one fanam per bundle of 400 leaves for the first year (1803) and 1 fanam and 10 cash per bundle for the subsequent years. Tobacco per viss is subjected to a duty of 5 fanams for the first year and 6 fanams in the subsequent years.	85–123
	Bomrauzepollam	
24–8–02	Establishments—Discharge of. (See Reprint 40/1–2).	125–34

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chintapilly	
6-9-02	Vassireddi Venkatadri Nayudu—Journey—Supply of provisions.	137-8
	Revenue Establishment	
23-10-02	Estimate of charges for f. 1212.	139-47
	The Board requests the Collector to prepare another revised estimate of charges for f. 1212 with the pay of the peshcar, mootasiddies and others reduced.	
	Annual Settlement	
13-8-02	For f. 1211—The Board's review.	149-56
	1. The Board reviews the settlement for f. 1211.	
	2. The Board calls for an explanation of the decrease of revenue in certain villages.	
	3. It desires the Collector to explain on what grounds it was formed, whether with reference to the revenue of the preceding year, or on the cultivation engagements with the inhabitants.	
	4. *Collector's duties.*	
	These include a personal knowledge of the several villages comprising the district, their situation, extent, means of obtaining water, acquaintance with the inhabitants themselves, a minute and critical investigation into accounts (not such as the karnams choose to give) and a solicitous regard in obviating the impediments to the labours of the ryots.	
	5. *Settlement.*	
	The Board remarks that the settlement made by the Collector exceeds the amount estimated by the Board as the jumma of f. 1211.	
	Kalahasti	
24-8-02	Establishments—Discharge of.	157-64
	(See Reprint 41/9-10).	

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1803.

	Venkatagiri	
29-1-1803	Mettatoor village—Restoration to the Zamindar.	1-7
	The Board transmits to the Collector copies of (*a*) the letter to the Collector of Nellore informing him of the conferring of the village on the zamindar on shotrium tenure and (*b*) the purwannah granted to the zamindar.	
	Nargunti	
6-5-03	Peshkash—Collection of arrears.	9-10
	(See Reprint 43/20).	
	Water-rate	
12-5-03	Kaveripak tank, Durmanetti village—Exemption.	11-2
	Military Supplies	
20-6-03	To French troops.	13-4
	Peshkash Arrears	
1-7-03	Measures for collection.	15-7
	The Board directs the Collector to postpone the adoption of measures for the recovery of arrears by compulsory means.	51-2
	State Prisoners	
14-7-03	Vellore—Supplies—Exemption from customs duties.	18
	Abkari Regulations	
8-8-03	Zamindaris.	21-7
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the regulation for the manufacture and sale of arrack and toddy, etc., in zamindari, estate or mutah.	
	2. The sale of foreign spirits, etc., shall be regulated by licences. No liquor shall be sold except at the places specified in the licence. Persons selling arrack under a licence shall not use chunam or other unwholesome ingredient in its manufacture. The licensees shall not open their shops before day-break or keep them open after 9 o'clock.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Regulations	
1803	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the regulations on the levy of duty on merchandise imported or exported by land from foreign states and on articles consumed or manufactured in certain towns.	29–49
	2. The sayer, river duties and all other taxes under the description of land customs are abolished. A duty on the export and import of goods by land under the denomination of ' frontier and town duties ' is introduced.	
	3. *Choukis.* Choukis for the collection of frontier duties shall be established on all the frontiers of the territories subject to the Presidency whether of European settlements or of native powers. Frontier and town duties shall be levied only once on the same goods within the Presidency. The Collector shall furnish the choukidars with blank rawanahs bearing their seal and signature and numbered, in English and other languages.	
	4. *Town duties.* Articles of merchandise manufactured or produced within the limits of towns where choukis for the collection of town duties have been established shall be liable to the payment of town duties.	
	5. *Military stores.* The transit of military stores through the country shall not be permitted unless accompanied by a certificate from a competent authority. Military stores include saltpetre, sulphur, bullets, lead, swords, etc.	
	Jurisdiction	
25–9–03	Malpuddi Taluk—Transfer from South Arcot.	53
	Salt Regulation	
6–10–03	Manufacture and sale.	55–8
	1. The Board transmits a copy of the regulation to the Collector.	
	2. Duty on salt manufactured within the Presidency shall be levied by the Revenue officers. It shall be levied at the place of manufacture and paid by the purchasers. Salt exported by sea shall be exempt from duty and that imported by sea shall be charged.	
	Goodipaut Poligar	
2–11–03	Approbation of conduct.	59–60
	Inam Village	
10–11–03	Neelaguntapur—Gundabah Braminy—Grant to.	61
	Political Suspects	
12–12–03	Sultan Khan, etc.—Report.	63–9
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the letter to the Chief Secretary to Government from Maj. Thomas Munro on Sultan Khan's real object in assembling an armed force.	
	2. *Sultan Khan's statement.* About 4 months ago Appaya, a Brahmin, came to Beynganpilly and proposed to him to raise a party of horse and peons for the Venkatagherry Rajah. He declined undertaking it until he should receive a cowle in writing. Appaya procured one about six weeks after, on which he began to collect followers. To avoid meeting with obstruction in the Ceded districts he intended to march from the Kurnool frontier to Siterampoor, a village in Venkatagherry. He had no design against Cuddapah as he had sent his family there only a few days before he was taken.	
	3. *Result of the enquiry.* From all the evidence that the Collector, Maj. Munro, had heard he concludes that the real design of Sultan Khan was against Cuddapah. Though his force was small there was nobody (except 1,000 peons from different villages) to oppose him. Had he taken possession of Cuddapah he might in 3 days have drawn together five or six thousand men, maintained his conquest for a few weeks and at last escaped with his plunder.	

Letters from the Board of Revenue,
1804.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Dispute	
11-1-1804	Kishnapur village—Obstruction by the Zamindar of Bomrauzepolliam.	1
	Tirupati Temple	
3-4-04	Silver lamp offering—Munia Pillai's petition.	3-5
	The Board transmits to the Collector the petition from Munia Pillai to the Governor requesting permission to place a silver lamp in the temple, to erect a choultry and to establish a charity school in Tripetty.	15-6
	Peshkash Arrears	
5-7-04	Measures for collection.	7-14
	(See Reprint 48/42-4).	
	Inam Village	
16-8-04	Vurdemput—Value—Payment of.	17-8
	Krishnagiri	
22-6-04	Permanent settlement.	19-36
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its letter to the Governor on the permanent settlement of Krishnagiri.	
	2. *Krishnagiri.*	
	It comprises 70 estates and the jumma proposed by the Collector on each estate varies between St. Pag. 2,927 and St. Pag. 784.	
	3. *Assessment.*	
	The permanent assessment proposed by the Collector is 20 per cent. below the jumma of f. 1211 in estates having no waste land. In estates with waste lands the value of all such lands is to be deducted from the 20 per cent. Waste lands are to be assessed at 5/8th of the rent of cultivated lands. The Collector proposes to increase the assessment of f. 1211 by 10 per cent. in the case of those estates where temporary causes had occasioned its being reduced in f. 1211 below the survey rates. With the application of the above rules the settlement would be 5 7/16 per cent. less than the rent for fasli 1211 or 1 6/16 per cent. below the average of 10 years.	
	4. The Board recommends Pag. 1,29,375-30-78 as the assessment to be fixed permanently on Krishnagiri.	
28-7-04	5. *Waste lands.*	37-48
	Government are of opinion that the rate of assessment proposed by the Collector on uncultivated arable land is too high and that the future revenue should be based on the average of ff. 1211-3.	
	6. Government abolish the tax on sheep.	
	7. They approve the Board's proposal of levying a permanent assessment of St. Pag. 1,29,375-30-78 per annum.	
	Irrigation Dispute	
24-10-04	Appanaienger's petition.	49-51
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector the petition from Appanaiengar regarding the forcible stoppage of a channel which supplied water to his estate and requests early report after enquiry.	
	2. The Board requests the Collector to ascertain and report the extent of ground at Arcot originally enclosed by Col. Murray and whether the Fakir (inamdar) objects to the spot being included in the grant as proposed by Maj. Walker.	
13-10-04	3. *Appeniengar.*	53-6
	He is the Zamindar of Pillaloor. In his petition he claims damages amounting to St. Pag. 1,604-37-63 from the inhabitants of Aregalapaudy village for filling up the chauttel supplying water to his estate.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	House Tax	
2-11-04	Introduction of.	67-84
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector an extract of the minute of the Governor on the abolition of the town duties and levy of a tax on houses.	
	2. The tax proposed to be levied on houses is to defray the charges on account of the judicial establishment.	
	3. The houses of landholders, merchants and tradesmen pay Mad. fan. 21 per annum and the houses of labourers pay Mad. fan. 14.	
	Poligars	87-99
27-11-04	Reduction proposals. (See Reprint 44/1-4)	103-6
	Judicial and Revenue Administration	
27-12-04	Regulation.	107-17
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the regulation of the Supreme Government on the establishment of Courts of Judicature in the provinces and the administration of revenue in the districts not settled in perpetuity.	
	2. *Restoration of zamindaris.* The Board calls for a list of zamindaris and polliams with the situation of their claimants and the amount to be demanded from them as temporary assessment. If any of the poligars or zamindars, on account of their past conduct, are such as to be considered disqualified from being put in possession of their estate, detailed information in prescribed form shall be furnished.	
	3. *Leasehold estates—'Khas lands.'* Lands watered from one tank are to be included in one estate, which should be composed of contiguous villages. The jumma of any estate should not be less than Pag. 500. The profits of the leaseholder should be larger than that of the permanent proprietor, in order to ensure the sale of the lease and to create interest in extending cultivation. The Board desires the Collector to report the term of the lease, when it should be renewed and whether the estates may be disposed of in perpetuity.	
19-7-04	4. *Judges and Magistrates.* The administration of justice and maintenance of peace should be the duty of the Judges and Magistrates. In order to enforce the law they may apply for military aid, but the employment of troops should not be considered as an ordinary means of enforcing obedience.	123-98
	5. *Courts.* The Governor-General directs the Governor to establish the "Zillah Courts, and the Courts of Appeal and Circuit and to extend the authority of the Sudder Adawlut and Fouzdarry Adawlut throughout the Carnatic, Malabar, Canara, Tanjore, the Territories ceded to the Company by the Nizam," etc.	
	6. *Tahsildars.* They shall be appointed to collect dues on lands. Collectors shall select Tahsildars and report to the Board for their appointment. The amount of revenue to be collected by each Tahsildar shall not be less than 2 lakhs nor exceed 3 lakhs of rupees. They shall be allowed 11½ per cent. on the amount of their gross collections in consideration of which they are to defray all charges and to cover all risks and expenses whatever of the collections to make good all balances of revenue which may accrue in their respective jurisdictions. They are to place watchmen on crops at the expense of parties to whom the crops belong and are not to allow them to be cut down until the zamindar or ryot shall have given security for the revenue due on the land. The Tahsildars shall maintain an efficient Police in their limits, except large towns, cities and principal gunges where it will be maintained by Government. They will make the usual advances of tuccavi at the proper periods for the purchase of seed, cattle, and implements of husbandry taking bonds for the amounts bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum. All engagements made by them shall be in the name and on behalf of Government.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Judicial and Revenue Administration—*cont.*

7. *Recovery of arrears.*

If any person fails to pay his dues, the Tahsildar shall report the matter to the Collector who, after enquiry, may give him time till the end of the Hindu current month for the payment of the arrears or apply to the court through the Government Pleader for confining the defaulter in jail. The Collector and the Tahsildars may cause the personal property of the defaulter or his surety to be distrained and sold as far as it will be necessary for the recovery of the arrears. The Collector is also authorized to confine the surety of a defaulter, to attach his lands and to bring them to sale. The Board is to apply to the Governor-General for the sanction of the sale of the surety's lands.

8. *Settlement.*

"The whole of the lands in the Ceded provinces shall be let on a lease for three years at a fixed equal annual rent." The amount is to be based on the accounts at present existing. "At the expiration of the the first lease for three years another settlement shall be concluded for the further period of three years at a fixed equal annual jumma." The annual rent for the second lease shall include along with the annual rent of the first lease two-thirds of the difference between the annual rent and the actual net produce of the lands at the time when the lease expired. "At the expiration of the second three years' lease, new engagements shall be entered into for the further period of four years at a fixed, equal annual jumma, the amount of which shall be determined by adding three-fourths of the net increase of revenue during any year of the second three years' lease to the jumma thereof. At the end of ten years a permanent settlement shall be concluded for such lands as may be in a state of cultivation sufficiently advanced to warrant the measure." "In all cases, settlement shall be made with the zamindars, provided they offer a fair and equitable jumma. Where a Collector may judge it inexpedient to form a settlement with a zamindar he shall hold proceedings on the subject, detailing at large, his reasons for rejecting the claim;" "and at the same time receiving the zemindar's answer to the objections urged to his claim. The Collector shall then transmit the whole of his proceedings to the Board of Revenue and await their determination on the same."

9. *Naukar.*

Where a zamindar may decline entering into engagements for his estate he shall be allowed for the present the same naukar which he might have been receiving under the Nawab's Government. Where zamindars or other actual proprietors shall decline entering into engagements for their respective estates or where there are no proprietors a village settlement shall be made for three years giving preference to the "mokuddums, purdhauns or any respectable ryot of the village."

10. *Pattas to ryots.*

All persons with whom a settlement is made shall grant pattas or leases to ryots and under-renters of every description, specifying the amount they are to pay; "counter engagements shall be executed by the ryots and under-renters of a similar tenor and purport."

Vaccination

11-9-04	A duplicate of the monthly register furnished by native practitioners will be separately made out for each village and countersigned by the headman signifying that the patients had been vaccinated and regularly inspected on the 8th, 9th and 10th days after vaccination.	119-22

Bun. 17 (5).

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1805.

	Sunnuds	
20-4-1805	Transmission of.	1-
	Irrigation	
1-2-05	Restoration of channel ordered.	7-

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Muhiuddin Husain Khan	
1-2-05	Restoration of pension ordered.	9-11
	1. The Board directs the Collector, under orders of Government to confirm the pension of Rs. 150 per month and 40 cawnis of land formerly enjoyed by Mohyuddeen Hussain Khan.	13-9
	2. The Board has brought to the notice of Government the "disrespectful and disobedient conduct" of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Ellis, in neglecting the repeated injunctions given him to attend to the duties of his appointment. The Governor marks his "public disapprobation of the irregularity of that gentleman's proceedings by removing him from his situation." He is directed to repair without delay to the Presidency.	
	Poligars	
23-3-05	Withdrawal of martial law and other measures.	21-5
	1. The Board informs the Collector that Government have ordered the return of Lt.-Col. Moneypenny to the Presidency and the stationing of a force under the command of Lt.-Col. Darley in the pollams for their future tranquillity.	
	2. *Survey.*	
	The Board directs the completion of the survey of the lands of the pollams for ascertaining the resources for assessment.	
	3. *Settlement.*	
	The Board desires the Collector to furnish information on the mode by which the poligars regulated their annual demands on the ryots, the manner in which the collections were made, etc.	
	4. *Paccall, Moogral and Pooloor.*	
	Government declare that the poligars have forfeited their pollams by rebellion and that an allowance equal to 18 per cent. of the produce of their pollams be paid to them for their subsistence and that they should immediately proceed to the Presidency.	
	Salt Monopoly	
24-5-05	Regulation.	27-62
	1. The Board communicates to the Collector a copy of the regulation for regulating the revenue derivable from salt manufactured in the Presidency, for establishing a monopoly of that article (except in Canara and Malabar districts), for abolishing the duty on its transit and for fixing a price on its sales.	
	2. *Superintendent.*	
	Government sanction the appointment of a general Superintendent under the Board of Revenue to control and direct the manufacture and sale of salt.	
	3. *Price.*	
	The Governor in Council reserves to himself the power of fixing the price on salt, increasing or modifying it. If a modification in price is necessary the Superintendent shall transmit proposals to the Board who will submit them to Government with its opinion.	
	4. *Rawannahs.*	
	Salt shall not be conveyed by land or water within the Presidency without a rawannah or pass.	
	5. *Supply to Bengal.*	
	The provisions of this regulation shall not interfere with or obstruct the usual annual supply of coast salt required by the Bengal Government.	
	General Administration	
18-6-05	The Court of Directors' instructions	63-6

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	General Administration—*cont.* 1. This is an extract of a letter from England to the Government of Bengal. The Board transmits a copy to the Collector for his information. 2. *System of government.* Its success depends on the vigilance and fostering care of Government and their servants. The duty of Government must be to prevent people from violating the principles of justice and humanity, injuring each other or obstructing the gradual development of the effects which the new institution is calculated to produce.	
	Collectors	
22-7-05	Salary, etc. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of a letter from Government to the Accountant-General fixing the pay and commission of the Collector, in districts where permanent settlement has not been introduced, at Pag. 9,000 per annum and in exceptional cases at Pag. 12,000 per annum.	67-8
	Vaccination	
8-6-05	Superintendence—Rules. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the rules for the guidance of the Superintendent and officers employed in practising vaccination.	71-7
	2. *Superintendent.* He will correspond with the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial, on matters relating to vaccination. He will use his own personal exertions in vaccinating as large a number as possible and submit to Government a monthly report.	
	3. *Extension of.* The Surgeons attached to the Provincial Courts and Zillahs shall be employed as vaccinators on specific salaries. Four native vaccinators shall be employed in each Zillah. They will be paid by Government and will be subordinate to the medical officers attached to the Zillah station.	
	Christian Converts	
16-7-05	Persecution—Prevention of. The Board transmits to the Collector an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors on the protection and help to be rendered to all Christians, whether Europeans or Indians, and Christian Missionaries.	79-83
	Forests	
21-9-05	Supply of timber.	85-6
	Venkatagiri	
2-11-05	Zamindari manager, etc.—Appointment—Proposals called for.	89-90
	Nargunti, etc.	
11-4-05	Poligars' residence in Sholingur taluk—Proposed. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its letter to Government on the residence of the Poligars of Nargoonti, Bungare and Toomba in Sholingur taluk and the allowances to be paid to five other poligars, etc.	93-100
	2. The Board requests Government's sanction for the sum of St. Pag. 2,549-5-38 incurred on account of peons raised to assist the regular force engaged in the pollams together with St. Pag. 2,749-24-0 disbursed in rewards for the apprehension of the leaders in the rebellion.	
	3. *Sarishtadars.* The Board recommends fixing their pay at Pag. 70 a month.	
	Jaghir	
23-11-05	Grants—Transmission.	101-3

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1806.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Public Servants	
19-3-1806	Commercial dealings prohibited—Notification.	1-2
	Annual Settlement	
6-3-06	For f. 1214—Confirmation by Government. 1. The Board informs the Collector that Government have confirmed the settlement for f. 1214 at St. Pag. 8,12,285-3-61. 2. Government approve the action of Mr. Kelso in relinquishing the demand on those unsettled lands which were rendered unproductive, as the season was not favourable. 3. The commotions which prevailed in the pollams sufficiently account for the depression of their revenues during f. 1214. 4. Government order the grant of a village to the Poligar of Goodepaut as a reward for his loyalty to Government.	3-9
	Temple Management	
23-12-05	Sanction of charges. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its letter to Government requesting sanction for St. Pag. 1,089-1-58 for the maintenance of temples in the pollams. 2. *Duswundum inams.* The Board recommends the proposal of the Collector to allow the duswundum inamdars to enjoy ½ of the value of lands brought under cultivation by tanks and 1/5 by watercourses and the remaining lands either to be assumed or charged full rent. 3. *Kutpuddi peons.* The Board approves the Collector's action in assessing their lands at ½ the rent value and recommends to Government to declare the rent as fixed on condition that they serve when required as temporary police peons. Pattas should be issued to them on these terms. 4. *Gramkutpuddi or village peons.* Their lands should be assessed at ¼ of the rent value. They should be excused all service beyond the police duties of their own villages. They should receive pattas to that effect.	11-18
	Tirupati Temple	
1-1-06	Offerings—Requisition for acceptance.	19-20
	Venkatagiri	
—6-06	Dewan Setu Rao's reinstatement—Appeal against. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector a translation of a letter to the Board from the Zamindar of Venkatagiri appealing against the orders of Government to reinstate Setu Rao as Dewan. 2. Setu Rao was appointed Dewan during the time of the father of the present Zamindar, Bungar Yatchim Naid. When Yatchim Naid succeeded to the Samisthan, Setu Rao withdrew from attendance on the zamindar, appointed the public cutcheri at his own residence, conducted there all the affairs of the Samisthan on his own account and issued written documents without the signature of the zamindar. He prohibited everyone from coming near the zamindar and appointed spies to report to him the zamindar's actions.	23-43
	Town Duties	
21-7-06	Establishment charges—Requisition for actuals.	45-6
	Head Writer	
23-7-06	Reward for services—Ramaswami's petition. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the petition to the Governor from Ramaswami for the grant of the village of Wootacadoo in recognition of his services to Government. He served as head writer for nearly nine years at Banda and Amboyana and also in the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince of Wales Island, etc.	49-53
	Betel and Tobacco	
8-5-06	Increase of duties proposed. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its letter to Government discussing the method by which to increase the tax on betel and tobacco so as to compensate for the loss of revenue in abolishing the town duties.	55-80

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Betel and Tobacco—*cont.*	
	2. *Col. Munro's objections.*	
	"Colonel Munro is of opinion that though the present mode of collecting the revenue from betel and tobacco is the least profitable, it is the best, because attended with the fewest inconveniences and because whatever it yields is a real increase of revenue neither lessening the cultivation of the grower or the shop tax of the retailer. At present, he observes, the cultivator of betel and tobacco by his profit on these articles is enabled to occupy more land than he could otherwise have done, but this spirit of improvement he thinks would be checked if not entirely suppressed by an exclusive farm or heavy duties, he thence infers that much of the additional revenue which might be raised from betel and tobacco would be obtained at the expense of the land rent."	
	3. *Board's proposals.*	
	"We think that the plan proposed by Mr. Wallace of extending the duty on betel might by way of trial, be established in Tanjour and that in other districts an exclusive sale might be established, not however on the principle of that in Canara, which for reasons already stated we consider to be more or less inapplicable to every other district except Malabar."	
	Yeomiahs	
2-10-06	Instructions for payment.	81-8
	The Board transmits to the Collector an extract of its letter to Government on the payment of yeomiahs, with lists of persons entitled thereto. The Board also instructs the Collector as to whose claims should be admitted and whose overlooked.	
	Mirasi Right	
21-10-06	Veerasanoor village.	89-108
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the letter from Maj. Boles to the Board of Revenue requesting to be informed as to whom the right of sale of land in the above village belongs.	
	2. Abdul Cawder Khan alleges that the land was granted to his son by Mulkulnissa Begum Sahebah, second daughter of Nawab Wallajah. The Brahmin mirasidars claim that their ancestors have been in possession of the land from time immemorial.	
	Police Establishment	
28-7-06	Revision proposals.	111-21
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector copies of letters from the Magistrate of Calicut to the Provincial Court, Western Division, and from Government to the Judge and Magistrate of Calicut.	
	2. *Police duties of revenue servants.*	
	The Judge, Calicut, remarks that the "internal Police details and preservation of the peace" has been "conducted by the native revenue officers stationed therein under the authority of the Collector." To ensure the same degree of quick communication and control, a large establishment and heavy expense would have to be incurred. He therefore proposes to invest the "head native revenue officer" in each taluk with authority to receive information or complaints of all criminal acts which may be committed within the taluk, to apprehend the offender or person complained against who should be at once sent to the Magistrate with the complaint and evidence. In petty cases of assault, abusive language, etc., he will detain the offender, forward the circumstances of the case to the Magistrate and await orders for the final disposal of the prisoners.	
	3. Government approve the proposals made by the Magistrate of Calicut.	
	Head Writer	
1-12-06	Reward for services.	123-4
	The Board requests the Collector to furnish full information for fixing in perpetuity the rent of the village to be bestowed on Ramaswami Pillai.	
	Annual Settlement	
6-11-06	For f. 1215—Confirmation by Government.	125-51
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its report to Government and an extract from the letter to the Board from Government on the settlement of the district for f. 1215.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Annual Settlement—*cont.*

2. *Government's confirmation.*
Government approve and confirm the settlement at St. Pag. 8,60,599–29–24. There has been an increase of St. Pag. 3,17,334–13–29 over the last year's figure.

3. *Land revenue.*
A portion of the increase, i.e., St. Pag. 85,386–14–67 is on account of the extension of cultivation in the assumed pollams and in "Sirkar districts", on account of the discovery of concealed lands and on account of superior lands being assessed at higher rates.

4. *Abkari and salt.*
The increase of revenue under 'Licences' was derived chiefly from the sale of arrack and toddy. The increase of salt revenue is due to the monopoly.

5. *Customs.*
There is a decrease under this head which is due to the abolition of several of the town choukis and also to the "facility with which under the late system the payment of town duties could be evaded."

6. *Principles of assessment.*
In each taluk villages have been divided into three classes and the lands of each village again divided into five or more subdivisions. The lands composing the second subdivision of the first class are similar in quality and produce to those of the first subdivision of the second class and so on, progressively diminishing. The produce of the first subdivision of the first class is estimated at 40 cullums per cawni, and the produce of the fifth subdivision of the third class at ten cullums per cawni. The sirkar share of the produce is commuted into money at the rate of 150 puddies or measures per pagoda. The respective shares of Government and the ryot are adjusted as follows:—

	Government share.	Ryot's share.
Wet	46 14/16	53 2/16
Dry	33 1/4	66 12/16
Garden	25	75
Wet watered by wells.	33 1/4	66 12/16

The average selling price of grain in ten moderate years constitutes the rate at which the Government share of the produce has been commuted.

Military Supplies

20–12–06 — Government order. — 153–5

The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the Government order instructing the Quartermaster-General, etc., to intimate to Collectors the movements of troops, their strength, the direction of the route, the stages at which they are to halt, etc., so that Collectors can make proper arrangements for supplies.

Ghulam Ali

9–4–06 — Grant of inam ordered. — 157

Bun. 17 (7).

Letters from the Board of Revenue.
1806–7.

Famine Relief

8–12–1806 — 1. The Board transmits to the Collector extracts from letters to Government from the Board and from Government to the Board on the measures to be adopted for providing relief to the poor of S. Arcot. — 1–5, 7–11

2. *Repair of roads.*
The Collector of S. Arcot suggests that the poor may be employed in the repair of the road between Madras and Poonamalle and the sanctioned estimate of St. Pag. 2,526–40–32 may be distributed among them. Government sanction the repair of the above road at the above estimate and also the Collector's proposal to pay the labourers in grain. Another similar proposal of the Collector for employing the poor of his district, in the construction of a road in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts is approved.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Supplies	
15-12-06	Grain stores—Opening of. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the letter from Government to the Military Board with a statement of stations where stores shall be provided for the use of troops.	13-5
	Famine Relief	
26-1-07	1. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the letter from Government to the Board on the measures to be adopted for alleviating the pressure on account of the general failure of crops. 2. *Proposed measures.* (*a*) To encourage the importation of grain. (*b*) "The preservation of the lives of inhabitants and of the sources of agricultural improvement will be the surest mode of obviating any lasting injury from the difficulties of the present period." (*c*) Remission of revenue to the extent that shall be found indispensable. (*d*) Employment of the people on public works.	17-22 31-3
	Troops	
17-1-07	Plunder of straw by. The Board transmits to the Collector extracts from letters from Government to the Board and from the Board to Government on the depredations committed by the troops at Arcot by forcibly carrying away the straw of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages.	25-9
	Pakala	
9-2-07	Death of Poligar, Shaishuppa Naidu. The Board informs Government about the death of the above poligar.	28
	Mirasi Rights	
11-3-07	Dispute—The Board's opinion. The Board informs the Collector that it is not disposed to enter upon a discussion on this point and that the matter should be referred to a court of justice. *Rights of resident inhabitants.* "Collectors shall not deprive the resident inhabitants of their usufructuary interest in the soil without previous authority from the Board of Revenue."	35-8 65
	Poligar's Allowances	
16-3-07	Payment. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its letter to Government on the payment of allowances to the poligars. Owing to the failure of crops in the year the revenue will not be more than Pag. 20,000. The allowances of the poligars were based on an estimate of Pag. 60,000. A reduction in their allowances has to be made but the Board is of "opinion that no reduction can be made to the allowance of the refractory ejected poligars without violating the public sanction, under which it was regulated, but with respect to the other poligars although the Board would not recommend that any alteration take place in the allowance granted for their present support," "yet as they are not entitled under the terms of the proclamation, to more than 18 per cent. on the actual net revenue it does not appear to the Board that there would be any impropriety in indemnifying Government from the collections of future years for the loss which it must otherwise sustain under the circumstances occasioned by the present unfavourable season."	39-42
	Chaplains	
14-4-07	Additional establishment proposed. 1. The Board transmits to the Collector an extract from the letter from the Court of Directors proposing the appointment of additional chaplains and an increase in their salaries. 2. *Christianity in India.* "The Christian Religion is ill-understood, its forms much neglected and its principles little felt throughout this country." The "happiness, purity or integrity of a numerous part of the European inhabitants has been lost or impaired from the want of a proper establishment of good clergymen and the due dissemination of those principles on which alone whatever is decent in practice or excellent in morals can be firmly and regularly supported."	43-52

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inam Village	
14–5–07	Ismal Kupam—Inam mirah, etc.—Measures for recovery. The Board transmits to the Collector a translation of a letter from H.H. the Nabob to the Governor for the release of Shasha Pillah (who was in charge of the management of the village) who was confined by the Tahsildar of Mooserwauk on account of arrears of inam meerah and menkawlee.	53–63
	Pakala	
?–7–07	Poligar's pension—Delay in payment—Requisition for explanation.	67–8 79–80
	Inam Village	
?–8–07	Seringaputty—Transmission of sunnud.	71
	Bazaar Fund	
?–8–07	Abolition of taxes. The Board transmits to the Collector an extract from the letter to Government on the abolition of the taxes levied on the necessaries of life (except arrack, etc.). The Board also states that Government have accepted its suggestion.	73, 75–6
	Pakala	
?–9–07	Poligar's allowances—Payment to his sons ordered. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of its letter to Government on the payment of allowances to the minor sons of the late poligar. It also informs the Collector that Government have reduced the allowances of the sons, etc., in the proportion of one-fourth and that pensions of such a nature should be gradually diminished.	79–87
	Muhiuddin Husain Khan	
?–9–07	Allowance—Payment for life—Ordered.	90

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1808.

	Irrigation Repairs	
5–1–1808	Sanction for completion—Intimation.	1
	Annual Settlement	
2–2–08	For f. 1216—The Board's remarks. 1. The Board informs the Collector that it is satisfied with the amount of settlement. 2. *Remission.* The Board approves the principle of the Collector of allowing average remission of two-thirds of the rent on wet lands and one-half of the rent on dry lands in different proportions according to the actual means of the ryots. 3. *Duties of the Board.* (*a*) To discuss, investigate and ascertain the grounds of the local settlements effected by the Collectors. (*b*) To compare the resources of the provinces with the revenue derived from them. (*c*) To prevent by timely and constant vigilance the impairment of the public fund and by timely precautions to guard against any encroachments on the rights of the people or on the permanent sources of the prosperity of the country. 4. *Karnams.* Collectors are at liberty to dismiss from office karnams whose guilt they may be satisfied of, without recourse to judicial process.	5–9
	Pakala, etc.	
10–3–08	Poligar's allowances—Delay in payment. The Board transmits to the Collector 3 petitions received from the Poligars of Paukal, Moogral and Polloor complaining of the delay in payment of the allowances. *Moogral and Polloor.* The Board requests the Collector to state whether any inconveniences will result if the poligars are allowed to return to Chittoor or its vicinity and to reside there under the Collector's care.	11–25

Bun. 18 (1)—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page numbers
	Pakala, etc.—*cont.*	
	Petitions.	
	In the three petitions the poligars state their sufferings and distress on account of want of money and request that orders be issued for the payment of the arrears of monthly allowance.	
	Estates	
17-3-08	Transfer—Conditions of.	27-8
	Annual Settlement	
21-3-08	For. f. 1210—Confirmation by Government.	29-32
	The Board transmits to the Collector an extract from the letter from Government confirming the settlement at St. Pag. 6,92,521-39-30 being below that of the former year by St. Pag. 1,68,077-31-74,	
	Religious Inams	
21-3-08	Restoration of.	33-61
	1. The Board transmits to the Collector extracts from letters from the Collectors of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly to the Board on the restoration of inam lands appropriated for the support of temples and other religious institutions. These lands were formerly assumed by Government and money payments substituted for the maintenance of temples, etc.	
	2. *Money payments.*	
	The Board orders that money payments on account of temples, etc. should not be shown as charges in the accounts but be taken as deposits.	
	3. *Village sibbendi.*	
	The Board proposes the same arrangement in case of lands of the village sibbendi which have been resumed.	
	Venkatagiri, etc.	
7-4-08	Zamindaris—Transfer to Nellore district ordered.	63-7
	The Board transmits to the Collector an extract from its letter to Government on the transfer of Vencatagherry and Sydapour zamindaris to Nellore district, Kistnagherry to Salem, etc. The Board also informs the Collector that Government have approved the suggestion.	
	Inams	
12-4-08	Shaik Ali's appeal.	69-80
	The Board transmits to the Collector two petitions from Shaik Ali on the restoration of lands granted to him by the Nawab. He requests that the lands, etc., may be restored to him which were resumed by Government in his absence when he was at Poona with his son.	
	Yeomlahs	
13-4-08	Payment—Instructions.	81-3
	The Board informs the Collector that the claims of only such persons should be admitted, whose names appear in the register already transmitted by the Board and that the claims of others should be rejected.	
	Post Office	
13-4-08	Superintendence—Assumption by Collectors ordered.	85-8 109-11
	Salt Revenue	
17-5-08	Management by Collectors ordered.	89-92
	Manuscripts, etc.	
24-5-08	Supply to Maj. Mackenzie—Notification.	93-108
	Treasury Guard	
10-6-08	Invalid sepoys—Required number—Requisition to state.	113-4
	Head Assistant Collectors	
—6-08	Allowances—Increase ordered.	115-21
	Sunn-hemp Seed	
26-7-08	Supply.	123-7
	The Board requests the Collector to ascertain and report in what quantity sunn-hemp seed is procurable and if procurable to transport the quantity to Madras.	
	Village Settlement	
28-7-08	Introduction ordered.	129-62

Bun. 18 (1)—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	General Establishments	
30-7-08	Revision—Committee of enquiry—Appointment.	163–76
	Inams	
25-9-08	Charitable and religious—Peria Vettoo, Poondy and Ramapuram—Restoration application.	177–82
	Ingoovah Soobroyaloo, Inamdar of Peria Vettoo, petitions to H.E. the Governor that his father had built some choultries and planted gardens for the benefit of travellers. Towards the upkeep of the charities the Raja of Venkatagherry granted the three villages of Peria Vettoo, Poondy and Ramapuram on inam tenure. The yield of the villages in paddy was poor but in the salt pans of the villages a considerable sum was realized by which the charity was kept on. But the salt pans were resumed by the Circar and the inamdar had to borrow for the upkeep of the charities. The Rajah of Venkatagherry who was approached informed the inamdar that he was unable to pay as he himself was in arrears and asked him to apply to Government. The petition is forwarded to the Collector of N. Arcot with a request to inform Government of the steps he has taken towards furnishing the explanation required by the Salt Agent.	
	Treasury Guard	
24-9-08	Invalid sepoys—Fixed stations—Circular.	185–7
	Invalid sepoys were permitted by Government to select stations. Government do not support a proposal to remove them from their fixed stations.	
	Abkari	
30-4-08	Intoxicating liquors—Sale to troops prohibited.	189–90
	Customs Establishments	
27-9-08	Transfer of control to the Board of Trade—Regulations.	191–216
	A draft of the regulations is forwarded to the Collector of N. Arcot explaining that malversation must of necessity exist in the collection of customs by native officers. There is every ground to expect that the employment of Revenue Assistants, i.e., European agency, in direct superintendence of the town and frontier duties would be productive of essential advantage.	
	Customs Law	
27-9-08	Amendment of regulations.	191–216
	Saltpetre Manufacture	
21-11-08	Relaxation of restrictions proposed.	217–20

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Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1809.

	Customs Exemption	
4-8-1809 24-8-09	Articles for charitable and religious institutions at Tirupati.	1–14
	Europeans	
28-8-09	English or foreigners—Residence, arrival and departure—Reports of.	15–22
	Customs Duties	
26-12-09	Horse-gram—Mode of collections—Circular instructions.	23–32
14-3-09	——— Grain—Collection of duties—Re-commencement—Circular instructions.	33–6
14-3-09	——— Town duties—Re-commencement of collection.	33–46
	Accounts	
15-3-09	Maintenance—Prevention of irregularities—Circular instructions.	47–54
	Treasury Guard	
22-3-09	Invalid sepoys—Adjustment of charges.	55–8
	The regular pay of the invalids employed to guard the cash chests of the several Collectors shall continue to form a military charge and the batta which they may receive for the discharge of revenue duties shall alone form a revenue charge.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Sunn-hemp	
24-4-09	Improved culture—Information called for. H.M. the Naval Officer wrote to the Board of Trade that, of the eight bales from Salem containing hemp, bale No. 1 is called janapanar which is of a very good quality. But it is no good for cordage as it has not been properly dressed. In a further report it is stated that on a comparative experiment between the janapanar and the European rope of similar dimensions it was found that janapanar withstood the test. So a proposal is made that the inhabitants of Coimbatore should be encouraged to cultivate janapanar. The report from the master rope-maker is that the stuff is good but it has not been properly dried before packing, etc., and that the janapanar, if cultivated properly and dressed scientifically, will be better than any other rope of similar dimensions as has been proved by various tests by the Naval Officer. The Board of Trade informs the Governor-General that sunn-hemp is progressively cultivated in the Madras Presidency. But the Hon'ble the Court of Directors should be provided with means of making a comparison of the different sorts of hemp produced in India. For this purpose they recommend that in the districts subordinate to Fort St. George where sunn-hemp is obtained at a moderate price a quantity be provided sufficient to make the requisite experiments in England. The Board of Trade forwards to the Collector of N. Arcot the above correspondence with points for the Collector to elucidate :— (*a*) How far the sunn plant can be cultivated with advantage. (*b*) Whether sunn-hemp is obtainable at a more favourable rate than in Bengal. The Collector is required to report, (*a*) The nature of the soil best suited for the culture. (*b*) A minute description of the process pursued in preparing the hemp for use. (*c*) An estimate of the quantity that will be obtained in the district of Arcot. With regard to the other point the Collector is required to purchase the best hemp available to be forwarded to England.	59–74
	Collectors and Assistants	
1-5-09	Extra commission—Salt, customs and abkari—Government's approval—Circular.	75–88
	Extra Revenue	
1-5-09	Salt, abkari and customs—Collections—Extra commission—Collectors and Assistants—Orders.	75–88
	Allowances	
1-5-09	Collectors and Assistants—Extra commission on extra revenue, salt abkari and customs—Orders.	75–88
	Town Duties	
9-6-09	Indigo and cochineal—Discontinuance of—Instructions.	89–92
	Stamps	
27-7-09	Department of —Rules for management.	93–104

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Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1810.

	Police Jurisdiction	
12-7-1810	Tirupati district—Transfer from Magistrate to Collector. 1. The Magistrate of Chittoor wrote to the Board of Revenue regarding the system of Police administration in the Tripaty district and requested the opinion of the Board. 2. The Board remarks to the Government that the Police at Tripaty is to protect the pilgrims and to guard the offerings to the deity and that the general rules for maintaining the Police elsewhere do not apply to Tripaty. The Collector's proposal to transfer the Police administration into his hands seems wholesome, in that he is the officer on the spot to detect crimes and quell disturbances, etc. His personal interference in the first instance will greatly promote the security of pilgrims.	1–22

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Police Jurisdiction—*cont.* 3. The cavalgars are employed in collecting the inhabitants and artificers to drag the car and to promote the happy conclusion of the ceremonies. But these objects can best be attained by securing the revenue and preventing embezzlement of the offerings. 4. The Board, therefore, recommends that the entire superintendence of the Police be placed in the hands of the Collector and the cavalgars be abolished. 5. The Collector, however, says that the kavelly system is an ancient one and he would give it a fair trial. 6. The Board informs the Collector that the Governor in Council has resolved upon retaining the cavally establishment and has acceded to the recommendations of the Board to transfer the Police administration at Tripaty to the authority of the Collector.	
	Mahomed Ghouse	
27–8–10	Subadar of the Bodyguard—Grant of inam.	23–8
8–11–10	The Government informed the Board of their intention to grant 60 cawnis of land for three lives to Mahomed Ghouse, Subadar of the Bodyguard, in consideration of his active and faithful service. On the Board enquiring the Subadar's wishes as to the district in which the lands should be granted, he replies that he would have it round the ruined fort of Cauverypauk and at Arcot. The Board of Revenue is furnished with a sunned for transmission to Mohamet Ghouse and Government empower the Board to call upon the Collector to put the grantee in possession of the lands. It forwards the whole correspondence to the Collector of N. Arcot for action.	39–42
	Collector's Cutcherry	
27–8–10	Private house acquired.	29–32
	Military Supplies	
9–10–10	Commissary General's responsibilities—Instructions to Collectors and Assistants.	33–7
	Dawson, John	
26–11–10	Pensioned soldier—Assignment of land for tannery—Board's orders.	43–7
	Quit-rent	
27–12–10	Lands held under Government grants—Principles—Circular.	49–54
	Police Jurisdiction	
2–4–10	Tirupati—Discontinuance of cavalgars—Proposed.	57–63
	1. The Magistrate at Chittoor writes to the Government that, on the orders of the Government to allow the kavelly system a further trial, he submitted the draft of a sunned to be given to the cavalgars on their entering into moochalikas. Unless the cavalgars are placed under the Magistrate the benefits of the institution cannot be expected. 2. The Magistrate reports that Tripaty is formed into three divisions, viz., (*a*) Mamandoor under the superintendence of Kistnama Naick and Trimala Naicker, (*b*) Coracanumbady under the superintendence of a child of 7 years who succeeded to the cavalgarship on the death of his father, and (*c*) Kistnapuram under the superintendence of a woman named Natchiyarammah, a widow with no issue whose caval lands will devolve on the Circar at her death. The general belief is that the cavalgars share in the booty of the depredators who resort to Tripaty. 3. From an administrative point of view the Magistrate remarks that Tripaty is a small place. Its division into three cavals independent of each other renders the task of detecting thieves, etc., more difficult as jealousy exists between the cavalgars and militates against concerted action. Thus the thieves of one range easily escape into another without detection. He does not recommend the further continuance of the cavelly system of police which is maintained at a considerable cost to Government and at the same time affords no protection to the property of the inhabitants and pilgrims.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Police Jurisdiction—*cont.* 4. The cavalgars who have been superintending the police for over a century consider the lands enjoyed by them as private and hereditary. The Magistrate further submits three statements of the lands now enjoyed by the cavalgars. He adds that if the lands are taken away from the cavalgars they should be otherwise provided for.	
	Abkari and Sayer	
27–12–10	Collections by the Jaghirdar of Arnee—Complaint against.	55–6
	Native Fund	
2–3–10	Grant from—Rules.	69–74
	Yeomiahs	
8–5–10	Continuance to descendants of the deceased—Maintenance of minors.	75–9
	Inams	
24–5–10	Mahadanadah—Relinquishment.	81–4
	Mohamad Ibrahim	
2–6–10	Police darogha—Pension. The Governor in Council having ordered that a pension of Pag. 40 equivalent to the pay which Mohamad Ibrahim was drawing as a police darogha, should be made to him, the Board is requested to issue instructions to the Collector of N. Arcot to bring the name of the pensioner on to the list at the Vellore treasury.	85–92
	Mahmud Ghouse	
7–6–10	Subadar of the Bodyguard—Grant of inam—Government orders.	93–4
	Tirupati Temple	
9–6–10	Charity of Rajah Chandoo Lal. Rajah Chundoo Lal purchased through the agency of Ectul Doss Podasee, a mukta for Pag. 1,000 in the village of Paunkum belonging to Temuppa, Zamindar, which the latter inherited as an inam of kowly manniam for Pag. 115, to be appropriated to the fakeers who visit Tripaty. The zamindar and others made a demand for a larger sum than the annual duty of Pag. 10 levied by the Company and have given much trouble. Rajah Chundoo Lal requests that the officer of the Hon'ble Company may be desired to receive the proper amount from Ectul Doss Podasee and to grant him a receipt for it annually. He also requests that duties may be levied on the rice, etc., imported into the mukta for the use of fakeers. Rajah Chundoo Lal transmits the above petition to the Resident at Hyderabad with a request to submit it to the notice of Government. The Government on receipt of the above complaint forward it to the Board for its consideration.	95–8

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Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1810–1.

	Military Supplies	
1–12–1810	Grain—Payment of bills, etc.—Regulation.	1–4
21–3–11	**Audit Regulations**	5–10
	Sudr of Vellore	
29–4–11	Claim to allowance—Dispute.	11–2
	Mulik-oon-Nissa Begum	
2–5–11	Claim to gardens at Wandiwash. Mulik-oon-Nissa Begum, daughter of the late Nabob Wallajah, reports that there are 3 gardens in the Wandewash jagheer. Two of them were planted by her. When the Hon. Company took possession of Wandewash they also included the gardens. She requests that as she had made these gardens with the consent of the inhabitants the Government may be pleased to restore them to her. The Collector of North Arcot is asked to report the situation and extent of these gardens and the circumstances generally connected with them in order that the Board may be enabled to judge the propriety or otherwise of recommending to Government a compliance with the Begum's request.	13–20

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Mulik-oon-Nissa Begum—*cont.*	
	In a subsequent report the Begum states that she stored some paddy in one of her gardens and that the Hon. Company, in taking possession of the jagheer, took possession of her gardens with the paddy and that the paddy may also be restored to her.	
	Septennial Settlement.	
13-5-11	Cuddapah district—Minutes of the Board and Government's instructions.	21-91
	1. The Board has taken into consideration the plan submitted by the Collector of Cuddapah for the future settlement of the Cuddapah district on the expiration of the present triennial lease. In the plan the Collector of Cuddapah proposes a septennial lease on the basis of the average collections of the seven years from f. 12[illegible], thereby computing 6¾ per cent. below the triennial lease. The advantage to the ryots is that they get a reduction of 6¾ per cent. and that the period is for seven years; the advantage to Government is that, on the expiration of the septennial lease, the country will be capable of an augmented revenue.	
	2. The Board in its minutes is disposed to take the suggested reduction of 6¾ per cent. not only on the septennial lease but also on a lease of perpetuity, i.e., permanent settlement of the villages which is in contemplation. Further the Board is of opinion that when the villages can yield increased revenue, as is suggested by the Collector of Cuddapah, under the septennial lease they will continue to do so under the perpetual lease also.	
	3. In order to constitute private property in the soil so as to provide a tangible object in the recovery of the arrears, Col. Munro calculated that it would be necessary to lower the assessment to a sum which would allow two-thirds of the gross produce instead of less than half to be enjoyed by the ryots. The Board is of opinion that without making a real sacrifice of the revenue on occasions of adverse seasons, etc., a fixed assessment may be established by which the gross produce would increase and the burden will gradually become lighter until it should become not more than one-third of the gross produce to the Government share. The Board is further of opinion that the sacrifice in revenue in adverse seasons will be compensated for by the imposition of duties on betel and tobacco.	
	4. The Government inform the Collector of Cuddapah that the Board in its observations remarked that vessabaddy or income-tax should be excluded from the proposed settlement, that it is desirable to place this item of revenue on a sound footing and that some defined rules should be established with regard to the continuance and resumption of inams. On both these points the Collector is requested to proceed in consultation with the Collector of Bellary.	
	5. The Collector of Cuddapah is furnished with a copy of the minutes of the Board on the proposals for the introduction of the septennial lease in lieu of the triennial.	
	Customs Duties	
8-7-11	Tanning materials—Bark for tanning—Imposition of duty considered.	91
	Permanent Settlement	
19-7-11	Ryotwari and village—Relative merits discussed by the Board—Government orders.	93-178
	1. The Board has received the suggestions of both the Collectors of Cuddapah and Bellary on the subject of the proposed settlement of Cuddapah and the Bellary districts. The Collector of Bellary has freely given his sentiments opposing the principle of a fixed village settlement suggested by the Board and has recommended the adoption of a permanent ryotwari settlement as suggested by Col. Munro. The Board has considered the comparative merits of the two plans.	
	2. Col. Munro suggests that the settlement should be ryotwari. The assessment should increase and decrease according to extent of land in cultivation. A reduction of 25 per cent. should be made on all survey lands and an additional reduction of 8 or 33 per cent. on lands watered by mechanical appliances from nullahs, rivers and wells if the ryots keep the doravus under repair. Every ryot will be entitled, at the end of the year, to select or throw up particular lands proportionate of the good and bad lands together. Every	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Permanent Settlement—*cont.* ryot as long as he pays rent should be considered as the complete owner and shall be at liberty to let or sell it without limitation. Remissions on account of bad crops, etc., shall not exceed 10 per cent. All unoccupied lands shall be the property of Government. All taxes on customs, shops, houses, etc., should belong exclusively to the Government. The repairs to all tanks which are not rendered private property by an extra remission shall be made at the expense of Government. Tuccavy loans should be gradually discontinued. All revenue servants, e.g., curnams and potales, shall remain under the Collector as before. Private creditors distraining the property shall pay Government all the dues or give security before distraining. 3. *The Board's Observations on Col. Munro's plan.* The plan is no doubt applicable to all the unsettled districts. But the sacrifice in revenue on the part of the Government is so great that the Government cannot, without much loss, share in the plan. In provinces newly constituted under the Company and whose resources have not yet been ascertained, where judicial tribunals have not yet been established and where the Collectors, unfettered by the restrictions of law, are free to follow their discretion in retrieving the energies of the country and reforming the manners of the people, no policy can be better calculated than that of ryotwari rents for effecting a survey classification and assessment of the lands, for detecting alienations of revenue, for frustrating the interests of the interested inhabitants, emancipating the inferior from the superior ryots, for developing the capacity of the country and for remedying the inveterate abuses of the Mahomedan Government. Whatever might be the difference of opinion as to which policy is preferable it is unnecessary to discuss it at the present time as a general system. 4. The Board however objects to the ryotwari system that it cannot be made to assimilate with the code of revenue lately introduced. In the ryotwari system there is always danger of oppression by a corrupt Tahsildar. Further the difficulties of collection and of numerous other operations are almost insurmountable under such a detailed system. 5. The village system (mozawar) is at least as old as Manu, from whose times up to the present the settlement has always been made with the head inhabitant. The head inhabitant will lean strongly towards the maintenance of law and order, though there is some risk that he will oppress the ryots. Further, Government cannot possibly afford the loss in revenue that would be involved. 6. Government observe that the Board proposes to introduce a village lease in permanency in those villages which are flourishing enough to stand it and a temporary lease for, say, seven years, in the remainder.	
	Abdul Russeed Khan	
26-8-11	Allowances from Mohamut Nuzeebuddin—Complaint of stoppage.	179–81
	Permanent Settlement	182–214
12-8-11	Proposals for introduction. 1. Government approve the settlement proposed by Mr. Græme, though he is not correct in terming it 'ryotwari'. A ryotwari settlement is one made with each ryot for his holding, this one is with the village as a whole. 2. Waste land may be reserved if Collectors think that doing so will increase the revenue. 3. Government propose to determine a shist for cultivated lands with an additional shist. They are inclined to think that a lease of ten years would be preferable to one of seven.	
	Roads, Ferries, etc.	215–29
14-11-11	Proposals for improvement. 1. The Board had in contemplation the adoption of some system for improving the highways for the passage of rivers, nullahs, etc., and for remedying the want of accommodation for merchants and for travellers. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that since the establishment of the judicial system some of the Collectors have entertained doubts whether the care of highways was a matter for the police or for the Magistrates. Collectors have sent in proposals and plans for improving the highways.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Roads, Ferries, etc.—*cont.*	
	2. The Collector of S. Arcot proposes that flat bottomed boats of teak so constructed as to admit of carriages and horses should be built and kept up at public expense at all rivers requiring them in the district. A toll on every person, horse, head of cattle, carriage, etc., carried over on such boats should be levied by boat peons under the authority of Government. The whole of this revenue should form a fund to be appropriated to upkeep, repair of the roads and the construction of bridges and causeways.	
	3. Mr. Garrow, the Collector of Coimbatore, suggests that all the convicts may be employed on such works. He also suggests that choultries be erected and a mauniam of waste land be granted to each under the superintendence of the Collector.	
	4. The Board considers that the improvements suggested by some of the Collectors are desirable. It agrees to the employment of convicts. The levying of tolls is under consideration.	
	5. The Collector of N. Arcot is furnished with this circular with a request that he should give full details of the present state of internal communications and should give a general account of what has been done of late years, of the expenses incurred and of the receipts on account of tolls if such an impost has been customary. He should discuss whether the establishment of tolls would be practicable.	
	Mahamud Anvar Khan	
14-12-11	Claim to inam—Dispute with Mathah Begum—Decision.	231-2
	Pension Lists	
2-1-12	Proper maintenance of—Instructions for.	233-43
	Currency	
26-12-12	Proposed reform in—Proposals—Report from the Collector of Cuddapah.	245-67
	1. Mr. Munro, the Collector of Cuddapah, reports to the Committee of Finance, that circulating coin amounts to thirty lacs of pagodas, that there is no possibility of obtaining satisfactory information of the species exported by individuals during the last five years. He submits an approximate statement of coins in circulation, coins exported from the Ceded Districts, etc.	
	2. *Paper money.*	
	Mr. Munro explains in detail the difficulties that have to be faced in introducing the paper currency, etc., and suggests that large notes for the use of the principal traders may be introduced gradually to begin with. Even then the perpetual changes in the rates of exchange of coins would perplex even this small circulation of big notes. The currency in the Ceded Districts comprises 32 kinds of pagodas and 15 kinds of rupees a fact which greatly impedes the dealings between different parts of the Ceded Districts.	
	3. He enumerates the objections and advantages of a reform of the coinage :—	
	The new coin will, of course, be subject to fluctuations of exchange, but the country will be relieved of the tax it now pays to shroffs. Trade between one district and another would be encouraged as also that between the different establishments and the native powers. There should be only a single mint and that at the Presidency, otherwise the shroffs will make business out of the difference in coins issuing from different mints.	
	Life Jaghirs	
29-8-11	Resumption on the death of parties—Instructions.	269-88
	1. The Jagheer of Tolesinga Pillai, which had been restored to the incumbents for life, was allowed to continue in the family after the death of the incumbent.	
	2. In cases where the jaghir is situated in more than one district, the sunnads for the whole jaghir are transmitted to the Collector in whose district the largest portion of the jaghir is situated. It is now ordered that each Collector under whom a particular jaghir is situated should have copies of the sunnad.	

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1811-2.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Law	
31-10-1811	Amending regulations—Report of the committee of enquiry. 1. The committee remarks that even though the former regulations provided for too high duties the reduction proposed in the amending regulation should have been effected by lowering the centage instead of making the payment of the first duty exempt from all further demands. 2. They overcome an objection that the collection of the general duty amounts to reimposition of the ancient sayer by the argument that in its operation the security and convenience of the merchant will differ materially as the proposed duty is well defined and is made payable once only. 3. The previous regulation did not say anything about the Canara and Malabar provinces. In the proposed regulation the committee has incorporated these provinces also. 4. *Grain.* The former regulations provided town duty on grain in the provinces at the rate of 3 per cent. and at Madras an import duty of 5 per cent. by sea. As this article is immediately connected with the land revenue, the additional duty on the product caused much inconvenience to the ryots. So the committee recommends that grain, the staple produce of these districts, should be exempt from the operation of the inland and import duties. 5. *Indigo.* An export duty of 15 per cent. has already been fixed on this article by the former regulations. It is necessary that there should be a drawback on export to London at 3 per cent. 6. *Betel and tobacco.* These have been from the first Government monopolies and are not therefore liable to customs. The receipts under this head are now incorporated with the general collections and paid into the treasury. 7. *Bang.* This article is omitted in the former regulations. But in practice a duty was demanded. The proposed regulations legalize the demand. 8. *Opium.* This article also was not included in the former regulations. Considering the unchangeable price of the article it can well bear the duty which the committee has now proposed. 9. *Tobacco.* This is an article of mere luxury in very general use. Too high a duty may greatly lessen the consumption and in consequence decrease the revenue.	1-76
	Permanent Settlement	
31-12-11	Introduction of—Circular instructions. 1. The Governor in Council in the minutes of his consultation says that when the Board was authorized to conclude the present triennial lease, which has in several places expired, the measure was admittedly intended to be preparatory to the introduction of a permanent settlement. The advantages of the system have been too well recognized and too well admitted to require any discussion. The points to be considered are, (*a*) The proper period within which the plan should be launched and (*b*) the mode by which its accomplishment may be best effected. 2. The Government are not prepared to consider objections founded upon vague expectations which are prejudicial to the development of the country. They observe that a final settlement must be effected by perpetuating one or other of the three modes, viz., (*a*) the ryotwar or settlement with individual ryots, (*b*) the mouzawar or village settlement, or (c) the settlement by mootahs or zamindaris comprehending several villages, or, as is sometimes the case, an extensive tract of country. They discuss the pros and cons of the introduction of the systems in the light of the arguments advanced by Collectors.	77-128

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Permanent Settlement—*cont.*	
	3. *Village Settlement.* The system recommended by the Board is the village system. The system will commence with a term of years and be formed with the principal cultivators of each village or with the head inhabitants. It will be in the power of the persons with whom the settlement may be made, to enter into permanent engagements with inferior ryots. It is proposed that the settlement should be made exclusive of all professional and other personal taxes. The object of the proposed plan is to fix the demand upon the lands and to limit the tuccavy loans.	
	4. *Revenue collection.* The Government observe that the Board of Revenue did not, in its minutes, take into consideration the coin in which the new engagements should be payable. Care should be taken that no loss accrues thereby either to the Government or to the ryots.	
2-3-12	5. The Board of Revenue in its proceedings on the Government's reply notes that the sentiments of the Government are decidedly in favour of an immediate settlement in perpetuity. The Board intended the decennial settlement to be a stepping stone to a permanent settlement. But Government want the proposed settlement to be made permanent at once. On the lines first proposed by the Board the Collector of N. Arcot appears to have formed a decennial lease for the whole of his district but the rent has not so far been fixed. This settlement may at once be made conditionally permanent.	129-68
	6. The Board circulates the whole correspondence with the Government for action by Collectors.	
	Mushruti Inams	
31-3-12	Sharing of produce—Civil Court's decree.	169-78
	1. The Board reports to the Government on the proceedings of the Court of Appeal forwarded for its consideration by the Government regarding the appointment of a person to officiate in the mosque of Koodoocul, a village in the N. Arcot district.	
	2. A dispute arose between the descendants of the original incumbent regarding the share of the produce of the village of Aroor, a mushrutee or service inam granted for the maintenance of the person who performs the offices in the mosque at Koodoocul.	
	3. The plaint is that the share in question went to establish the principle that a mushruti or service inam can be divided among the collateral branches of the family, which amounted to thus depriving the person doing duty of a share of that inam.	
	4. This decree did not receive the confirmation of the Collector, who was then exercising judicial powers and an appeal was then filed.	
	5. The Provincial Court states that the power of pronouncing on the capacity or incapacity of the heir to fulfil the duties or execute the duties required of the person holding the office is vested in the courts of justice.	
	6. The Collector of N. Arcot objects to a part of the decree as tending to establish a principle at variance with the due exercise of the authority hitherto vested in him. This objection, the Board remarks, is irrelevant to the point at issue which is the right of participation in the inam and not the capacity to perform the services attached to the office.	
	7. On this report the Government observe that they cannot pass any orders without referring to the summed of the mushrooti inam in question. They order a copy of the summed, which the Collector reports to be in his possession, to be sent to them.	
	Glass-making	
2-4-12	Kalahasti Zamindari—Mr. H. Ryder's application.	179-84
	Mr. Herbert Ryder applies to the Board of Revenue for a plot of land measuring 20 cawnis near the village of Carnah in the Zamindari of Calahasti, for carrying on the manufacture of glass. The Board authorizes the Collector to measure the lands after arranging with the Zamindar of Calahasti for its occupation. The Governor in Council has also acquiesced in the proposal.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Shrotriyam	
27–4–12	Wootacaudu village.	185–91
	1. In 1807 the Governor in Council was pleased to confer the village of Wootacaudoo on Ramaswami Pillai, on zamindari instead of shrotriem tenure. But Ramaswami Pillai was disinclined to accept it on zamindari tenure. The subject was then dropped.	
	2. In April 1812, however, the Governor in Council again offered him the said village on zamindari tenure.	
	3. The Board asks the Collector to furnish a statement of the value of the village, to ascertain whether it has been included in the present settlement, and whether any objections exist to the proposed grant.	
	Carnatic Jaghir	
7–5–12 18–5–12	Umbee—Death of the incumbent Tholasinga Pillai—Orders regarding resumption.	192–3 208–13
	Customs Law	
7–5–12	Amending regulation—Circulation.	194–204
	Allowances	
2–6–12	Absentee and officiating officers—Rules.	214–27
	Tirupati Temple	
2–6–12	Embezzlement—Enquiry.	228–38
	1. The Board remarks that the Collector should not have delayed the submission of the report on the embezzlement of the Tripati pagoda even though it makes full allowance for the performance of many other duties connected with the office of the Collector. It remarks that such delays may be injurious to public interests.	
	2. It is of opinion that the servants responsible for the embezzlement should be punished more severely than by the mere loss of their situations. But, owing to the Collector's want of promptitude, proof of embezzlement will be most difficult. Some of the persons on whom the guilt is placed are dead and some have left their situations and even the province itself.	
	3. As regards Sonappa and Ram Rao the Board thinks that unless the charges against them are conclusively proved it will be useless to institute any proceedings, as it does not appear that any money can be recovered from them. But they may be confined. If they institute any appeal to prove their innocence and thereby fail they should be remanded to confinement, until the Government think that they have been sufficiently punished.	
	4. As regards Bauboo Row who is reported to be responsible for a sum of Pag. 263–25–23 the Board requires information as to the extent of the commission allowed to the Tahsildar on the offerings at the pagoda. In consideration of the circumstances mentioned by the Collector the Board does not insist on his removal from office. With reference to the fine of two month's pay proposed by the Collector to be imposed on him the Board reserves its decision.	
	5. It requires from the Collector a report upon the internal economy and arrangements of the pagoda at Tripati, the principles on which the offerings are made and the checks imposed to prevent peculation of the revenues, etc. It considers that all the arrangements concerning the Tripati pagoda should be made into a regulation as has been done in the case of the Juggernauth pagoda in Bengal where the revenue is derived from a sort of pilgrim tax whereas in Tripati it is derived from voluntary contributions.	
	Chittoor Poligars	
29–6–12	Allowances.	240–3
	The Board grants authority to the Collector of N. Arcot to grant allowances to the families of the Poligars, Chunder Shaiker Naid, Timmoopah Naid, Rungapathi Rauze and Poollappa Naid and to make such additions as may appear to be advisable, because the Chittoor Poligars questioned whether the faith of the Government is not pledged to some degree to continue the allowances of 18 per cent. to the descendants of those who surrendered themselves under the proclamation published by the Collector. In contrast with this the Pakal Poligar was one of those whose pollems were forfeited	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chittoor Poligars—*cont.*	
	for ever in consequence of rebellion and consequently is enjoying a reduced allowance. In order to frame definite rules with regard to the allowances granted to the Chittoor Poligars, the Collector's sentiments are required by the Board.	
	Mosque Inams	
15-6-12	Koodoocul village—Government's remarks.	244–7
	The inam was originally granted to Shekh Mukhdcom for the support and expenses of a mosque at Kocdoocul. It was renewed to Mullik Shariff, son of the former inamdar. Mullik Shariff's son, Ebram Shariff, officiated at a subsequent period and appears to have enjoyed the inam. But the inam was not granted to him although the grant to his father was not hereditary.	
	Two members of the family complained that Ebram Shariff had deprived them of their shares in the inam. On this complaint the Provincial Court declared that Ibram Shariff had a superior title to the inam and appointed him exclusively to do the duties for which the inam was granted and have laid down a rule of succession to the office and have vested in the Zillah Judge the discretion of filling up the office.	
	The Governor in Council considers the above decree of the court to exceed its competency or to be founded on a mistaken interpretation of a particular clause of a regulation.	
	In the circumstances the Government ask the Board how the decree may be brought by appeal before the Court of Sudder without making the Government a party to the suit.	
	Police	
28-11-11	Re-organization proposals.	248–71
	The Government ask the Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Trichinopoly the number of the Police, their description, and the amount of their pay and other emoluments, whether paid by the Government or derived from russooms, inams, fees, etc. Government think that a reduction could be made in some districts in the charges paid by Government without injuring efficiency. Government call for a report.	
	Tirupati Temple	
17-8-12	Revenue frauds—Measures to prevent.	272–345
	1. The Collector of North Arcot is informed that as much of the amount embezzled at Tripaty as cannot be collected from other quarters should be made good out of the commission due to the present Tahsildar.	
	2. The Board calls for a draft regulation for the collection of the temple revenues to ensure greater efficiency of the servants employed and to prevent frauds.	
	3. In connection with the proposed draft regulation the Board sends a copy of the regulations in force in the Allahabad and the Juggernauth temples.	
	Suit against the Collector	
8-7-12	Inam dispute.	346–52
	1. Shaik Chand of Keelavashar complains that the Nabob, Shautoollah Khan Bahadur, gave his ancestors as maunium, 3 cawlis of poonjah land, which they planted with mangoes and other trees. During the war with the French they lost their sanad. His father therefore obtained an enayetnamah from the Nabob Wallajah and the family enjoyed the maunium till f. 1210.	
	2. The village headman and karnam entered in the village accounts that the mauniam has been zufted. The plaintiff applied to the Collector and the Board for redress but without success.	
	Treasuries	
-9-12	Security—Precautionary orders—Circular instructions.	353–8
	Moulve Imam Bukshe's Family	
2-11-12	Pension in lieu of jaghir—Enquiry into the family's state.	359–62

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Collector's Commission	
17-9-12	Extra revenue—The Board's report.	363–410
	1. The Board reports to the Governor in Council that the orders of Government with regard to the Collector's commission on the extra revenue are that the commission on the revenue from salt, sayer and abkari is to be appropriated in the proportion of two-thirds to the Collector and one-third to the Assistant.	
	2. But no time limit had been prescribed and the cases of districts where there may be two or more Assistants were not taken into consideration. The Board postponed the receipt of commissions until separate accounts should be furnished for each kind of revenue by all Collectors. There was delay on the part of Collectors in submitting the new forms of accounts. The increase in the extra sources of revenue had been progressive. The accounts so far received from the Collectors are in some cases defective. But this need not impede the settlement of Collectors' claims and adjustment of the commission.	
	3. The Board works out in detail the sources of extra revenue, the amount of commission to be allotted to each district and the amount of the Collector's and Assistant's shares. It brings to the notice of the Government that, in dividing the commission, the principle to be observed should be that the Collectors should take an interest in increasing the revenue. If they get a maximum they will have no immediate interest in extending the sources of revenue.	
	4. The commission to Assistants should be wholly received by the Head Assistants. Because if this portion of the commission is further subdivided it will be of no great value to those who are receiving it. It forms a material addition to the emoluments of the situation and should render the post an object of attainment by the junior branches of the service.	
	5. The Board therefore recommends that the gentlemen who have held the situation of Head Assistants in the districts where no perpetual settlement has been made, may be allowed to receive the commission on the above basis.	
	6. In districts where a perpetual settlement has been made it has not been customary to appoint Head Assistants. The junior Assistants do not receive commission. Their claims will now be considered.	
	7. The Board recommends that the salary of Collectors may be fixed at Pag. 400 per mensem with a commission of 5 per cent. upon the net revenue.	
	8. The Board does not admit the claim of Mr. C. M. Smith for his commission upon the revenue of Seringapatam.	
30-10-12	————Extra revenue—Government's opinion and final rules.	411–22
	The Governor in Council concurs with the general remarks offered by the Board.	
	As regards the maximum allowance proposed it is preferable that it should increase in proportion to the revenues. This does not include the Assistants whose allowances are fixed.	
	As regards the standard proposed by the Board, namely that the revenue of the three last faslis should be taken as the present standard the Governor in Council is of opinion that whenever a Collector is appointed a new standard is to be established both for the revenue and the commission. A copy of the rules for the adjustment of Collectors' commission on extra revenues is furnished to the Board. Regarding the claim of Mr. C. M. Smith, the Governor in Council states that it is without any foundation.	
	Jaghir of Mahimundal	
12-12-12	Original sunned—Enquiry into.	423–4
	Customs Offences	
-12-12	Prevention—Circular instructions.	425–[illegible]
	Tentage	
18-12-12	Circular instructions.	429–3

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1813.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Petitions	
4-1-1813	On revenue matters—Procedure for submission—Circular instructions.	1–4
	Yeomiahs	
21-1-13	Granted by the three Nabobs, Unwurdeen Khan, Wallajah and Oomdutul Umra—Confirmation—Government's instructions.	5–6
	Pensions	
21-1-13	Place of payment—Transfer from S. to N. Arcot—Orders.	7–15
	Revenue Estimates and Charges	
25-1-13	Government's sanction.	15–44
	Pensions	
25-1-13	Places of payment—Transfer.	45–8
	Native Pension Fund	
1-2-13	Management—Committee appointed to consider claims—Instructions.	49
	Mirasi Rights	
29-3-13	Vylattoor village—Tremalachar's application. 1. The Mirasidar of Vylattoor village, by name Tremalachary, represents to the Board that the village of Vylattoor is his hereditary mirasi village which his ancestors made into an Agraharam and that he continued to hold it and was paying the kist money punctually to Government. 2. When the English took possession of the Soobah of Arcot the said village was rented out to him at Pag. 256 and in 1802 the rent was enhanced to Pag. 426. In 1803 it was rented at Pag. 183 and so on. Mr. Ross, the Sub-Collector, held the village under aumaunee. Tremalachar waited on the Collector for the redress of his grievances, but to no avail, as the Tahsildar gave an interested report by which the village was rented out to one of his kinsmen. Trimalachar prays that the village may be rented out to him. 3. The Board writes to the Collector that even though Trimalachar's claim does not deserve consideration inasmuch as he was involved in an intrigue, yet the Board requires that the Collector should go in detail into the charges made by the complainant against the Tahsildar Rama Row and report how Trimalachar may be allowed a share in the mirasi.	51–68
	Tirupati Temple	
9-4-13	Theft of jewels—Report.	69–72
	Revenue Estimates and Charges	
27-4-13	The Board's proceedings.	73–92
	Accounts	
6-5-13	Abkari D. C. B.—Exhibition as separate item.	93–8
	Tentage	
10-5-13	Claim by Collectors—Circular instructions.	99–100
	Customs Statements	
10-5-13	Smuggled goods—Revision—Circular.	101–12
	Agricultural Advances	
13-5-13	Sinking of wells—Orders.	113–6
	Weights and Measures	
24-5-13	Stamping contract.	117–20
	Agricultural Advances	
27-5-13	Application—Procedure—Instructions.	121–2
	Tirupati Temple	
14-6-13	Theft and embezzlement—Prevention of.	123–30
	Village Police	
5-7-13	Re-organization proposals. 1. The Judges of the Provincial Court, Centre Division, give their opinion as follows :— The taliars, who are the foundation of the police system, are paid by inams ; but they regard these as private property to be mortgaged or sold at will. Thus they sometimes become penniless and prey on the community which it is their duty to protect.	131–92

Bun. 19 (1)—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Village Police—*cont.*	
	2. Col. Munro considers the taliars to be the only persons really capable of policing the village. The possession of inam land gives them a status even if they do not cultivate it, and, after all, an idle cultivator makes an active watchman.	
	3. The Board asks for the opinion of the Collector. It considers that taliars should be guaranteed an allowance of Rs. 4 a month. If cultivation work interferes too much with their duties as watchmen, they should be remunerated wholly in cash.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
20-9-13	Tanks and watercourses—Estimates and accounts—Instructions for submission of.	193-210
	Government Servants' Conduct Rules	
22-10-13	Revenue servants—Prevention of abuses—Regulations—Circular.	211-34
	Motarpha and Other Taxes	
12-11-13	Collection by Zamindars restricted—Circular instructions.	235-55
	Inams, etc.	
12-11-13	Resumption by Zamindars—Restrictions on—Circular instructions.	235-55
	Military	
30-10-13	Supplies and services—Prevention of oppression to the inhabitants—Circular.	257-70
	Revenue Defaulters	
16-11-13	Arrest of absconders.	271-88
	The Board furnishes the Collector of North Arcot with a copy of the correspondence on the subject for his guidance.	
	The Collector of Bellary submits to the Board a list of the defaulters who have absconded and taken refuge in Mysore. He applied to the Rajah, through the Resident, for their restoration. He thinks that the only effectual means will be to re-establish between this Government and that of Mysore the "ancient practice of mutually returning all emigrant ryots of every description whether defaulters or not."	
	In the interests of revenue administration the Governor in Council thinks it inadvisable to adopt any strong measures in this direction. It is sufficient if the Collectors pursue the ruling principle of the Court of Directors that the security of the public revenue rests upon the ameliorated condition of the people. To this end forbearance should be practised and the coercive processes restricted as much as possible.	
	Roads	
21-12-13	Improvement of.	289-324
	The Board requires the Collector to depute an officer to discuss with him the best means of improving on an economical plan the road leading to Mysore, to form estimates making allowances for the convicts and to submit them to the Government through the Board of Revenue.	
	The state of the rivers, where it may be necessary to keep public boats or catamaran, etc., should be reported.	
	He should submit also estimates for altering the directions of the roads where it is necessary to clear the jungles.	

Bun. 19 (2).

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1814.

	Arcot Cantonment	
17-2-1814	Demarcation of boundaries.	3-10
	Government Buildings	
11-4-14	In charge of Civil Officers—Information regarding—Circular.	13-36
	Revenue Servants	
30-5-14	Punishments, promotions, etc.—Circular instructions.	37-46
	Græme, Mr. H.S.	
30-5-14	Appreciation of services by the Court of Directors.	47-52
	Alienations of Revenue	
30-5-14	Inam or shrotrium tenure—Information called for.	53-8
	Lestache, M.	
30-5-14	Residence near a seaport—Precautions.	59-62

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inams	
3-1-14	Personal, charitable and religious—Grant of—Principles to be observed.	63-8
	Sydapore	
30-5-14	Collection—Collector's action appreciated by the Court of Directors. The Court of Directors appreciate the manner in which the trouble that arose from the collection of arrears of the Sydapore Zamindari was adjusted by the tactful forbearance evinced by Mr. Græme, the Collector of North Arcot.	69-73
	Chittoor Poligars	
30-5-14	Allowances. The Court of Directors approve of the manner in which the dispossessed poligars of Chittoor were granted their allowances at 18 per cent. of an estimated revenue of Pag. 60,000.	75-84
	Famine Relief	
21-7-14	Measures adopted by the Collector and his Assistants—Approbation of services by the Court of Directors.	85-9
	Tentage	
24-10-14	Circular regarding.	91-102
	Decennial Settlement	
10-11-14	Questionnaire. In preparing a final reply to the Court of Directors on the practical introduction of the decennial lease in the former settlement, the Government find the information before them to be insufficiently precise. So the Collectors are requested to submit their answers to a questionnaire drafted by the Board on the authority of the Government mainly concerned with mirasi rights. It is desired that Collectors should furnish accurate answers to the questions.	103-12

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1814-5.

	Tirupati Temple	
8-12-1814	Balarama Doss Mahantoo's temple objected to. Krishnamacharyar, a Brahman serving the God at Tirpati, complains to the Board that one Byraughee, by name Balarama Doss Mahantoo, built in his house on the Mount a chapel called vimaunam resembling the sanctuary of the god. This is for his own private worship. (Apparently offerings intended for the god are placed in this vimaunam and go into the pocket of the Mahantoo). The complainant requests that the Board may be pleased to have a hundi box in front of the vimaunam and watch the result. If that hundi receives collections intended for the chief deity then the vimaunam may be demolished. It is a contrivance of the Mahantoo to enrich himself. He is one of the 12 chiefs of the monasteries.	1-3
10-1-15	Offerings to the deity—Disposal of. About 1808 the Governor in Council gave effect to the suggestions of the Accountant-General that the offerings to the idol at Tripati should be sent down by the Collector to the Presidency town to be melted at the mint. This method was subsequently altered to that of auctioning at the Presidency in lots. In 1812 the Collector of the District sent them in lots fixing their value in the district. In the Presidency the outturn of the sale showed an excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the district valuation. It was then deemed expedient to dispose of the offering in Madras. But this entailed much delay and inconvenience. So the Board suggests to Government that the Collector may in future be allowed to dispose of the offerings in the district itself to the best advantage and carry the proceeds to account. The Government are pleased to accede to the request. This order is communicated to the Collector.	4-8

Abstract.

		Page number.
	Tanjore Temple	
15	Management.	9–63
	This is an enclosure to a letter to the Collector of North Arcot, dated 9th February 1815, regarding the instructions to the Collector for the better management of the Tripati Devastanam. (Tanjore records.)	
15	——— Lands belonging to—Powers of Collector to sell, etc.	65–7
	This is an enclosure to the letter addressed to the Collector of North Arcot for the better management of the estates of the Tripati Devasthanam. (Tanjore records.)	
	Revenue Servants	
15	Witness summonses—Procedure for the issue of—Circular.	19–73
	Convict Labour	
15	Digging of large tanks.	75–91
	1. The Magistrate of Chittoor reports to the Government some objections which occurred to him against the employment of convicts of the different zillahs in moveable bodies on the public roads.	
	2. He suggests that places where large tanks are to be made should be selected, that convicts should be employed on the spot fixed for the purpose and that when they arrive they should build huts for themselves.	
	3. The construction of the tank should be in the hands of a pioneer officer who will have under him certain pioneers to assist the labour of the convicts. The convicts should be fed by contract. They should also repair and make their own fetters and tools.	
	4. The Government addressed the Court of Fauzdauri Adaulat on this subject, who raise no objections.	
	5. The Governor in Council is desposed to try the proposed plan under the superintendence of the officer by whom the plan has been suggested.	
	Jaghir	
-15	Golam Hussain's prayer for renewal.	91–124
	1. The Paymaster of Stipends forwards a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government from H.H. the Nabob of Carnatic transmitting letters, etc., received from Shah Gholam Hussain Sauvee-ul-Kaudree, the son of Shah Mohamad Sauvee-ul-Kaudree, with H.H. the Nabob's recommendation, for compliance.	
	2. The petitioner states that his father received a jaghir from the Nabob Wallajah in certain villages, which the British Government confirmed. His father has now died and he asks for the grant of a fresh sanad.	
	3. In reply to Government the Board refers to the tenure of the 34 jaghirs in the Carnatic, of which this is one, but it received its sanad in 1802 instead of in 1804, as with the rest, and the terms are somewhat different. The Board does not recommend renewal of the sanad but in view of the large size of the family and the fact that Mussalmans respect it highly for its learning, a pension of Pag. 80 a month may be allowed to the petitioner.	
	4. Government accept this proposal subject to the approval of the Court of Directors.	
5–15	——— Mohee Mundal Gudda—Mahomad Abdulla's claim.	125–4
	Mahomed Abdullah memorialises H.E. the Governor that his late father Mohamad Asseem Khan held the Jagheer of Mohee Mundal Gudda by virtue of a royal grant in perpetuity; that about 40 years ago H.H. the Nabob Wallajah forcibly deprived his father of the jagheer leaving 40 cawnis constituting his garden and a monthly allowance of Rs. 150. This provision was continued when the Hon. Company took possession of the Carnatic and confirmed by Lord William Bentinck on Mohiuddeen Hussain Khan, the brother of the petitioner. But on the death of Mohiuddeen Hussain Khan, the monthly allowance was discontinued. The petition is for claiming the arrears and continuance of the pension on the petitioner.	
	On this the Board is asked to offer its remarks.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jaghir—*cont.*	
	The Board replies that the allowance of Rs. 150 was admitted by the Board of Assigned Revenue; the Government were pleased to continue it after the assumption of the Carnatic. In the public letter from the Hon. Court, dated 23rd July 1806, paragraph 71, it was ordered to discontinue the allowance of Rs. 150 to Mohiuddeen Hussain Khan on his death and to resume the 40 cawnis simultaneously. The petitioner seems to have unnecessarily obtruded himself on the notice of the Government.	
	On this the Government observe that the petitioner is in extreme distress being confined to bed and it may be proper to obtain from him full information to form a conclusive opinion on his claims and to state whether he may not be deserving of some sympathy from Government as in the cases of the descendants of other jaghirdars.	
	The Board on re-examining the question has reported that the orders from England are conclusive against the claims of Abdoollah.	
	But the Government consider Abdoollah to have the same claim as his brother and are pleased to continue to him the allowance of Rs. 150 and the garden of 40 cawnis.	
6–5–15	**Leave Rules**	147–8
	Revenue Estimates and Charges	
8–6–15	Rules for preparation.	149–54
	Yeomiahs	
26–6–15	Khyroola Beg Khan—Restoration of.	155–8
	The son and family of the late Khyroola Beg Khan petition that H.H. the Nabob Wallajah granted a yeomiah of one rupee daily to Khyroola Beg Khan. H.H. the Nabob Oomdut-ul Oomrah upon enquiry into the state of the family granted the petitioner an additional yeomiah of 8 annas a day. But during the collectorship of Mr. Macleod yeomiahs of all descriptions were stopped. On an appeal to the Board the Collector was authorized to continue the yeomiahs.	
31–7–15	——— Mootu-Uliquan—Distribution of shares—Instructions.	159–60
	Chittoor Jaghirdars	
10–8–15	Claim to gardens and pettah.	161–82
	On the petition of the Chittoor Jaghirdars, the Collector endorsed unfavourably. They now appeal to the Board for a reversal of the endorsement.	
	The Board transmits the original petition with the Collector's endorsement to the Collector of North Arcot and remarks that there is of course no claim to the jaghir now. But the petitioners assert a right to four gardens and a pettah. Further information is called for.	
	Coopal Guruvappa's Choultry	
24–8–15	Grant of land for.	183–4
	Coopy Chetti and Trimal Row Choultries	
21–9–15	Grant of land for.	185–6
	Yeomiahs	
28–9–15	Continuance of—Orders.	187–94
	The Collector of North Arcot completed an investigation of claims into yeomiahs with reference to the Board's previous orders. On the favourable report submitted by the Collector the Board recommends to the Government the continuance of the yeomiahs. The Government agree to these recommendations and authorize the Collector to continue the yeomiahs.	
28–9–15	——— Syed Muhaumud Kaudree—Stoppage—Explanation of the Collector called for.	195–7
	Carnatic Jaghirdar	
9–10–15	Jaffar Hussain Khan's family—Grant.	199–208
	The family of the late Jaffer Hussain Khan claimed a pension. The Board in correspondence with the Collector of North Arcot reports to the Government that Zaffar Hussain Khan held one of the 34 Carnatic jaghirs, the grant on restoration of the jaghir being only for life. The grandsons of Jaffer Hussain Khan pray for a pension pleading the infirmity and ill-health of their father. The Board on the report of the Collector recommends a pension of Pag. 20.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Carnatic Jaghirdar—*cont.*	
	The Government approve the Board's recommendation and grant a pension of Pag. 20.	
	Government Vakeel	
27-6-15	Appointment of—Rules.	209–15
30-8-15	This is an enclosure to a letter received from the Board by the Collector of N. Arcot on 9th October 1815. It relates to Tinnevelly district.	219–21
	Boode Begum's Choultry	
12-10-15	Additional grant of poonjah lands.	217–8
	Kazi of Arcot	
2-11-15	Allowances—Enquiry.	223–5
	Meer Muhammad Ali	
6-11-15	Late Tahsildar of Arcot—Grant of personal inam.	227–8
	Bomrauze	
16-11-15	Sale of the Zamindari—Instruction to the Collector.	229–34
	The Board of Revenue transmits to the Collector of N. Arcot a copy of the precept of the Zillah Court requiring him to sell the whole or part of the Zamindari of Bomrauze for realizing the sum of Rs. 58,377-8-9 adjudged by a decree of the Sudr Adawlut and concurs in the opinion of the Collector that the sale of only a part of the zamindari will be quite sufficient to cover the dues. With reference to the zamindar's indifference to the instructions of the Collector to submit accounts for purposes of subdivision the Board asks the Collector to once again draw the attention of the zamindar to the penalties for his failure, etc. Even then if the zamindar fails the Board authorizes the Collector to proceed with the sale in the prescribed manner. In that event the Collector is asked to send a copy of the advertisement to the Board.	
	The Board suggests to the Collector the probability that the zamindar would have paid the dues in court. But in that event the zamindar should produce an authenticated copy of the precept to the Collector. Until that time the Collector is ordered to carry the regulations into effect as is directed by the Board.	

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1816.

	Kangundi Pollam	
15-2-1816	Settlement of.	
	(Enclosures to a letter, dated 15th February 1816).	1–4
	Revenue Charges	
19-2-16	Estimates—Recommendations of the Board.	5–17
	(Enclosure to a letter, dated 19th February 1816, from the Board to the Collector of N. Arcot).	
	Treasuries	
19-2-16	Cash advances to district servants.	17–24
	This is a letter from Mr. Ross, Collector, who followed the practice established by Col. Munro. It forms an enclosure to a letter from the Board to the Collector of N. Arcot, dated 19th February 1816.	
	Kazi of Arcot	
29-2-16	Allowances.	25–48
	1. The Board of Revenue reports to Government that the mufti of Arcot was receiving Pag. 813-36-37 representing the rent of the villages of Rundori and Keelmooringee and it suggests a reduction in the allowance to the amount ordinarily received by muftis at other stations.	
	2. The grandfather and father of the present mufti filled offices and enjoyed the revenues of the villages. H.H. Oomdut-ul Oomra granted another village of Yalum as a free gift unconnected with any official duties. The other two villages were taken under the Collector's management in f. 1211. The present mufti was given an allowance in lieu of the two villages. The Board reports that it is not aware of the allowance ordinarily granted to the kazis.	
	3. However, with reference to the former possessions of the two families, the Collector has stated his opinion that from Pag. 250 to 300 annually will be quite sufficient to each. The Board submits that this allowance, subject to the orders of the Court of Sudr Adawlut, may be confirmed on them and the villages resumed.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kazi of Arcot—*cont.* 4. The Government present the case to the Court of Sudr Adawlut. With regard to the resumption of the inam lands the court can offer no opinion. 5. As regards the office of kazi, it is declared that it is requisite in cities and principal towns for preparing and attesting deeds, etc., of marriage and performing certain religious functions. The duty of the kazi varies in proportion to the density of the Mahomedan population. So the court is not able to judge the standard of work each kazi has to do and consequently the amount of their emoluments. 6. *The allowances.* The court decides that it may not be altogether unfair to conclude that half of Pag. 813 for the kazi and of Pag. 614 for the mufty would amply compensate them for the discharge of their present duties.	
29–2–16	**Customs Rawanah** Intimation of changes.	49–68
7–3–16	**Yeomiahs** Fuckoorla Beg Khan—Claim allowed.	69–70
7–3–16	**Pakal** Poligars Polappa Naid and Sashamma Naid—Allowances.	71–4
11–3–16	**Yeomiahs** Lists—Scrutiny and remarks—The Court of Directors' general instructions.	75–90
11–3–16	**Revenue Servants** Punishments—Collector's powers.	91–2
20–11–15	**Customs Law** Amendments—The Board's remarks on the Collector's suggestions. This is an enclosure to a letter from the Board to the Collector of N. Arcot. It contains the report of the Board of Revenue to the Government on the proposals of Collectors on the duties, etc., of the Customs department.	93–104
25–3–16	**Ryotwari Settlement** Introduction of. With reference to the recent orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors for the introduction of the plan of an annual ryotwar settlement in all cases where existing leases do not oppose the measure, the Board transmits to the Collector of N. Arcot copies of certain correspondence on the subject with Col. Munro for his attentive perusal and consideration. He will receive at a future date further instructions on the subject in the shape of a regulation. Meanwhile the Collector is asked to report to the Board any cases where he may consider the introduction of the new plan difficult. He is enjoined that no steps should be taken to commence a survey until he receives further orders.	105–68
8–3–16	**Decennial Lease** North Arcot—Circar and inam lands—Governor's approval. 1. N. Arcot is composed of lands partly circar and partly alienated either for a time or in perpetuity. 2. As regards the Pollam of Congoondy, the Collector of N. Arcot has not submitted to the Government the preliminary information required for its permanent settlement which has not yet taken place. The Governor proposes that that pollam should be permanently settled subject to the approval of the Court of Directors. 3. In consideration of the faithful adherence of the Goodiapauty Poligar when the other Chittoor pollams were in rebellion the Governor consider that this pollam should be permanently settled on a moderate jumma. The Collector is asked to report. 4. *Circar lands.* The Board explained to the Government the terms of the decennial lease concluded for the circar lands. The Governor in Council is persuaded of the fatal effects of over-assessment. The Collector feels very confident in the expectation of realizing the whole of the decennial rent without any balances and the Board of Revenue believes that it will not prove so heavy as to entail a continuance	169–92

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Decennial Lease—*cont.*	
	of the disastrous effects attendant on over-assessment. The result is that during the preceding four faslis, two of which were unfavourable, the ryots have profited. The case is therefore not one of extreme over-assessment, but a proper ratio between the produce of the land and the land revenue.	
	5. The best authorities in land revenue are of opinion that one-third of the produce should be taken by Government. Col. Munro's plan amounts to this.	
	6. The district of North Arcot consists of 2,555 sircar villages of which 54 are unproductive and 2,501 have been rented decennially. The settlement as from the reports by the ryots is thoroughly satisfactory to the Government.	
	7. *Chittoor Pollams.*	
	As regards these pollams lands to the extent of 10,273–18–75 acres have been rented on the former favourable terms to Kutpudi peons. The result of the lease for the period during which it has been in force is considered to be highly satisfactory and favourable to the systems.	
	8. All these are symptoms of prosperity in the country and denote the value attached to the lease and of the confidence entertained by the ryots that they are to reap the fruits of their labour. The high price of grain has proved a very favourable circumstance both to the renter and the ryot.	
	9. As regards the villages where there may be disputes between the renters and the ryots, the Governor-in-Council concurs with the Board in any action it may propose to take.	
	10. The Government cordially sanction the measures proposed by the Collector for the formation of tanks, wells, etc., for the general improvement of irrigation.	
	11. Mr. Græme's services are appreciated.	
	Meer Mohamad Ameen	
11-4-16	Arrears of pension—Sanctioned to Khaudeemaum.	193
	Singanna Chetti's Choultries	
11-4-16	Bequest of Rs. 40,000—Irredeemable loan.	195–212
	1. Singhana Chetti, a wealthy resident of Madras, built four choultries, one at Conjeeveram, one at Chittoor, a third at Madras and the fourth at Benares. In order to ensure a fixed allowance for the maintenance of all the four choultries he wishes to endow a sum of Rs. 10,000 for each choultry, i.e., Rs. 40,000 in all in the Company's paper as an irredeemable loan.	
	2. If the Government coincide in the opinion of the Board as to the propriety of the proposed measure it only remains to determine the rate of interest to be allowed for the money. Mr. Singanah Chetti has expressed a hope that 8 per cent. may be allowed. If it is considered objectionable at least 6 per cent. may be allowed.	
	3. The Board is of opinion that on the final payment of the money by Singanah Chetti the Company's promissory notes should be cancelled and a cowle be granted to him registered in the Government Secretary's office.	
	4. Government reply that C. Singanah Chetti's ideal is highly creditable to his character and deserves the encouragement of Government. As regards the endowment in irredeemable loan the Governor is not at liberty to receive it without the sanction of the Court of Directors. As regards interest, nothing more than the current rate will be allowed. The Collector is furnished with this correspondence with reference to the choultry at Chittoor.	
	Sankariah's Choultry	
20–5–16	Grant of lands.	213–5
	One B. Sankariah, formerly Head Saristadar of Madras and now Head English Master at the College, applies for the confirmation by Government of a grant by the Zamindar of Bomrauze at a lower rent. The petitioner states that the difference between the full value of the lands and the rent payable by the zamindar will be appropriated to the support of a choultry built by the petitioner. The Board asks the Collector to verify the statement of the petitioner and whether he will recommend the case to the consideration of the Board	
	Bungalow	
8–7–16	Outside the Vellore fort—Enquiry into ownership.	217–28

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kangundi Pollam	
11-7-16	Attachment—Sanction of establishment.	229-31
	Kalahasti	
8-7-16	Alienated villages—Restoration of—Extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue. 1. The grandfather of the present Zamindar of Calastry made over at various times the revenue of certain villages to persons supposed to have influence at the Durbar of the Nabob of Arcot. The villages in question were resumed either by the present zamindar or his father. The zamindar states in a letter the occasions of the grants and insists upon his right to resume them and explains his difficulty in paying his jumma if claims are made against him by deposed persons. He petitions Government to stop the presentation of such claims before the Courts of Judicature. 2. The Board remarks that the only way to put a stop to such presentations would be to prohibit Zillah Courts from entertaining such suits. Such a prohibition could be enforced only by a regulation. 3. The Board observes that the villages in question have been held by the plaintiffs under deeds granted by the ancestors of the zamindar. But the entire pollam was answerable for the Government peshcush or jumma fixed thereon. The zamindar can alienate the villages from himself but cannot alienate them from Government for purposes of revenue. In the permanent settlement of the zamindari the villages in question were not included in the assets of the zamindari and they were reserved for future enquiry. In the sunned granting the permanent settlement of this zamindari it is stated that "the land-tax includes lakheraj and other alienated lands paying small quit-rents." 4. The court has maintained the right of a zemindar to make such alienations and has also bound the successor to his predecessor's act. 5. The Collector is directed to refer to Mr. Stratton's report on the zamindari and its settlement. If he is satisfied that the value of these villages has been deducted from the assets previous to fixing the future jumma he may proceed in the manner pointed out in the regulation to recover such as are held under invalid titles and are not endowments on public institutions. The Board further directs the Collector to begin his enquiry with those who hold villages restored under a decree of the Zillah Court.	233-62
8-7-16	————Alienated villages—Suit against the Zamindar. In amplification of the view taken by the Board of Revenue and to guide the Collector the Board forwards a precept of the Court of Trichinopoly in a similar suit.	233-62
	Yeomiahs	
9-9-16	Syed Ali Mohamad Kaudiree—Arrears—Payment order.	263
	Pakala	
19-9-16	Allowances of Poligars, Poolappa Naid and the Paukall Poligar—Distribution.	265-6
	Irrigation Dispute	
29-9-16	Cauverypauk channel—Dam erected by Calapalambut—Enquiry.	267-8
	Poligars	
10-10-16	Ramappa Naid, son of Poolappa Naid—Reduced allowance—The Board's sanction.	269-70
	Western Poligars	
10-10-16	Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Bomrauze and Sydapoor—Military service—Abolished. 1. The Board submits to the Governor that the report of the Collector of Western Poligar Peshcush throws light on the military establishment and the territorial resources of the poligars of Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Bomrauzepollam and Sydapur. 2. The sunneds in possession of the present poligars do not describe the actual condition of their tenure. But they bear internal evidence of dependence on the empire and of their subjection to the Soubadar of the Carnatic. H.H. the Nabob Wallajah grants to Kumar Yachum Naid the succession of the Zamindari of Venkatagiri on condition of attending with a certain number of horsemen and foot-soldiers whenever required by the Nabob.	273-317

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Western Poligars—*cont.*

3. *Sydapoor.*
The tenure of this estate is of a military nature but does not specify the number of troops to be maintained.

4. *Bomrauze.*
The poligar did not produce the sunned to the Collector and pleaded its loss at the time when Hyderally Khan invaded the country.

5. *Status of these poligars.*
At the time of the transfer of these pollams to the British Government they appear to have been bound to the payment of a small tribute in money as the usual mark of dependence, to have agreed to a share of military service undefined in its extent or nature and to have contributed considerable portions of their resources to the exigencies of the Nabob of Arcot.

6. By the treaty by which the zamindaris were transferred to British authority no stipulation as to the military service of the zamindars was considered and their militia will therefore be useless. In former times the military service of the poligars was more calculated to embarrass than to relieve the operations of Government under circumstances of extreme urgency.

7. By a warning issued by the Board in 1797 the zamindars however high they may be in rank were forbidden to assemble armed militia on pain of losing their pollams. At a later period the Zamindars of Calastry and Bomrauze espoused the opposite interest of two brothers contending for the possession of Mutlawar in the Nizam's territories and they, in violation of the Board's orders, met each other with a considerable force of armed men. In this connection the Collector's investigations are much appreciated.

8. The zamindars have appropriated portions of lands to the maintenance of military adherents which should go to the State in the event of the entire abolition of the military service. The tenure of these zamindars on a military system will prove a fruitful source of disquietude and an obstacle to the introduction of regular government.

9. The Collector remarks that the reformation of these poligar governments seems indispensable to the progress of the internal administration of the country.

10. The Board submits the principles on which it proposes to commute the military service to money by abolishing the military service and the addition of the military expenses of the zamindars to the peshcush now paid by them. The omeram and cuttabuddy lands will not be useful in point of revenue if resumed but the release of military peons will add to the revenue and domestic charges. On the basis of the above principles the Board works out in detail the amount of the peshcush, etc.

11. Anticipating that the recommendation is confirmed by Government the Board submits the measures necessary for opening the woods of the zamindaris and purchasing at public expense the arms which will become a useless or dangerous part of the property of the military adherents about to be discharged from the service of the zamindars.

12. The above report forms an enclosure to a letter from the Board to the Collector, dated 10th October 1816.

Inam Village

17-10-16 Arcot Taluk—Pootock—Claim by Meer Asadullah. 321-42

Meer Assadoollah alias Meer Mohamad Hussain Ally petitions to the Board that his father was granted an inam of the village of Pootock by the late Nabob Wallajah. The payment of the produce of the above village was stopped since f. 1213 in consequence of the petitioner not having produced satisfactory statements of the income of the village. The petitioner states that the documents required of him are ready to be furnished. The Collector is directed to investigate and report the amount due and whether any objection exists to its being paid.

Bun. 19 (4)—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inams	
17-10-16	Hussain-Ul-Mulk—Private gardens at Trichinopoly—Claim by his Begum. The Collector of Trichinopoly was asked to report on gardens in the Trichinopoly district claimed by the Begum of Hussain-Ul-Mulk. The Collector of Trichinopoly reports that of the seven gardens claimed by the Begum four are now in the possession of H.H. the Nabob to whom they were transferred shortly after the transfer of the Carnatic. Two of the gardens may be justly considered as the private property of the Begum. Her claim to the garden called Bungaramcondah is questionable as it does not appear that it is based upon any authority. With these observations the Board submits the claim to the consideration of Government.	343–50
	Yeomiahs	
28-10-16	Gholam Ali Shawha and Meer Khurban Ali—Consideration of claims.	351–4
	Mosques	
22-10-16	Madras, Wallajahee and Anwaree (Chepauk)—Maintenance. On the orders of Government that the lands belonging to the Wallajah mosque in Black Town should be restored, the Secretary to Government acquaints the Collector of N. Arcot that the village of Ismail Kuppam in the purgannah of Musriwauk and another village must immediately be surrendered to the servants of H.H. the Nabob of the Carnatic. The above order was in 1802. Contrary to this order the Collector of N. Arcot compelled the superintendents of the mosque to accept a new purwanah. The Nabob complains about this new procedure. The Government resolve that the mosques are the property of H.H., their expenses, etc., are united and they form an inseparable establishment. The appointment of the superintendent of the mosque rests entirely in the hands of H.H.	355–62
	Perriabott Choultry	
28-10-16	Purwannah.	363–4
	Karnams Regulation	
14-11-16	Improvement—Suggestions called for.	365–72
	Irrigation	
18-11-16	Repairs and maintenance—Rules.	373

Bun. 19 (5).

Letters from the Board of Revenue.
1817.

	Jaghir	
6-2-1817	Ragoonadapuram—Arrears—Sale of. The Board states that Ragoonadapuram is a jaghir within the jaghir of Arni. On the refusal of the defaulter to make good the arrears of peshcush it was in the power of the superior Jaghirdar of Arni to hold the lands in attachment until the arrears were paid or to resume them entirely. But a court of judicature is not competent to order the sale of lands held in jaghir and not assessed with public revenue. The Collector is therefore requested to represent to the judicature that the Government have an ultimate interest in the jaghir in as much as it is liable for the peshcush of the jaghirdar and to protest against the sale.	1–4
	Abdul Wahab Khan	
17-2-17	Claims certain gardens in Chittoor district as jaghir.	5–6
	Jaghir	
3-3-17	Gingee—Death of jaghirdar and assumption of the jaghir—Instructions.	9–11
	Rungapah	
17-4-17	Tahsildar of Mogaraul—Retirement and pension.	13–4
	Samy Nayk	
1-5-17	Head native vaccinator—Grant of inam to—Information called for.	17–8

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ryotwari Settlement	
3-6-17	Instroduction—Additional instructions.	23-5
	Mirasi Lands	
7-8-17	Maniams, merahs, etc.—Explained. 1. The Board in its minutes states that the poramboc, the tarisee in Tamil villages and the mirassi maniums and merahs in Tondai-mandaiam are held in common as joint property by the whole of the mirasidars each in proportion to his share. 2. In mortgaging or selling the whole or any part of the mirasi he mortgages or sells a proportionate part of these common lands. But he cannot divide and dispose of any particular spot. 3. This process is not however applicable to cultivated lands, which are also held in the above manner by all the mirasidars collectively as one joint indivisible property, and hence its tenure is twofold :—"Pasang—Carais" or "Samadayam" and "Arudicarai" or "Palabogam." This is prevalent in Tondai Mandilam. 4. These lands are cultivated by the mirasidars in common, the net produce after payment of the tax is divided according to the share of each. (This forms an enclosure to a letter from the Board.)	27-40
	Yeomiahs, etc.	
7-8-17	Unclaimed—Period of lapse—Notice.	43-6
	Jaghirs	
14-8-17	Magulah—Resumption—Payment of revenue balances to the heirs.	47
	Zamindars	
22-8-17	North Arcot—Purvanah (sunned)—Copy.	51-8
22-9-17		71-8
	Suits	
22-8-17	Zamindari villages—Narainavaram and Kanacumpollium. Rajah Boparauz Ramakrishnama Rauze brought a claim on Venceta-perumaul Rauze, the Zamindar of Carvetinagaram, for the villages of Narainavaram and Kanacampollium and also for some gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2,310. The court observes that the claim of the defendant rests on the assertion of his father. The plaintiff shows that he always received maintenance in money at the rate of Pag. 210 per annum which must be considered as an equivalent for the revenues of the villages of which he was never put in possession. Admitting that the father of the defendant allowed the plaintiff to hold the villages for maintenance that would not be binding upon the successor while no remission was granted by the Government. Further the claim is barred by limitation since the plaintiff states his action some 23 years ago when the defendant's father had agreed that these villages should at a future period be granted to him to prevent the cause being barred by limitation. But as the plaintiff admits that he was not deprived of his maintenance, the suit is untenable and the claim for the villages is dismissed.	59-68
	Kavali Privileges	
9-9-17	Allowances continued to poligars.	67-70
	Sawmy Naick	
9-10-17	Head native vaccinator—Grant of inam. The Medical Board represented that Sawmy Naick, head native vaccinator, should be granted the village of Wootucaudoo on shrotrium tenure. The Governor in Council resolves, subject to the approval of the Court of Directors, to grant the village on a shrotrium tenure for three lives and to fix its tenure at Pag. 500 per annum. After three lives the tenure will be raised to Pag. 980 per annum.	79-88
	Religious and Charitable Endowments	
20-11-17	Regulations—Additional instructions. The Board informs the Collector that the present regulation for the maintenance of the endowments for mosques, temples, etc., has long been complained of, that the Collector is to superintend all endowments, all public buildings, e.g., bridges, choultries, etc., that he should separate the endowments made by private individuals from those of Government in the categories, devasthanam, chattrams, schools and colleges, shrotrium, mocassahs, and miscellaneous.	91-102

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Religious and Charitable Endowments—*cont.*	
	The Collector is to report whether the bridges, etc., require repairs and submit estimates and plans.	

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1818.

26-1-1818	**Muhammad Abdullah** Jaghcer and pension—Restoration of.	1-2
4-3-18	**Dutch Settlements** Pulicat—Restoration—Instructions.	5-10
30-3-18	**Tomb** Shah Abu Hussainee—Performance of ceremonies—Allowances to Gholam Hussainee.	11
4-3-18	**Opium** Regulations.	13
4-3-18	**Salt** Regulations.	15
14-4-18	**Moozuffur Khan** Treatment by the Nabob of Kurnool—Complaint of—Enquiry.	17-28
3-5-18	**Zamindars** Military forces—Maintenance prohibited—General letter from England.	29-36
30-4-18	**Cauder Sahib** Pensions—Conditional grant.	37-9
21-5-18	**Inams** Abdool Wahab Khan and Sufdur Hussain Khan—Tenure—Report.	41-3
1-6-18	**Pensions** Revenue peons—Grant of.	45-6
1-6-18	**Poligars** Pensions—Wandewash Perumal Naicken, Vedal Sholinga Mudaly and Vellore Jeewajee Naicken.	49-56
15-6-18	**Collectors' Commission** Extra revenues—Restoration—Circular.	57-79
2-7-18	**Ghulam Ali Khan** Jaghirdar—Grant of pension.	79-89
3-7-18	**Tomb Allowances** Sunnads—Objections to renewal of.	91-2
7-9-18	**Jaghirdar** Mailcherry village—Resumption of.	95-100
17-9-18	**Inams** Village maniams and merahs—Restoration—Instructions.	101-23
21-9-18	**Dutch Settlements** Restitution of—Agreement.	125-48
21-9-18	**Salt Manufacture** Discontinuance in all the Netherlands Settlements—Compensation agreement. It is agreed that the salt manufacture in all the Netherlands Settlements should cease, in consideration of which the Governor in Council agrees to pay to the Chief of the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel the sum of two thousand pagodas or seven thousand Arcot rupees as an annual compensation. The quantity of salt required for the consumption of the population of the Netherlands Settlements shall be delivered to the Netherlands authorities by the nearest Collector at the price of seven Arcot rupees per Madras garce. No salt should be sold at a lower rate in any of the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel.	125-48

Bun. 20 (1)—*cont.*

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	Ryotwari Settlement	
21-9-18	Modifications—Circular instructions.	149-64
	Bomrauze	
28-9-18	Suit against sale of a part of the Zamindari.	165-75
	The Board transmits certain petitions submitted to it by Abdul Khader Khan who is also the plaintiff in a suit against the Zamindar of Bomrauze for certain villages and damages and informs the Collector that the plaintiff after appeal to the Sudr Adawlat, obtained a decree for the villages and damages to an extent of Rs. 26,914-4-26. It appears that the plaintiff has been placed in possession of the villages. The Judge has desired that to make good the remaining sum of Rs. 26,914 a part of Bomrauze Zamindari should be sold.	
	The difficulty is that if the villages were included in the accounts of the permanent settlement as Government villages they cannot be sold for the debts of the zamindar. The Collector should not have sequestered to the extent of the sum due. He is asked to proceed to form such a subdivision of the Bomrauze Zamindari without attaching any villages. Then they should be assessed in the manner directed in the Regulation.	
	In the decree of the court the villages on which the total jumma of Bomrauze was fixed, are included. But those villages are not reserved. The Board instructs the Collector to divide the whole zamindari into 3 portions :	
	(1) The villages decreed in the precept.	
	(2) The villages to be sold in satisfaction of the decree.	
	(3) The villages to be retained by the zamindar.	
	After the assessment on each subdivision shall have been fixed by the Board a remission will be granted to the zamindar for that proportion that may be assessed on the villages in the possession of Abdul Khader Khan.	
	The Board asks the Collector to prepare and forward a motion to the court on the above lines.	
	Jaghirdars	
28-9-18	Ghulam Hussain, Sauvee-Ul-Kaderee and Mahomad Abdullah—Allowances.	177-80
	Buckshee Begum	
15-10-18	Pensions—Grant of.	181
	Cholera	
29-9-18	Diagnosis of—Circular instructions.	183-95
	Yeomiah	
16-9-18	Succession to Muhammad Dawood—The Board's sanction.	197-8

Bun. 20 (2).

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1818-9.

	Settlement	
30-11-1818	Decennial lease—Review by the Board of Revenue.	1-50
	1. In comparing the results of the first four years of the introduction of the decennial lease the Board observes that there were increases in certain fuslis and decreases in others.	
	2. *Land revenue.* In this branch of the revenue there is a gradual increase which has arisen partly from certain jaghirs and partly from "Shrayam".	
	3. *Abkari.* The revenue under this has also gradually increased owing to the stationing of additional troops.	
	4. *Sundry farms and licences.* The revenue decreased under this head owing to the suspension of certain petty taxes at Tripaty which the Collector has recommended to be abolished.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.*	
	5. *Customs.*	
	In spite of certain variations the general result is increased revenue.	
	6. *Value of the offerings at the Tripati Pagoda.*	
	Even though the revenue under this head is a variable one, the receipts exceed those of other years.	
	7. The Board resolves that any villages which may lapse to Government must not be rented anew but must be settled ryotwar. Whatever might be the system of settlement to be pursued the moderation of the assessment is a point of primary and essential importance.	
	Jaghir	
25-1-19	Samatangy—Restoration of allowances.	53-60
	The grandson of the Jagheerdar of Samatangy applied for the restoration of the jaghir to him. But as the jaghir of Samatangy was a life grant it could not be continued. But in such cases, as some pension, etc., is usually granted for the surviving members of the family, the Government are pleased to grant a pension.	
19-1-19	————Mailcherry and Gingee—Grant of allowances.	61-8
	The Board reports to the Government that the jaghir of Mailcherry and Gingee is one of the Carnatic jaghirs granted by the British Government for life to Jeynath Singh. It was in the enjoyment of the family for nearly one hundred years. The family of Jeynath Singh being in distress the Board recommended a pension as in other similar cases.	
	Audit	
8-2-19	Charges—Civil Auditor—Mode of payment.	69-82
	Hajee Burhan-ud-din and Muhammad Ghouse	
25-2-19	Arrears of yeomiah.	83-5
	Revenue Servants	
9-3-19	Bhim Row, Ram Row and Mohamad Ismail—Services appreciated and rewarded.	87-91
	Moozuffur Khan	
30-3-19	Political suspect—Removal from Arcot to Adoni.	93-6
	Gossein Mhut	
15-4-19	Distributor of alms—Ruttengeer's claims.	97-9
	Syed Mohiuddin	
22-4-19	Arrears of yeomiah.	101
	Leases	
10-5-19	Mungad Cherry village—Lingappah Chetti—Grant to.	103-12
	Revenue Estimate	
6-5-19	Charges sanctioned.	113-22
	Public Works	
10-5-19	Irrigation and public works—Rules.	123-30
	Nooroodeen Ali Khan	
26-4-19	Arrears of pension—Payment.	131-2
	Charitable Endowments	
24 5-19	North Arcot district—Lands—Additional grant.	135-(
	Peshcash Arrears	
17-6-19	Sale of zamindaris prohibited—Circular.	139-42
	Cheyn Singh	
21-6-19	Subadar—Grant of lands.	143-5(
	From the Adjutant General to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.	
	An old and faithful native officer of the rank of Subedar by name Cheyn Singh was killed in the execution of his duties. An account of the various offices which he filled meritoriously and the details of his services are given. Brig.-Genl. Munro has sung an eulogium in praise of this old Soobeidar. He has left his family in a helpless state and the Adjutant recommends that the nearest heir may receive some pension and a permanent mark of distinction may be conferred on his family in the form of a grant of lands.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cheyn Singh—*cont.*	
	The Governor in Council is pleased to pension his nearest heir for life on the full pay of the rank of the deceased and to confer on the family a grant of 30 cawnis of cultivable nunja lands on shrotriem tenure.	
	The Board transmits the whole correspondence to the Collector of North Arcot as the grant proposed is in his district.	
	Settlement	
1-7-19	Land revenue—General principles to be observed.	157–84
	This is an extract from a general letter from England forming an enclosure to a circular from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of North Arcot.	
	Settlement	
26-7-19	North Arcot district—Instructions.	185–99
	The Board informs the Collector that, with regard to the future settlement, he should await orders from the Honourable the Court of Directors. Until that time he will have to recur to the ryotwar plan of assessment in all villages on which the lease may lapse. If the ryots show a preference for the "putcut farm system" the Collector may proceed with it in lieu of field assessment.	
	Appajee Row	
17-7-19	Grant of land—Enquiry.	201–5
	Arumugam Mudaliar	
9-8-19	Office manager—Grant of land as pension.	207–13
	Bomrauze Pollam	
9-8-19	Alienation of villages and remission in rent—Question of.	215–30
	The Collector of North Arcot, according to previous instruction, prepared a defence motion for the approval of the Board. But the Board informs the Collector that on further consideration it is not inclined to pursue the matter further and the draft is returned.	
	Civil Servants	
11-9-19	Commercial transactions prohibited—Circular.	231–6
	Kangundi Pollam	
27-9-19	Permanent settlement—Postponement of.	239–60
	The Board in its proceedings records that its recommendation to settle the Kangundi Pollam in Baramahal in perpetuity was approved by the Government. Thereupon the Board called on the Collector to submit his views. The Collector deprecates a hasty decision as to the amount of the permanent peshcush to be fixed. The Board remarks that even though the Collector observes that the assessment by the ryotwar survey is too high and that the revenues of Kangundi might have been overrated, he adduces several strong reasons in support of his conclusions.	
	It is therefore clear from the Collector's observations that sufficient knowledge has not yet been acquired of the inam lands to justify their inclusion in the permanent settlement.	
	The next question for consideration is whether the zamindar, who failed to pay a moderate peshcush of Pag. 6,780, could manage to pay a permanent jumma of Pag. 8,209 under the permanent settlement. In this view it is apprehended that the pollam may again revert to the Collector's management. The Board is of opinion that the zamindar could not have failed because of the assessment. Applying the various sources of revenue it has not been possible to determine the certainty of the value of the pollam. The only sources of the accounts are the accounts furnished by the poligar's karnams which are of doubtful authenticity. So the Board recommends to Government that it will be safer to defer the permanent settlement of Kangundi.	
	Cheyn Singh	
30-9-19	Subedar—Additional grant of land.	261–7
	In addition to the 7 cawnis of nanja lands granted to the family of Soobedar Cheyn Singh, 27 cawnis of nunjah lands are granted in the village of Mahimundalam to make up the 30 cawnis promised already.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chittoor Pollams	
-10-19	Settlement proposals—The Board's proceedings.	269-309

1. The Board, in a previous correspondence, has fully explained to the Government the origin of the Chittoor Pollams and the various measures adopted during the Nabob's Government in regard to them and it is observed that "the Government stand in some degree pledged to restore certain of these pollams and to delay further a final decision might be construed into a breach of public faith." So the Board called upon the Collector to submit distinct reports on the precise nature of the pledges given to each of the poligars, the manner in which each should be permanently settled and the resources of each of the pollams.
2. The Collector reports that the Chittoor Pollems are ten in number and four of them have already been declared forfeited to the Government on account of the misconduct of the poligars. One of the polyams, viz., Goodipautu, has always remained under the poligar on account of his good conduct. The remaining five pollams were temporarily resumed but it was intended to confer them on the poligars under a permanent settlement. The Government are, in consideration of a previous proclamation, at liberty to determine the resources of the pollems. The Collector recommends that the highest jumma within the preceding 13 years may be taken as the standard of the permanent settlement.
3. The Government by their proclamation, are pledged to limit their final demand to 40 per cent. on the pollems to be restored. It will at the same time be dangerous to fix the assessment of the highest year for the permanent settlement inasmuch as the poligars have to retain 60 per cent. of the total revenue. The Board then works out the average for the 13 years and compares it with the highest year.
4. The next point for consideration is about the power of resuming the chillar inams and rajabandoo inams. It should be clearly stated in the sunnads that these should not be resumed without the special sanction of the Collector in writing.
5. As regards the four forfeited pollems the Board remarks that the debts on them should be reviewed to discover what amount the Government should pay and what the poligars should pay and then added on to the sirkar lands and out of the four a single village should be granted to the ousted four poligars on shrotriem tenure. On these points the Board solicits the orders of Government.

	Tirupati Temple	
30-10-19	Offerings of gold and silver—Embezzlement of—Enquiry.	311-512

1. On the correspondence that ensued between the Board and the late and acting Collectors of North Arcot, the Government before taking any resolution on it, have called upon the Board to take into consideration the observations of Mr. Sherson, the acting Collector, and to report on it.
2. The pagoda is on the hill where access to Europeans is denied. The Collector takes up his station at the bottom of the hill to receive the presents as accounted for by the Tahsildar who is to be paid a certain commission. From the nature of the transactions on the hill it is impossible that any European superintendence can ever be effectually exercised. Seeing that there was a considerable fall in the revenue in a particular fasli the Board drew the attention of the permanent Collector to it.
3. There were five different kinds of offerings—(*a*) Parbuddy, (*b*) Arjeetum, (*c*) Shreevarahswamy, (*d*) Moodramuntup and (*e*) Chillara. The first four items are each enclosed separately in separate bags and are put into a bigger gunny bag loosely along with the chiller. The gunny bag is tied and knotted by the officers and then brought down the hill. The large gunny bags which alone were opened by Pereira at Wallajah were merely outer coverings to the five items of offerings. The chiller had not, like other four items, any distinct covering of its own and is uninvoiced. Check against fraud is secured on the other four items. The seal against the outer cover is more sacred because it is fixed upon an unknown value of the chiller of which no account has been made. If this seal is broken, the extent of the fraud cannot be determined. So this was the only item in which embezzlement could take place without detection

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tirupati Temple—*cont.*	
	4. In this view the Board concludes that Mr. Sherson must have been well aware of the established course and his chief duty when he goes to Tripaty is to see to the seals on the large gunny bags.	
	5. The Collector entrusted the key of the cash chest to a native servant contrary to the established usage of his office. Mr. Sherson, the acting Collector, says that he deputed Charles Pereira to ascertain the state of the bags. Pereira was originally accused of frauds and it appeared to the Board that he had taken advantage of Mr. Sherson's inexperience as a Collector, because he, who was deputed to ascertain the state of the bags and bring them to the Huzzoor if possible has taken upon himself the serious responsibility of reducing or dividing them. The Board directed an enquiry into Pereira's conduct and concluded that there was an intention to commit fraud.	
	6. Mr. Sherson first stated that because the bags were in a bursting condition he had to send Mr. Pereira to see to them. In another place he says that the gunny bags were in an unfit state owing to their frequent use in the rains. But the evidence clearly shows that all the bags were in good order.	
	7. The Board remarks that Mr. Sherson has stated to the Government that he opened the five bags at Tripaty and an account was taken of the whole five items. This indeed is the sole purpose for which any of the bags had ever been opened. But to open the uninvoiced chiller was to render himself answerable for the amounts stated in the invoice with regard to the other four species. The Board does not therefore admit the validity of the various reasons given by Mr. Sherson for opening the knot. Mr. Sherson has not given any reasons for opening the other four invoiced bags. Mr. Sherson admits that he separated the gold coins from silver and copper and lodged them in his chest which was in his bedroom the key of which was with him and at times with Pereira. Mr. Sherson treats the deficiency as "fictitious". But the same vouchers to the Sheristadar are still available together with the authenticity of the accounts kept on the hill.	
	8. Granting that the officers who put the coins in the four bags, have deposited less than the quantity accounted for and sealed them, it was the business of Mr. Sherson to count and check them with the accounts and intimate the result then and there.	
	9. Mr. Sherson concludes that the charge against him was owing to prejudice, etc. The Board remarks that such an imputation cannot be made to attach to a collective body. The Board repeats its former opinion that Mr. Sherson was responsible for the fraud.	
	Chittoor Pollams	
16-12-19	Settlement.	513-28
	1. The Board intimates to the Collector of North Arcot that in accordance with the orders of Government on the subject he should inform the poligars that at the close of f. 1230 their respective pollams will be conferred on them on zamindari tenure in such a capacity that the pollams cannot be alienated otherwise than by the consent of Government, and that the possession of the lands will not be given to them until their debts are liquidated. The Collector is directed to incorporate immediately into the sirkar lands all the forfeited pollams.	
	2. *Forfeited Poligars.* As regards the forfeited poligars the existing arrangement should continue. But the Collector is directed to choose a village in each pollam in value as nearly as possible equivalent to the percentage at present paid to them. That village is to be conferred upon them as a hereditary shrotriem.	
	3. *Godiapoty Poligar.* This poligar, on account of his faithfulness and loyalty, always maintained his pollam. The Government do not think it advisable to alter the existing tenure.	

Bun. 20 (3).

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1820.

	Bheema Row's Choultry	
20-1-1820	Inam grant of 5 cawnis of nunjah land.	1-6

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cauder Sahib	
24-1-20	Son of Tara Begum. Tara Begum had a jaghir. On her death it lapsed to Government. Cauder Sahib was granted by Government a pension of Pag. 5. But it has not been paid. The Board recommended and the Government granted the pension with all arrears since the time of his mother's death.	7-14
	Tomb	
27-1-20	Nabob Khyruddeen Khan Bahadur Ameerjung—Maintenance—Garden lands—Restoration.	15-21
	Singanna Chetti Choultry	
24-1-20	Inam grant—Paudy village. Singanna Chetti presented a petition to allow him the village of Pandi in the Tripati Taluk at a favourable rent upon the average produce of 10 years for the support of a choultry founded by him in Woodamalpet. Considering that Singanna Chetti's charities are deserving of help the Board recommends to Government to lease the village of Pandy at 10 per cent. less than the average of actual collections. The Collector of North Arcot is asked to prepare a cowle granting the above village to Singanna Chetti's choultry.	23-31
	Rungaiah Naick, C.	
14-2-20	Government Interpreter—Grant of Eroopatandalum village as inam.	33-7
	Shah Jaffer Hussain	
14-2-20	Pensioner—Leave to proceed to Mecca—Application.	39
	Pollams	
17-2-20	Yadracondah and Mograul—Resumption of. The Poligars of Yadracondah and Mograul died leaving no issue. The Board therefore recommends the incorporation of the two pollams into sircar lands and that the widow left by the Poligar of Mograul may be allowed a pension equal to 2/3 of the allowance granted to the poligar while alive. The Government approve the measure.	41-7
	Shah Jaffer Hussain	
28-2-20	Lapsed yeomiah—Restoration of.	53-6
	Leases	
6-3-20	Paukum Cooppam—Grant to C. Rangaiah Naidu.	61-4
	Khyroonnissa Begum	
16-3-20	Petition for restriction of Pulli Cooppam Inam. The Board asks the Collector to ascertain and report the reasons for which the village in question was conferred on Mohammad Yeusuf, the terms on which it was granted and whether the Collector considers the petitioner Khyroon Nissa Begum or any of the late inamdar's family to have any claim for favourbale consideration by Government.	65-72
	Court of Wards	
16-3-20	Collector's commission for management of estates—Procedure.	75-4
	Salt Monopoly	
24-4-20	Control of—The Board's rules—Approval by Government—Circular. (Pages 81—92 obliterated.)	77-9
	Appajee Row	
8-5-20	Assignment of land.	93
	Rangaiah Naick, C.	
15-5-20	Grant of inam in Eroopatandalam—Orders.	95
	Assignment of Land	
15-5-20	Five cawnis of nanja—Shama Row—Grant for erecting a choultry.	97
	Cowle	
22-5-20	Alamelu Mungapuram known also as Paupum Coopum—Grant to Rangiah Naick—Text.	101-4
	Meer Cayeem Pyagee	
25-5-20	Lapsed yeomiah—Enquiry.	105-10

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25-5-20	Continuance of yeomiah to his son Syed Diwan.	111
	Cowle	
8-6-20	Pandy village—Grant to Singannah Chetti—Text.	127–32
	Syed Hussain	
12-6-20	Subedar—Grant of inam at Oolyeenoor.	133
	Meer Mohamad Takeyah Pyajee	
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	Mihr Muhammad Tucky Tyajee	
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	Ram Row	
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2-11-20	Codacul village—Maintenance of tombs—Suit for restoration of inam lands.	
	Yeomiahs	
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	Appaji Rao	
17-10-20	Grant—Procedure.	199–200
	Singanna Chetti's Charities	
13-11-20	Loss in tenure—Compensation—Consideration.	203–6
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27-11-20	For f. 1229—The Board's proceedings.	209–22
	The Board observes with satisfaction that the Collector states his intention to revert to the ryotwari system in all practicable cases.	
	The Collector is required to institute a rigid scrutiny into the losses due to destruction of tanks.	
	The Collector's reasons for a fall in revenue are accepted by the Board as it is a move of the political developments in the Mahrattah territories.	
	Singanna Chetti's Charities	
27-11-20	Loss in tenure—Enquiry.	223–5
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	1. A bad season. Remission was granted on wet and dry lands.	
	2. "The new arrack regulations having been introduced here prevents the shops being let, as the sellers are not allowed to take anything for their liquor but money, by which prevention, they say, they cannot sell a sufficient quantity of arrack to make it worth the trouble."	
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12–11–05	Subscriptions to monument.	177–82
	Venkatagiri	
19–12–05	Control by the Court of Wards.	185–6
	Collectorate Boundaries	
21–5–08	(Printed).	189–92
	Postal	
23–5–08	Deputy Post Masters abolished and establishment put under the Collector.	193–4
	Postal Regulations	
25–11–08	(Printed.)	197–9
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	Pensioners and Yeomiahdars	
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	Sea Customs	
7–8–13	Pulicat lake—Complaint of interference with revenue servants of the Collector of Nellore.	221–8
	Land Customs	
22–8–13	Report on.	229–35
	Charitable Endowments	
9–3–16		237
	Yeomiahs	
22–3–16	Forgery of the Nawab's signature.	239–44
	Jaghirs	
20–6–16	List of resumed.	245–7
	Survey and Settlement	
24–6–16	Instructions.	248–55
	Rod 24 feet, 1 square rod = 1 goontah, 100 goontahs = 1 cawni. Water channels to be deducted from area of wet lands. Dry lands are to be mentioned by their names. Distinguish between arable and jungle or grazing lands. The villagers are to attend land measurements and sign the accounts prepared. Wet land will be classified by the fertility of the soil and the facility of watering. Objections will be settled by consulting neighbouring villagers. A monthly return is to be submitted. The survey accounts must be written up to date every evening.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey	
18–1–17	Village boundary dispute.	256
	Irrigation	
7–8–17	Caveripak tank.	257
	Irrigation Dispute	
16–10–17	Needanbullee.	259–60
14–7–18		267–8
25–11–17	———Cooravady tank.	261–2
	Survey	
6–4–18	Village boundary Dispute.	265–6
	Irrigation Dispute	
5–10–18	Chumbrumbaukum tank.	269–70
	Ananda Rao	
12–7–20	Claim against the Nawab for arrears of pay.	273–4

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Miscellaneous Letters.

1801.

	Carnatic	
31–7–1801	Transferred to the Company.	1–4
	From the Government to Mr. George Stratton, Collector of the Western Poligar Peshoush.	
	1. The Nawab has transferred the entire civil and military Government of the Carnatic to the Company. Mr. Stratton is appointed Collector for the district of Arcot, north of the Palar. The Nawab's Amildar has orders to transfer the district to him.	
	2. Government do not expect that any resistance will be opposed to the establishment of the Company's authority, but the Collector may call for troops whenever necessary.	
	3. The arrears due to the officers and sepoys of the late Government will be paid by the Company. As many of them as can be disbanded without difficulty are to be paid their arrears and removed from service. A report is to be made of the strength of the existing sibbandis. The Collector will receive further instructions from the Board of Revenue.	
	Nawab's Troops	
19–9–01	To be disbanded.	5–6
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	1. An enquiry is to be made into the arrears of pay due to the troops. If the Collector does not apprehend any bad consequences he is to "disarm and disband the whole of the non-commissioned officers and privates. Their arrears of pay may be paid up to a period of six months. The commissioned officers may be informed that they will receive half of their pay as pension for life provided it does not exceed the half pay of the corresponding rank in the Company's native army. No services will be required of them."	
	2. The Collector should resume the "Tunkahs" that may have been granted for arrears of pay.	
	Nawab's Garden	
16–11–01	At Sautgur - Transferred to the Nawab.	7
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	The garden at Sautgur is to be transferred to the Nawab's agent.	
	Nawab's Troops	
11–12–01	Pensions.	9–12
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Each Subedar and Jamedar shall be pensioned on half of the pay allotted to him by the Nawab provided it does not exceed the ordinary half pay of the corresponding ranks in the Company's service. Officers of superior rank included in the rolls are also to be pensioned in a similar manner provided the pension does not exceed the half pay of the senior Subedar of Infantry in the Company's service. Officers of accounts attached to the army are not entitled to half pay.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Mosque of the Nawab Walajah	
3-4-02	From the Government to the Collector. The lands belonging to the mosque in the Black Town are to be restored. These comprise the villages of Ismaul Coopum and Shianpooram.	15
	Roads	
23-4-02	Madras to Cuddapah. From the Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Collector. Some guides will be ordered to examine the route from Madras via Tripassere, Nagery, Curcumbaddy and Chitwail to Kurpah. The poligars may be informed of the intention of the Government to open the road.	17
27-4-02	——— From the Government to the Collector. The poligars are to be informed that their assistance in completing the road will be favourably received.	19-20
	Salt Monopoly	
29-9-02	Introduction of. From the Special Commission to the Collector. The Commission calls for the Collector's opinion on the best mode of introducing the monopoly proposed by the Board of Revenue and the Supreme Government. He is to recommend a price which will include all duties on the commodity and to suggest the best method of compensating the manufacturers and landowners for their loss.	21-35
	Measures and Weights	
10-7-02	Uniformity. From the Board to the Collector. It is proposed to introduce a general uniformity of measures and weights in the Presidency. The Collector may indent for the sets required by him for use in the bazaars.	37-8
	Nine-lac Gardens	
12-7-02	Restoration to the Nawab. From the Government to the Collector. The gardens lying north of the Palar and known by the name of the Nine-lac gardens may be delivered up to the Nawab's agents.	39
	Customs	
7-8-02	Tariff rates called for. From the Board to the Collector. The customs levied in the Presidency are proposed to be made uniform throughout the Presidency. The Collector is to furnish a tariff comprising the names of all merchandize liable to customs.	41-5
	Copper Mines	
29-9-02	Investigation. From Mr. Heyne to the Collector of Chittoor. Mr. Heyne will proceed to the district to dig trenches for ascertaining the importance of the copper mines in the district, according to the orders of the Government.	47-9
	Sultan Khan	
26-11-03	Raises peons and horsemen. From the Government to the Collector. Copy of a letter from the Collector of the Ceded Districts is forwarded. Sultan Khan is said to have collected peons and horsemen. When he entered Cuddapah the peons were seized but he escaped. There is reason to think that he was collecting men for the Rajah of Venkatagiri or that he wanted to plunder Cuddapah. He could not have hoped to accomplish the latter without the help of the neighbouring zamindar.	51-3
	Permanent Settlement	
27-8-04	Baramahal. This is an enclosure to a letter from the Special Commissioners regarding their approval of the permanent settlement of Baramahal and Salem by Major Macleod.	55-71

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs	
25-11-06	Betel, tobacco, etc.—Exemption from duty. This is a proclamation made in accordance with the instructions from Government notifying that the sale of betel, tobacco, ganjah, bang, opium and goodauk is unrestricted becasue of the rise in the price of grain.	75-6
	Native Troops	
13-12-06	Disaffection—Government's assurances. Proclamations are issued in English and in the native languages cautioning the native troops from listening to the rumours spread by malicious people, and assuring them of complete freedom in all religious matters.	77-83
	Venkatagiri	
19-12-06	Appointment of manager and guardian. This is an extract from a letter to the Government from the Court of Wards regarding the appointment of the minor Zamindar of Venkatagiri as the manager of his estate. Since the Court of Wards is concerned only with the security of the revenue the internal management may be entrusted to the parties.	85-9
	Famine Relief	
14-8-07	Instructions. From the Government to the Collector. Relief works may be started wherever possible. Gratuitous charity may be given when the parties are too weak to work. The distribution of public charity may be entrusted to respectable native inhabitants.	91-3
	Passport Regulations	
3-9-07	Revision. These are enclosures to a letter from the Government. They contain a letter to the Magistrate of Chingleput and a notification calling upon all foreigners to report immediately on their arrival to the Magistrate or the Police officer.	95-100
	Survey	
13-1-08	N. Arcot. From the Government to the Collector. Lt. Arthur, Superintendent of the Survey of Travancore, and the officers attached to him have been ordered to survey N. Arcot.	103-6
	Troops	
10-8-09	Unauthorized movements of. From the Government to the Collector. Forward proclamations in English and in the native languages prohibiting the unauthorized marching of troops from station to station. Troops marching in that manner are to be treated as rebels and their progress is to be obstructed.	107-25
15-8-09	——— From the same. Supplies are to be withheld from such troops. When notice is given to the civil officers regarding the marching of troops the officer should mention the strength of the detachment and the name of the Commanding Officer.	127-31
	Junior Civil Servants	
12-1-10	Postings—Instructions—Extracts from the Minutes of Council. No civil servant will be posted to a station in the interior until he has completed one year of training at the Presidency.	133-5
	Salt Monopoly	
22-3-10	Introduction in Coimbatore. This is the enclosure to a letter from the Government regarding the introduction of a monopoly of salt in Coimbatore.	137-71
	Military Supplies	
17-4-10	Troops in the field. This is an enclosure to a letter from the Government regarding the method of supplying troops in the field from the Garrison Storekeepers and Collectors.	173-5
	Rajah of Berar	
31-8-10	Sends messengers to Tirupati. From the Government to the Collector. Two persons are taking the Rajah's offerings to the temple at Tripetty. They are to be exempted from duties and are to be paid the usual marks of respect. They are accompanied by a large number of the Rajah's followers.	177-9

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Peshwa's Sirdar's mother	
-10-10	Pilgrimage to Rameswaram.	181-3
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Luchmee Bai, the mother of Bapoojee Gunnaist Gohlah, is to be paid the usual marks of attention on her way to Rameswaram.	
	Nawab's Garden	
26-7-11	Manager appointed.	185
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Meer Abbas Ally Khan is to be considered the proper manager of the garden at Sautgur.	
	Rajah of Berar	
11-8-12	Nephew's pilgrimage to Tirupati.	187-90
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Goojabba Dada, the nephew of the Rajah of Berar, is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Tripetty. The usual marks of attention are to be shown to him.	
	Nawab's Gardens	
17-6-15	Managers appointed.	191-2
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Mahomed Hameed Khan is appointed by the Nawab to manage his garden at Satgud and Nowazish Mohayed Deen Khan to manage that at Arcot.	
	Dutch Possessions	
15-4-16	Restoration.	193-8
	This is an enclosure to a letter from the Board to the Collector regarding the orders received from England for the restoration of the Dutch possessions in India.	
	Nawab's Garden	
1-6-16	Appointment of a manager.	199
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	The Nawab has removed Nawazish Mohejeed Deen Khan from the situation of manager of the garden at Arcot and has appointed Ghaus Muhammad Khan in his place.	
	Vrymoet, Barbara	
24-3-17	Pension to her daughter.	203-4
	From the Government to the Magistrate of Chittoor.	
	The pension of eight pagodas a month received by the late Barbara Vrymoet will be paid to her daughter Gertruyda Bott.	
	Gregoor, Mr.	
-7-17	Pension.	205
	The pension of six pagodas a month enjoyed by his mother is ordered to be paid to him from the date of her death.	
	DeBruyn, M.	
2-9-17	Pension.	207
	A reduced pension of Pag. 20 a month will be paid to the widow for the maintenance of the family of the late M. DeBruyn.	
	Nawab of Kurnool	
19-3-18	Rival claimant.	209-26
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Muzaffar Khan has addressed a petition to the Governor regarding his rights to the estates of the late Nawab of Kurnool. He is to be informed that his claims have been considered and that the Supreme Government have finally decided in favour of his eldest brother Munawwar Khan, the present Nawab of Kurnool.	
	If he wishes to change his residence to any other part of the Presidency he may do so. In his correspondence with Muzuffar Khan the Collector is to show due consideration for his rank, "carefully avoiding any expression which can tend in the slightest manner to encourage his inadmissible pretensions."	
	Ziya-ud-daulah Bahadur	
18-4-18	Journey to Hyderabad.	229-31
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Instructions are to be issued to the public servants to show him proper respect and attention on his passage through the district.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Muzaffar Khan	
23–5–18	Change of residence.	233
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	The Collector of Bellary considers that it is objectionable to allow Muzaffar Khan at Cuddapah. Chitweyl or Muddunpullee may be suggested instead.	
23–6–18	——— From the same.	235–9
	The Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah objects to receiving him into his district. He may therefore be informed that no immediate arrangement can be made for the change of his residence but that every facility will be afforded to his family to join him at Arcot.	
	Kandyan Pensions	
12–8–18	Payment to heirs—Objections.	241–9
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	On a reference made by the Resident of Tanjore regarding the continuance of a pension enjoyed by the widow of the ex-King of Kandy to her adopted son, Government decided that the pensions are not to be perpetuated and that they are payable only so long as the prisoners for whom they are intended are alive. This is communicated to the Collector for guidance.	
	Muzaffar Khan	
6–10–18	Alleged illness.	251
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	The Collector is to ascertain whether Muzaffar Khan's health suffers any injury from the climate of the Carnatic.	
10–11–18	——— Change of residence.	253–4
	From the Government.	
	As Muzaffar Khan has chosen voluntarily to reside within the Company's territory, there is no objection to his leaving it for Paktoor. Proper arrangements will be made for his journey thither. "Every appearance of state must be carefully avoided." The Government are satisfied with the favourable report of his conduct.	
24–11–18	——— From the same.	257–8
	The O.C. Vellore will supply the camp equipage required for the journey. Instead of a guard of sepoys a double number of police peons may be furnished. He may be advanced a reasonable sum for his expenses on the road. The Collectors of Cuddapah and Bellary will take proper measures to facilitate his journey through their districts.	
27–11–18	——— From the same.	261–2
	Muzaffar Khan is at liberty to remain at Arcot as long as he likes, but if he wishes to proceed to Paktoor he should be informed that he will not be allowed to pass through Kurnool. While he is at Arcot the Collector should treat him with consideration.	
23–12–18	——— From the same.	265–6
	Muzaffar Khan may be advanced Pag. 500 for his journey to Paktoor. A palankeen will be sent for his use. His debts may be discharged by the Collector to the extent of Rs. 1,000.	
	Nawab's Garden	
16–3–19	New manager appointed.	269
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Saiyid Ahmad is appointed manager of the gardens at Arcot in the place of Ghaus Muhammad Khan.	
	Muzaffar Khan	
30–3–19	Change of residence.	271
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Government have resolved to remove him from Arcot to Adhoni.	
14–4–19	——— From the same.	273
	As soon as the house intended for him is ready, the Collector of Bellary will inform him so that he may proceed thither.	
15–5–19	——— From the same.	275–80
	The house at Adhoni is ready for occupation. He may be ordered to go to Adoni as proposed. The military authorities have been directed to furnish the camp equipage that may be required for the journey.	
19–6–19	——— From the same.	283
	Muzaffar Khan may visit the Durgah at Cuddalore.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Defaulters	
-7-19	Escape from Mysore.	285
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	The agents of the Rajah of Mysore may be assisted in prosecuting certain defaulters who have sought refuge in N. Arcot.	
	Tiruvengadachari	
7-2-20	Pension—Payment at Tirupati.	287-90
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	In compliance with the request of the Bombay Government the pension of Rs. 600 per annum may be paid at Tripetty in future.	
	Salt	
24-4-20	Reduction in monopoly price.	291
	From the Board to the Collector.	
	The price of salt will be reduced to Rs. 70 a garce.	
	Rules and Regulations	
3-5-20	Suggestions to modify.	293-5
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	All Collectors are authorized to point out defects in the existing rules and regulations and to suggest suitable alterations.	
	Civil Servants	
27-6-20	Leave allowances.	299-301
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	The revised rules regarding deductions to be made from the allowances of civil servants on leave are communicated to the Collector.	
	Rajah of Tanjore	
17-10-20	Reception by Tahsildars.	305
	From the Government to the Collector.	
	Tahsildars should be prepared to present nuzzers of eleven rupees to the Rajah on meeting him.	

Vol. 22.

Reports.
1800.

	Mutlawarpalaiyam	
12-11-1800	Dispute in the Zamindari.	1-16
	1. The Collector reports to the Board of Revenue how the Rajahs of Calestry and Bomrauze interfered in the affairs of the Mutlawar Pollam.	
	2. Rajah Venkata Ram Rauze had a younger brother Vencata Ragava Rauze. In 1788 Maha Mizza Khan, Tippoo's Phousdar, assumed the pollam and both the brothers fled into exile. They however returned afterwards and established themselves in their pollam.	
	3. The younger brother however wanted an equal share and requested the Rajah of Calestry to help him. He also approached the Phousdar of Cuddapah and promised him one lakh of rupees. The Rajah of Calestry stood surety for the payment of the amount. The Rajah actually paid the amount to the Phousdar and got Settee Gunta in the Mutlawar Pollam as inam from the younger brother after his instatement to the pollam. The Raja of Calestry actually waged war in the dominions of H.H. the Nizam in support of Ragava Rauze, first in August 1799 and secondly in July 1800. In the second revolution of Mutlawar, the Rajah of Calestry effected the deposition and imprisonment of Vencata Ram Rauze and the restoration of the pollam to the younger brother.	
	4. Cavettee Rauze, Rajah of Bomrauze, actually levied war on the dominions of H. H. the Nizam in Aug. 1799 in support of Vencata Ram Rauze. About 17th July 1800 the Bomrauze Rajah's peons were with Venkata Ram Rauze's dewan while in attendance on Chundoo Loll in Mutlawar Pollam.	
	Poligars	
14-12-00	Venkatagiri, etc.—Allowances to establishments—Report.	17-34
	(Reprint 37/1-7.)	36-59

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Reports.
1801.

	Currency	
7-2-1801	Arcot rupees, etc.—Circulation—Report.	1-5
	(Reprint 38/1-2.)	

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	Poligars	
14-7-01	Venkatagiri, etc.—Revenue sources, etc.—Report. (Reprint 38/2-29.)	5-76

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1801.

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Statements forming enclosures to Vol. 23.

Vol. 25.

Reports.
1802.

Jamabandi

23-1-1802 For f. 1211. 1-5

Mr. Stratton to the Board.

1. *Land revenue.*
   Mr. Stratton fixes the demand on the whole village and makes the head inhabitants jointly and severally liable for it. He tried to avoid the demand falling below that of the previous year and actually fixed it higher, the increase being chiefly due to certain "Jaghires which appear to have been better managed than the sirkar villages". Many ryots have emigrated from the district. He encouraged cultivation by making advances to the cultivators. The Nawab's Government had, in the previous year, fixed the jumma in some villages direct on the principle of village rents. Other villages, singly or in groups, were given out to renters.
2. *Poligars.*
   Their peshcush consisted of "Mamul peshcush or customary tribute which was paid annually and mamul nazzers or established presents which were paid every other year to the late Government." Mr. Stratton collected those for ff. 1209 and 1210 up to date and promised full details of the poligars' resources with a view to a permanent settlement with them.
3. *Sayer.*
   The settlement was made before the Government orders abolishing land duties on the transit of grain were received. A remission was therefore due to the renters.
4. *Irrigation.*
   He has disbursed St. Pag. 718-10-45½ for repairs to tanks and requests sanction for the amounts.

Chittoor Poligars

5-11-02 Mr. Stratton reports on their resources. 7-17

1. *Sources of information.*
   He derives his information from the curnums' accounts. He admits these to be inaccurate and "that to detect fully their impositions could only be done by resorting to actual survey." But he is satisfied that "the impositions they may have practised can be of no material amount." "The weights and land measurement differ in most of the pollams."
2. *Collections from ryots.*
   The poligars levy sometimes sirkar teerva, sometimes by a percentage on the ryots' varam and "these collections—although long made—are generally considered grievous in their nature."
3. *Peshcush.*
   Mr. Stratton explains why he fixed charges on the poligars exclusive of peshcush and mamul nazzers.
4. *History of the poligars.*
   They were appointed about 350 years earlier as cauvelgars of sirkar villages by one of the Ryals of Penacondah. Their remuneration consists of inam villages and "Cauvellee fees, denominated Neetah or fixed Cauvellee which they levied on the sirkar villages on the principle of Bilmuctah assessments." During the wars between the Mahomedans and Hindus the poligars made themselves independent, seizing sirkar villages and "disclaiming all acknowledgment for others which they had formerly held in rent." They levied additional kaval fees, known as Oolah, on sirkar

Date.	Abstract.	Page numbers.
	Chittoor Poligars—*cont.*	
	villages. About 100 years earlier under Gulam Mahomet, the "buckshee of Tyre Mahomet Khan" was sent with a small army to restrain them. After some years Gulam Mahomet secured the leaders, the Poligars of Bangauree and Moograul and put them "to a cruel and ignominious death". The rest submitted to his terms which included payment of 40,000 pulleput pagodas as peshcush. This was the first instance of any peshcush being levied from them. Dost Ali reduced the amount to half. During and after the struggle between Chunda Sahib and Wallajah they refused for some years to pay any peshcush. Wallajah raised the peshcush and made over the Chittoor and Chandragiri districts to his brother Abdul Wahab Khan who was furnished with a small force to collect it. Peshcush was irregularly collected, by giving tuncahs or assignments on them (the poligars), in discharge of arrears, to the Nawab's troops. When Hyder invaded the Carnatic (1780) Abdul Wahab was made a prisoner and the enemy extorted a year's peshcush and nazzer from the poligars. On his return he dealt leniently with them, but they became more irregular than ever and disclaimed all responsibility for thefts though they continued to levy kaval fees in the sirkar villages. They even plundered themselves. They maintained 558 Amerum and 4,324 Cutbuddee peons. They had no sanads. Mr. Stratton raised their peshcush from St. Pag. 16,828 to St. Pag. 35,775 an amount which he "conceived more adequate to their resources." But pending further orders he made no increase in f. 1212.	
	Annual Settlement	
8-12-02	For f. 1211 with collections for f. 1210.	18-23
	1. The principle of the settlement for f. 1211 was not to fall short of the total settlement of f. 1210. Further investigation showed that the collections made in the fasli previous to the district coming under the Company's management were higher than he had reported on 23rd January 1802. On the whole he considered the beriz of f. 1210 to be a safer guide than the estimates of cultivation made in f. 1211, "the accuracy of which could only be proved by actual survey."	
	2. *Mahometan Government renters—f.* 1210.	
	"Warum and teerva were regulated by the will of the renters." The Nawab's exactions were so high that in some jaghir villages only, the ryots received the mamul warum," and "in most of the sirkar villages either the whole of the produce was seized by the renters and Nabob's servants or the ryots, instead of being allowed the mamool warum of 4 or 5 bullas in 10, had only received 1, 2, 2½ or 3. Thus the beriz of f. 1210 proved in several villages higher than the actual collections * * * which loss the renters incurred by the emigration of several ryots."	
	3. *Settlement—f.* 1211.	
	Mr. Stratton found several villages deserted in f. 1211 and was compelled to offer favourable terms of assessment to get them cultivated. He disapproved of 'aumanee' and "the abuses incident to that system of management."	
	4. *Mirasidars.*	
	The "body of Mirasidars who obtained their own villages on rent" amounted to 1288. 223 renters did not belong to the villages they contracted for because the local ryots would not enter into agreement. They were generally ryots or mirasidars of neighbouring villages.	
	Forts	
15-12-02	Mr. Stratton submits a list of forts in the western zamindaris with remarks on their situation, strength and armaments.	24-7
	Salt Monopoly	
28-12-02	Mr. Stratton submits the report called for by the Special Commission as to the best means of introducing a salt monopoly.	28-39
	1. *Brinjaris.*	
	He says that at present the Brinjaris are the only carriers of salt in land. They keep large heads of cattle and are constantly in the move. They trade in grain, jaggery, tamarind and salt. "On leaving the coast with salt, which these people in part purchase by barter and in part by money payments, they begin to barter their salt through the villages they pass, for just as	

Date	Abstract.
	Salt Monopoly—*cont.* much grain as is required for their daily sustenance, and it is only on their reaching any large village or town that they are enabled to sell a part of their load for ready money so that by the time they reach Bangalore above the ghauts, their loads may be considered reduced one half by barter or sales on the road. * * No other merchants would find it worth their while to engage in the inland salt trade," because of the cost of transport. 2. *Current prices.* The average price of salt at Bangalore for 8 previous years was Pag. 62-26 per garce but the present rate is Pag. 42. The Brinjaris purchased salt at the pans in the previous year at about Pag. 7–22–40 per garce, paid road duties at about Pag. 8–32–64 and sold at about Pag. 24, making a profit of Pag. 7–34–56. 3. *Monopoly price.* A high selling rate at the pans should not be charged at first. The Brinjaris must have a chance of realizing the effect of the abolition of the road duties. To begin with it is better to auction the salt. When prices reach equilibrium they can be fixed. Mr. Stratton discusses the price suggested by the Commission. 4. *Indemnifying the ryots.* He proposes "that the mirassee cultivators should be indemnified for the first and second year at the usual average rate they have hitherto received which should be doubled should the future demand for salt render an extension of the manufacture necessary." 5. *Staff.* He recommends a staff of 1 ameen, 2 goomastahs and 10 peons on St. Pag. 30 a month.
	Reports. **1803.** **Sayer**
21-1-1803	Mr. Stratton, in obedience to the Board's orders, reports about rates of sayer duties. 1. He finds the sayer kurnums' accounts very complicated. There are 66 'Mundwah' or ranges in the division, each of which has a rate varying from the others. There are two principal classifications of rates, (*a*) mamul teerva or usual rates applicable to all and (*b*) cowle teerwa or rates indulgent to particular individuals. The rates are levied on :— (*a*) Traders between the Balaghat and Payen Ghat. (Baramorg duties). (*b*) Traders from one district (=Taluk) to others adjoining (Admorg). (*c*) On all merchants who buy or sell goods in any town or large village (Stulla Barter). He proposes to abolish (*a*) and (*b*) and to reduce the numerous road chowkis to a few frontier stations, and to double (*c*) "which in a manner full on consumption and on which principle all duties ought to be levied." 2. *Famine.*—He also suggests that "by this plan it will be in some degree practicable to mitigate any partial distress from famine, which has often been the scourge of India, by offering premiums payable at the ghaut chowkies on the transit of grain from the low to the upper countries or vice versa."
	Kalahasti
2-9-02	Sanad to the Zamindar. The sanad recites that the zamindar had no previous sanad. He held his zamindari "subject to payment of an annual peshcush, to the discharge of military service and to the payment of nazzers and fines." He is informed that courts of law will be established to which he must submit. His peshcush is to be exclusive of all revenue arising from salt, sayer and abkari and inclusive of all lands and russooms appropriated for the support of the Police. Government entrust him with the policing of his zemindari. He is given a free right to transfer by sale, deed or gift the whole or any part of his zemindari. He is to keep a proper establishment of curnums and furnish the Collector with accounts of his rents if called upon to do so.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Annual Settlement	
1-3-03	For f. 1212.	19-27

Mr. Stration, before his relief by Mr. Cockburn, submits his report on the jamabandi of f. 1212.

1. *Tirupati temple.*

The Tirupati pagoda was under amani. He gives an abstract of collections.

Ragojee Bhonsla of Nagpur gave Rs. 14,000 a year.

2. *Demand.*

For the villages settled early in the season this was determined by comparing the rent with the actual collections of the previous year. "Where the collections proved above the rent and, from such information as I could obtain, there seemed a certainty of further increase from the accession of more ryots, the jumma of the villages in question showed, of course, a proportionate increase above the terms of the last fasli." When from want of water or of labour it fell short, the rent for the current fasli was lowered.

For villages settled late in the season the jumma was fixed on "a reference not only to the extent of the then actual cultivation, but to the extent of land which might still further be cultivated within the fasli."

Settlement was made in most cases with the head inhabitants "and strangers were only put in as renters when there was no alternative."

3. *Public Health.*

In Ambur and Sautgad Taluks a virulent infectious fever carried off in some villages the greater part of their inhabitants.

4. *Assessment.*

In the districts of Sholingur, Moserywauk, Cauverypauk and Velloor Pollam, Mr. Stratton inserted in the pattas the tirva due from the ryots and the varam due to them, as fixed by Royajee. But in the other districts the tirva and varam were not fixed but had fluctuated at the will of the nawabs, jaghirdars and renters. In these villages Mr. Stratton directed that the renters should "enter into written engagements with the ryots under them for the quantity of land they were to cultivate specifying the amount of revenue they were to pay for the same." 24

5. *Dry crops.*

If Government take a share of the crop fixed only after it ripened the ryot will have no inducement to exert himself. "If the crops fail altogether for want of after rains the Sirkar loses everything." If the crop is bumper but the selling price is low Government will lose on the sale of the crop. The variety of crops grown makes watching difficult and encourages theft. The crops are more precarious than paddy crops. So it is best to have a fixed money tirva and not one based on commuting a varying outturn marketable at a varying price.

6. *Annual leases.*

He had adopted annual leases for these two faslis "since they are considered the best test to attain a knowledge of the true resources of a country from their presenting the advantages which generally result from frequent competition of interest. But their disadvantages is that it is not "the interest of the renter to lay out any sum for future improvement."

7. *Permanent Settlement.*

The following remarks "although applicable even in the present" circumstances of the country to some of the sirkar districts in this division are, however, more particularly meant to apply to the peshcush of the Chittoor pollams.

"The future revenues must suffer in the proportion of all subsequent improvement through the country. But this apparent sacrifice of revenue from all future improvements under the system of permanent rents is more than counterbalanced not only by the decreased expense but certainty in the realization of that revenue and by the taxes which may be levied on an increased population from the improved resources which that system promotes."

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number

Annual Settlement—*cont.*

He refers to a settlement with the "landholders" and contemplates, presumably, not the erection of stranger renters into landholders, but a settlement with groups of landholders in each village.

Vol. 27

Reports.
1806.

Jamabandi Report

18-10-1806 For f. 1215

Mr. Græme to the Board. 1-2

1. *Village servants.*
Their dues for ff. 1213 and 1214 were "paid away to the village servants as soon as received", and that amount could only, therefore, be considered a nominal revenue.

2. *Variations in revenue.*
The report deals generally with the causes of variations in the revenue. In f. 1215 in the Chittoor pollams the season began well but the monsoon of October and November almost completely failed. In the Baramahal the season was favourable. Arrack rent increased. Salt revenue increased from the addition put on the selling price at the pans.

3. *Assessment.*
He encloses a statement showing the manner in which the produce of each class of lands was estimated and the rate at which the Government share had been commuted into money. "The ryot has to pay out of his share the established fees in kind to the village sibbandy, etc., the expenses incident to cultivation."

	Government shares.	Ryots' shares.
	%	%
Poonjah	$33\frac{1}{4}$	$66\frac{12}{16}$
Nanjah	$46\frac{2}{16}$	$53\frac{4}{16}$
Nanjah watered from wells ..	$33\frac{1}{4}$	$66\frac{12}{16}$
Garden	25	75

4. *Commutation price.*
The average price of grain "in ten moderate years" was taken; villages were divided into 3 classes with reference to their distance from market towns.

5. *Maira or fees.*
"The same proportion of Maira or fees in kind which has prevailed for a long period back in each village has been admitted in the present assessment with the exception of the mara of monigars and curnums of villages which was assumed by my predecessor. In the Chittoor assumed Pollams however it is still continued. . . "

6. In f. 1215, lands were brought to light by measurement which had not been registered by the karnams in f. 1213. The assessment is somewhat higher "but I do not conceive that it falls heavier on the country as it bears a better proportion to the value of each man's land than that of 1213 and is on the whole therefore more regular and equal."

7. He recommends resuming sundry inams "on account of their inability."

8. *Dasabandham inams.*
The present quit-rent seems higher than that paid to the poligars but the poligars made considerable arbitrary demands which have now ceased. Dasabandhamdars have probably often by collusion with the revenue servants cultivated more than their proper $\frac{1}{4}$th or $\frac{1}{5}$th of the wet lands and neglected their duties to keep the tanks in repairs.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Decennial Lease	
25-8-1812	Mr. Græme's rough report (apparently in his own hand).	1-57

1. The report deals with the proposed decennial lease for 1811 to 1820. The basis of the settlement was to be the average collections for the 7 years, f. 1211–7. There was over assessment when the survey was made in f. 1215 partly because lands then newly found to be cultivated were separately assessed. These lands, by escaping payment, had formerly helped the ryot to pay his tax on registered lands which were undoubtedly too highly assessed. The whole excise was St. Pag. 7,162–29–23. But the main reason is that the settlement of f. 1215 was based upon that of f. 1213, which was undoubtedly too high.
2. *Reduction in f.* 1221.
   To counteract the admitted over assessment, Mr. Græme reduced the average demand of previous year by St. Pag. 12,589–1–12. "This proportion was, as far as could be, remitted where it was most urgently required, the remainder, I found it necessary to leave to the discretion of the renters, who without some such power of remission being transferred to them, could not have supported themselves in the management of their villages." "The survey rents had not been strictly adhered to during the triennial leases, but had been modified according to the private agreements of the renters and ryots."
   To counteract general poverty he made a further remission of St. Pag. 13,496–41–5. The price of grain has recently been low. The ryots have lost many cattle from drought.
3. *Season remissions.*
   Under the triennial settlement remissions were not allowed for partial failure of crops under tanks.
4. *Public Health.*
   "Many villages in the vicinity of hills and thick jungles have suffered dreadfully for some years past from an epidemical disorder which has swept off the whole population." "The disorder commenced at the same time and by all accounts partook of the nature of that which prevailed near Madura and other places to the southward." (Influenza ?)
5. *Reductions in assessment.*
   He details reductions in the proposed rent on account of manawariput tanks, dry villages, land damaged by floods, cultivated lands in tank beds, depopulated villages, villages cultivated exclusively by parakudis and lands occupied by roads, buildings, etc.
6. *Choultries.*
   Have been erected at Government expense. The renters have been liable for upkeep.
7. *Fasli* 1221.
   The first year of the decennial lease was so bad that special allowance had to be made. About 10 to 12 % had to be remitted. But Mr. Græme proposed to apportion the amount to the remaining years of the decennial lease.
8. The accounts of cultivation are not to be implicitly depended on.
9. "It may not be unnecessary to explain that generally speaking the settlement has been made with the head farmers of villages known under the different names of Reddis, Potails and Monigars." So far as possible the renters under the triennial lease were continued.
10. *Kalpudi peons holding land in return for military service.*
    A separate settlement has been made with these wherever possible. They were given a favourable assessment. He suggests increasing their rents as the present holders die off.
11. He recommends that the renters in pollams should be declared independent of the poligars.
12. *Ryotwari.*
    In one specially prosperous village in each taluk the settlement was made direct with the ryots. But in Satwaid taluk 102 out of 107 villages were settled as ryotwari. Each ryot was liable for the default of others in proportion to his own rent.
13. *Taxes—Pulluputtuda or sornadayam.*
    He gives a list of 21 items. He considers them to be profession taxes and not quit-rent.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Decennial Lease—*cont.*	
	14. *Takkavi.*	45
	"Though the agreement with the renters does not provide for any assistance of tuccavee it will certainly be advisable to grant it whereon it may appear to support the credit of the renters."	
	15. *Irrigation.*	
	The tanks are in a very bad repair and Government must undertake the heavy work at once. The Tahsildars estimate the cost to be St. Pag. 42,538—35—18 but Mr. Græme thinks that St. Pag. 15,000 is as much as they can expend each year.	
	He asks permission to give dasabandham or cowl for the repair of old, neglected or the construction of new tanks.	
	16. *Roads.*	
	These have fallen into neglect. The renters are made responsible for their upkeep but some means should be found of enforcing this duty. But Government must construct bridges.	
	17. *Establishment.*	
	"Lest more should be expected from this system than can be ultimately realized, I do not hesitate to give it as my deliberate opinion, that, under the circumstances of the country, any considerable reduction of the strength of the establishment, added to that which took place in the first year of the triennial lease would materially weaken the system of management itself."	57

Vol. 29.

Reports.
1813-5.

	Forests	1–21
21-7-1813	Renting produce, etc.	
	1. The Collector reports to the Board on the renting of the privilege of cutting redwood and other trees and collecting honey, wax, etc. He also transmits to the Board the tenders received from P. Appasawmy and Koonjpurdee Ubdool Rihman Nakhoda.	
	2. *Preservation of forests.*	
	"The forests in the Chitwell country" and apparently "in all other poligar countries were preserved by their former owners with the utmost care." They were considered as the strongest defence for their pollams and the best security for their independence. The cutting down of any part of them was severely punished.	
	3. *Valuable trees.*	
	The following are the most valuable trees growing in the forest of Chitwell :—	
	(*a*) Redwood—used as a dye.	
	(*b*) "Bujasur"—used for making carts, Swami coaches etc.	
	(*c*) "Tandoo"—used for the frames and legs of cots.	
	4. *Collector's suggestion.*	
	The Collector reports that far greater profit will be derived by Government if arrangements are made to export to Europe redwood and to supply the demand of the country for this and other woods.	
	5. *P. Appasawmy.*	
	He offers a sum of Pag. 1,000 annually for the privilege of cutting redwood, etc., the produce of the hills and woods of Chitwell and Raichotee.	
26-7-13	6. *Cutting trees.*	22–4
	The Board adopts the Collector's suggestion that certain dimensions of each species of timber shall be fixed, below which no tree shall be felled, and that prices shall be determined for each description of timber.	
		24–55
29-5-14	7. *Objections to renting.*	
	"The revenue thereby derived would be obtained not only at the expense of the forests themselves which would in a very short time be cleared of every valuable tree but also at that of the poorer classes of the community, some of whom gain their entire subsistence from the jungles and all of whom are more or less dependent on them for the pasturage of their cattle, the materials of their dwellings, their fuel, household utensils, implements of agriculture and art and their medicine."	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Forests—*cont.*	
	8. *Sandalwood.*	
	The cutting of sandalwood without the permission of Government should be prohibited and the offender fined St. Pag. 10.	
	9. *Ebony and blackwood.*	
	The Collector proposes to levy a tax of Rs. 6 per bandy load of ebony and of Rs. 5 for blackwood.	
	10. *Palmyra.*	
	"It yields a pleasant and wholesome fruit, its toddy is used either fresh or made into jaggery and arrack, the leaves serve everywhere for thatching and in many places for writing and after the tree has ceased to be productive its timber remains one of the most valuable materials in building and is of the greatest use to the cultivator of wet and garden land, for troughs and aqueducts across nullahs and ravines."	
	"The increasing importance of the abkaree revenue and the demand for this timber for the purposes of building render the extension and preservation of the palmyra topes an object of great consequence." The price of a tree allowed to be cut may be fixed at 2 Company's rupees and a fine of St. Pag. 1 be levied for every tree yielding fruit or toddy which is felled—the tree also to be forfeited to Government. Trees required by the ryots for the purposes of irrigation should be given gratis as usual and they may be allowed to carry away the fruit and leaves without restraint as they have always done provided they do not injure the tree itself in stripping off the leaves.	
	11. *Redwood.*	
	This is used for rice-beaters, the main beam of the plough, "the pulka and goond of the weaver, the stand of the spinning wheel, etc. What is required for the uses of husbandry, the loom or the dwellings of the poorer classes should, like palmyra, be cut, with the permission of Government free from all duty. What is required for exportation from the district should be taxed 5 or 6 rupees per bandy load of 2 bullocks, increasing progressively according to the number of cattle employed. Under the Mutlawar Rajahs redwood paid a duty of Rs. 3 per bandy load.	
	12. *Teakwood.*	
	The Collector proposes to levy Rs. 2 per bandy load of 2 bullocks or buffaloes.	
	13. *Care and superintendence of forests.*	
	The Collector shall be entrusted with the care and superintendence of forests. A list of trees showing their prices shall be published for general information. Persons wishing to cut such trees shall apply in writing to the Collector. Any person felling a tree without permission shall be liable to a fine of St. Pag. 1 for each tree cut to be collected by distraint and sale of the offender's goods. The Collector shall be at liberty to refuse permission to cut timber on any future application of a person who has once been convicted of offending. The Collector shall be empowered to prevent persons from setting fire to jungles, woods, grass, etc. It will be the duty of the Collectors to preserve the forests from wanton destruction on the one hand and to protect the ryots on the other from any vexatious interference by public servants.	
	14. *Regulation.*	56–66
	The Collector also submits rules as the basis of a Regulation for preservation of the public forests.	
	Profession Taxes	
19–8–14	Regulation.	69–174
	1. The Board of Revenue, in its proceedings, records the reports received from Collectors on the separation of the professional, etc., taxes from land revenue and the draft of a regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and collection of the personal and professional taxes.	
	2. "*Pullaputtado or sornadayum.*"	
	Is the tax collected on houses, bazaars, looms for weaving cloths cumblies, etc., oil-mongers' mills, ovens for melting ores, charcoal, paper manufacture, etc.	

Date.	Abstract.	Vol. 29—*cont.* Page number.

Profession Taxes—*cont.*

3. *Inequality of tax.*
The tax on trade and professions is said to be very unequal in these districts. It is, in certain places, 2, 3 and 4 per cent. and in certain places as high as 8 per cent.

4. *Need for a regulation.*
To render the collections under this head legal and efficient it is necessary to issue a regulation.

5. *South Arcot.*
The Collector reports that the moturpha collected on the following items is oppressive :—
(*a*) Tax on banians' houses.
(*b*) ,, weavers.
(*c*) ,, palanqueen boys.
(*d*) ,, boat people.
(*e*) ,, fishers.
(*f*) ,, cart-people conveying firewood, etc., etc.

6. *Principles of taxation.*
All taxes on property, income or professions must be regulated either upon fixed data like the land tax in England which is assessed at a certain rate upon a fixed valuation or upon data liable to variation like the property tax, which is assessed at certain rates upon valuation constantly subject to increase or diminution.

7. *Col. Munro.*
Was the first among the officers of Government who gave due consideration to the principle of the taxes on trades, castes and professions.

8. *Veesabuddy and moturpha.*
In the Ceded Districts "the assessment on the income or profits of merchants, tradesmen and others engaged in any mercantile adventure or concern has from the method of levying it, acquired the denomination of 'Veesabuddy' and is distinguished from the 'Moturpha' which last term is applied to the assessment payable by persons exercising arts or professions of any description." The revenue derived in f. 1226 in these districts (Bellary and Cuddapah) amounted to St. Pag. 1,14,968–22–6.

9. *Bellary Collector's report.*
"The data on which to proceed in fixing the assessment of each taluk has been sufficiently explained" by Col. Munro. "The accounts of exports and imports, the population, the produce and consumption and the usual profits of trade were taken into consideration by Col. Munro and an estimate or dowle for each district which may be calculated to amount to somewhat more than 10 per cent. upon the aggregate gains of the whole body of merchants, was established. The assessment was gradually to be augmented to this standard."

10. *Improvement of revenue.*
The chief obstacle to the improvement of this branch of revenue is the want of a regulation to render the mode of assessment and collection legal.

11. *Mode of assessment.*
"The merchants settle among themselves, with the assistance of the cutcherree and by means of arbitrators, the relative proportions which they are to pay respectively. Their personal interests induce them to come forward with all the information in their possession respecting the means of others in order to prevent the tax from falling too heavily upon themselves. A good deal of debate generally ensues before an individual will consent to any increase of his own imposition but the point is almost always satisfactorily settled by referees, two of whom are chosen by the party, and two by the other merchants. The rates or proportions or Veeses as they are called of each individual being fixed, the whole number is added together and the quota which has been assessed upon the taluk is then divided by the number of Veeses."

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number

Profession Taxes—*cont.*

12. *Veesabuddy.*

The Cuddapah Collector reports that "the Tahsildar, on receipt of the Collector's order to prepare the Veesbudee accounts, assembles all the shopkeepers, merchants and traders of each village and directs them to present to him a statement of their relative trade and circumstances. This, from their intimate acquaintance with each other's means is not in general very difficult, though at times disputes arise, which are referred to the Tahsildar who appoints a punchayat of merchants, etc., from the neighbouring villages whose decision is generally approved. Though at times the disputant will not agree to that but appeals to the huzur or withdraws without giving his signature and in some cases when he imagines that there is a general prejudice against him he goes to another taluk and settles there. When the Veeses or shares of every village have been adjusted, a statement signed by each individual is given in and certain persons from each village assemble together to prepare a similar statement of the relative shares of the several villages." When the disputes, etc., are over, the shares of villages are signed by all parties and the accounts are sent to the huzur and the sum being fixed, pattahs are given to each person and the amount is collected according to the statements.

13. *Veesabuddy and permanency.*

"The wealth and means of an individual may vary every year, but the general amount of wealth in a district under ordinary circumstances does not. The revenue derivable from the Veesbudee can never be permanently fixed, but the nearer it can be brought to permanency the better." The Collector proposes a periodical revision of the amount once in 5 years.

14. *Tax on looms, flocks, etc.*

The Collector proposes to fix rates at which the different looms are to be charged. The weaver should not be assessed higher because he is more industrious or lighter because he is lazier. The tax on flocks to continue at the existing rates and increase in number will determine increase in tax.

15. *Loom tax.*

The Collector of Bellary proposes that the amount of assessment should be fixed by the Collector on consideration of the extent of the manufacture, the number of individuals and looms, the produce of the looms, the amount of former collections and of circumstances of a local nature.

16. *Salt-makers.*

They number 1,540 and pay a revenue of St. Pag. 3,659–6–7. The rates of tax vary in proportion to the quantity and quality of salt produced. The Board has directed the abolition of the manufacture of earth salt and the revenue on this account will gradually diminish but will be counterbalanced by the "advantages which will be gained to the salt monopoly from this measure."

17. *Moturpha.*

The Collector proposes that the tax on looms, shepherds and cowkeepers, butchers and 'Umarce Gootta' (fruit trees and orchards) might be levied on fixed principles and the remainder be collected according to custom.

18. *Veesabuddy.*

In the Ceded Districts the value of articles that passed annually through the hands of the traders of a particular taluk is ascertained and the profits at the rate found after enquiry should be calculated. The profits or income is to be assessed at 10 per cent. The amount so arrived is the amount of Veesabuddy due from the taluk.

19. *Regulations.*

The Board has framed a separate regulation for the assessment and collection of Veesabuddy, etc., in the Ceded Districts and another for the other districts in the Presidency.

Decennial Settlement

14-12-15 The Board's proceedings. 175–

1. The Board transmits to the Collector an extract of its proceedings on the decennial settlement of the district, commencing from f. 1221 to f. 1230.

Date.	Abstract.	Vol. 29—c Pag num
	Decennial Settlement—*cont.*	
16-11-15	2. *Northern Division of Arcot.* This comprises (*a*) Arcot proper ceded to the British with the rest of the Carnatic in 1801, (*b*) the polliams of Chittoor, assumed during the rebellion of some of the poligars, (*c*) Sattavaid with the adjacent Dutch Settlement of Pulicate and (*d*) Vencatagherry, ceded to the East India Company by the late Sultan of Mysore. In addition to these it comprises the Zamindaris of Calastry, Bomrauzepolliam, etc.	179–(
	3. *Cangoondy Polliam.* The Board desires that the polliam should be settled in perpetuity on zamindari tenure.	
	4. *Goodipaulty.* The Board recommends the settlement in perpetuity of this polliam also.	
	5. *Decennial settlement.* "The amount of the decennial settlement St. Pag. 4,67,632–43–77 or, if the fixed revenue be added, St. Pag. 5,87,980–27–13 exceeds the amount of the average of 7 years, adopted as the basis of the settlement in the sum of St. Pag. 4,205–21–43."	
	6. *Ryotwari settlement.* When the district first came under the British Government the settlement was for several years ryotwari and the Collector's estimate of the resources of the country was founded on returns of cultivation, etc. During the first 2 years (ff. 1211 and 1212) the capabilities of the district had not been ascertained but this was remedied in ff. 1213 and 1215. The settlements for these faslis were considered to have effected a complete development of the resources but subsequently it was found out to be an exaggerated view of the means of a ryot.	
	7. *Over-assessment.* Under the Mussalman Government the ryots were able to pay high rents out of profits arising from concealed cultivation of unregistered fields. Now the demand on registered lands was not relaxed while the unregistered land that had been secretly cultivated and exempt from payment of tax was newly registered and newly assessed and the ryot was thus deprived of the means of paying a high rent on his registered land. On account of this over-assessment the Collector has remitted a sum of St. Pag. 12,509–1–12. Another sum of St. Pag. 13,496–41–15 is also remitted.	
	8. *Cheapness of grain.* "The former grain rents or rather long established and fixed payments in kind of the farmers having been commuted for money payments, at a rate much above the current prices of the day, makes this depreciation in the price of grain bear heavily upon that particular class of the community" and the ryots were considerable sufferers from this cause during the triennial lease. Due allowance had to be made in the formation of the decennial settlement.	
	9. *Deaths and emigrations.* Another sum of St. Pag. 5,464–18–73 was remitted on account of deaths and emigrations.	
	8. *Remissions.* A sum of St. Pag. 1,060–31–27 on account of dry lands, a sum of St. Pag. 2,489–21–23 on account of lands in tank beds and a sum of St. Pag. 4,846–17–39 on account of lands swept away or so covered with sand as to render them unproductive, were remitted. In addition to these remissions several other items were also remitted.	
	9. *Decennial settlement—The Board's opinion.* The amount of the decennial settlement is "fully as high as the exhausted state of the country and the impoverished circumstances of the ryots will bear." It is not "so moderate as to admit of any considerable improvement."	
	10. *Augmentation of revenues.* The system of revenue collection under the Mussalman Government was not only preserved by the British Government but was carried even to its utmost extent by the superior ability and zeal of the	

Date.	Abstract.	Pa num

Decennial Settlement—*cont.*

local officers. "Although the revenues were thus augmented to an extent before unknown, the experience of each successive year more strongly evinced the futility of expecting any permanent improvement under a system which left the amount of the revenue assessed on the inhabitants of the country to be determined by the fallible and fluctuating judgment of the officer" entrusted with the collections. This "precluded the accumulation of stock by the ryot" and made the demand keep pace with every increase in his means. "The revenue raised by this artificial system to a height it had never before attained began, at length, to decline and the final development of the judicial system in the course of the triennial lease" hastened its downfall.

11. *Temporary reduction of revenue.*

The Board is of opinion that temporary reduction of revenue will promote the accumulation of stock and the consequent improvement of the country. The Board proposes that a remission of 7 to 10 % be allowed for the next five years on the amount of decennial settlements.

12. *Ff.* 1220 *and* 1221.

The amount of settlement for f. 1221 is St. Pag. 5,09,171-17-11 which is less than that for f. 1220 by St. Pag. 1,32,548-37-56 which is composed partly of a decrease of St. Pag. 53,739-27-54 being the difference between the settlement of f. 1220 and the decennial settlement. The balance of St. Pag. 78,809-10-2 represents the amount which cannot be realized during the year on account of adversity of the season.

13. *Villages and renters.*

There are 2,882 villages and 1,474 hamlets. Out of these 54 villages are unproductive, 2,501 villages are leased decennially. 2,437 villages have been rented to headfarmers, i.e., Rheddies and Monigars and the other 114 villages have been rented direct to the ryots.

14. *Sattavaid.*

Sattavaid was first included in the district of Chingleput and Mr. Greenway "introduced" the assessment which does not amount to "more than three-quarters of the full rent established in other places." "The prosperity of this small district" is due to the "great moderation in assessment."

15. *Ryotwar rent.*

"The only material difference between this system which Mr. Græme denominates a ryotwar rent, and that which the Government directed to be introduced is that under the ryotwar system the Collector and his officers regulated and fixed the annual payment of each individual and settled with him what land he should occupy —while the latter left the division of the lands and the payments of each ryot to be arranged among the people themselves and only fixed the total sum to be paid by the whole collectively."

16. *Renting.*

"Mr. Græme, disappointed in his hopes of inducing the ryots to accede directly to the settlement of these lands, was obliged to tender the rent to the Monigars and Reddies before mentioned. In doing so he gave the preference to those who had been renters during the triennial lease. Of these however 543 persons declined the terms which were offered, 48 were rejected on account of balances being outstanding against them," "35 were set aside on account of experience during the triennial rent having proved them to be so contumacious as to render fruitless all hopes of the regular discharge of their future rents. Two were rejected because they were themselves destitute of means" and fourteen were set aside "because their more respectable partners refused to consent to any settlement."

17. *Settlement of the polliams.*

"The whole of the assumed polliams have been rented out for ten years in the same manner as the lands of Arcot proper." Besides the Rheddies or headfarmers there are in the polliams other Rheddies known as Pullikut Rheddies, i.e., Rheddies who founded the hamlets. There is another class of persons, viz., Kutpudi peons. The total rent for these lands amounts to Pag. 10,273-18-75 and the number of peons is 2,815.

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Decennial Settlement—*cont.*

18. *Conditions of the lease.*
   (*a*) No higher rates of assessment shall be demanded from the ryots than the survey rates.
   (*b*) The renters shall not demand advances for cultivation as Government advance Pag. 30,000 per annum for this purpose in the Northern division of Arcot.
   (*c*) "No payment shall be a legal tender for the liquidation of the rent unless made in coins in use with the Sirkar and at the rates which the Sirkar may at any time establish."
   (*d*) The renters shall "repair from time to time all highway roads."
   (*e*) The renters shall "keep in repair the several public choultries" in the district but a deduction of Pag. 275 per annum has been made from the rent on this account.
19. *Renters' losses.*
   The renters lost about Pag. 6,386 in f. 1222 but in ff. 1223 and 1224 their estimated profits are Pag. 15,780-3-5 and Pag. 32,319 respectively.
20. *Sub-renting.*
   In f. 1222, 503 villages were sub-rented, the rent of which bears a proportion of 46 per cent. to the amount of the whole settlement. In f. 1224 the rent of the villages sub-rented amounted to between 48 and 49 per cent. or nearly one-half of the whole rent. "It may therefore be inferred that about half of the lands in the Northern Division of Arcot have been sub-rented—chiefly to the body of the ryots" on advantageous terms.
21. *Results of the decennial lease.*
   "An annual revenue has been collected by Government exceeding the average collections of 7 years from f. 1211 to f. 1217. The renters have secured to themselves a moderate profit and the ryots have obtained very generally if not universally, a considerable reduction in the survey rates of assessment."
22. *Mirassidars.*
   The Board desires the Collector to enquire in the larger villages, such as Marmundoor and Cauverypauk and other tank and water-course villages, whether there are Soodras who are generally admitted by the people as the descendants of the ancient mirassidars entitled to certain privileges, viz., (*a*) hereditary right to cultivate the lands of the village in preference to others, (*b*) exclusive right to certain inam or maunium lands free of tax attached to the village, (*c*) a right to a certain small share from the Pyacarry on such lands as they may cultivate, (*d*) a title to collect certain small dues in money or grain on account of the village pagoda, (*e*) a right to superintend the disbursement of such sums and to exercise general control over the affairs of the pagoda and of the village, (*f*) a right to reside in what is considered the principal part of the village and (*g*) a title to transfer all these rights by sale or gift to any person of any caste.
23. *Jaghir of Anvulconda.*
   Government grant for life only, the jaghir containing 30 villages, annual value St. Pag. 8,365, to Hussen Razza Khan.
24. *Poonganoor Pollam.*
   The pollam of Poonganoor contains 69 villages and 675 dependent hamlets. The revenue was for several years settled ryotwar and an allowance was paid to the poligar of 1/5 of the gross revenues and he was entrusted with the collection of the jumma.
   The Board recommends to Government that the poligar may hereafter be designated as the zamindar and the 'permanent jumma' to be paid by him be fixed at St. Pag. 18,000.

Reports.
1818.

	Polliams	
31-3-1818	Settlement—Proposals.	1-12
	(Reprint 48/1-31.)	

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Reports.
1818.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kangundi	
3-1818	Permanent settlement proposals.	1-95
	The Collector reports to the Board on the amount of peshkash to be fixed and levied on the Kungoondy polliam.	
	1. *F.* 1226.	
	The settlement for f. 1226 was made upon the actual state of cultivation with the heads of villages. The rates of assessment were based on the old rates which have prevailed for years and the amount of settlement, including quit-rent on inams, was St. Pag. 13,894-29-11.	
	2. *Average collection.*	
	The average collection from f. 1221 to f. 1226 amounts to St. Pag. 13,683-4-34. The highest collection, excluding inams, was in f. 1225 and amounted to St. Pag. 15,337-5-66.	
	3. *Peshkash.*	
	Col. Read determined about 60 per cent. as the proportion to be paid by the poligar, upon the revenues which remained after deducting the value of the inams.	
	4. *Survey assessment.*	
	"The survey assessment, even in sirkar districts, is generally too high, higher than generally can be found to be put in practice when the collections commence. Col. Read admits that Kungoondy must at least have been 20 per cent. overrated."	
	5. *Modes of measurement.*	
	The survey made by a rod or chain converting lands into cawnis and acres seems the most correct. The mode prevailing in this polliam is the 'Beenjwaree' or a calculation of the quantity of the seed capable of being sown.	

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Miscellaneous Volumes.
1792-7.

	Kangundi	
-12-1797	Poligar, Venkatapati Nayar, Jawadi—Genealogy. (Reprint 36/1-11.)	1-52
1-5-92	——— Agreement with the Poligar.	53-60
	1. This is an agreement executed by the Poligar of Kangoondi agreeing to pay Rs. 50,000 to the Company if the latter re-establishes him in his possessions.	
	2. The poligar agrees to discharge all his peons except 100 and to admit a Company's garrison into the Fort of Congoondy.	
6-5-97	———Inam villages resumed.	61-2
	1. This is a letter from Mr. J. H. Symons reporting that the 33 inam villages in Congoondi resumed by Venketpetty Nair, father of the present poligar, were subject to the condition that they can be resumed at pleasure.	
8-5-97	2. This is a complaint by Ramabuddra Nayar (translated into English by Capt. John H. Symons) against his relation, the Poligar of Congoondy, on account of the resumption of the 33 villages referred to above.	63-9
	3. *Ramabuddra Nayar's right.*	
	The complainant states that his father, Vermurti Nayar, was asked to accept the government of the pollam, but he refused and made one of his sons, Venketgeri Nayar, the poligar. The present poligar treacherously murdered Venketgeri Nayar and others, usurped the government and imprisoned Ramabuddra Nayar, the complainant, and his brother Ramabuddra Nayar now requests that justice may be done to him.	
0-5-97	4. The poligar of Congoondy explains the events that took place in his pollam during the government of his father and elder brothers. He also justifies his action in putting to death Wormurti Nayar, father of the complainant, and his sons.	71-94

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	Kangundi—*cont.*	
	5. *Resumption of the villages.* The poligar states that Abdul Mojeed Cawn, Nabob of Cuddapah, besieged Congoondy for 3 months and made his father his tributary. In order to pay the first year's tribute he was obliged to assess the inhabitants of his pollam. His brother among others was also assessed, but he, having no money to satisfy the demand, relinquished the villages that were granted to him in "Wombalika or fief."	
	Inams	
..	Tekkupettee village—Sanad.	95–6
	Kangundi	
..	Poligar's debts—Discharge deed of acquittance. The Poligar of Congoondy executes a deed of acquittance in favour of Tripatore Narapa Chetti and 2 others stating that he has fully discharged the debts due to them.	96–8

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	Poligars.	
31-10-04	Discharge of establishments—Agreement. (Reprint 48/67–71.)	295–319

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Miscellaneous Volumes.
1816.

Ryotwari System.

25-3-1816 From the Board. 1

1. The Court of Directors have recently ordered the introduction of a ryotwari system. The Board sends copies of letters of Col. Munro of 1806 and 1807 explaining the principles and workings of the system.

6-11-05 2. The Court of Directors wrote "the reports of Col. Munro now brought under our observation afford new proof of his knowledge of the people and the lands under his administration and of his ability and skill as a Collector." They ask "by what instrument he was enabled to effect" so many small settlements and "how far the execution of a system of such extended detail is in the general course of time and affairs likely to be well maintained." 2

3. *Col. Munro's report.*

The Kulwar system is "the ancient and universal practice under all native Governments." "In all villages the ryots are in the habit of meeting and debating upon the subject of rent, but there are many villages in which they settle among themselves the exact proportion of the whole rent that each individual is to pay. These are called Vesspuddi or sixteenth villages from the land and rent being divided into sixteenth shares and they compose a considerable part of the Cuddapah Province . . . besides being scattered more thinly on other parts of the country."

4. The potail at the beginning of the ploughing season ascertains "what land each ryot can cultivate, he permits those who may have met with losses to relinquish part of their land which he distributes to others who may be willing to take it and to such as require now he continues their former lands." 4

"He does not fix the rents because this is done by the Collector when the season is so far advanced that a judgement can be formed of the crop, but he assures them that their respective rents will continue the same as last year only making allowance for such alterations as may become unavoidable from the total revenue of the village being raised or lowered by the Collector." 5

In a bad year remissions must be granted. In a good year increases must be imposed to balance the remissions.

5. Early in the season the Tahsildar tours. His business is chiefly "to regulate cultivation in those villages where it is mismanaged from the incapacity of the Potail or impeded by disputes among the principal ryots and to make advances to the proper sort . . ." He checks the village cultivation accounts. He goes round again when the crops are ripening.

The Collector tours "in September or October when the early crops begin to be reaped and the late ones to be sown." He checks the accounts of the Tahsildars and karnams with the reports of the Potail and ryots.

6. "The rent of land newly occupied is added and . . . . the rent of the remaining lands remains the same as before. The rent of the land newly occupied is determined by the accounts of what it was in former times or if such accounts cannot be procured, by the opinions of the most intelligent ryots, but the full rent is not exacted until it has been in cultivation from two to seven years."

7. "The business of a Collector is not properly so much to labour through all the details of the settlement as to make those do it who can do it best." 7

8. In a district recovering from invasions or internal disturbance the rents must be raised gradually, as in the Ceded Districts. "It is effected by the means of accounts—of the opinions of intelligent revenue servants and more than all by the assistance derived from the ryots of one village in assessing those of another."

When a field survey has been made and a rent fixed, the ryot "cannot be called upon for more, but he may obtain an abatement in case of poverty or extraordinary losses."

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	Ryotwari System—*cont.*	
	9. "In the village settlement there is so much room for malversation, so many disputes between the Potails and ryots about extra collections on the one hand and the withholding of rents on the other that more time is consumed in enquiry into those matters than in the original settlement."	
	10. *Col. Munro's report on the survey.*	
	It began in 1802 with 4 gomastahs. By the end of the year there were 50 surveyors and of the following year, 100. Parties, at first of 6 and afterwards of 10, were formed under a head surveyor. They were paid by outturn.	10
	All fields were numbered and named. The standard measure was a chain of 33 feet, 40 of which squared make an acre. Errors were not allowed over 10 per cent. in dry land and 5 per cent. in wet. Many surveyors were dismissed at first till the work began to attain a reasonable accuracy. Persons appointed were sent to a head surveyor other than the one by whom they had been reported as qualified. Inspectors had to do daily a small quantity of original survey amounting in a month to 10 per cent. of a surveyor's quota.	
	11. *Assessors.*	
	Two were allotted for the assessment of land measured by each party of 10 surveyors. The assessor went on the land with the potail, karnam and ryots and arranged it in different classes. Here follow instructions to surveyors.	
	Survey	
15-8-07	Ceded Districts.	32–50
	Lt.-Col. Munro's letter to the Board of Revenue.	
	"The survey of the Ceded Districts having been completed, it now only remains to consider how they are to be permanently settled, what remissions of the present assessment will be required for that purpose and whether the immediate tenants of Government ought to be ryots or zamindars.	
	Settlement	
25-8-05	Ceded Districts.	51–96
	Lt.-Col. Munro to the Board of Revenue.	
	Question of settlement.	
	Tirupati Temple	
31-1-03	Mr. Roberts to the Board of Revenue.	
	He gives an account of the temple. It was founded by Tondimaun Chuckrawartee. There is a curious legend that the idol has to pay its revenues in the first instance, to the State. He explains the ceremonies of the temple, its sources of revenue, the instructions to the temple servants, to the Tahsildar and the Subedar of the guard.	109–21
	Survey	
..	Instructions by Mr. Roberts.	
	Standard—measuring rod of 24 English feet—	122–32
	Sq. rods = 1 goonta.	
	100 goontas = 1 cawney.	
	Irregular shaped fields are to be measured "by parcels".	
	There are to be nine tarams for punjai lands and 4 classes of nanjai.	
	Ryots are to be present at survey.	
	Land Revenue Assessment	
..	Instructions by Mr. Roberts.	133–7
	1. Ryots are to be present. The assessor is to obtain from the ryots an account under their signatures "of the classifications of the soil".	
	2. *Wet lands.*	
	He will visit wet lands according to the Wolungoo accounts and ascertain the putkut toerwa of f. 1214. He will distinguish between one and two crop lands and note the source of irrigation.	
	3. *Garden lands.*	
	He will show the rate of assessment fixed in f. 1213. But the assessment to be finally fixed is "one more proportioned to the original quality of the land".	135
	4. *Dry lands.*	
	After inspecting each field he will enter his "estimate of the entire quantity which such land can produce".	

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	Tanjore	
..	Settlement Commissioner's report.	
	Appendix to above.	165–20
	1. Land tenures in Tanjore are of three classes.	
	2. *Adickrain.* "At the expiration of every ten years, a change takes place by general consent in the allotment of land." "In some villages the boundaries of each share are marked by stones, and never altered, but in others they are changed, as suits the accommodation of each landholder who may wish to enlarge or curtail his allotment of land by compounding with his neighbours." Each land owner "is separately accountable for the Government share of the produce".	
	3. *Peshangary.* "The several landholders are jointly responsible for the Government share of the produce." "As they seldom agree among themselves, their villages are mostly reduced to Adickrain."	
	4. *Slavery.* "We understand that previous to this calamity (Hyder's war) the landholders cultivated their villages or shares of village by means of their Pariar slaves, a description of people whom they bought and sold to each other as they did their cattle. The famine and other evils brought upon the villages by Hyder's irruption into the Tanjore country, left these slaves of the soil to provide for their own subsistence. Many are known to have starved; others to have been drawn away to the enemy's country, and not a few to have engaged with the Europeans as sepoys, horse-keeper, etc., etc. So completely, however, are they dispersed, that some mirasdars declare that they do not possess more than one slave or Puller, in villages when they formerly maintained 30 or 40."	
	5. "The necessity felt by the mirasdars for lands to cultivate called forth in larger numbers than ordinary all the inferior classes of Malabars and Gentoos, who under the name of Pyacorrahs undertake the cultivation of the village and being paid in proportion to the fertility, and of course interested in the produce of the soil, the labour they perform is considered fully equal to that of double the same number of slaves."	
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	1. On the examination of the lists of pensions with those received from Government, Mr. Dally, the Paymaster, is informed that the pension paid to one Kareem Sahib cannot be admitted in Capt. Marriott's accounts, unless Government orders are obtained. The continuance of the pension to Hummerdeen Cawn, who died some time ago, cannot also be admitted.	
	2. The expenses on the tombs in the Loll Baugh should be kept distinct and are not chargeable to the family fund of Tippoo.	
	3. If any pensioners are removed from one station to another they should bring their pension certificates from the Paymaster whom they last quitted. This rule will apply to the case of Chanda Sahib's grand-daughter.	
	4. People whose pensions were paid at Hyderabad and Kistnagherry are chargeable to the fund and the gentlemen paying the pensions should be asked to render accounts.	
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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

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	On the reports of the Resident at Mysore and the Paymaster at Vellore relative to Takur Mohummad Shah, the Bengal Government have directed his release from confinement. It is not considered necessary to send him back to the coast as no such measure is recommended in the report of the Paymaster.	
	For such of the Madras servants and attendants of the princes as are to be sent back to the coast, a list of such persons will be transmitted to the Madras Government.	
	As regards the death of Sultan Muhiuddin, the Bengal Government observe with concern the action of the Paymaster in intimating his death to the ladies under his charge and not the circumstances connected with it. Such reserved information will probably excite suspicion that ill-treatment by the Government caused him to commit suicide. The Bengal Government order the Madras Government to make public the circumstances connected with the death of Sultan Muhiuddin.	
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	The Paymaster of Stipends at Bengal writes to Vellore that Golam Ahmad's mother, when leaving for Bengal, left some jewels with a friend whose name is given. It is also understood that the mother had received an advance of Rs. 3,000. The Paymaster at Vellore is requested to conduct an enquiry and report to him.	
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1. The Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore asks whether the pension enjoyed by Meer Mahomet, son of Cummer-oo-deen, was tendered him as head of the family. Meer Mahomet alleges that Tippoo educated him in his own palace so that he should fill his father's office.
2. After the capture of Seringapatam Cummer-oo-Deen conducted the negotiations and received a jaghir from the Nizam in consideration of doing military service. After his death his jaghir formed part of the territory given by the British to the Nizam and his son lost the family allowance.
3. The petitioner refused the offer of a pension from the British Government because he thought it would prejudice his efforts to recover the jaghir. This pension was actually accepted by a natural son of Cummer-ud-din.
4. The petitioner now prays that it may be given to him.

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16–8–14	Visit to Mysore permitted.	375
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11–11–14	Widow of Gholam Ali Khan—Identity of.	379–80

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22-10-14	Widow of Gholam Ali Khan—Pension.	391-402
	Zahrah Begum, widow of late Nabob Gholamully Khan, who was a noble of Nabob Tippoo Sultan, petitions the Chief Secretary to Government that, when Lord Cornwallis brought the sons of Tippoo Sultan to Madras, her husband followed them. He was always a friend to the Company, who often took his advice. They paid him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 during his life, for his necessary expenses. After his death no one took care of her at Seringapatam. She came to Madras to seek Government's help and petitioned His Excellency the Governor. She further requests the Government that the plot of land where her husband is buried may be exempted from all tax.	
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24-3-15	On account of the removal of a part of Tippoo Sultan's family from	463-4
29-3-15	Vellore to Bengal, the Paymaster at Vellore and other officers who	467-8
12-8-15	were connected with the management of the family have to be paid for	471-3
23-8-15	their services.	491-508
2-9-15	Government also sanctioned Pag. 100 to the people on board the ship	513-26
13-10-15	going to Bengal.	529-30
	On a reference from the Paymaster, Mr. Marriott, that his allowances have shrunk, the Government inform him that it is contrary to the established principle for two public officers to draw the same salary during the absence of one of them.	
	Pensions	
13-11-15	Amounts—List of.	533
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	Ghulam Ali Khan and Ali Raza Khan	
21-2-15	Family pension.	541-2
	Zahara Begum	
13-5-15	Pensioner.	545-70
	Zahara Begum petitions that her allowance of Rs. 73 is being neglected by the Government and requests that it be continued.	
	The Town Mayor who was consulted reports that, as the certificate was not presented at the treasury for sanction, it was not paid.	

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	Zahara Begum—*cont.*	
	As regards the land in which the tomb of her husband is situated, as it measures 544 guntahs, Government are pleased to exempt from payment of any tax one cawni only.	
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	Tippoo Sultan's Brother-in-law	
2–5–15	Sied Peer—Pension.	583–7
	One Sied Peer, styling himself the brother-in-law of Tippoo Sultan, petitions that since Tippoo Sultan was killed he has not been granted any subsistence and that he is not permitted to visit his sister in the Vellore fort who carried with her all the jewels. On his approaching the Paymaster he is told that his sister is dead. He requests that some pension may be granted to him.	
	Ameen-ud-din Husain	
21–4–15	Allowance.	593–5
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	Tippoo Sultan's Son-in-law	
11–11–15	Meer Cawder Ali and Yameena Bibi—Pensions.	599–622
	1. Cawder Ally, son-in-law of the late Tippoo Sultan, states that his pension of Pag. 33 is inadequate to support his family and prays that it may be enhanced. He also requests permission to visit Bengal and join the family of his sister whose husband is Sultan Moideen. Government decline to enhance his allowance.	
	2. Yameena Beebee, mother-in-law to the late Prince Sultan Moheeud-din, a deceased son to the late Tippoo Sultan, petitions that for the last 10 years she has been kept separated from her daughter who was sent to Bengal, being unable to accompany her to Bengal owing to her scanty allowance. Since the death of her son-in-law she has tasted neither water nor rice. According to custom she and her son should go to Bengal and condole with her daughter. She requests the Government to issue necessary instructions to Bengal to allow them to visit her daughter, reside with her for 3 months and then return to Madras. Government reply that it is the Supreme Government that should accord permission and so a report will be made requesting their orders.	
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	Establishment	
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26–4–16	Report.	705–6
	Vellore	
18–10–16	Chaplain's allowances.	709–10
	Jackson, Rev. E.	
18–10–16	Allowance—Stoppage of.	713–4
	Budde Raza Sahiba	
16–2–16	Pension.	717–42
	One Budde Raja Sahiba, widow of the late Syed Ali Mohammad Cauder, the Prime Ambassador of late Tippoo Sultan, prays that as the allowances which her husband was getting were discontinued after his death, whereas the full pension of another ambassador in similar circumstances is continued to his family, her husband's pension may kindly be continued to her.	
	The Paymaster of Mysore Stipends having been consulted on the petition, the Governor in Council resolves that a pension of Pag. 25 be granted to Budde Raza Saiba.	
	Mihr Cawder Ali and Yameena Bibi	
23–2–16	Mysore pensioners—Visit to Bengal.	745–52
	The Government decline to grant the request as it will encourage other members of the family to make similar requests.	
	Pensions	
9–2–16	Palace servants.	753–4
16–2–16		757
	Ghulam Muhammad Muhiuddin	
17–5–16	Pilgrimage to Mecca.	761
	Cootbuddeen	
20–4–16	Character of.	769–72
	The Governor in Council requires a report on the character and conduct of Cootbuddeen who wishes to marry into the princes' family.	
	Prince Ghulam Ahmad	
7–8–16	Mortgaged property—Redemption of.	773–81
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	Political Pensions	
14–8–16	Mysore stipends—Undue continuance to be checked.	793
	Mysore Princes	
21–10–16	Removal to Bengal.	797–808
	With the exception of certain persons, the members of the Mysore Princes' family may be removed from Vellore to Bengal. This act was in accordance with the request of Prince Moizuddin who has conducted himself to the satisfaction of Government.	
	Persons who should not accompany the family are 14 in number whose names are separately given.	
	The Prince objects to Begum Mehurannessa, the daughter of Jainulah-budeen Syed. She should not be permitted to accompany the family.	
20–1–17	**Treasury Bills**	809
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20–5–17	Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore—List.	847
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10–5–17	Payments—Statement of amounts.	849

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	Marriott, Maj. C.	
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14-8-17	Vellore—Investigation of affairs.	885-6
	Dent, Mr. C. B.	
13-8-17	Paymaster—Death reported.	897-9
	Vellore	
7-1-17	Roi Mahal—Conversion into a European hospital—Opinion of the Military Board.	901-6
	Shah Jahan Begum	
8-7-17	Continuance of pension.	909
	Azeeza Bibi	
29-7-17	Pensions.	913-8
	One Azeeza Beebee states that she is the widow of Syed Madooradeen who, with two others, was employed as a vakeel under Tippoo Sultan. He was carrying messages with rich gifts from Tippoo Sultan to the Sovereign Prince of Rome. When he reached Bassarah he heard that Tippoo Sultan had died. The party therefore returned and was sent to Bombay by the Company after being deprived of the property they carried with them. They were then sent to Seringapatam and given small pensions, of Pag. 25, each. Madooradeen's pension stopped with his death and his widow has since been put to misery. Government ask the Paymaster of Stipends to identify the petitioner.	
	Mihr Reza Husain	
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23-12-17	Gholam Ali Khan, Ally Reza Khan and Husain Ally Khan—Approval by Government.	925-9
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30-3-18	**Cash Remittance**	963-95
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	Azeeza Bibi	
4–3–18	Pensions.	1035–41
	The Resident in Mysore who was consulted, states that Madoorwoodeen was an envoy of Tippoo Sultan to Constantinople, that he had a pension of Pag. 300 per annum from 1st May 1800 on a certificate granted by Col. Close, the then Resident, which was paid at monthly rates in Madras. He was not included in the list of Mysore pensioners. The Government sanction to his widow, Azeezah Beebee, a sum of Pag. 25 a month, as her case is identical with that of Badarajah Sahiba.	
	Syed Madooruddin's Family	
23–8–18	Pension.	1043–51
26–8–18	Syed Imamudeen the son, Rawbawbee the 1st wife, Zananbee and Beebee Sahiba the daughters of Syed Madooriddin, who was a vakil under Tippoo Sultan, petition that Azeezahbee the second wife of Syed Madooriddin, got a pension of Pag. 25 about 6 months back when Rawbawbee and her children were at Cuddapah. They request that the pension should be divided among all members of Madoorooddin's family.	
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	Applications for pensions should be presented within two months of the subscriber's death.	
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	Mir Ghulam Ali Suddoor	
10–4–19	Pension.	1211
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23–4–19	Pension.	1215
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	Tippoo's Family	
15–5–19	His daughter's marriage.	1235–41
	At the time of the removal of the Mysore Princes from Vellore to Bengal, the eldest daughter of the late Tippoo Sultan was betrothed in marriage to a person of that family named Nizam-ud-deen, who appeared to have taken an active part in the disturbances at Vellore. He was placed in confinement. It was therefore decided in 1805 not to solemnize the marriage.	
	The Governor in Council finally accords sanction to the marriage.	
	Hafiz Ansuddoolah Muhammad Ali Saiyid	
23–8–19	Claim to Mysore pension.	1243–50
	Affize Ansuddoolah Mohamed Ally Syyed and his mother claim a pension on the ground that the petitioner's father was a responsible member of the Tippoo's family. He explains why he did not claim a pension on the fall of Seringapatam.	
	Saiyid Haidar	
..	Relief—Petition.	1251–4
	Syed Hyder petitions that he was formerly employed under the Government of Tippoo Sultan. He remained with the Prince after Tippoo's death. Lord William Bentinck ordered him to return to Mysore. He was afterwards made a killadar of Gundal and Khaseem by the Rajah. After his removal from office he came to seek relief.	
	Ameen Bibi	
18–10–19	Relief—Petition.	1255–61
	That her husband enjoyed an alienated military office under Tippoo Sultan. He died in battle along with his master. Her family consists of more than 25 persons. Requests Government to grant her a pension.	
	The petition is forwarded to the Paymaster at Vellore for report.	
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	Prince Mukeemuddin Muhammad	
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	Muhammad Ghyaas	
21–11–20	Daughter's pension. Her father was a companion of Tippoo Sultan, who received a pension of Rs. 50 after Tippoo's death. Ghyas had an adopted son who usurped all powers from the petitioner. She requests an enquiry.	1543–50
	Zohra Begum	
8–12–20	"The son of Syed Gholam Ally Khan receives a part of the pension allotted to his father" was the statement in the Paymaster's letter, whereas the letter from the Civil Auditor states "No part of the pension of 250 pagodas which the late Syed Gholam Ally had enjoyed is paid to any of his family except a monthly pension of Rs. 73." The Paymaster is required to explain the two statements above.	1551–66

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14-6-21	Absence from Mysore—Payment of pension.	193-202
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	Hamid Saiyid's Family	
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7-9-21	On a reply from the Resident at Mysore to a previous reference from	
17-7-21	the Government of Madras, the Government resolve that it was on a misapprehension that Hameed Syed's pension papers were forwarded to the Resident at Mysore for payment and after a subsequent examination it was found that his pension was chargeable to the Company. The Government therefore grant Rs. 43-12-0 per mensem to the family of Hameed Syed.	
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	Mukeemuddeen urges that Loothfunnessa Begum who is his mother's sister and Chandney, her Khooss, should be brought to Bengal. As Mukeemudden's mother is dead he wants to place Loothfunnessa Begum as a head of his family of ladies. For this purpose he consents to pay her Rs. 50 and her Khooss Rs. 20 whereby the burden of Government in protecting them at Vellore will be relieved.	
	Paymaster's Quarters	
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	Abdul Khalik's Grandmother	
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27-7-21	Abdul Khalik's grandmother, who was at Mysore, wanted to pay Sic. Rs. 400 to Jebunnessa Begum who was at Vellore. She requests the permission of Government to do it.	

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	Monawwar Begum	
7-9-21	Petition. Monaver Begum states that after the capture of Seringapatam her husband, Prince Sultan Moizuddin, fixed a monthly pay of Pag. 100 on her father Zinulabdeen Khan Syed. After the father's death her mother and brothers continued to get it. So they did not approach the Company for their subsistence. After the Prince proceeded to Bengal the payment was discontinued. By this her mother and brothers are much distressed. She requests the Government to grant them such pensions as other fathers-in-law, mothers-in-law, brothers-in-law, etc., of the families of Tippoo Sultan and other princes have been granted.	245–53
	Ibrahim Sahib	
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4-12-21	Pensions—Petitions for. 1. Meer Gholam Moodeen states that he and his brother were recommended to get their mother's pension after her death. The Civil Auditor could not pass the bill on the death of the brother. The petitioner says that as he had all along been receiving the pension on a single receipt by himself the Civil Auditor may be instructed to pay the pension on his receipt. 2. Goolsam Bee represents that her father-in-law was the brother of the mother of the late Tippoo Sultan and that she is the wife of the deceased brother of Gholam Moodeen. She and her children have been left destitute ever since her husband's death.	257–63
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	When Nawab Kareem Sahib, the brother of the late Tippoo Sultan, on quitting Vellore with that portion of the Mysore family left behind him his Nikah Begums. Some of them are now deceased. They were possessed of jewels mentioned in the shedule which they received from their husband Kareem Sahib. According to Mussalman law the jewels should go back to the living husband. The Major Superintendent at Rasapuglah, where Kareem Sahib lives, writes to the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore to institute the necessary enquiries. The Paymaster in reply states that on an enquiry the ladies allege that there has been from a long time some misunderstanding between Mohamad Mutabur and some ladies of Hyder's palace on one side and those of Tippoo's on the other.	
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26-3-24	Refused by Government.	855
	On a reference from the Paymaster stating that he intends to relieve the poor by granting alms in the vicinity of Vellore, the Government consider that it will be impossible in a season of scarcity.	
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	The petitioner's father was employed by Hyder Ally as a Sirdar of 4,000 horse and he died in battle. Tippoo Sultan took the petitioner's sister as a Khas Begum amongst 40 Begums and granted a pension to the petitioner's mother. After the fall of Seringapatam Col. Marriott granted a monthly ratib of Rs. 8 and Rs. 50 annually for clothing. It continued till he proceeded to Europe. Afterwards Lt.-Col. Andrews paid him Rs. 20 some two or three times and asked him not to go to him again for relief. He addresses the present petition for a pension. The petition is forwarded to the Paymaster of Stipends for report.	
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	Alagiriswami Naick, Jagadava	
15-3-25	Extension of leave.	1033
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5-3-25	Valuation—Measurements.	1035
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1-2-25	Adjustments.	1037-8
	A bill is drawn on the Collectdr of S. Arcot instead of on the Collector of N. Arcot as usual. This measure was rendered necessary from financial considerations. It was also a measure formerly adopted in emergency.	
	With a view to obviate the delay which is experienced in correspondence over this unusual procedure the Paymaster is requested to ascertain immediately from the Sub-Collector of the N. Division whether he will be able to supply funds. If so the bill already drawn may be returned. Otherwise the amount has to be obtained from the Southern Division.	
	Annual Accounts	
23-4-25	Transmission—Extension of time.	1041-2
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	Kandyan Prisoners	
29-10-25	Visit to Vellore.	1063
	Mahmud Ali	
29-7-25	Pension—Petition rejected.	1069
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23-12-25	Pension payment at Vellore.	1077-9
	Walker, Capt. A.	
20-9-25	(Military Paymaster)—Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore—Additional duties.	1085
	Kazim Ali Muhammad	
9-8-26	Increase of pensions.	1175
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	Stationery	
22-9-26	Despatch.	1267
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	Vellore Fort	
14-4-26	Gate passes.	1277-80
	Certain dancing-girls, singers, etc., are allowed to pass the Vellore fort to the palace of the King of Candy to perform the Chitra pournami and Dasarah feasts.	

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23-12-26	Pensions. Hussain Beebee and the family of the late Mohamed Ibrahim pray that the pension of Rs. 100 granted to them may be paid from the office of the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore. The Government agree to this.	1189-91
-12-26	(Pension payment vouchers.)	1191-366
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	Prince Ghulam Muhammad	
6-1-26	Cash remittance.	1299
	Native Fund	
8-4-26	List of payments.	1285
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5-8-26	Cash transactions with his relatives.	1287-90
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9-9-26	Stipends of the late—Distribution to Russapuglah family.	1291-2
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7-3-26	Correspondence between.	1331–44
	One of the Kandyan prisoners allowed to reside in the Ramnad district died of cholera. His friends are desirous of conveying the intelligence to the Rajah at Vellore. But unwilling to be suspected of conveying on a clandestine intercourse they have applied to the Assistant Magistrate at Ramnad to become the channel of communication. The Assistant Magistrate at Ramnad requests the Paymaster of Stipends to let him know whether any orders have been issued to prevent their free correspondence.	
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23-5-27	Pension—Provision.	1491-3
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23-5-27	Mysore pension.	1491-3
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5-11-27	Cash remittance to.	1531
	Pension Accounts	
31-7-27	Adjustments.	1533-5
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	Ibrahim Sahib's Family	
15-11-27	Pensions.	1537-40
	The Governor in Council permits the family of Ibrahim Sahib to reside in Mysore but declines to grant authority for the issue of the family pension of Rs. 43-12-0 in the name of Md. Jaffir Khan as adoption amongst Mussalmans is not recognized as a claim to succeed to a pension.	
	Copper Coinage	
3-4-27	Twelve pieces for one anna—Notice.	1543
	Munro, Maj.-Genl. Sir Thomas	
21-7-27	Governor of Madras.	1545-7
	Death reported and committee appointed for the erection of a statue.	
	Mihr Khadir Ali	
1-3-28	Pension.	1549-52
	Meer Khadir Ally receives a pension of Rs. 116-10-8 from the Honourable Company. Of this Rs. 75 is paid to his family at Mysore according to his request. The balance of pension having been adjusted to 1st October 1827 amounts to Rs. 208-5-4 which is available at the Residency Treasury.	
	In addition to this pension he received from the Mysore Circar Rs. 106-14-11 per month. This amount was also remitted by bills on Calcutta. Of this Rs. 100 was paid to his family at Mysore on his request. The balance is Rs. 327-11-7 available at the Residency treasury. There are also 3 putties due to him from the Mysore Government from 22nd October 1827 to 12th February 1828 amounting to Rs. 320-12-9. The total sum thus due to Khader Ally including the Company's and the Rajah's pension is Rs. 856-13-8.	
	If any part of this sum is to be remitted to Col. Caldwell it will be necessary to obtain the Accountant-General's permission and to give a bill on Bengal treasury.	
	Mihr Ghulam Ali Sooddoor	
11-5-27	Death—Date called for.	155[illegible]

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	Ghulam Ali's Family	
10-12-27	Pensions.	1555
	The Resident at Mysore informs the Government that Meer Gholam Ally, son of the late Nawab Sied Sahib, died at Mysore on 17th July last leaving a large family of 26 persons. It appears from a certificate that Pag. 500 per annum was allowed to him as his share of the pension of Pag. 2,000 to the whole family. The Resident reports that it is consistent with the rules to allow the family of the late Gholam Ally to receive the pension.	1559-77
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19-1-27	With Tippoo's family—Procedure.	1581
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23-1-27	Increase of pension.	1583-7
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5-6-27	Separate entrance—Construction of.	1589-93
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10-7-27	Allowances—Daily payment—Suggestion.	1597-8
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13-11-27	Pensions.	1617
	Paymaster's Quarters	
21-12-27	Conversion to an office room.	1621
	Mihr Khadir Ali	
4-1-28	Conduct.	1625-8
	The troublesome conduct of Meer Cauder Ali and the embarrassed state of his circumstances have caused the Governor-General in Council to form an opinion that he should be repatriated to his home at Mysore. But he absented himself and declined to go aboard the ship for transportation. He however expressed a desire to go to Mecca leaving his aged mother and other followers in destitution.	
	The Governor-General in Council while seeing no objection to his proceeding to Mecca is of opinion that his aged mother and others dependent on him should be provided with subsistence and for this purpose recommends to Fort St. George that his pension of Rs. 66 be made payable to Bengal for payment to his aged mother and followers.	
	It is subsequently understood from the Mysore Pay office that he received another pension of Rs. 100 from Mysore. So his Madras pension of Rs. 66 may be made over to his mother.	
	Nurjahan Begum and Ghulam Murtaza Khan	
10-3-27	Pension petition.	1629-39
	Noor Jehan Begum, grand-daughter of the late Nabob Chandah Sahib, and Gholam Moortuzah Khan, grandson of the late Nabob Mohamad Ally Khan, represent that the late Emperor of Delhi, Alamgere Paudshaw, conferred on their grandfathers the jaghirs of Carnatic ghur, Poloor, Timmapah ghur, for Rs. 2,00,000. When the Carnatic came into the possession of Nabob Wallajah he took fraudulent possession of the sunnuds and granted Alleyabad and Timmappa ghur for Rs. 40,000.	
	The British Government saw that the Nabob Wallajah was inimical to the petitioners and during the time of the Hon'ble Charles Bouchier Esq., as Governor, Nabob Chanda Sahib's wife, the petitioners' grandmother, was placed at Sookaram Chetty's house situated near China Bazaar at Madras in order that she might not be ruled over arbitrarily by the Nabob Wallajah and an allowance of one thousand pagodas was settled upon her by the Company. But the lady desired that the amounts might be deposited with the Company for her to receive when required.	

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	Nurjahan Begum and Ghulam Murtaza Khan—*cont.*	
	At the time of the peace with Hyder Ally Khan, Governor Bouchier delivered over to Hyder Ally, the wife of Nabob Chandah Sahib with his nephew and son-in-law, Nabob Jaffer Ally Khan. A jaghir of one lakh of rupees was then granted to them by Hyder Ally in Seringapatam and was continued till the death of Chandah Sahib's wife.	
	Afterwards Hyder Ally expressed a wish to get the petitioner's sister married to Tippoo Sultan, but her grandmother refused to comply with the request. At this Tippoo was displeased and placed a guard over their family house at Seringapatam and caused their whole property to be taken possession of by his servants and took some of the ladies who were good at household work as slaves.	
	Further about the time the petitioners' sister's daughter was married to Futta Hyder Sahib, son of Tippoo Sultan, the country of Seringapatam came into the Company's hands. The Princes of Tippoo Sultan were brought into Vellore fort and along with them the petitioners also had to come to Vellore. From that time they lived by selling old clothes, etc. On seeing their distressed condition Futta Hyder Ali offered all assistance.	
	When Lord William Cavendish Bentinck came to Vellore Futta Hyder Shahib introduced the petitioners to him. His Lordship taking pity on their distressed condition wanted them to go to Madras where their case was likely to be successful. The mutiny of sepoys then broke out in the Vellore fort. Shortly after the Princes left for Bengal and Futta Hyder was still helping them.	
	The petitioners' family consists of 70 persons most of whom have to be married. The monthly allowance of Rs. 58 which they then continued to get was hardly sufficient and they are pressed by their creditors. They request that on the analogy of pensions granted to other families they may also be granted a suitable pension.	
	Muhammad Razah	
..	Increase of pension.	1641–8
	Mohammad Razah residing at Vellore entered the services of the late Tippoo Sultan where he soon rose to be a Vakeel. When he had gone to Cutch with presents, he heard of the demise of Tippoo Sultan. He returned to Seringapatam and delivered the presents to Col. Close, who was also told that the allowance of Pag. 25 was not sufficient for him. Col. Close recommended and got for him a monthly pension of Pag. 50 from the Rajah of Mysore. He requests that his pension may be enhanced.	1657
	Ashra Ali Khan and Sadiq Ali Khan	
..	Identity of.	1661–7
	Saiyid Hamid	
..	Pension petition.	1669–80
8-1-28	**Prices**	1759
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30-4-28		1705-7
31-5-28		1713-5
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31-10-28		1743-5
29-11-28		1748-51
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29-7-28	Despatch.	1825-31
	Accounts	
25-3-28	Statements.	1833-7
	Establishment	
25-5-28	Retrenchment of.	1839-40
	The Government resolve that their orders regarding reduction in establishment should take effect from the end of the month in which the order is received; increase of pay to a servant already employed from the date of receipt of the order; and addition to an establishment from the date (after the receipt of the order) on which the new servants may be entertained.	
	Accounts	
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24-12-28	Eunuchs summoned.	1865-7
	Native Fund	
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30-8-28	Letters from members of Mysore family.	1873
	Paymaster's Quarters	
14-1-28	Vellore—Repairs.	1879
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16-1-28	Vellore—House-rent—Vouchers.	1881
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4-1-28	Eunuchs—Re-entertainment of.	1883
	Mihr Khadir Ali	
22-1-28	Pension enquiry.	1887
	Noorjahan Begum	
-4-28	Pension.	1891
	Mihr Raza Ali Khan	
8-11-28	Pension.	1893-4
	Kandyan Palace	
19-12-28	Verandahs—Construction charges.	1895
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29-1-29	Vellore—Charges—Estimates—Form.	2029-33
	Tippoo's Family	
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7-11-29	King of Kandy (late)—Visit to—Enquiry.	2039
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6-5-29	Transmission.	2073
	Futty Haidar's Son	
17-2-29	Cash remittance.	2079
	Ghulam Muhammad	
10-3-29	Cash remittance.	2081
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25-5-29	Pilgrimage to Tirupati.	2083-4
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	Kwrimshaw Nawab	
7-1-30	Death reported.	2237
	Fat-Mah-Shaw	
26-7-29	Pension.	2241-7
Do.	**Bandoor Nissa Begum**	
Do.	Pension.	Do.
	Jaghir	
Do.	Fat-Mah-Shaw and Bandoor Nissa Begum.	Do.
	The petitioners are the widows of (1) Mohamet Hoosain and (2) Mohamet Woomer, respectively. No. (1) was a vakeel who, in consideration of his services, was granted a jaghir of 12 countries in Colar. After the fall of Seringapatam only 4 countries were allowed to him. He concluded the peace between Genl. Coote and Hyder Ally Khan after the battle at Coldalore. He conducted important conversations regarding Hyder Ali in the bungalow of Kishnama Chetti. He provided food for the 60 prisoners of Hydor Ally. Fatma Shaw requests the restitution of the jaghir and pension to her.	
7-10-30	**Treasury Bills**	2249-53
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5-10-30	Allowances.	2351
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23–9–34	1. The Governor in Council having had before him a statement of the	687–9
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31–10–31	of the late Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan and it appearing that the	701–11
11–11–31	duty of the Paymaster is not one either of such extent or importance	713–5
14–11–31	as to require the employment of an officer exclusively for it, has been pleased to abolish the office. The duties of paying stipends are to be imposed on the O.C., Vellore, and the Fort Adjutant. A committee has been appointed for the revision of the amounts of stipends.	721–3
	2. *Retrenchment.*	
	Supplies for the palace will be made by contracts. The Commanding Officer should exercise strict personal supervision over the quality and quantity of articles supplied. The whole establishment of the Paymaster should be overhauled to reduce it to the barest minimum on reasonable pay. The discharged servants should be paid a bonus of 6 months' pay.	
	3. *Committee's proposals.*	
	The water consumed in the mahal may be got by constructing reservoirs and connecting them with the large fort reservoir.	
	4. Private correspondence between palace residents should be discontinued. The share of each individual who becomes a casualty by death or otherwise should be deducted from the general fund which appears to have been formed by clubbing together.	
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3–7–37	Kishnasamy Naidoo, the brother-in-law of the ex-King of Kandy, represents to the O.C., Vellore, that he purchased some lands in Voyamaree and made it into a tope 13 years back. He proposed to make it over to the son of the ex-King of Candy. The inhabitants of Voyamaree laid a fictitious claim to the property and Government are threatening the levy of 1 panam on every tree. He subsequently built a choultry in the tope and has dedicated it to charitable objects. He requests Government to interfere on his behalf and to settle the dispute. He also requests that the tax on the trees may be removed.	
	The President at Fort St. George replies that the Government cannot interfere in the dispute and that the proper authority is the law courts where alone the dispute can be decided.	
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	Government issue instructions that the warrant of commitment be issued to keep the 33 members of the family of the late Zamindar of Goomsur under such moderate confinement as to prevent them from entering into intrigues with the disaffected members of the family at Goomsur and elsewhere in the Ganjam district.	991–2
25–3–37	A fresh warrant cancelling the previous one is issued for confining only twenty individuals. They are granted allowances for subsistence.	995–7
4–4–37	The twenty individuals are brought to Vellore and are handed over to the O.C.	999–1000
11–4–37	——— Diamah.	1003
3–4–37	She belongs to the Goomsoor family residing at Cocanada and gets an allowance of Rs. 10. Ordered that she also should be confined as she is an intriguing woman.	1007–9
8–4–37	The son of the late zamindar is allowed to have the horses which he had brought with him. Some of the persons not confined are at liberty to go back to Goomsoor.	1011–3
31–8–37	——— Vurdarauze Bunge (son of the late Zamindar of Goomsoor).	1015–9
	He is not of legitimate birth, having been born when his father was in exile in the Chingleput district and his mother was not among the women sent from Goomsur to Vellore. He has much duplicity. His allowances should be reduced and his foster mother Dyamma and the three slave women who are stated to be living with him should be removed.	
6–9–37	The allowance is reduced to Rs. 30. The son and the mother and the slave women are separated from each other lest the latter should give birth to a son.	1023–4
20–9–37	The women are granted Rs. 25 a month.	1027
2–11–37	The Governor in Council desires that one of the women, Iannacannee, may be detained at Vellore until it can be satisfactorily proved whether she is or is not with child by Vurdaraj Bunge. There will be no objection to allowing the woman to remain in Vellore provided it be practicable to prevent effectually any intercourse whatsoever between her and Vurdarauze Bunge.	1031

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24-2-37	As it is not possible for her to overtake the detachment of the 10th, who escort the family to Vellore, she is to be taken charge of only on her arrival and to be made acquainted with the other state prisoners.	1037
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17-7-38	The Resident at Tanjore acquaints the O.C., Vellore, that the females presented petitions to the effect that they were ill-treated by Kishnappa Naick. The petitions are well grounded and the Resident informed the Naick that if he did not allow a certain monthly sum to these unfortunate women he would detain a part of his allowance. The Naick however agreed that the women should have a separate allowance. But it appears that the allowance was very irregularly paid. The Naick is in Vellore, so the Resident requests the O.C. to interfere. If however the Naick prefers to remain in Vellore it is with the deliberate object of throwing off the women who claimed his protection and the matter will be reported to the Government.	
	The Government resolve that Kishnappah Naick be allowed to reside and draw his stipend at Vellore and that the allowances of his female relations be paid by the Resident at Tanjore on their receipt.	
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13-2-38	for her child.	1437
		1439
	Goomsur Family	
26-4-38	Ianacannee and child—Identity and deportation to Ganjam.	1447-8
23-5-38		1451-2
	Kandyan Pensioners	
17-5-38	Eldest daughter of the ex-King of Kandy and her husband Allagherrysawmy Naick—Visit to Srirangam.	1453-5
	Kandyan Family	
12-5-38	Servants' allowances.	1457-8
	The Government concur in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, that the family of a deceased servant of the late ex-King of Kandy have little claim on this Government.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Gumpal Naick	
5-6-38	Kandyan pensioner—Continuance.	1461-5
	Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan	
26-6-38	(Late)—Pension to the family of.	1467
4-12-38		1471-4
	Rajah of Coorg	
13-7-38	Pilgrimage to Benares—Allowances to hircarrahs.	1475
	Kandyan Prisoners	
17-7-38	Krishnappah Naick—Permission to stay at Vellore.	1477-83
9-7-38	————Marriage expenses—Allowance for.	1485-6
	Political Pensioners	
14-8-38	Seetiah—Funeral expenses.	1489-90
9-8-38	———— Camaliah—Allowances—Reduction.	1493-4
29-8-38		
18-10-38		1497-500
5-8-38	———— Rajahmano Iamah—Allowances—Continuance.	1503-4
	Khadim Khire	
26-11-38	Name removed from the list of pensioners and Sakheena entered instead.	1507-8
	Political Pensioners	
10-12-38	Camaliah's second daughter—Marriage expenses—Sanction.	1511
	Mahals at Vellore	
10-12-38	Tender for supplies to.	1515
	Kandyan Family	
25-5-36	Marriage expenses—Daughter of the ex-Queen of Kandy.	1519-20
	Kumaresalu Naick	
26-5-38	Kandyan prisoner—Payment of stipends at Vellore.	1521-2
	Palkonda	
17-12-38	Zamindar's adopted sons—Allowances—Petition for. (Pages badly damaged).	1523-5
	Paymaster's Office	
-12-38	Vellore—Hircarrah—Prayer for restoration. (Pages badly damaged).	1527-32
	Jafar Ali	
-12-38	Continuance of pension. (Pages badly damaged).	1533-8

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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.
(1) Letters of Correspondence.
1835, 1839-40.

29-1-1839	**Audit**	1539
10-4-39		1541
11-5-39		1545-7
23-5-39		1549
25-6-39		
	Accounts	
30-4-39	Adjustment.	1543
	Vellore Mahals	
16-4-39	Repair charges.	1551
	Vellore Fort	
30-6-39	Repairs.	1553-7
5-1-39	**Cash Remittance**	1559-61
2-2-39		1565-7
4-3-39		1571-3
2-4-39		1577-9
2-5-39		1583-5
2-6-39		1589-91
4-7-39		1595-7
2-8-39		1601-3
2-9-39		1607-9
1-10-39		1613-5
1-11-39		1619-21
3-12-39		1625-7

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
13-1-39	**Treasury Bills**	1563
12-2-39		1569
13-3-39		1575
20-4-39		1581
14-5-39		1587
12-6-39		1593
13-7-39		1599
13-8-39		1605
12-9-39		1611
14-10-39		1617
12-11-39		1623
14-12-39		1629
	Mihr Ghulam Muhiuddin	
23-2-39	Lapse of pension to Government.	1631
29-1-39		1635-6
	Hircarrah	
14-3-39	Appointment of.	1643
	Allowances	
4-6-39	Confidential duties.	1647-8
	Pensioners	
7-6-39	Funeral ceremony charges.	1651-2
	Dismissal	
21-6-39	Commanding officer's manager.	1655-7
	Kumara Rangappa Naick	
16-7-39	Kandyan prisoner—Visit to Vellore.	1659-75
	He petitioned that his daughter and son have to be married at Vellore. He received a letter from his father-in-law residing at Vellore that he is sick. He draws an allowance of 6 panams and ¾ measure of rice per day. He requests that his allowance may be drawn at Vellore and that he may be permitted to reside there. The Agent at Tanjore has no objection. But the O.C., Vellore, is of opinion that the families at Vellore should not be allowed more relatives. The Government do not grant the request. But permission to visit Vellore during the marriage is granted.	
	Kandyan Prisoners	
17-8-39	Scobarayaloo Naick—Residence at Vellore.	1685-6
	Palkonda	
12-8-39	Zamindar's rebellion—Enquiry.	1689-94
20-8-39	Kadaree Moortee held the situation of diwan to the Zamindar of	1697
6-9-39	Palconda, Coorma Narraindra Rauze, for two or three months	1701-2
9-9-39	immediately previous to the period of the zamindar's apprehension. Shortly after he proceeded to Benares where he remained for a considerable time. He returned to his native village in the Bobbili Zamindari and from there he proceeded southward. He was never charged with having taken any part in the rebellion nor is he a person of any influence in the country. But he is of a very intriguing disposition and his present conduct renders him liable to suspicion. The Magistrate at Vizagapatam is of opinion that he should be called upon to give security for his own good behaviour for one year, in default to be confined in jail south of the Kistna for that period. When he returns to his native country he should be under strict police surveillance.	1705
	He is transferred to the custody of the Magistrate of North Arcot.	
21-6-39	——Prisoners' allowances.	1707-13
	The late acting Circuit Judge reported on the complaints of the prisoners regarding the amount of their allowances that the conduct of these persons as reported by Col. Stewart is deserving of all praise. The family of the Zamindar of Palcondah expressed a strong desire that better means of education should be afforded to him.	
	The Governor in Council observes that the allowances were fixed after mature consideration in communication with the local officers and as the forfeiture of the estate has been declared "absolute and unconditional" he requires that the officers concerned should discourage in the prisoners all hopes of the zamindari being ever restored to them.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Hircarrah	
8-10-39	Discharge of—Donation.	1731
	Pedda Jaggayya	
	Conduct of.	
31-7-39	The two servants, viz., Gungadoo and Gaurigadoo of Pedda	1715-17
23-8-39	Juggiah are permitted to return to their native country. They will	1719-27
10-9-39	be escorted by two peons who will be relieved from district to	1729
7-10-39	district until the servants are taken charge of by Mr. Arbuthnot,	
23-8-39	Collector of Vizagapatam.	
21-9-39	Pedda Juggiah's conduct is blameworthy. She will be re-transferred to the hill fortress of Gooty and her stipends reduced.	
	She will be accompanied by her adopted daughter, the duffadar and six peons, relieved from district to district until they reach the officer in charge of Bellary district.	
	Kandyan Prisoners	
21-10-39	Senior queens of the late ex-King of Kandy—Pilgrimage to Tirupati and Kahchee and visit to Vellore—Permission.	1733-4
27-11-39	————3rd daughter of the late ex-King of Kandy—Marriage expenses granted.	1735
	Vellore Mahals	
16-12-39	Tender for supplies to.	1737
..	**Kandyan Family**	
	Relatives—List.	1743
	Cash	
26-1-39	Transfer receipts.	1747
15-2-39		1749
5-4-39		1751
25-4-39		1753
15-5-39		1755
17-6-39		1757
15-7-39		1759
15-8-39		1761
9-9-39		1763
26-10-39		1765
25-11-39		
24-12-39		
	Kandyan Family	
24-6-39	Queens of the late ex-King of Kandy—Adoption of daughter.	
	The two senior queens of the late ex-King of Kandy lost their only daughter and have never recovered from the shock. They wish to take in adoption the daughter of one of the queens of the late ex-King of Kandy who lives at Vellore. Their object is to give her in marriage to a relative of theirs to whom the deceased girl was proposed in childhood. For this purpose the senior queen's brother and a few others have come to Vellore.	
1-4-39	**Audit**	
22-4-39		
26-4-39		
	Palkonda	
1-7-39	Lutchardydoo and Paurummah—Residence at Vellore.	
25-2-39	**Bills of Exchange**	
9-3-39		
	Stationery	
9-12-39	Despatch.	
24-12-39		
	Aminuddin Husain's Daughters	
21-11-39	Property—Withholding of—Petitions.	
27-11-39		
9-7-39		
14-10-39		
21-8-39		
20-8-39		
23-7-39		

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cash Remittance	
23-1-39	Receipts.	1885
23-2-39		1887
22-3-39		1889
19-4-39		1891
24-5-39		1893
17-6-39		1895
25-7-39		1897
23-8-39		1899
23-9-39		1901
16-10-39		1903
21-11-39		1905
31-12-39		1907
	Kandyan Pensioners	
14-8-39	Visit to Vellore—Conditions laid down.	1909
..	**Kandyan Family**	
	Maid servant—Allowances claimed for.	1913
	Goomsur Family	
7-2-39	Whereabouts of members.	1919
	Husain Jaman Khan	
24-7-39	Enhancement of pension recommended.	2107-16
	He was instrumental in tracing out the Muhammadans who were bent upon subverting the British Government. He belongs to a respectable family which suffered incarceration and great privations about the time of the fall of Seringapatam. His case is strongly recommended to Government.	
	Conspiracy at Vellore	
22-2-39	Moideen Sahib Moolvee.	1925-2106
25-2-39	1. The Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Madras, informs Government that he received information of the arrival at Madras of Syed Hajee Ameen (styled an Arab), said to be the bearer of many letters to persons of consequence at the Presidency and that arrangements have been made to apprehend him. On examination he states that he is the son of one Syed Abdul Kareem who removed to Kurnool and died about 15 years ago. He had two brothers who received yeomiahs; they are dead. He failed to get one for himself. He visited Mecca and owned a ship which was wrecked at Mecca some years ago. He went to Woodiagherry, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Bombay, and then to Tellicherry and to Mysore where he had friends, finally proceeding to Vellore, where he took up his residence in Shahbool. Abdul Rahim, a relative of his residing in Madras, wrote and asked him to visit him. The Moulvee wants to get a passage to Calcutta taking Vellore on the way, where he expects some monetary assistance from the ladies of Tippoo's Mahals.	2111-94
	2. On searching his abode no document of any consequence has so far been discovered. But there is reason to suspect that Abdul Raheem might on information of the search have destroyed or concealed them. The Superintendent of Police has allowed him to return home on the understanding that Abdul Rahim will produce him when required. The person who gave him the first information stated that he was on his way to Calcutta to communicate with some prince of Tippoo Sultan's family.	
	3. Subsequently a letter was found in one of his boxes. The writer of that letter is Yoosoof Adil Khan Bahadur. Last year one Moulvee Akber Ally visited Madras and brought a letter of introduction to Mr. Henry Chamier. It has since been ascertained that the Moulvee is an active agent of the parties conspiring. The letter now discovered may serve to unmask the Moonshee if in league with the movement party. A Muhammadan of rank told the Superintendent of Police the previous day that it was rumoured that Syed Ameen is entrusted with a mission to the family of Tippoo Sultan in Bengal.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Conspiracy at Vellore—*cont.*	
2-3-39	4. Syed Hajee Ameen on arrival at Vellore has to be watched. The Vellore authorities meanwhile report the apprehension of one Kismat Ally. Information has been elicited from his wife that her husband was on the way to Calcutta to seek the help of the descendants of Tippoo. Moonshee Syed Mohideen, the owner of the mosque near Vellore fort, has afforded shelter and protection to them. This Moonshee seems to be the channel of communication.	2139–52 2167–8
	5. Further information has come to Government from Vellore that one Jaffir Muhammed Khan, son of the late Baker Ally, arrived at Vellore from Mysore with an introduction from Maj. Stokes who speaks highly of him. He receives a pension of Rs. 500 a month from the Mysore Government. He is living near the mosque near the fort of Vellore. He is expected to remain at Vellore till the palace ladies receive their stipends. Syed Hajee Ameen has arrived at Vellore.	
	6. Another person named Syed Abdool Majeed was handed over to the civil authorities on suspicion. Hajee Ameen ever since his arrival has confined himself to his own abode with the exception of occasional visits to the mosque for prayers. He waits in the mosque till all the people have departed. He receives his livelihood from one of the palace ladies by name Mootree Begum.	
	7. Another suspect by name Boran Khan Fakir was delivered over to the civil authorities. A letter was found on him which might have been delivered to him by a previous arrangement.	
20-4-39	The O.C. Vellore reports that he had an interview with Budrudeen on the apprehension of Fakeer Burranshaw and came to know that the latter would not give a clear account of his mission as he suspects that the letter reported to have been received from Ajmeer was not true and thought that if he was taken before the Police he would get alarmed and would confess the facts and would not be set free until he had made a full confession of all the letters he had with him and if he did not he would be threatened with being hanged, etc.	2135–I
-5-39	8. On clues got from Burranshaw the Collector and Magistrate at Bellary is consulted. His report is that Burran Shaw is a native of Adoni. He lived for some time at Nundyal and Annuntpoore and went to Kurnool, then to Mysore and for the last few days he lived at Pedda Bellapuram. His elder brother Lateef Saheb was a Mashayek at Kurnool. Caja Ameen is the son of Lateef Sahib and not of Boran Shaw. Thus Boran Shaw whether he be or be not the person mentioned in the letter received by the Collector of Bellary has given a false deposition to Mr. Ogilvie. His deposition that he was the son of the Jagheerdar of Ammapolliem proves to be a lie.	2187–9
6-6-39	9. The Government are informed that Syed Hajee Ameen proposes to leave Vellore for Venkatagherry in a few days and to visit Calahasty, Beemrauzepalliem, Madras and Tanjore. During the stay at Vellore he has not been guilty of any overt act, but he has had private interviews with persons of doubtful character the result of which has not transpired. The Superintendent of Police at Vellore, Mr. Awdry, was however informed by Hameed Hussain, the Government Vakeel of the Zillah Court of Chittoor, that Mooloovee Vullee Mohamed, Mooftee of the Zillah Court and Mohamed Habibullah, Sudre of the Collector's Cutcherry, are in the habit of receiving a Persian newspaper "Sultana Akbar". He interpreted it to his friends. It read that Dost Mohamed Khan would soon drive the English out of India and be the ruler of it. Madoree Modeen Sahib and two Caliphas supposed to be the disciples of Mohamad Ally were in the habit of making orations on unity at evening prayers on Fridays. Such language was used in three mosques at Vellore. In one of them the priest was a disbanded trooper who had been flogged for having been concerned in a big business at Arcot.	2125–8
15-6-39	Among the disciples of Moolvee Moideen Sahib there is one Caudermerah who is understood to address the sepoys at Palaveram telling them that there will be no difficulty in finding out this man who will be in the officers' quarters playing chess and that a pamphlet has been composed by a person called Burree Saheb and his associate Lateef Sahib.	2121-

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Conspiracy at Vellore—*cont.*	
-7-39	10. Certain persons in fakir's garb were apprehended, one of them was Hoosain Buksh who gave some information about his father, mother, etc. The Vellore authorities have received information that of the list of Caliphas and the disciples of Molvee Muhamad Ally and Molvee Moideen the latter was the principal conspirator, in the conspiracy which took place in Bengal in 1832. He was the Peer when the intended conspiracy was found out. He was found several times preaching seditious passages. There was no hope of getting any further information from Burran Husain. So he was delivered over to the civil authorities.	2107–23
	11. The O.C. Vellore reports to Government that one Hussan Jaman Khan, pensioned heir of the late Mohomet Jaman Khan, Senior Commandant of the Native Cavalry, has come forward boldly to disclose the designs of the evil doers who entertain an idea of the subversion of the British Government. First he enabled the Superintendent of Police to get information about the Wahabee sect. Report has also been made that Moolvee Moideen Sahib has compiled seditious pamphlets. They are :— (*a*) Koofir-Ke-Kaman ; (*b*) Bidant-Ke-Meuna ; and (*c*) The placing of Christians at a distance. One of the books preached, "Whoever does not read Kulma should in the first instance be fed with rice and water without salt. After this if he refuses he should be confined and should this too have no effect he is a Kaufir and should be slain." The power of Kulma is that it enables 10 Mahomedans to beat 20 Kaufirs in a fight. The prophet in his days fought and slew the Kaufifs on account of religion. All true Muhammadans should therefore be united and be of one mind. If any Kaufir wants to become a Muhammadan he should be admitted into their religion. A Muhamadan should not pass under the shadow of a Kaufir.	
	12. In another book it is stated that the Parrahs were the original inhabitants. The Hindoos ruled them over. The Hindoos erred in their administration. The Muhammadans conquered them. The Muhammadans also having walked unwisely, i.e., having many of them shaved their whiskers and moustaches, men with womanish faces having no beards conquered them.	
	13. Moolvee Moideen Sahib, Mukandar of Shahbool Noopin Mukan, which is near the fort of Vellore, is charged for the following treasonable practices :— (*a*) Compiling and circulating a book highly defamatory to the British Government and people, holding them up to the contempt and enmity of the Muhammadans. (*b*) Having used seditious language in his mukans tending to excite the Muhammadans against the rulers of the country, calling them Kaufirs and so on.	
	14. The enquiry is to take place in the Chittoor Magistrate's Court. For this purpose the Moolvee and the witnesses have been summoned. Meanwhile the Moulvees at Madras apparently under the influence of the Nabob Begum at Madras wrote statements directly differing from their original depositions, etc. This induced the authorities to conduct the trial as expeditiously as possible lest his strong influence over the Muhammadan circle should make matters worse. In fact the lives of both the Commanding Officer and the Superintendent of Police were threatened.	
	15. On the examination of all the witnesses it is proved that Moolvee Moideen Sahib, after prayer, used to say that according to the order of Allah there should be prayer, charity, pilgrimage and the Muhammadans should not do service under the Kaufirs. On the other hand, they should be fought with. The Kaufirs are those that are not Muhammadans and who deny the Muhammadan religion. The Kaufirs should be made to join the Muhammadan religion, if they will not join they should be slain, which act will merit reward. He further said that as a consequence of the Muhammadan's pride and disobedience "the people from a distance of 4 months' journey with faces like monkeys with no beards or mustaches have become rulers.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Conspiracy at Vellore—*cont.*	
	They are so clever and deceitful that one man leads a thousand Mahometans as a shepherd leads a flock. Their treachery is so great that, as a wolf takes one sheep from a flock, so they take the Mahometans." The Mahometans should unite and massacre every Christian in Vellore.	
	16. Measures were immediately taken to remove disaffection among the Mahometans and to detect and punish people who were practising sedition. During the trial, the witnesses who came forward to give evidence were insulted by the Moolvee's friends and other Mohametans who called them Christians and intimidated them both in and out of court. They are kept as prisoners and are not allowed to speak to each other. The Judge himself is in collusion with the Moolvee. He seems to have told the commanding officer that the trial of the Moulvee will amount to bringing the British Government into contempt and disrepute.	
	Col. Awdry, the Superintendent of Police, who had been to Chitteor to conduct the trial of Moolve Moideen Sahib, returned to Vellore before the trial was over. He was asked by the Civil Judge not to have his seat near him but to remain in court as a spectator as it was said that he had received bribes and set up low people as witnesses, etc. (Correspondence does not end).	
	Muhammad Nucky	
6-4-40 23-3-40	Family pensions. The sons of Mahomad Nucky are to be entertained as Silladars of irregular horse. The Government of India have granted them a pension of 2/3 of the original sum.	2194-6
23-3-40		2198
11-6-40		2200
14-8-40 12-11-40		2202-4
	Suit	
5-5-40	Mushturree Begum *v.* Gunne Ruzza Ally Khan—Claim.	2212-3
	Venkamma	
26-10-40 9-6-40	Of Palkonda—Removal from Vellore to Bellary.	2214-8
	Kandyan King's Son	
17-2-40	Marriage allowance.	2220-2
24-9-40		2224-6
	Stewart, Brig. Genl. D. M.	
30-1-40	Commanding Officer—Transfer of charge.	2228
	Goomsoor Family	
11-3-40 8-12-40	Servants.	2230-3
	Mysore Pensioners	
2-5-40 19-8-40	Continuance of pensions to the families of deceased pensioners—Powers of sanction—Vested with the Supreme Government.	2234-6
	Ali Raza Khan	
19-5-40	Pension.	2238
27-5-40		2240-2
	Hircarrahs	
19-5-40	Discharge of.	2244
	Palkonda	
21-5-40	Late Zamindar's son—English instruction.	2246-50
	Kandyan Pensioners	
14-7-40	Seshamah Naick and Seshamah—Stay at Tanjore.	2256-7
9-10-40	——— Kumaramal—Stay at Vellore.	2258
	Vellore Mahals	
22-9-40	Repair charges.	2260-1
	Haidar's Mahals	
24-9-40	Servants—Increase in number.	2262
	Revenue Collection	
3-11-40	Outstanding balances—Prevention of irregularity. No officer appointed to an executive post should be transferred within two years. During this period he should exert himself to collect the outstanding balances.	2264-7

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Vellore Mahals	
12–12–40	Tender for supplies to.	2268
	State Prisoners	
24–12–40	Vurdarauze Bunge—Allowed to associate with Chempake.	2270–2
	Cash	
25–1–40	Transfer receipts.	2274–94
25–2–40		
25–3–40		
25–4–40		
25–5–40		
25–6–40		
4–8–40		
25–8–40		
25–9–40		
5–11–40		
25–11–40		
17–1–40	———Private remittance—Receipts.	2296–316
22–2–40		
16–3–40		
16–4–40		
11–6–40		
29–6–40		
31–7–40		
31–8–40		
30–9–40		
16–10–40		
30–11–40		
	Aminuddin	
30–3–40	Arrears of pension—Payment.	2318
28–8–40		2320–3
	Subadriah Devi	
3–6–40	Palkonda family—Her belongings restored.	2324–30
	Soobadriah Devee Gauroo of Palconda deposited certain of her ornaments and belongings with one Cotenah Daliah. The Police Officer, Palcondah, was asked to restore them to her and he called on C. Daliah for the delivery of the ornaments. Daliah states that Soobadriah Devammah owed him money for which she had mortgaged the things with him and if the principal and interest are paid he will deliver the jewels, etc. The Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam states that if Soobadriah disputes the correctness of Daliah's statement she must nominate a vakeel to conduct a civil prosecution before him.	
7–5–40	**Bills of Exchange**	2334
	Kandyan Pensioners	
18–5–40	Coomaramal—Pension payment.	2352
20–3–40		2354
17–8–40	——— Kutty Cunniah Naick—Pension payment.	2356
	Stationery	
2–8–40	Despatch.	2358–60
4–6–40	**Audit**	2516
23–12–40		2518
22–7–40		2520
11–12–40		2526
	Accounts	
4–9–40	Adjustments.	2522
26–11–40		2524
	Kherdmund Ali	
19–11–40	Family pension.	2396–405
	A pension of Pag. 27 a month was granted to Kherdmund Ally by the Mysore Commissioners. After his death the pension was continued to his family in two unequal shares. He left two wives. One of them was Peearee Begum. Two of her daughters were married to Hussain Zaman Khan. One of them had a son. Peearee Begum retained an unconditional disposal of her pension. Her grandson by one of her daughters set up a claim to the pension. The claimant has no right to it as it has not been assigned by Peearee Begum.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pensioners	
8-1-40	Hussain Jaman Khan—Pensioner—Increase of emoluments.	2406-7
	State Prisoners	
27-1-40	Jagannath Booah—Surveillance.	2410
	Vellore Mahals	
26-2-40	Supply—Contractor's complaint.	2412
30-5-40	**Audit**	2414
	State Prisoners	
28-3-40	Kadaree Moorty—Release.	2416-17
	Awdry, Capt.	
30-3-40	Superintendent of Police, Vellore—Conduct.	2418-28
28-2-40	Capt. Awdry was alleged to have acted irregularly in the discharge of his	
3-4-40	duties as Superintendent of Police. The Brigadier Commanding at	
21-4-40	Vellore, under whose orders he acted, explains that the Superintend-	
	ent acted according to his orders and with a zeal for his duty.	
	Coomaramall	
14-10-40	Kandyan pensioner—Stay at Vellore.	2506-8
19-10-40		
	Burhan-ud-din	
24-3-40	Continuance of pension to Khulsoom Bibi.	2510-5
27-8-40		
24-1-40		
1-1-40	**Cash Remittance**	2430-2
1-2-40		2436-8
3-3-40		2442-4
1-4-40		2448-50
2-5-40		2454-6
2-6-40		2460-2
2-7-40		2466-8
2-8-40		2472-4
2-9-40		2478-80
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	1. The pension of Meer Gholam Ally of Mysore was ordered to be discontinued because the sunnad clearly states that the pension will continue so long as he is without employment and is an ally of the British. He has now secured employment and the pension is stopped.	
	2. Gholam Ally explains that he was a Superintendent of all the ships under Tippoo Sultan along the coast which extended from the country of Sadasiva Kaday to Mangalore. When Mysore was assumed by the Hon. Company he asked for a pension of Rs. 1,000. But the Commissioners granted him a pension of only Rs. 51. He alleges that the terms of the sunnad were only *pro forma* as the Commissioners orally allowed him to take employment elsewhere. His family consisted of 150 members and the small pension was inadequate.	
	3. Sir Thomas Munro, who happened to see him, offered him a post in the Baramahal district and he was appointed a Commissioner by General Graham on a salary of Rs. 80 a month. When Sir Thomas Munro became Governor of Madras he approached him to enhance his pension as it was inadequate for a family of 150 persons. The Governor told him that he could not comply with his request but that he would appoint him as a native judge. Shortly afterwards Sir Thomas died.	
	4. When Mr. Lushington became the Governor he came to the Baramahal, saw Gholam Ally and promised to draw up a memorandum. But he had to go home being afflicted with the loss of his son on his way to Madras.	
	5. Persons who were granted pensions of Rs. 1,000 held respectable offices under the Rajah of Mysore and after their death their pensions were continued to their sons.	
	6. Finally Gholam Ally explains that he receives the pension and holds his situation under the Hon. Company. But he does not serve under any other authority and requests that the mamool allowed so far may be continued so that he may be able to maintain himself and his family of 150 souls. On this the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that his pension of Rs. 51–8–0 shall not be withheld.	
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	2. The Governor in Council directs that the ladies who were permitted to return to Ganjam should not return to Goomsoor.	
	3. The family of the last Zamindar, Dunanjaya Bange, was permitted to return from Vellore to Ganjam. The family consisted of the Puttamahadevi who had no issue, four concubines of the zamindar, one illegitimate daughter, one legitimate daughter whose mother is dead and Dayammah, the chief female nurse. After they came to Ganjam negotiations for the marriage commenced and Umbikah Iamah, by the rite of Gandarva marriage, became the wife of the Zamindar of Khujung in the Cuttack district who is a very respectable zamindar with a considerable estate. The alliance of Sornamala Iama also with this zamindar was very advantageous.	
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	The Government have concluded that in the present state of affairs in the Ganjam district, Harry Crooshna Bunge should not return to Ganjam from Benares. If he had already arrived at Ganjam he should be asked to go back to Benares and there await the orders lest his going to Ganjam should create an impression on the people that he is going to be restored to his zamindari, etc.	
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	Kandyan Pensions—*cont.* 2. The Kandyan pensioners should be given distinctly to understand that their pensions will all cease on the death of the recipients. They should endeavour to acquire some means of independent subsistence. 3. The Colonial Secretary further requests that the Madras Government would cause a report to be made to the Ceylon Government on the practicability of any immediate or prospective reduction in the amount of pensions. Copies of the above correspondence are forwarded to the Collectors of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Nellore and Salem and the O.C., Vellore, where Kandyan pensioners reside, for their information.	
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28-8-49	Concessions to the Nawab of the Carnatic—Objections to.	1763–4
	Kandyan Pensioners	
10-7-49	Venkatasawmy—Passport.	1765
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30-5-49	Rapaukooloo Chengalroy Chetty—Loss of jewel—Civil nature—Definition.	1769
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10-10-49	Pensioner—Pension payment during absence of.	1769–70

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	Kandyan Pensioners	
26-10-49	Dasappasamy—Maintenance of his son.	1775-7
3-12-49	1. The attention of the O.C., Vellore, is drawn to certain orders of	1783
2-12-49	Government which have apparently been lost sight of by him. The	1785
12-12-49	orders are to the effect that the Ceylon Government have ruled that the allowances drawn by Kandyan pensioners are to cease on the death of the incumbents. Dasappasamy is therefore to be considered as a pensioner drawing Rs. 56-3-6 for a month of 30 days and Rs. 58-1-5 for a month of 31 days. Dasappasamy's son should not be granted any allowance.	1787
	2. The O.C., Vellore, has been called upon to submit his opinion as to the desirability of Dasappaswamy making his own arrangement for supporting his son with funds.	
	3. It has been resolved that in order to avoid abuses of Kandyan pensions, the whole pension should be paid to this head of the Kandyan family.	
	Panchu Rt	
4-12-49	Pensioner—Life certificate.	1789
30-4-49	**Treasury Bills**	1791
	Kandyan Prisoners	
25-8-49	Narrainswamy—Leave.	1793
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30-6-49	Transfer of registry—Tope and garden.	1795
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28-8-49	Inam lands.	1797
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	Tippoo's Family	
28-4-49	Ladies of the Mahal—Residence in Vellore pettah—Orders.	1807
	Ottley, Maj. C. G.	
22-5-49	Charge of palace duties.	1815
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	Kandyan Pensioners	
16-6-49	Angleswamy Rajah—Continuance of pension to his sons.	1825-7
29-6-49	Angleswamy Rajah was receiving a pension from the Ceylon Govern-	1829-30
4-12-49	ment. After his death his pension continued and was paid, for the maintenance of his family, into the hands of the eldest son, Doraswamy Rajah. One of the brothers, Coottyswamy Rajah, complains that he did not get his due share from Doraswamy and that he should be granted a separate pension. Government have decided that if Coottyswamy Rajah deserves any help he should be under the protection of his eldest brother Doraswamy Raja and that no separate pension will be granted to him.	1837-9
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28-8-49	Lapsed pension.	1843
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18-12-49	Tender for supplies to.	1855-6
	Shams Bi	
1-1-49	Widow of Gholam Hussain, Private of 3rd Rt.—Application for admission to Langarkhana.	1859-60
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1849	Mirza Rahim Beg—Application for.	1863-5
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23-6-49	——— Immanuddin Hajee—As above.	1871-2
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3-8-49	Veejayaram Razu—Debts—Sretaram Mudaliar's claims.	1879-80

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..	**Asadullah Khan** Carnatic pensioner—Cash payment at Mysore—Receipts.	2277–91
14–1–51	**Zahara Kanam and Muhammad Salyid Quarishi** As above.	2293
11–10–50	**Kandyan Pensioners** Dasuppahswamy and Bangaruswamy—On leave—Cash payment—Receipts.	2295–301
..	**Cash Payment** Receipts.	2315–23
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17-7-50	——— Doraswamy Rajah—Stipends.	2375
15-7-50	——— Comara Rungappa Naick—Stipends.	2377
5-7-50	——— Chuckamah, daughter of Chinna Dagulswamy—Stipends.	2379
2-8-50		2381
	Kandyan Pensioners	
-2-50 to -9-50	Coomara Subah Naick and his brothers—Pension.	2383-5

Kumara Soobah Naick, the eldest son of Gampal Naick, petitions that he may be authorized to employ certain servants in the places of those who have died. He further says that Government were granting rhatibs, cloths, etc., to his mother, brothers, sisters and himself each separately but a general pension of Rs. 100 was granted to the whole family, which was being drawn on the joint receipt of the brothers Koomarasoobah Naidoo and Allegherryswamy Naidoo. When Koomara Soobah came to Vellore he found it difficult to remit his brother's share at Tanjore. So he requests Government to divide his pension and send him Rs. 45-8-0 including servants' wages being his share exclusively to him. It is ordered that the head of the family should make arrangements for paying the younger members of the family.

The senior queens of Shree Vikrama Simmah Maharaj, the ex-King of Kandy, petition that when they were brought to Tanjore they wished that their brothers also should follow them. Accordingly Government allowed them a pension of Rs. 107 and in view of the fact that their brothers had to be in attendance on them and their fellow queens both at Tanjore and Vellore their consolidated pension was divided and paid to them. One of their brothers Coomara Soobooswamy remained at Vellore and the other brother Venkataswamy accompanied them to Tanjore. Of the divided payment of 67 and 40 to two brothers, Rs. 67 was subdivided into 45½ and 21½, the former for Coomarasoobooswamy and the latter for Venkataswamy. They request that Venkataswamy's share may be paid at Tanjore separately as he has to remain in Tanjore to look after the queens' comforts.

Coomarah Soobah Naicker states that Government paid his family a pension of Rs. 107. As the brothers had to live separated and as each of them had set up a separate family the pension of Rs. 107 was divided at the request of the pensioners and paid to them. But when he came to Vellore an order was issued that the whole of the pension should be received by Coomara Soobah. But as this arrangement will cause much inconvenience and disaffection, Allegerryswamy Naick states that the subdivision was intended to prevent abuse and misappropriation by the member drawing the whole pension.

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	Kandyan Pensioners—*cont.*	
	Government proposed to pay the full pension to the head of the family in view of the recent orders received from the Government of Ceylon.	
	Government are pleased to accede to the request of the petitioners on the condition that the arrangement is solely intended to meet the convenience of the petitioners and it would in no way affect the terms on which the pension is held.	
	Kandyan Prisoners	
16-7-50	Dasappaswamy—Reduction of stipends—Authority—Requisition.	2487-99
31-8-50	——— Venkataswamy Naick—Payment of stipends—Application for.	2503-8
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16-7-50	Koomarammal—Stoppage of stipends.	2521
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	Cash Indent	
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	Abidah Begum and Zool Fakhr-ud-daulah	
30-7-50	Carnatic pensioners—Death at Baghdad—Subsequent arrangements.	2567
10-4-50		2571-6
25-7-50		
	Kandyan Pensioners	
18-1-50	Rangaswami—Payment of pension at Tanjore.	3581
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	Carnatic Pensions	
28-5-50	Payment in foreign countries—Rules.	2589-93
	On the representations made by some of the Carnatic pensioners that they wish to settle permanently at Baghdad and that their pensions be paid there, Government cannot accede to their wishes, because extra expense will be entailed on account of exchange and difficulties will arise in the event of death.	
	The three years' leave of absence granted to each stipendiary is more than enough to visit Mecca and return. They should be warned that if they do not return within three years their pensions will lapse to Government.	
	Ghulam Ali's Family	
20-12-50	Continuance of pension—Procedure.	2597-8
	Mysore Pensioners	
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20-3-50	Ladies—Amaunauth Bondie and Mysore Bondie—Distinction between.	2605
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	Husain Ali Khan	
4-7-50	Reduction of pension—Authority.	2611
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18-3-50	Advertisement for tenders for supply—Procedure.	2615
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	Abidah Begum	
14-8-50	Overdrawal of stipend—Recovery.	2623
	Goomsoor Family	
4-10-50	Allowances.	2627-32
	One Balabadra Bunge residing in Vellore wrote to the Tahsildar of Goomsoor that people from there go to the Rajah who is under confinement at Vellore and give him money and false information. The Tahsildar is requested to prevent any intriguers of the Goomsoor district from going to Vellore. The Government Agent at Ganjam asks the Brigadier-General at Vellore to inform the prisoners that if their allowances are more than what they require the allowances will be reduced.	
	Haidar's Mahals	
7-3-50	Jamaul, a fourth class lady—Allowances—Payment of arrears.	2633-4
	Ottley, Maj. C. G.	
23-3-50	Takes charge of the Mahal duties.	2637
	McNeill, Brigadier	
20-6-50	As above.	2639
	Wilson, Capt. R. S.	
19-11-50	As above.	2643
	Kandyan Prisoners	
3-4-50	Narasimmen—Restoration of pension refused.	2645-53
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28-5-50		2655-9
	Bribery	
19-4-50	Manager—Stipend Pay Office.	2063-86
	1. Government observe that Brigadier McNeill reported the case to Government and awaited their orders before suspending Ram Row, Manager of the Stipend Pay Office. They see that it is necessary to investigate into the complaints of bribery against him. Until the investigation is over Ram Row should continue under suspension. The promotions made by the Brigadier were objectionable and the person promoted must have been long aware of the irregularities in the Stipend Pay Office and yet did not disclose them. Government take the opportunity of hastening the discontinuance of certain lapsed pensions which were continued apparently as a result of bribing the manager, etc.	
24-7-50	2. The third and fourth queens of the late ex-King of Kandy sent a letter which has chiefly reference to the alleged irregularities of the late manager of the Stipend Pay Office with respect to the mode in which those ladies' names have been entered into the lists in the office. The letter is sent to Brigadier McNeill for his opinion on the propriety of acceding or refusing the solicitation.	2691-2
	Frauds	
8-8-50	Stipend Office, Vellore—Gopaul Row—Mutsuddy of Haidar's Mahals—Appeal against discharge.	2687-8
	Pecaree Begum's Children	
5-4-50	Continuance of pension.	2699
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	Tippoo's Family and Dependants	
22-5-50	Pension—Transmission.	2709
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1-6-50	Discontinuance of establishments—Procedure.	2711-2
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21-6-50	Repairs to buildings.	2715
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19-7-50	Residence at Tanjore—Permission.	2719-40
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19-9-50	Mother of the queens—Death—Funeral expenses.	2741-2
	Pensioners	
11-9-50	Identity certificates.	2745-9

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	Palkonda	
12-11-50	Brindavanee Bunge—Death of—Continuance of reduced pension to his mother, Mooneyakka.	2751-2
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13-11-50	Palkonda pensions—Write off.	2753-4
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17-10-50	Vurdarauze Bunge—Reduction of pension.	2757-9
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20-7-50	Cootyswamy Rajah, lawful son of Angalaswamy Rajah—Application for separate pension. (Already precised).	2765-6
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14-11-50	Fraudulent disposition of relationship—Cauzy's conduct.	2785-7
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17-12-50	Vencatalutchmeenarasiah, widow of Venkutputhy Rauze—Funeral expenses.	2791-2
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6-3-50	Carnatic pensioner—Temporary stay at Madras—Application.	2797-8
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22-12-50	Dasappaswamy—Leave of absence.	2801-2
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25-1-50	Vardarauze—Servants—Butlers, Konery and Royan—Arrears of pay.	2831-5
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5-4-50	Venkeyammah, grand-daughter of Venkatputty Rauze, Zamindar of Palcondah—Allowance application.	2837-42
18-4-50	——— Vizia Ram Rauze—Transfer from Vellore—Application for.	2843-51
	Kandyan Family	
27-7-50	Servants—Moodu Krishna—Reduction of allowances.	2857-61
	Stipend Office, Vellore	
11-3-50	Records—List.	2862-73
	Palkonda Family	
8-12-50	Vizia Ram Rauze—Prevention of debt.	2887-9
	Government observe that the references on the debts contracted by the state prisoner, Vijia Ram Rauze, the son of the late Zamindar of Palkondah, made by the O.C., Vellore, were probably to make Government a party to them. But nothing of the kind was permissible. His action in stopping Rs. 50 from the allowances of Viziaram Rauze towards the payment of these debts was further questionable. Government resolve that the interested parties should not be deceived like this. They should be plainly told that state prisoners are liable to be sued in courts for debts incurred by them but that decrees on such debts cannot be executed against their person or such property as they may possess within the residence allotted to them by Government.	
	The access of money-lenders to the state prisoners or the means of their incurring debts should be prevented. With this view the Governor in Council resolves that the prisoner Viziaram Rauze will select such of his followers as are necessary to remain with him and submit a statement of expenditure for sending the others back to their own country.	
	Sultanmah	
22-1-50	Carnatic pensioner—Payment at Mysore.	2891
	Goomsoor Family	
6-1-50	Allowances—Advance payment—Objection.	2893-5
6-1-50	——— Vurdarauze Bunje—Pension of Rs. 500—Conditions involved—Explanation.	2893-5
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25-10-50	To the Court of Directors—Rules.	2897-8
	No petitions will be received by the Court of Directors unless they should have been forwarded through the Local Government.	

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1-10-50	Stipend Pay Office—Enquiry—Orders.	2902
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15-8-50	Renewal register—Observance of rules.	2905
	Palkonda Family	
18-7-50	Pedda Juggiah—Intercourse with other members of the family prohibited	2907-8
18-6-50	—Confinement at Chittoor.	2911-2
	Kerbela	
7-5-50	Endowment of shrines at.	2915-25
	1. *Source of the endowment.* The Government of India in the Foreign Department write to the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia that the monthly payments to be made for the support of the shrines at Kurbelah and Nujjuf are derived from the property which forms a portion of a sum of the interest on one crore of rupees which was lent perpetually to the British Government by the King of Oudh in 1825 and that they are not derived from the property bequeathed to the shrines by the late Moboruk Mahal and the late Sultan Marion Begum.	
	2. *Mode of payment.* The British Government bound themselves by an agreement in connection with Edward's Treaties that the two ladies mentioned above should be assigned the interest out of the loan of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 30,000 per annum respectively. It was further declared that after their death two-thirds of their respective incomes should be paid in equal proportion to the shrines at Kerbelah and Nujjuf.	
	3. There are no other parties except the superintendents of these shrines. The Governor-General in Council is therefore unable to deal with these bequests in any other way than placing them at the disposal of the superintendents of the shrines.	
	4. But as the Government have not bound themselves to pay them on the spot and the political reasons advanced by the Agent are decisive against conceding, the Agent is requested to intimate the superintendents of the shrines that the sums due will be paid from the Bombay treasury and that they should make their own arrangements for drawing the money. The Agent is also informed that it is entirely optional for him to cease paying Nawab Ikbalud Dowlah and others who draw stipends from Bagdad treasury if his treasury is seriously inconvenienced.	
	5. This order is communicated to the Madras Government for restricting the drafts on the Political Agent's treasury at Bagdad.	

Bun. 39 (2-vila).

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26-7-51	Nursinga Bhoonj—Pension—Over deduction—Information called for.	217-20
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1851	Payment to Mahal eunuchs—Exchange bills.	221-8
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7-1-51	Dispute over private property—Settlement of.	353-8

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-6-51	Political suspect, Raja Rao.	
-7-51	1. A man giving his name as Rajah Row, apparently a Khond and a native of the Goomsoor country, tried to gain admittance to the Goomsoor Mahal at Vellore. His object was apparently to see Vardarauze Bunje and his statements on being questioned was vague and contradictory.	361-9
	2. A reference to the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool and to Mr. Sullivan, the Head Assistant in North Arcot, who have seen this man before, proves that all his statements to the authorities are false and contradictory.	
	3. The recent behaviour of the Zamindar of Goomsoor has given rise to suspicion. Brig. McNeill will decide whether or not to detain Rajah Row at Vellore.	
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	Masahabah Bi	
-6-51	Carnatic pensioner—Pilgrimage to Mecca—Traces—Enquiry.	495
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20-5-51	Pensioner—Descriptive roll.	537
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5-4-51	Carnatic pension—Continuance of.	535-6
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17-3-51	Bulls hire—Charges.	539
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2-10-51	Carnatic pension—Restoration application.	541-4
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6-10-51	Compilation of list.	545
	Khanoon Sahibah	
16-7-51	Pension—Sanction of.	547-51
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	Ghulam Muhammad	
7-11-51	Pension—Continuance of.	553-63
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11-11-51	Takes charge of Mahal duties.	565
9-10-51		569
	Wilson, Capt. R. S.	
15-3-51	As above.	573
	Haidar's Mahals	
11-9-51	Gopal Row, Second Mutsuddy—Dismissal of.	575-81
23-5-51	Gopal Row submits a petition to H.E. the Governor in Council stating that he was asked to attend on Brig. McNeill when he came to the Stipend Office. The present manager of the office then questioned him on the report of the contemplated abolition of the office of second mutsuddy to Hyder's Mahal. The manager wanted him to give the name of the individual who made it. On his refusal he was unnecessarily asked to go to the Stipend Office many times without any purpose. Then he was told that the Government were pleased to restore him to his former post from which he was suspended. Brig. McNeill asked him to answer certain questions. Then Brig. McNeill asked Gopal Row not to go as he had him in his hands. Gopal Row answered that it was a bazaar rumour and asked some of the servants who were there whether they knew anything about it. On their replying in the negative they were asked to withdraw and the military kotwal was called in when the civil and military kotwals were asked about the bazaar news.	583-5
11-8-51	Brig. McNeill further asked Gopal Row whether it was proper for him to have made a complaint to Government against his superior officer and threatened him with prosecution and dismissal. Subsequently when he was ill at his house Brig. McNeill commanded his attendance to get his arrears of pay. But he was ill and was afraid to go. Gopal Row further states that he was dismissed by Brig. McNeill because he submitted a petition to Government in which a paragraph was added about the decision of Brig. McNeill to abolish the post of the second mutsuddy. Even though the Government have ordered the payment of the arrears of pay due to Gopal Row he has not as yet received any sum. He finally prays that Government will be pleased to repeat their orders to Brig. McNeill about his restoration to the former office and the payment of arrears of his pay. He requests Government to return to him the five certificates of merit which he submitted to them along with his petitions.	587
	Goomsur Family	
13-2-51	Vurdarauze Bunje—Forfeiture of allowandes.	613-6
	Government resolve that if Vurdarauze Bunjee and Balabadra Bunjee, son and nephew of the late Zamindar of Gumsoor, refuse to receive their stipends, the Brigadier General may pay their servants the wages to which they are entitled. The Bunjees' share, after deducting the servants' wages, may be paid to them. Until that time the Brigadier will remit the sums to his treasury. The Bunjees in	

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	Goomsur Family—*cont.*	
	the meanwhile should be informed that if their allowances remain undrawn for 3 months they will be considered to have forfeited the amounts.	
20-5-51	———Vurdarauze Bunje.	609-10
	The O.C., Vellore, is instructed to refund to the treasury from which the allowances to the Bunjees were drawn. Brig. Genl. McNeill is instructed not to fail in tendering the Bunjees their reduced allowances each month.	
10-6-51	——— Brig. McNeill is informed that H.E. is opposed to the contemplated stringent measures of Brig. Genl. McNeill with respect to the suspicious person made over to the Magistrate. Government cannot pass any orders until the report of the Magistrate on the person is received.	601-5
8-9-51	——— Brig. Genl. McNeill will tender the reduced pensions to Vurdarauze	593-4
5-9-51	Bunjee and see that the orders of Government are explained to him as he did on previous occasions.	589-91
	Zaibul Nissa	
4-7-51	Death of—Pension continued to her son Hamed Ally.	617-9
28-5-51		621-2
	Chinnaswamy Naick	
4-8-51	Kandyan pensioner—Son of Gumpal Naick—Pension—Division—Appli-	627-30
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24-7-51		635
	Peearee Begum's Children	
25-4-51	Stoppage of pension to.	639
	Vellore Mahals	
20-5-51	Repair estimates.	643
	Vellore Kazi	
17-4-51	Removal from office—Proceedings of the court.	645-7
	The Cauzi of Vellore is charged with having attested as a true copy a document which he well knew to be spurious. The Civil and Sessions Judge at Chittoor who was instructed to make enquiries has reported that there can be no doubt that "that functionary attested the document in question as a true copy while there was no such document as the alleged original in existence." The Judges have ordered that the town Cauzi be removed from his office. The Government have accordingly issued orders.	
	Vellore Mahals	
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29-3-51	Rahamat Un Nissa Begum, second class lady—Permission to live in Vellore pettah.	651-3
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26-3-51	Manager, Stipend Pay Office—Charges framed against manager, Ram Row.	655-9
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8-3-51	Sectamah, mother of the third and fourth queens of Kandy—Funeral	661-3
29-1-51	expenses.	665-6
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31-1-51	Leave to visit foreign countries—Rules—Publication.	671-2
	Munni Bi and Khadir Hasain	
15-2-51	Discontinuance of stipends.	675-6
	Goomsur Family	
2-1-51	Nursinga Bunje—Funeral expenses—Disbursement to Radha Devi.	679-81
	Abdul Husain Chida	
5-6-51	Grandson of Mir Ahmed Syed—Carnatic pension—Payment on a	683-4
10-7-51	separate certificate.	687-91
12-7-51		
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-6-51	Viziaram Rauze Narendrah Row Bahadur—Funeral expenses for himself, his mother and other relatives.	697-9
	Yar Bi	
21-3-51	Carnatic pensioner—Payment at Madras.	699-700

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23-5-51	Mutsuddy Varadaramanjooloo—Appeal against suspension.	703-5
	Kuttiswamy Rajah	
3-1-51	Kandyan pensioner.	707-8
	Venkataswami Naidu	
13-2-51	Kandyan family—Continuance of pension to his sons.	711-2
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13-2-51	Petition by third and fourth queens, Chinnasawmooloo and Peddasawmooloo.	723-5
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8-11-52		703
	Pensioners	
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	Muhammad Kalimullah	
1852	Living at Cuddapah—Life certificate.	847-70
	Mysore Pensions	
1852	Payment at Vellore—Cash receipts.	871-92
	Muhammad Abdullah Sahib	
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	Mahmud Saiyid Asadullah Khan	
1852	Carnatic pensioner—Payment at Mysore—Receipt.	901-21
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23-10-52	Statement.	1085
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22-3-52	Pension stopped for fraud—Appeal against.	1087-110
	Ghulam Muhammad	
29-6-52	Late Munshee in Stipend Pay Office—Application for pension.	1113-7
23-3-52	———Death of—Continuance of pension to Ahmed Hossain, his son.	1119-44
	Mihr Ismail Ali	
7-4-52	Carnatic pensioner—Application—Previous records examined.	1217-8
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4-12-52	Bakhsh-i-Begum—Tenants' objections to lease of.	1151-215

From the reports of some of the tenants of the Auroogundumpoondy village attached to the Vellore taluk, it may be gathered that about 47 years ago Government granted 11 cawnies of land to Tippoo Sultan and 1¾ cawnies of land for a tank in the name of Buckshee Begum. The remaining lands were cultivated by the farmers who had enjoyed them for generations and spent a lot of money in bringing them under cultivation and building a well for watering them. The Stipend Officer seems to have given a lease of the above lands to one Narrain Reddy, a suspended monegar, residing at Tottapollum. The farmers in possession of the lands would not budge. The contractor petitioned that he took in contract the lands attached to Buckshee Begum's tombs of Tippoo Sultan for 3 years and that the lands have not been made over to him and petitioned for damages.

The acting Collector of N. Arcot writes to the Head Assistant Collector, Vellore, to settle the dispute by a panchayat. At the same time he writes to the O.C., Vellore, advising him to prefer a complaint against the farmers if they persist in their refusal to give possession of the lands.

Mr. Sullivan, the Head Assistant Collector, reports to Mr. Brett, acting Collector of N. Arcot, that the Tahsildar had reported to him of the unwillingness of the parties to vacate the lands in favour of the new contractor on certain grounds of long tenure. From the records it would appear that in 1805 the villagers gave razenamahs in favour of the then Stipend Paymaster, Col. Marriot, for certain lands held by them within the limits of Arugoondum Poondy village amounting to 11 cawnies assessed at Rs. 267-5-0 receiving in the aggregate Rs. 584-12-0 for which the farmers have granted their receipts. The said lands were required as a burial ground for the families of Tippoo Sultan's relatives confined as state prisoners in the Fort of Vellore.

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	Inams—*cont.*	
	From the time the inam was made the inam lands were managed by one Mortbah Shaw, a eunuch attached to the Mahals, who did not seem to have disturbed the parties who were cultivating the lands previous to the inam grant. The eunuch even granted to some of them documents to remain in possession of certain lands, etc. This state of things obtained up to 19th September 1840 when a three years' lease appears to have been given to two individuals Chinnatambi and Muttusawmi. Subsequent leases were given to one or other of the members of the previous lessees without competition. But in 1852 a public competition was held and the lease was knocked down to Narraina Reddy.	
	The objections put forward by the cultivators at the time of the transaction are :—	
	(*a*) They are the immediate and lineal descendants of the original cultivators.	
	(*b*) They continued to cultivate the land from the time of the rauzinamah to the present date.	
	(*c*) They and their ancestors have spent a great deal of money on improvements for refunding which there is no provision in the arrangements.	
	(*d*) They were not aware of the proclamation of public auction of the land by Brig. McNeill, otherwise they would have laid their case before him.	
	The Head Assistant Collector is of opinion that his local knowledge enables him to state with confidence that if the present occupants are ousted it will be displacing respectable and orderly tenants who have hitherto paid regularly.	
	Narrain Reddy's statements that he has been put to considerable expense in the purchase of cattle and implements of husbandry are baseless.	
	Finally the Head Assistant Collector writes to the Paymaster of Stipends to prefer a complaint against the present occupiers of Bukshee Begum's inam lands.	
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28–5–52	**Superannuation Pensions Rules**	1239
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12–1–52	Balabadra Bunje and Vurdarauze Bunje—Allowances—Decision by the Court of Directors.	1255–309
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8–3–52	Coomaraswamy Naidu and Candaswamy Naidu, sons of the late Vencataswamy Naidu—Continuance of pension.	1349–51
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11–6–52		1341–3
10–12–52		1345–6
	Maulvi Abdul Rub	
5–7–52	Carnatic pensioner.	1357–78
	The Government Agent at Chepauk addresses the Resident at Lucknow to favour him with a list of the existing members of the family of the late Moulvi Abdul Rub whose pension was continued to his son Moulvi Abdul Hakeem.	
	The Resident at Lucknow replies with a list of the members of the family of the late Moulvi Abdul Rub and an official note from the King of Oudh.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Maulvi Abdul Rub—*cont.*	
	The Resident at Lucknow states that the reduced monthly pension of Rs. 140 was granted to Moulvee Abdul Hakeem from the date of the death of his father for the support of himself and his father's family without reference to the number of members of the family.	
	The Government Agent at Chepauk submits to the Chief Secretary to Government that,	
	(*a*) The stipend in question belongs to the jagheerdar class of pensions and was granted in lieu of a resumed jagheer.	
	(*b*) Like other stipends this was granted for the life time of the original grantee as a pension for services that he had previously performed.	
	(*c*) It was considered at the time of the grant as an act of great bounty and liberality to continue these pensions beyond the lives of the first grantee.	
	Government were under no pledge, by treaty or otherwise, to continue these stipends beyond the first generation and they wished to secure their gradual diminution. The order of 1812 directed that each pensioner's death should be reported in order to effect the retrenchment of the amount of his pension.	
	The Government Agent at Chepauk considers that the same principle may be applied to the dependants of the late Moulvee Abdul Rub	
	When Moulvee Abdul Rub died, his descendants were granted Rs. 140. As it appears that Moulvee Abdul Hakeem is the only son of Abdul Rub he recommends that a sum of Rs. 93-5-4 be sanctioned to Abdul Hakeem and that the balance of Rs. 46-10-8 shall be considered as lapsed to Government. As the Resident at Lucknow seems unaware of the principles of the grant of the Carnatic stipends a copy of the whole correspondence is proposed to be sent to the Government of India with a request to forward copies to all officers concerned who are also paying Carnatic stipends.	
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23-12-52	Cannasamy—Continuance of pension.	1370-81
	——— Rasa, Nagammal, widow of Cannasamy.	
	Kandyan Pensions	
7-12-52	Deceased pensioners—Claims of surviving members—Report on.	1383-4
	Badrunnissa Begum	
1852	Widow of Usoof Beg—Carnatic pensioner—Application for pension.	1389-413
	Amir Begum	
1852	Widow of Najub Ali—Continuance of pension from Two Lac Fund.	1415-27
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1852	Peria Dugalswamy, brother-in-law of the late ex-King of Kandy—Funeral expenses.	1449-55
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	Gumpal Naick	
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	Muhammad Raza	
2-11-52	Carnatic pensioner—Continuance of pension to his daughter.	1487-8
	Husain Beg	
7-10-52	Carnatic pensioner.	1491-3
	Shahar Banu	
22-12-52	Carnatic pensioner.	1495-500
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6-11-52	Carnatic pensioner,	1501-4

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24-7-52	Servants—Moodoo Krishnadoo—Allowances—Reduction—Appeal.	1505–7
	Abul Husain	
13-4-52	Carnatic pensioner—Pension certificate—Production—Disabilities.	1509–10
19-11-52	———— Mother's death—Continuance of pension to her dependants.	1513–4
	Vellore Mahals	
24-11-52	Door-keeper, Khan Muhammad—Increase of allowances—Petition from ladies of the Mahals.	1517
22-11-52	———— Mutsuddy—Vardaraujooloo—Application for appointment.	1521–4
	Muhammad Saiyid Quarishi	
27-11-52	Death of—Continuance of pension to his daughter, Ameena Bee.	1525–9
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29-11-52	Carnatic pensioner—Pension arrears.	1531–3
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3-1-52	Maidservant—Venkatammah's place—Claim by her sister.	1535
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29-6-52	———— Mutsuddy—C. Venkatakishnah—Resignation.	1545–6
	Prince Ghulam Muhammad	
20-4-52	Visit to Vellore—Notified.	1549–55

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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

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	Cash Indent	
6-4-53	Estimate.	1581
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1853	Pensions—Payment at Vellore—Cash certificates.	1641–60
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20-10-53	Carnatic pensioner.	1661–6
31-3-53	Hamed Beg, grandson of Yautheaur Beg, represents that when	1669–70
18-3-53	Marquis Cornwallis visited the Vellore Mahal as Governor of Madras he promised Begum Fatima Khanam a permanent monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000 for her support. But the Begum being anxious to support her brother's children, of whom the petitioner was the eldest, solicited that His Lordship would be pleased to extend his benevolence after her death.	1673

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Hamid Beg—*cont.*	
	When Col. Stewart was the O.C., Vellore, the petitioner brought to his notice and proved that the revenue of the State suffered for stipends being granted to parties having no claims. By this an immediate saving of Rs. 1,000 was effected and the petitioner for his zeal and good faith was promised an augmentation of his pension of Pag. 100. The promise was never fulfilled. But Col. Stewart seems to have told his successor about the case. Nothing was done. He requests that in view of his loyalty, etc., his stipend may be increased.	
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12-53	Pension—Continuance after his death.	1763–4
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1853	Subdivision of Ali Raza Khan's pension.	1767–82
	Kalimullah	
1853	Pensioner—Life certificates.	1811–33
	Muhammad Saiyid	
1853	Pension—Continuance to his daughter, Amir Bi.	1835–45
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1853	Carnatic pensioner—Payment of pension at Mysore.	1847–65
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	Hamid Husain	
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4-7-53	Kandyan pensioner—Payment to Coomaraswamy Naick at Vellore—Authority.	1933–45
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-10-53	Pedda Juggiahamah—Stay at Vellore—Permission.	1949
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3-4-53	Continuance of pension—Correspondence concerning.	1961–7
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4-5-53	Third and fourth queens—Escort for journey.	1973–5
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3-2-53	Continuance of pension to Kamaroonnissa Begum, her daughter.	1987–97
	Carnatic Pensioners	
1853	Female pensioners—Life certificates.	1999–2005
	Coomara Rangapah Naick	
3-9-53	Kandyan pensioner—Payment to his youngest son, Tiroomalayswamy Naick, instead of to Chinnaswamy Naick, his relation.	2011–25

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	Khadir Khan	
26–2–53	Risaldar, 5th Cav.—Continuance of his pension to his family.	2029–35
	Appuswami Naick	
16–4–53	Kandyan pensioner—Payment to his vakeel—Authority.	2037–49
	McNeill, Brig.-Genl.	
7–3–53	Paymaster of Stipends—Leave account.	2051
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26–7–53	Superannuation pensions—Discrepancies.	2055
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17–5–53	———Stipend Pay Office.	2059
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21–7–53	Allowances to State prisoners—Payment procedure.	2075–7
	Venkataswami Naick	
5–11–53	Kandyan pensioner—Pension—Payment during his absence.	2079–80
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16–1–53	Servants' allowances—Examination of question.	2095
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19–2–53	Kandyan prisoner—Funeral ceremony—Allowance granted.	2147–51
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29–1–53	Continuance of pension (Two Lac Fund) to his widow.	2155–6
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	Ottley, Maj. C. G.	
23–2–53	Takes charge of Mahal duties.	2167
	Pedda Dagulswami	
9–4–53	Kandyan pensioner—Lapsed pension—Continuance to his daughter-in-law, Chellammal, authorized.	2171–83
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	The third and fourth queens of the late Vickrama Simha, ex-King of Kandy, memorialize that they presented an address about four years ago to the then Brigadier of Vellore stating that it was their desire to proceed to Rameswaram, Srirangam and other temples and then to visit their sisters, the first and second queens at Tanjore. This address was forwarded to the Ceylon Government who were pleased to sanction an advance of Rs. 1,000 for their travelling allowance and other expenses and gave them permission to visit Streerungum and Tanjore only and prohibited them from proceeding to Rameswaram. They postponed their tour then.	

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	They wish to proceed to Conjeeveram and from there to Tanjore to see their sisters, the first and second queens, who are far advanced in age and return by way of Cuddalore and Chithambaram and request that an advance of Rs. 1,000 may be granted for their travelling allowances, etc., which may be deducted from their pensions at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem. Subsequently Rs. 200 was requisitioned which was also advanced. It is decided by Government that the whole sum of Rs. 1,200 be deducted from their stipends at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem. Government have also granted permission to visit Tanjore, etc., except Rameswaram.	
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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.
(1) Letters of Correspondence.
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1. A packet was received containing original records. They showed that two persons connected with the family of Tippoo Sultan were engaged in a correspondence with the enemies of the British Government. A firman is published by Padshah Futtah Aly in which Futta Hyder, the son of Tippoo Sultan, grants to one Mirza Moheeuddin Begh one-fourth of his kingdom and authorizes his conquest and takes possession of it with certain privileges. The paper is not obscure. This paper has to be explained as it gives clue to other details.

2. *Futtah Ali.*

   The person granting this firman is the son of one Karim Sahib, brother to the late Tippoo Sultan. He suffered from temporary derangement, walked away from Seringapatam in 1801 and remained at Shahpur until the advance of the British Army under Genl. Wellesley. After the peace with Scindia the latter's vakeels gave information to Genl. Wellesley of all the agents employed by them to raise disturbances in British possessions among whom was the boy Futtah Ali. But his youth and want of energy rendered him totally unfit for such purposes. But apart from him there is none in the family to form a party in the name of the late Sultan. The rest are all impostors assuming the names of the princes and a degree of affinity to Tippoo Sultan.

3. *Mirzah Muhiuddin Beg.*

   The sanad refers to one Mirza Mohiuddin Begh who is a prisoner and was a Sudre of some importance under Tippoo Sultan. But the identification is uncertain. He appears to have been the son of Abdullah Beg who left Dindigul and was made fouzdar of Seringapatam, on the fall of which he went to Gurramkonda and finally took service under Poorniah, Dewan of Mysore.

4. *Muhammad Siddiq.*

   From the direction, writing and construction, all the letters except the firman seem to have been written by one Muhammad Siddek who is now residing at Nagpur. He is the son of Muhammad Ibrahim who was a Sudar under Kumaruddin Khan whom he accompanied to Gurramkondah. He was appointed dewan and his deputy was Abdullah Beg, the father of Mirzah Mohiuddin Begh. This Mohiuddin Begh seems to have become a principal rather than an agent or envoy. Subsequent letters that have come to light seem to be from Jusvant Row Holkar and the chief, all instigating him to join the Mahrattah army as soon as possible with whatever troops he may be able to raise.

5. The letters are not dated. It is not therefore clear whether they were written on Holkar's advance to Poona after defeating Scindia or on his subsequent rupture with the British since the peace with Scindia. In another letter to the Nagpur Rajah Mirza Mohiuddin Begh is recommended as having held great appointments under Tippoo Sultan. It is a mystery to find how these letters came into the hands of Mohiudin Beg. But a general conclusion can be drawn that although he may have made frequent attempts to obtain money from the different Mahrattah chiefs under the pretence of raising troops and causing diversions in their favour, it is quite probable he never actually joined their army.

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	4. He reports that there are too many eunuchs and that, with one exception, they are great obstacles to the peace and quiet of the Mahals. They constantly excite the minds of the ladies and provoke discontent. But for the age and the belief of the ladies in Mohamad Mauthbar, he would recommend his removal. The principal ladies of the Mahal such as Badshaw Begum, the wife, and Fatima Begum, the daughter of the late Sultan, express their satisfaction at their treatment and declared that there was no cause for dissatisfaction.	
	5. A further cause of disquiet is the consequence which the Mysore slaves have assumed to themselves and which they frequently display in supersession of the authority of their mistresses and in taking the lead in disputes. They number one hundred and fifty two.	
	6. Finally, the Paymaster reports that Bashyam Naick, the head accountant, against whom the complaints now under reply are principally levelled, is of steady and upright principle.	

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	2. Mir Ameen Uddin Ally Khan, the second petitioner, states that he was a Bukshee of infantry under the late Mysore Government and that at the capture of Seringapatam he lost his property. The respectability of the petitioner is authenticated to the Paymaster.	
	3. Fuzul Unnissa Begum, the third petitioner, states that she is the grand-daughter of Hybet Jung and that she is respectably connected with the late Mysore family. Enquiries have established the above statements to be correct.	
	4. The Paymaster finally reports that persons under similar circumstances and family connections are receiving pensions and the claims of the three petitioners deserve favourable consideration.	
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	The ladies were all uniformly granted Rs. 20 each for themselves and Rs. 5 for each daughter. Camaliah received Rs. 30, i.e., Rs. 20 for herself and Rs. 10 for her two daughters. After the death of the daughter the daughter's allowance should have been deducted. But Camaliah feels it a disgrace to allow any deduction from her original pension.	
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	On the death of the Rajah of Palcondah the Hon. Company vested the management of the zamindari in Camaliah, the Rajah's widow, for 7 years during the minority of her adopted son, Coormarauze. She says that she transacted all the business to the entire satisfaction of the Circar. She was at that time allowed a monthly present of Rs. 130. When Coormarauze was placed over the zamindari he caused some disturbance for which he was confined and the whole family were granted pensions according to their circumstances. At that time Camaliah was getting Rs. 90. But it was subsequently reduced to Rs. 30, i.e., Rs. 20 for herself and Rs. 10 for her two daughters at Rs. 5 each.	
	When the families were brought to Vellore they were each allowed an increase of Rs. 2. Now Camaliah was getting Rs. 36 in all, i.e., Rs. 22 for herself and Rs. 14 for her two daughters at Rs. 7 each. This sum being insufficient, Camaliah was obliged to dispose of her personal jewels, etc	
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Vellore Disturbances

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1. Hajee Ameen, a suspect, is apprehended at Madras. He is asked to go to Vellore and he should be closely watched.
2. Kismat Ally, an inhabitant of Mooltan, was apprehended at Vellore and delivered over to the civil authorities. From the deposition of Kismat Ally and the information obtained by Mr. Elliott in regard to Hazee Ameen there can be little doubt that both of them since their return from Mecca have been acting clandestinely.
3. Huzrat Moolavee Syed Shaw Mohideen, the owner of the mosque near the Vellore fort, was affording them every assistance. It is reported that he is the channel of communication with persons in the service of the Nabob.
4. According to clause 3 section VI of Regulation VII of 1832 the following persons were delivered over to the civil authorities.

(*a*) *Mohamad Poyeen.*

He is stated to be an inhabitant of Cabool, to have accompanied the Nabob's relation Salabat Khan to Mecca, to have returned 5 months ago landing at Cannanore and to have proceeded to Madras via Vellore. He lived in Triplicane near the gate leading to the Government House. He left Madras 40 days since, came to Vellore and lived at the Mukan near the fort. He then accompanied a detachment of the 15th Rt. to Trichinopoly where he lived in the house of Cassim Nawab Khan. He then went to Vellore via Salem to recover debts and when finally questioned by the Police he could give no sufficient reason for his stay at Vellore.

(*b*) *Saiyid Lateef.*

He is in the service of the Nabob. He went to Bangalore to bring back his son who was in the service of an Officer of H.M. 4th Rt. He was brought before the Police and had no passport or documents. His deposition shows that he is acquainted with Mohamad Poyeen.

(*c*) *Saiyid Abdul Majeed.*

He is stated to be a native of Bhopaul. He went to Peshawar, Marwar and other places and from Surat to Bombay. He was wrecked near Kampla and from there came to Bangalore where he remained for one year. He obtained a passport and was returning to Bhopaul via Arcot. He was arrested as he could not give a convincing reason for his presence in Vellore.

(*d*) *Saiyid Haji Amin.*

As regards Syed Hajee Ameen already referred to, since his arrival he has kept entirely to his own abode with the exception of occasional visits to the mosque for prayers. He derives his livelihood from the ladies of the palace especially from Mustree Begum, a second class lady of the Mahal.

(*e*) *Boran Shaw Fakir.*

Boran Shaw Fakir is suspected of being a person authorized to convey intelligence to different persons. He is also delivered over to the civil authorities.

(*f*) *Buddroodeen Khan.*

He has always borne a good character. But on the present occasion he has acted with much duplicity. With regard to the allegation that Buddroodeen Khan assumed the title of the Nabob of Tunksaul there is reason to believe from enquiries that he has not done so.

5. The O.C., Vellore, proposes to reward the persons who furnished intelligence. Even though the information is of no great importance their zeal and consistency to Government merit the reward.
6. As regards Saiyid Hajee Ameen, the O.C. reports that he has had private interviews with persons of doubtful character the result of which has not yet transpired.

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	Vellore Disturbances—*cont.*	
	7. Capt. Awdry, the Superintendent of Police at Vellore, was informed by Mohamet Hussain, the Government Vakeel of the Zillah Court at Chittoor, that Moolavee Vallee Mohamad, Mooftee of the Zillah Court and Mohamad Habibullah, Sudre of the Collector's Cutcherry, are in the habit of receiving a Persian newspaper called "Sultana Akbar" printed by Rajahbully at Calcutta who is a Calipha of Moolavee Mohamad Ally. This Moolavee Mohamet Ally was some time back turned out of Madras for creating religious dissensions among the Nabob's followers. He told them that Dost Mohamad Khan would soon drive the English out of India and be the ruler of it. He used to give orations in the mosque soon after prayers, calling upon the faithful to be of one mind and be united in fight. Even though they had no country, army or money they would soon obtain these things.	
	8. Among the list of Caliphas and Mooreeds of Moolavee Mohamet Ally and Moolavee Moideen Sahib, Mokhandar of Vellore, the name of one Cawdermeah is conspicuous because he is understood to be in the habit of addressing the sepoys at Pallavaram.	
	9. Further information about the pamphlets is that they were composed by Burree Sahib. The person giving information has told the O.C. that a copy of the pamphlet will be found in Burree Sahib's house if a search is made.	
	Palkonda Family	
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	Vellore Disturbances	
30-6-39	1. The O.C. forwards to Government extracts from a seditious work called "Rud Nusara" compiled by Moolavee Moideen Sahib, which have been distributed among his Mooreeds. The authenticity of the authorship of Moolavee Moideen Sahib is unquestionable. He received a letter from Moolavee Mohamet Ally written by direction of Dost Mohamad Khan urging him to keep the faithful in readiness and foretelling that ere long the country would be their own. Whereupon Moideen Sahib made promises to his adherents, of jagheers, etc. It is a fact well ascertained that seditious speeches were made in the Mukandar's mosque and elsewhere both by himself and others.	23-112
	2. Information has also been obtained that Molavee Moideen Sahib corresponds with the Nabob of Kurnool and they have an understanding that when the Mussalmans are ripe for revolt the Moolavee will acquaint the Nabob. If, on the other hand, the Nabob is attacked, the Moolavee is to create trouble at Vellore.	
	3. *Hussein Buksh.* A person calling himself Hussain Buksh was apprehended when entering Vellore. He states that he was an inhabitant of Delhi 25 years ago and that he now lives by begging. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Awdry, sent two men in whom he had confidence, disguised as fakeers and caused them to be apprehended and confined in the same room in which Hussain Buksh was. Hussain Buksh was at first very cautious towards his associates but after gaining confidence in them he gave out his true tale which had no political interest.	
	4. *Jamaloddeen.* He is one of Mooreeds of Moolvee Moideen Sahib who is residing in the Mukhan. He resided at Bangalore in 1832 when the conspiracy took place there. A short time before the conspiracy he made butchers his disciples. But when the intended conspiracy was found out he came to Vellore and was in the habit of reading seditious speeches after prayers.	
	5. Hussain Jaman Khan is a meritorious ally of the British. His father Mohamad Zaman Khan was senior commandant of the native cavalry and resisted all attempts of Hyder Ally to seduce him from his allegiance.	
	6. His son Hussain Jaman Khan following his father's example has fearlessly come forward to oppose and make known the designs of the evil doers who endeavoured to subvert the British Raj. It was through him that the Superintendent of Police obtained information.	
	7. The O.C. recommends the grant to him of the full pension which his father was getting. This act will go to prove to the numerous Muhammadans in Vellore that those who are faithful servants of Government never fail to obtain due reward for their fidelity.	

Date.	Abstract.	Pa nun

Vellore Disturbances—*cont.*

8. *Cashygurrh.*

Hoossain Buksh subsequently revealed that Cashygurrh was a place in the jungles, that it was 15 days' march to the north of Delhi and Chota Lall was the chief of the inhabitants of this place. He received intelligence and communicated it to the Candahar chiefs. On a reference to Hamilton's Gazetteer it is found that in all probability the place described by Hoossain Buksh is one of the 24 Rajahships of Northern Hindoostan, viz., the Town of Kochi now subject to the Nepaulese.

9. Subsequent information received is to the effect that Moolvee Mohamad Ally's Mooreeds were Golam Moideen, a native doctor, and Padshaw Khajan who kept the people of their sect under control who also preached the same gospel as the Moolvee. Moolvee Moideen Sahib's deposition is conclusive to prove that the seditious pamphlets were compiled by him. The O.C. requests orders to apprehend him by summoning him either to Madras or to the Collector's place, as it will rouse the Muhammadans at Vellore.

10. Syed Abdul Rhymon is one of Moolvee Mohamad Ally's principal allies who gave cover under the name of Padshaw Khodeen or Khajeem. He has come forward to reveal the designs of the enemies of the British. He states that when the Nabob of Carnatic died the Naibi Mooktar hoped to succeed him. On the installation of the Nabob's son on the throne by the British Government the Naibi became disappointed and tried to destroy the present Nabob in his infancy. Foiled in this attempt also he determined to use every attempt to subvert the British Government hoping thereby to obtain the rule of the Carnatic. After this he bribed Moolavee Mohamad Ally who was then at Madras with Pag. 5,000 and sent him with his two adherents to proceed to Sind, Peshawar, Cabool and other states to call upon their rulers to attack the Company's territories.

11. After a short time the Naibi's teacher, Moolvee Aslame, returned from Mecca and plotted the following.

An insurrection was to take place at the Mohurrum festival under the pretence of a dispute between different sects. It so happened that when this took place the Government Agent was with the Naibi Mooktar who was thus unable to take an active part. Mr. Elliott, the Police Magistrate, ordered the Company's troops to fire on the rioters. The Naibi Mooktar then made another attempt sending off Moulvee Mohamad Ally on a secret mission under pretence of having expelled him.

The Naibi then sent other persons to Bangalore to sow disaffection. A man was sent to Woodagherry, Kurnool and other places.

12. *Statement of Jaffar Beg, a pensioner.*

Some 13 years previously Baker Ally Khan and his brother Hussain Sahib Jiffree returned from Mecca bringing with them Mohamad Syed, a Moolvee, who made more than 2,000 Mooreeds and selected 4 Caliphas from them, viz., (1) Meer Mohamad Ally who has charge of the Goombeez of Ibrahim Sahib at Bangalore, (2) Mohamad Ally Saib, (3) Abdool Khudus Sahib and (4) Hameed Beg Sahib.

13. Further statements and depositions from all other Muhammadans concerned are taken which go to prove that Moulvee Mohamed Ally and Moulvee Moideen Sahib were responsible for engendering hatred among the Mussalmans towards the British.

14. It is further reported that Moolvee Moideen Sahib's father was a nice man and he did not preach sedition and that Syed Abdool Rhyheem promised to obtain the chapter on the book "Suffena toon Nijiah Feetoofanil Mouliqueat" which excited the Muhammadans against the Company.

15. Cauder Mohideen and Dastagheer Sahib received a communication from the four Moulvees at Madras, inducing them to depose at variance with their former depositions. This was understood to be under the influence of the Nabob Begum. So it is recommended to the Government that the trial of the Moulvee should take place at the earliest opportunity as his influence is very great among the Mubama Jans.

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	16. The following are examples of the utterances of Moulvee Mahomad Ally. "As a shepherd takes a thousand sheep to graze, so one of these people leads a thousand of the faithful. If one wolf seizes one sheep the remaining thousand cry out. It is the custom of the butcher to take one sheep and slay it before a thousand sheep who look on and do not understand. Like the wolf and like the shepherd and like the butcher are these Kafirs. If any one catches the jackal a thousand jackals will collect to defend him. In like manner if the Mussalmans collect and are of one heart the Caufirs cannot remain in this country." "The Mussalmans on account of their sin, pride, etc., are thus placed under subjection to the rulers who have no beards and mustaches."	
	17. It is understood that at the trial of the Moulvee in the Chittoor Court every means was adopted to intimidate the Company's adherents. The Lubbies of Vellore have been guilty of several seditious practices and have entered into a combination to murder Capt. Awdry, the Superintendent of Police.	
	18. Report is made to Government that throughout the trial of the Moulvee, Hussain Jaman Khan has acted a straightforward and honourable part unbiassed by the prejudices of his sect feelings.	
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	Fatimah Begum, widow of the late Mohamad Nucky Sahib and daughter-in-law of the late Ally Razah Khan, represents that the Hon. Company treated her family with all honour in the seraglio and the family never split itself up. But the appointment of her six sons as silladars would separate the family. She requests that her sons may be left with her and a pension granted for herself and them.	
	Kumara Rangappa Naick	
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	The O.C. Vellore reports to Government that there are two orphan children of the late Kitchamah Naick, a son and a daughter and that, as the whole family wish to reside at Tanjore, their pensions may be transferred from Vellore to Tanjore.	
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7-9-40	The O.C. Vellore reports that on the death of Mirza Kirdmundally, a pensioner, Government granted a pension which was divided into five shares among the members of his family.	115-7
	Suffdar Hussain Khan complains that, since the death of his mother and stepmother, his grandmother has withheld from him the pension drawn by her as head of the family. He requests that a sum of Rs. 24-4-11 be deducted from the full pension and paid to him.	
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	Malik Khadir Ahmad Khan	
20-7-42	Pension—Payment of arrears.	32-5
	The O.C. reports to Government that the certificate granted to Malik Khader Ahmed Khan contained the names of five children, viz., (1) Malik Ibrahim Ally Khan (2) Malik Ahmed Khan (3) Azeezonnassah, (4) Ahmedoonnassah and (5) Zuheerunnassah, whereas on information it is found that two male and one female child belong to a separate father who is Malik Khader Ahmed's second son. This information was elicited when the O.C. refused to pay the stipends due to any absentees, whose receipts were not authenticated by some public functionary. On a clear proof that all the recipients are alive the arrears are recommended to be paid.	
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1-7-43	Kandyan portion—Additional accommodation refused.	11
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	Haidar and Tippoo's Mahals	
24-7-43	Lady inmates—Clothing allowances.	22–6
	1. The O.C. Vellore reports to the Government that there is a sum of about Rs. 15,000 granted annually under the head of clothing money to the female inmates of the Hyder and Tippoo's Mahals who are gosha women. The money used to be sent to two head Begums to be distributed among the several members. The only way to find out whether the sums have actually been paid to the respective ladies is to affix a list of the recipients with the amounts against their names on the walls so that complaints can be made to the O.C. He further suggests that to prevent abuses he wants to send the money to each lady from his own hands through the medium of eunuchs, the gosha ladies remaining behind the screen. This system was contemplated in the time of Mr. Ottley but on the remonstrances of the khass Begums he had to yield to the old custom.	
	2. *Casualties.* As regards casualties in the palace he suggests that a list of casualties be maintained up to date entering therein the latest deaths, etc.	
	3. *Servants.* The names of the servants in the Mahal are entered against each mistress, with the exception of Monavar Begum, a first class lady. It is therefore to be concluded that it was the intention of Government that she should be left to her own discretion as to whom she would entertain as her servants.	
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	Varadaraj Bunje	
12-6-44	Report on conduct of.	69-72
	In forwarding the arjee addressed by Vurdarauze Bunje, the O.C. remarks that he holds himself equal to the Government and has threatened that he would destroy himself if the women (the widow and daughters of the late zamindar) are allowed to leave his supervision and go to Berhampore. The Bunje was made aware that the restoration of Rs. 100 to his pension was on condition of his future good behaviour.	
	Palace Ladies	
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27-2-47	Palkonda family—Financial help—Application for.	71
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	Ali Rasa Khan	
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17-6-47	Son of the eldest daughter of the late King of Kandy—Marriage allowances—Application for.	42-4
	Sitaram Naick	
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3-8-47	Period of lapse.	67
3-8-47	——— Appeal against.	
	Some of the members of the Kandyan family petition that the British took possession of Kandy in 1815. When the ex-King and his relatives were brought to Colombo they were favoured with pensions for their maintenance and that of their families. During marriages, child births, deaths, etc., the benign Government were helping them as they possessed no trade or landed property.	69-70
	If however the Government resolve not to continue their pensions to their descendants, they will have great difficulty in finding a means of livelihood. As the petitioners are the nearest relatives of the late ex-King it will be a disgrace to their dignity if their sons are to enter services as it was never before done so by any of their forefathers.	
	Under these circumstances they pray that their pensions may be continued to their families after their lifetime.	
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	Muhammad Abdulla	
5-4-48	Mysore pensioner—Payment.	72
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14-4-48	Vellore—Personnel—Constant changes explained.	76-7
25-4-48	**Treasury Bills**	81-2 84-7
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20-4-48	Mysore pensioner—Claim on the property of.	88-9
	One Suckenah Kaunum Begum had an adopted daughter Rymon Beebee. Her husband borrowed from Kaunum Begum Rs. 1,000. But Razah Shaw Caudry, Rymon Beebee's husband, died without repaying the sum. His brother Wahab Shaw Caudry took possession of all his brother's property and began to quarrel with Rymon Bebee. The deceased Rajah Shaw Caudry is understood to have left a will in favour of his wife which bears the seal of the Cauzy with the signature of several respectable people.	
	Kaunum Begum requests the O.C., Vellore, to address the authorities at Mysore to make an enquiry and either to give the property to Rhymon Bebee or to despatch it to her towards the liquidation of her dues.	
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22-5-48	Pensioners (Two Lac Fund)—Imteauze Begum's death.	8
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23-5-48	Kandyan family—Residence at Vellore.	9-11
	Munawwar Begum	
24-5-48	Widow of the youngest son of the late Tippoo Sultan—Funeral ceremonies.	11-3
	Kandyan Family	
24-5-48	Funeral expenses—Child grandson of the late King.	13
	Ahmad Beg	
24-5-48	Pensioners (Two Lac Fund)—Interview with Mr. Cubbon—Recommendation.	14
	Montgomerie, Brig. Genl. F.	
25-5-48	Leave of absence—Application for.	18
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6-6-48	Kandyan family—Stay at Vellore.	23
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10-6-48	Daughter of Soobah—Kandyan family—Residence at Trichinopoly.	26-7
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12-6-48	Hircarrahs of the Langarkhana—Proposals to admit them to pensions.	28-9
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28-6-48	Lady members—Visit to Vellore Town—Application.	36-7
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1-8-48	Vellore—Goolsam Bibi—Recommendation.	47
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	Muhammad Sherfuddin	
14-9-48	Son of Muhamad Tucky—Discharge from the army.	61
	Varadaraj Bunje	
25-9-48	Marriage and oopanayanam—Visit to Conjeeveram—Views of Government officers	67
	Abida Begum	
28-11-48	Pensioner (Two Lac Fund)—Pilgrimage to Mecca—Application.	88-9

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7-4-49	Ear-ring ceremony—Application for grant.	39-40
	Munawwar Begum	
19-4-49	Residence in Vellore Pettah—Permission.	43
	Mahal Ladies	
29-5-49	Pledge of jewels with shroff.	64-5
	It appears from the statement of Moonavur Begum that a pair of ear-rings worth about Rs. 2,500 belonging to Mahanegar Begum, a third class lady in the Mahal, were lent to Gooljabeen, a fifth class lady of the same Mahal, who gave them to Khan Mahomed, the doorkeeper to raise Rs. 500 as a loan on them. The shroff who lent the amount says that he lost the jewels and that he is willing to pay their value as written in his account books, viz., Rs. 800.	
	The officer in charge of the stipend office reports the facts to the Assistant Magistrate of North Arcot to summon the shroff with a view to restoring the property on an adjustment of his claims.	

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5-6-49	Mysore pensioner—Claim by Saiyid Husain, his son.	75

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5-8-49	Parcels—Interesting contents—Free delivery to Government.	10
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7-8-49	First class lady in the Mahals—Funeral ceremonies, etc.—Grant.	11-5
	Ghulam Ali's Family	
5-9-49	Mysore pensioners—Goolam Uzmatoolah's application—Endorsement on.	21
	Ghulam Muhammad	
-10-49	Mysore pensioner—Pilgrimage to Mecca—Payment of pension during his absence—Arrangements.	33-5
	Ghulam Dastgir	
-10-49	Mysore pensioner—Alienation of pension—Orders of the Brigadier Commanding.	42
	Dasappaswami	
-10-49	Kandyan pensioner—Alienated portion of his pension—Addition to his share—Application.	43-4
	Lohoorunnissa	
-10-49	Malick Cauder Ahmed Khan's adopted daughter—Carnatic pensioner—	45-6
-11-49	Application for her father's pension.	49
	Ghulam Ali's Family	
-10-49	Mysore pensioners—Ghulam Dastgir's pension.	65-9
	The Brigadier Commanding, Vellore, solicits orders of Government on the following :—	
	Gholam Ally Meer Sadoor, a Mysore pensioner, died. It became a question how the residue of his pension should be divided among the surviving members of his family. It was decided to grant to only those who were receiving maintenance from Gholam Ally. A list was called for and forwarded to Government. In the list Hajee Gholam Dastagheer who was reported to be the favourite of the great grandmother, the pensioner's wife, was allowed Rs. 72-4-0 per mensem. This distribution was adopted and continued for a time. The Begum, even though she was granted Rs. 27-10-0, applied to her own use Rs. 33-12-0, taken from the allowance of her great grandson. After the death of the Begum a dispute arose that Gholam Dastagheer was paying the Begum out of his own income which he should continue for the maintenance and fatiah expenses of her tomb which he has refused.	
	The Brigadier Commanding is of opinion that it is hardly necessary for a young man, a d stant relative, to enjoy the highest stipend, and solicits orders from Government whether a new distribution may be made.	
	Vijiaram Rauze	
8-12-49	Palkonda family—Debts.	78-89
	The Brigadier Commanding, Vellore, reports to the Chief Secretary to Government that Palcondah Vijiaram Rauze contracted debts at various times for some of which he has granted his bonds.	
	An agreement was effected by which Rs. 50 was to be recovered from his stipends and paid to the parties every month. This arrangement was continued for some time. But, as other creditors set up their claims, Vijiaramrauze acknowledged the lack of means to meet their demands.	

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	The Brigadier asks whether a state prisoner in confinement is legally liable for debts contracted by him in that condition. The Suddre Court has declared that state prisoners may be sued for debts. But he presumes that it means to debts contracted prior to their incarceration.	
	Vijiaram Rauze's debts amount to Rs. 7,000, whereas his monthly stipend is only Rs. 110. Government have already notified that they would not be responsible for the debts contracted by the inmates of the Mahals.	
	As a means of effecting savings in the expenditure of Vijiaram Rauze and liquidating certain debts it is proposed to disband unnecessary personal servants of the Rauze who are too numerous. He is in a deplorable condition. But for his debts his allowance would be ample.	
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5–2–50	Kandyan family—Allowances—Irregularities.	41–2
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11–3–50	Ram Row—Manager, Office of the Paymaster of Stipends.	53–4
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14-11-50	Ghulam Murtaza Khan's sons and daughters—Claims to.	98-101
	1. The Brigadier Commanding, Vellore, reports to Government on the memorial addressed by the sons and daughters of the late Gholam Moortuzah Khan stating that they are the legal offspring of the late native sovereigns of the Carnatic and that Nabob Chandah Sahib was their grandfather. It is observed from the records of the Stipend Pay Office that Gholam Moortuzah Khan is illegitimate.	
	2. It is stated in the memorial that the revenue of the jaghirs of Polur, Terunamalay and Carnatic Doorgam was enjoyed by the petitioners' grandfather, Nabob Mohamad Ally Khan. On enquiry the Brigadier reports that it is not so, as there is no original document. As regards the Cauzi who is seen to have attested the spurious document, he is not of a character above suspicion.	
	Vellore Mahals	
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3-9-50	Manager, Stipend Pay Office.	131-340
	1. The Manager, Ram Rao, is charged with improperly supporting the case of Dasappasawmy, a Kandyan pensioner, with furnishing the Brigadier with a false list of members of the Kandyan family and with a similar fraud in respect of Hyder and Tippoo's Mahals. He is also accused of having taken bribes in a number of specific instances and of acting in an insubordinate manner.	
	2. Ram Rao denied all the charges. The Brigadier finds them almost all proved against him.	
	3. The Brigadier observes that the defendart, in respect of certain charges, did not call any witnesses but simply denied them. The enquiry establishes beyond doubt the deception practised by Ram Row.	
	4. Ram Row is unworthy to be in Government employ as he used his power to oppress the most needy. He is a perfect illustration of the opinion expressed of his sect by that great statesman, the Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone, "A Mahrattah Brahmin, a race of all others who have least sympathy with other castes, who are most hardened and corrupted by power."	

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9-6-51	Conduct—Report on. 1. The Brigadier Commanding forwards to Government certain letters which came into his possession through the hircarrah of the Stipend Pay Office, Sooboo Singh, and reports about the insolent and pernicious conduct of Vurdarauze Bunje towards his subordinates. He refused to attend on the occasion of tendering his pay. The Brigadier has therefore avoided visiting him and asked him to communicate everything to him in writing until he ceased to be in declared opposition to the orders of Government. 2. His object in advertising his ponies for sale is to make others believe that he is without any subsistence in the Mahals and therefore the Brigadier has interdicted such an advertisement. 3. His father's widow who lived with him as his concubine and who left an issue by him left at her death a reputed amount of Rs. 5,000 and his nurse who also died is reported to have left property worth Rs. 8,000. 4. He is a suspicious character and is therefore in custody. Subsequently when a grass-cutter demanded his wages he threw at him a silver ornament stating that he had no money with him and that he might realize its value and take his wages. The grass-cutter refused to take it.	51-5
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17-5-1818	Son of Tippoo Sultan—Suicide—Bengal Committee's report.	
31-5-11	Report received from the Bengal Government by the Madras Government. 1. Mr. Edmonstone, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, reports to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, that the Committee of the inquest for the investigation of the death of Prince Mohueedeen has finished its investigation and that the fact of the suicide of the prince has been established beyond all doubt. 2. As regards the report of the other Committee appointed to investigate the supposed project of Mohueedeen to effect his escape and proceed southward, Mr. Edmonstone says that he will forward a copy to Fort St. George on receipt. 3. *Inquest.* The body was found with a gunshot wound in the chest. The Surgeon, Mr. Cheese, thinks the wound was self-inflicted. The deceased's brother, Futteh Hyder, produced a paper in which the prince had settled his pension on his wife and two children and certain other mahal ladies and their children. 4. *Reason for suicide.* This is alleged to have been the tyranny of Lt.-Col. Hawkins who listened to tale bearers and placed a guard over the prince's house and also to the evil advice of his younger brother. His brother and sister were examined but their evidence did not throw much light on the prince's death. Col. Hawkins denies having used an insulting expression attributed to him. 5. The Begum would not allow the body to be removed until the coroner promised her, pending the orders of Government, a large sum to conduct the funeral with due honours.	1-79
31-5-11	6. The Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government observes in a letter of acknowledgment that the investigation has been conducted with peculiar judgment, and the utmost impartiality and that, H. E. the Governor in Council is satisfied that no such expression was employed by Lt.-Col. Hawkinsin his communication with the late prince.	79-86
7-6-11	7. The Committee appointed to investigate Mohueedeen's project of escape on a close examination of 17 persons observes that Col. Hawkins was fully justified, on the facts, in anticipating the prince's escape. 8. The whole of the circumstances attending on the appearance in that country of Fakir Mohamed who was a native of Seringapatam and a resident of Vellore, point to his object being to visit his Mooreed or disciple Kaumgour, a eunuch in the family of prince Mohiudeen. It is unlikely that Fakir Mohamad should have no wish or curiosity to see the prince. But evidence shows that the prince had no knowledge of this man ever being at the house of Kaumgar, the eunuch. 9. The Committee further remarks the suspicious conduct of Fakeer Mohamad Shaw at the mosque of Calcutta, the false stories which he told and the pretences which he used as well as the clandestine nature of his visit to Kaumgar. 10. It finds that Col. Hawkins appears throughout this unpleasant business to have conducted himself with singular correctness, propriety and judgment in every respect. 11. The Governor in Council at Bengal, on receipt of the proceedings and the report by the Committee, concurs in the view they have taken and compliments them on their services. He considers that the presence of Fakeer Mohamad Shaw combined with other circumstances, warranted a belief that some improper designs were in agitation and that the measures adopted by Lt.-Col. Hawkins were not merely justified by the intelligence, which he received, but were distinguished by a peculiar degree of prudence, judgment and propriety. 12. A copy of the report and the proceedings will be sent to the Government at Fort. St. George with a request to discover any circumstances connected with Fakeer Mohamad calculated to explain his visit to Bengal.	87-290

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-3-34	Payment of allowances—Authority—Accountant-General's instructions.	57
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..	State prisoner—List of properties.	61-4
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-6-34	1. List of property—Transmission.	65-70
5-8-34	2. Retention of establishments.	71
25-10-34	3. Reduction of pensions—Procedure.	73
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9-12-34	Widow of the late Zamindar of Palkonda—Her stay at Vellore objected to.	77
	Palkonda Family	
12-1-35	1. Official visit by Circuit Judge—Intimation of.	79
6-10-35	2. Additions to allowances.	81-2
1-2-35	3. Political and social status—Government orders.	87-90
	Government see no objection to the removal of Pedda Juggiah from Bellary to North Arcot.	
	The daughters of the late Zamindar of Palkonda may be allowed to marry people of their own caste not being members or adherents of the family of the late Rajah and the couple after the marriage should not return to that part of the country where they once lived, provided these conditions are agreed to by Camaliah, the mother of the girls. Government will also be prepared to consider giving pecuniary help.	
	As regards the proposal of the marriage of Viziaramrauze, the brother of the late zamindar, it will be referred to the O.C. Vellore, for remarks.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pedda Jaggayya	
1-2-37	Warrant for detention.	91-3
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25-3-37	The eldest daughter of Camaliah is allowed to marry Budriah.	99
	Pedda Jaggayya	
3-3-37	The widow is delivered to the O.C., Vellore.	103
15-2-37	——— Transfer from Bellary to Vellore.	105
2-3-37		107
	Palkonda Family	
13-4-37	Report regarding Minutes of Consultation.	109-22
	1. Orders were already issued for transferring Pedda Juggiah from Bellary to Vellore. The allowance for this prisoner has been fixed at Rs. 90. Her application for an addition to her allowance is altogether inadmissible.	
	2. Orders were already issued for the celebration of the marriage of the eldest daughter of Camaliah with Budriah. The matter will however be reported to the Collector of Vizagapatam. On the receipt of his report as to any objections or otherwise final orders will be issued.	
	3. The marriage of Chendramah and Seetiah will be dealt with similarly.	
	4. The Governor in Council is well pleased to observe the testimony to the kind and considerate treatment accorded to the state prisoners at Vellore by the O.C.	
	———Report from the First Judge of the Principal Court of Circuit.	
	Pedda Juggiah, the widow of the late Zamindar, is confined in the Pettah of Bellary. Her son died at Ghooty. She understands that her relatives are at Vellore and wishes to be transferred to that place.	
	Chendramah reported that she was an inoffensive woman and having lost her husband was anxious to live with her eight mothers-in-law and two daughters-in-law and her mother and requested her release.	
	Seetayya reported that her son-in-law Lutcharayadoo lived with his father Coormarayadoo and was anxious to hear about them.	
	There was not the least reason to suppose that the state prisoners suffered any undue restraint.	
	State Prisoners	
1-5-37	Whereabouts of certain prisoners.	123
4-5-37		125
	Palkonda Family	
12-5-37	Political and social status—Opinion of the Collector of Vizagapatam.	127-30
	1. There is no objection from a political point of view to the proposed marriage between Somarayadoo and Seetamah.	134-6
	2. Viziaramrauze proposes to marry three wives. Even though the custom of plurality of wives is allowed among their caste, it is becoming only to zamindars. If Government accord their approval it would amount to recognizing Viziaramrauze as a zamindar.	
	3. With regard to Chendramah's request the Collector strongly opposes the return of any of the exiled party to their native place as it is possible that they may engage in intrigues.	
	Troops	
12-5-37	Vizagapatam detachment—Proposed restoration to former strength.	131-4
	1. The Collector of Vizagapatam reports to the O.C., Northern Division, that there is no objection from a military point of view to restoring the detachment at Vizagapatam to its former strength. This proposal is not the outcome of disturbances in Palcondah but as the country has come into the hands of the Government it will be wise to keep the army for some time as there are some who would gladly prove a thorn on the side of Government.	
	2. Some troubles from Brinjaries take place now and then. So long as the Kemedy detachment is furnished from Vizianagram, the high-way should be clear from molestation.	
	Vijiaram Rauze	
26-6-37	Of the Palkonda family—Marriage expenses—Defrayment of—Govern-	139-141
29-6-37	ment's attitude.	143
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8-1-38	State prisoners—Claim for increase.	147

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(2) Registers and Files.

1815.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	King of Kandy	
8-4-1815	Removal to the Madras Presidency—Proposals.	1-9
	1. H.E. Lt.-Col. Robert Brownrigg, Governor of Ceylon, writes to the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Fort St. George, of the expediency of removing the late King of Kandy, Vikrama Simhalendra Maharajah, with his immediate family and also a number of Malabars connected with him in various degrees of relationship, from the island of Ceylon.	
	2. Col. Brownrigg considers that the King should reside among his own caste in or near the country from which his family originates.	
	He need not be confined in a prison. It is enough if he is confined in a fort such as that at Madura with liberty to go out for air and exercise accompanied by a small guard.	
	His accommodation and subsistence should be decent but not stately.	
	The allowances for himself, his wives and his household, should be as far as possible of specific articles so as to reduce the necessity for money payments, which might be put to improper purposes.	
	3. Col. Brownrigg proposes that these persons may be entrusted to the charge of some military officer, viz., a fort adjutant, to whom some consideration may be allowed; that it is necessary to take some precautions by securing certain pledges from them for the continuance of their allowance. He sends lists of the king's family, his nearest relatives, dependants, servants, etc., to be transported. As regards the body of strangers he proposes to banish them to the coast. Besides there are a few Malays, Caffrees and Bengalees.	
..	——— Relatives of—Lists.	10-29
26-4-15	——— Custody of—Experience with the Elliah Rajah of Travancore.	30-2
	1. The Government ask the Collector of Chingleput with a view to secure personal comforts, etc., to the deposed King of Kandy, about the arrangements adopted in respect of the person lately styled the Elliah Rajah of Travancore, his accommodation and the precautions taken to prevent his escape or the exchange of improper communications between him and his adherents.	
	2. They wish to know whether the deposed king can be kept in Chingleput on an equal scale of accommodation and ask for a report whether the system of granting pecuniary allowances to the Elliah Rajah is working satisfactorily as the Government of Ceylon are of opinion that such a system is prone to evil consequences.	
	Kandyan Families	
26-4-15	Deputation from Ceylon—Proposals.	33-6
	1. The Governor of Madras, on a report from the Governor of Ceylon that the families may be asked to live in or near their native countries, circularizes the Collectors south of the Palar river that the persons mentioned in the respective lists may be furnished with passports by the proper authorities and with such pecuniary assistance as may be necessary for their immediate support and to provide that they shall not be molested on their arrival.	
	2. With regard to another set of people, the Collector's opinion is required whether their immediate admission into the districts will tend to disturbance and as to the time when they may be repatriated to their native districts, etc.	
	King of Kandy	
26-4-15	Removal from Ceylon—Arrangements—Proposals.	37-66
1-5-15	1. The Governor in Council at Fort St. George writes to the Governor of Ceylon that in deciding to transfer the deposed King of Kandy	
13-5-15	they are anxious to avoid any disturbance in the districts under them	
26-5-15	or the incurring by the Hon. Company of permanent expense.	
3-6-15		
27-5-15	2. They are of opinion that the Ceylon Government's suggestion to	69-93
2-6-15	deport him to Madura is objectionable in that the district is near to	
23-6-15	Ceylon and the influx of his men there might cause some disquietude.	
18-7-15	He should be taken to a far distant place and be separated from his	
30-5-15	relatives. If at a later date he wishes to live with his family he might	
8-5-15	be granted the indulgence on a full conviction that the security of the	95-144
6-5-15	British interests in Ceylon will not be endangered by his escaping from the coast.	

Date.	Abstract	Page number.
	King of Kandy—*cont.*	
22–5–15 15–5–15 19–5–15 1–7–15 17–5–15	3. The Madras Government do not think it expedient to place him in military charge. Other rajahs in the Madras Presidency are not similarly deposed in military charge. They also request the Ceylon Government to give them information as to the number and status of all the persons to be domesticated with the deposed king and the stipends which each is to receive.	
..	———To the Chief Secretary.	..
	4. The Collector of Chingleput reports that the Elliah Rajah when put in his charge was accompanied by a Brahmin Shastruloo and ten peons. He was granted an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. He resides in a small house in the petah of Chingleput and the Collector has not taken any precautionary measures against his escape. But he has placed certain restrictions on his movements. He reports that there is no suitable house procurable at Chingleput. If it is proposed to place the deposed King of Kandy under his charge he desires that a conicopillay be appointed to minister to the wants of the King for provisions, etc.	
	5. Another circular is sent to the Collectors of Chittoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore and Vizagapatam to ascertain whether any of them can find accommodation for the ex-king. The Governor in Council abandons the idea of accommodating the deposed king at Chingleput.	
	6. The Collector of Salem reports that there are no proper buildings in his district to accommodate the deposed king and suggests that a building be erected in a maidan and walled round in mud by the convicts.	
	7. The Collector of Chittoor replies that no accommodation can be found in his district and suggests that the fort of Chandragherry may serve the purpose, if it is provided with doors and windows. Later he reports the sale of a private house which might prove suitable.	
	8. The Collector of Bellary replies that a house property ready for sale then, might be purchased and improved to accommodate the ex-king and that the jails are not the proper places for such stately persons.	
	9. The Collector of Cuddapah replies that there is no proper building to accommodate the deposed King of Kandy in his district. If distance is not considered as objectionable the fort of Sidhout appears to be suitable.	
	10. The Governor in Council asks the Collector of Cuddapah to send a sketch of the fort and on consultation with the Magistrate on the advisability of permitting the ex-king at a distance of ten miles from town, the number of peons and whether and to what extent it will be necessary to increase the police establishment. A list of the persons who it is proposed shall accompany the ex-king is also forwarded. The Collector of Cuddapah reports in detail.	
	11. The Sidhout fort is built with much skill. But on the south of the river there is a range of hills which runs into His Highness the Nizam's territories. Anyone escaping into these mountains could conceal himself until he reached the Nizam's country.	
	12. The Collector of Vizagapatam replies that there is no building in his district fit for the purpose. The ports of Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam are much frequented by Chaliars, a kind of native merchants well known on the coast, most of whom come from the southern part of the peninsula about Negapatam. These persons might afford him a dangerous means of communication with the south.	
	13. The Collector of Coimbatore can find no person in the list whose family originated in his district.	
	14. The Collector of Tinnevelly reports to the same effect.	
	15. The Collector of Madura replies that the persons on their arrival in his district are not molested, and that he has no objection to admitting all those whom the Government wish to send provided they sign the pledge as prisoners on parole.	
	16. The Collector of Trichinopoly replies that the persons may at once be taken into his country without prejudice to the peace of the district.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	King of Kandy—*cont.*	
	17. The Collector of Tanjore replies that he is supported in his conviction by the managers of the Rajah Tondaiman Bahadur that no injury or inconvenience will result if the people of Kandy return to the place from which they once migrated. As regards the stipends the Collector finds that hardly any of them are capable of earning a living. He forwards a list of the relatives of the deposed King of Kandy who proceeded to Kandy from the state of Poodoocottah and whose names do not appear in the lists forwarded from Madras.	
	18. The Magistrate in Combaconam replies that there will be no evil consequences in admitting the relations and dependants of the late King of Kandy. In addition to giving their parole they should be ordered to show themselves to a police officer.	
	19. The Secretary of the Kandyan Provinces intimates to the Madras Government that certain Malabar prisoners have been shipped to the Coast of Coromandel after paying their full subsistence for the present month. A list of the persons embarking is sent to all Magistrates concerned.	
	20. In a despatch to the Rt. Hon. the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Ceylon requests further information. He wishes to know the nature of the climate of each of the places suggested as a possible residence for the ex-king. He forwards a schedule of the rates of stipends paid in Ceylon but solicits further information as to the status in India of the different castes involved. The question of maintaining the widows and children on the demise of the original pensioner should be considered in a spirit of fairness. He forwards also a list of the persons sent by sea to Tuticorin.	126–44
14–8–15	————Parentage and history. (See pp. 126–44).	
	Tanjore Rajah	
14–8–15	Report regarding.	145–54
	The Resident at Tanjore, with a view to remove the suspicions of the honour and integrity of H.H. the Rajah of Tanjore towards the Hon. Company, reports that it has frequently been his duty to watch with caution the Rajah's conduct and that he has no reason to suspect his conduct towards the Company. In fact, with the gradual development of the Rajah's understanding, which is of a high order, his allegience to the Company is confirmed beyond all doubt. Since the treaty of Tanjore he has lived in a state of perfect independence with perfect harmony in public affairs. He has entirely discontinued his authorized intercourse with the Court of Poonah and sincerely reposes on the good faith and protection of the British Government. He feels little interest in the events occurring beyond his province.	
	The Rajah of Tanjore delivered up to the Agent the soi-disant emissary of Bonaparte. It is, therefore, not probable that the Rajah of Tanjore would attempt to open a treacherous correspondence with the conquered, deposed and imprisoned King of Kandy.	
	The Rajah affirms that since the beginning of his reign not a single letter has passed between him and the King of Kandy. H.M.'s Government at Ceylon may be asked to verify this.	
	With reference to the alleged bird-catchers, the Agent reports that H.H. is fond of hawking and is prepared to spend anything to secure a particular species of hawk that satisfies him.	
	With a view to apprise the Madras Government of the loyalty of the Tanjore Rajah towards them, the Government Agent at Tanjore encloses copies of the inscriptions in five languages which is engraved on each face of the pentagonal column erected by His Highness to commemorate the downfall of Bonaparte in the year 1814.	
22–7–15	———— Visit of his subjects to Ceylon.	155–9
	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon writes to the Resident at Tanjore pointing out to him a case of a Tanjore native visiting Jaffnapatam. He draws the attention of the Resident to the grave situation in Kandy and requests him to consider the expediency of directing some enquiry to be made as to the real business of any native of Tanjore wishing to visit Ceylon and issuing a passport under a full conviction on the part of the Resident that the purpose of their visit is entirely harmless.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tanjore Rajah—*cont.*	
25-8-15	Allegiance—Report.	160-3
	On receipt of reports from the Government of Ceylon of suspicious actions on the part of the Rajah of Tanjore, the Government of Madras reply that they have had long and most satisfactory experience of the loyal attachment of the Rajah of Tanjore to the British interests in India, and that it will occasion great concern to the Government if the feelings of the Rajah should be distressed by the observance of any precaution.	
	With this impression and with reference to the explanations received from the Resident at Tanjore which is forwarded to the Government of Ceylon for information, the Governor of Ceylon will not disapprove of the determination which has been taken not to adopt any measures towards the servants of the Rajah calculated to betray a suspicion of this nature.	
4-9-15	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon forwards a copy of a letter from the Secretary for Kandyan Affairs to H.E. the Governor of Madras and the Resident at Tanjore, which states that a native of Tanjore by name Annahsawmy, presented himself before him to report his arrival. The passport does not contain the names of the three servants who accompanied him. But they all told of various missions on which they were sent to Ceylon by the Tanjore Samasthanam. But the Secretary for Kandyan Affairs is led to doubt their missions because not long before some bird-catchers under similar circumstances were found in Ceylon, who on enquiry stated that they were sent from the Tanjore palace.	164-70
	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon requests the Government of Madras and the Resident of Tanjore to cause some enquiries to be made about the mission of Annahsawmy and his followers.	
9-9-15	The Ceylon Government finally decide not to press the matter, as the Madras Government do not wish to suggest to the Rajah of Tanjore that his integrity towards the British Government is being doubted and that authorities are watching his actions.	171-3
	King of Kandy	
11-9-15	Removal to the Madras Presidency—Arrangements.	175-88
	The Government of Madras report to the Government of Ceylon that they have not yet finally decided on a place to accommodate the ex-King of Kandy in the Madras Presidency and suggest that the deposed king and his family may be immediately lodged in Fort St. George until they can conclude a more permanent arrangement for his accommodation.	
	The question of allowance will be decided later. They permit the Government of Ceylon to correspond directly with the Collectors of Tinnevelly and Madura.	
	The Governor of Ceylon is grateful for the pains taken in the matter by the Madras Government. He forwards an additional list of persons to be deported.	189-900
27-10-15	The Madras Government, accept the proposal of the Ceylon Government that monthly allowances should not be given to persons who had stayed permanently in the island for 5 years. But they ask for permission to deviate from this rule where circumstances demand it.	201-3

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(2) Registers and Files.

1815-38.

(Pages 1-16 missing.)

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ex-King of Kandy	
—1-1816	Voyage and subsequent arrangements. The Government of Ceylon inform the Government of Madras of the embarkation of the late King of Kandy on board H.M.S. Cornwallis Capt. O'Brien. Mr. William Grenville of H.M.'s Civil Service has been appointed to conduct the affairs connected with the late king and his family and he is ordered to hand them over to any person that the Government of Madras may nominate. The deposed king and family may be governed by the instructions in force with Messrs. Kerr & Grenville.	17–20
4-1-16	The Governor of Ceylon writes to the Officer Commanding H.M.S. Cornwallis that the condition of the late king and his suite is that of prisoners of war and that they have been treated with all delicacy and tenderness and with much attention to their comforts; that while on board the ship they should be looked after with the same care, etc., and that it is desirable on grounds of policy that no parade or public honours should attend the embarkation of the late king.	21–5
	He informs the O.C. of the arrangements made with Mr. Grenville, regarding provisions, etc., on board the ship and thanks the O.C. for the sacrifice he will have to make in successfully piloting the scheme to its destination.	
24-1-16	The Secretary to the Kandyan Prince's affairs writes to Mr. William Grenville that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint him to conduct the Kandyan prisoners to Madras.	29–39
	Mr. Grenville is instructed that the ex-king should be made to understand (using at the same time every demonstration of personal kindness and attention towards him and his followers) that Capt. O'Brien's orders are founded on the established custom of H. M.'s naval service, that they will only be issued on positive necessity and that when once issued they cannot be objected to nor in any manner disputed.	
	Mr. Sutherland, the Secretary for the Kandyan prisoners, then informs Mr. Grenville about the pecuniary and other allowances including the provisions for the prisoners.	
	As regards the disembarking ceremonies Mr. Grenville shall report the arrival to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. He will await the orders of H.E. the Governor of Madras as to the landing of the king and his suite and to their being transferred to proper custody. As soon as this change takes place Mr. Grenville will consider himself as relieved and should return to his duties as soon as possible. He is to open a diary immediately and note down in it all material occurrences.	
	Joseph De Silva Mohandiram, of the Chief Secretary's office, will attend him as interpreter and another person as conicopillay and assist in Malabar interpretation.	
18-11-15	—— Transfer to Vellore Fort—Proposals. The Chief Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George informs the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore that it has been decided that the Kandyan King should be removed from Fort St. George and asks whether it will be possible to accommodate him conveniently within the Fort at Vellore. A list of his family members, etc., is enclosed.	41–[illegible]
5-1-16	The Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore is asked to go to Madras to make certain arrangements for the reception of the late King of Kandy.	4
12-1-16		5
27-1-16	He is authorized to entertain 18 hircarrahs for the service of the late king. He is further furnished with the whole correspondence respecting the removal of the ex-king from Ceylon to the coast.	5
29-1-16		61–7
5-2-16	—— His family—March to Vellore—Instructions to district officers. The Collectors of Chingleput, N. and S. Arcot, and the Magistrates of Chittoor and Verdachellam are required to make the necessary arrangements for facilitating the journey of the Kandyan King and his party and to take all proper means to prevent them from becoming objects of undue respect or idle curiosity.	75-

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cash Advance	
10-2-16	Orders.	79-81
	Ex-King of Kandy	
16-2-16	Puckallis, sweepers, door-keepers, etc.—Entertainment of—Orders.	83-4
8-3-16	——— Arrival at Vellore—Custody and treatment—Further security and comfort—Report—Requisition.	87-8
	Kandyan Family	
21-3-16	Removal to Vellore.	91-3
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22-3-16	Maintenance—Expenses—Statements—Instructions for preparation.	95-6
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5-4-16	——— Medical attendant—Native doctor—Appointment orders.	103
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1-6-16	Changes—Trichinopoly Magistrate—Instructions to.	119-20
	Kandyan Prisoners	
11-6-16	Trichinopoly residents—Visit to Vellore—Prevention—Suggestions.	127-8
	Ex-King of Kandy	
23-8-16	Ornaments, etc.—Possession of. 1. On a reference made by the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore, the Chief Secretary intimates that the wishes of the captive King or Kandy regarding gold and silver ornaments for his wives and mother and the crown for himself will be intimated to the Government of Ceylon for orders as to compliance. 2. As regards the increase in the staff of servants the Paymaster of Stipends is requested to send his proposals.	131-2
7-9-16	——— Servants—Additional number—Sanctioned.	135-6
28-9-16	——— Personnel—Naickers—Reduction of.	137-8
5-10-16		143-5
5-10-16	——— Ornaments—Question of possession. The Ceylon Government think it objectionable to allow the captive king to be in possession of the gold made up into the form of a crown. His wearing any other ornament does not appear to be objectionable.	143-5
11-9-16	——— Status, dress, etc.—Ceylon Government's opinion. 1. H.E. Col. Brownrigg, the Governor of Ceylon, writes to the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot, the Governor in Fort St George, forwarding a copy of the regulation prohibiting Malabars, formerly inhabitants of Kandy, from resorting to the island of Ceylon. 2. The proposal to reduce the number of Nayakars at Vellore by dispersing them to their respective villages appears to deserve favourable consideration. The ungovernable temper of the captive king and his unreasonable demands are in a great degree imputable to these adherents. The beaten gold of which the late king is in possession was purchased with a view of being made up into a hat but the form of a crown is entirely inadvisable as encouraging troublesome pretensions. Orders have already been given for making ornaments for the wives and the mother of the captive king. 3. The Governor of Ceylon considers that a style of dress conducive to the captive king's comfort and happiness is more to be desired than one which tends to the appearence of splendour or royal state and is more consonant with his situation as a prisoner of war.	147-54
	Kandy	
26-6-16	Malabar prisoners of war—Resident in Kandy—Regulations of the Ceylon Government.	155-8
	Ex-King of Kandy	
21-10-16	Personal attendants—Naickers—Reduction.	159-61
2-11-16		163-4
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11-11-16	——— Clothing allowance.	167
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—11-16	Resident in Tinnevelly—Transfer of charge.	17

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	Ex-King of Kandy	
16-12-16	Allowances—Non-receipt—Circumstances reported.	178
	Kandyan Prisoners	
22-1-17	Maintenance, etc.—General proposals—Acceptance by the Ceylon Governor. The Governor of Ceylon writes to the Government of Madras that he agrees to the allowance sanctioned for the deposed King of Kandy, that the provision of a palankeen for the use of the king is entirely reasonable, that the perfumes specified for the use of the king should be taken as a daily expense; but they should be restricted in use. The increase in servants is also accepted. As regards dress the Governor of Ceylon thinks it useless to indulge the fanciful and expensive tastes of the late king. The ornaments required by the deposed king for his ladies were about to be taken up by the goldsmiths. But as they could not obtain exact descriptions they could not be made in Ceylon and they may be made at Madras under the supervision of the ex-king. As regards the working of the rules and orders in respect of the Kandyan prisoners, the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore may be requested to send periodical reports to the Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George and the Kandyan Secretary at Colombo. A similar course should be followed in the cases of Malabar prisoners. By these arrangements it is hoped that the charge which the Hon. Company's Government have undertaken in aid of H.M.'s Service will be materially simplified and lightened. He requests that the Accounts department of the Madras Government may be requested to prepare an estimate on the experience gained after the lapse of so much time.	179-90
27-2-17	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras writes to the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore that the Governor of Ceylon has approved of allowances, i.e., ratibs and perfumery (restricted use) and as regards the servants and attendants the question may admit of a reconsideration on the removal of the Naickers from Vellore. The measure of providing the deposed king with a palankeen is entirely reasonable. Further the Government of Ceylon have acquiesced in the recommendation of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council that an allowance of Pag. 100 monthly should be granted to the Paymaster for superintending the Kandyan family. The attention of the Paymaster of Stipends is particularly drawn to the suggestion of the Government of Ceylon as to the regular submission of the reports regarding the Kandyan prisoners.	191-7
17-3-17	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras further writes to the Paymaster at Vellore that a palankeen will be purchased and accords sanction for the entertainment of twelve bearers.	199-200
	Ex-King of Kandy	
20-3-17	Personal attendants—Nayakars—Release.	205-8
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5-5-17	Malabars and Kandyans—Transmission of correspondence.	213-4
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7-10-17	Personal attendants—Naickers—Treatment—Change.	221
	Kandyan Prisoners	
15-9-17	Malabars and Kandyans—Confinement of. From the Secretary for Kandyan Affairs, Ceylon, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. The Government of Ceylon do not wish to protract the confinement of the Naickers but think that it must continue for the present. There is a risk that they may plot for the restoration of the ex-king. But they may be released if both they and the king are closely watched.	225-7

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	Kandyan Rebellion	
27-10-17	Enquiries in the Madras Presidency.	233-4
	From the Secretary in Ceylon for Kandyan Affairs to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	
	One Doraswamy, a Malabar Chief, who is supposed to be a relative of the ex-King of Kandy and to have accompanied him to Madras, is suspected of having prevented disturbances in Welassi.	
	The Government of Ceylon also wish to know the opinion respecting the rebellion of the Kandyan prisoners at Vellore and how they came to hear of it.	
	Upendra Amma	
12-8-18	Kandyan pensioner.	249-60
	Sooboorayaswamy claims to be the adopted son of the late Oopaynda Ammah and prays that her pension may be continued to him to relieve his distress. The Resident at Tanjore supports his petition.	
	Government obtain from the Resident further details as to the resources and mode of living of the deceased.	
	They finally decide that they cannot recognize the petitioner's right to the pension. They grant him an advance of two months' pension.	
	Kandyan Rebellion	
26-8-18	Ex-King not to be informed of.	261-3
	The Paymaster of Stipends suggested to the Government of Ceylon that the Kandyan ex-King should not be made acquainted with the outbreak of a rebellion in the Kandyan country of which, otherwise, he might be unaware. The Governor of Ceylon agrees with this suggestion.	293
1-9-18	———Enquiry after suspected persons.	269-76
10-8-18	On a report from the Magistrate of Madura, the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore is requested to find out whether any persons of the description given have left their appointed places of residence.	294-6
	Ex-King of Kandy	
-2-15	Removal to Colombo.	277-80
	The Military Secretary at Kandy writes to Col. Kerr that the captive king and his family are on their journey to Colombo. They are to be lodged within the fort in the house which has been already selected for the purpose. Crowds should not be allowed to gather.	
	The king is to be approached with respect and delicacy and attention should be bestowed on his wives and mother as well as other females. There should be no public marks of distinction such as guards turning out or compliments paid by sentries, etc.	
	All letters and olais addressed to the king or any of his family are to be delivered to Mr. Kerr to be perused by him and vice versa.	
8-4-15	———Removal to the Madras Presidency—Points for consideration.	281-4
	The deposed king should reside among those of his own caste near that part of the country where the family originates, viz., in the fort of Madura.	
24-11-15	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras writes to the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore that according to his suggestions the Governor in Council has decided upon Vellore fort as the future residence of the deposed King of Kandy and his family, and that the Governor proposes to place them directly under his superintendence. His suggestion that the deposed king should be committed to a set of confidential hircarrahs rather than to a general guard is entirely approved by the Government.	285-6
	O'Brien, Capt. Robert	
27-12-15	Officer Commanding H.M.S. Cornwallis—Arrival report.	289
	Kandyan Accounts	
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29-12-19	——— Adjustments.	298
-3-20	——— Audit.	299-307

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	Ex-King of Kandy	
1822	Requirements—Paymaster's report.	308–11
	The Paymaster reports that the captive king states that he is allowed all the feasts except a few and requests the inclusion of those few also and a further sum of Rs. 300 on that account.	
	He requests funds for the funeral ceremony of his mother.	
	Having become stout he cannot get into the palankeen given by the Company and he wants a Carnatic palankeen.	
	He states that as his daughter is now 9 years old she should be given clothes.	
	The householder's children were young when they came. But now they have grown up. He requests that clothing should be given to them on the scale allowable to the other male and female servants.	
	Kandyan Pensioners	
6–4–22	Cash payments.	312
	The Paymaster of Stipends reports that no cash payments are made to any of the Ceylon pensioners residing at Vellore. Those pensioners that receive cash reside at Chittoor, Trichinopoly, etc., and are paid by the Collector or the Judge of the place.	
	Kandyan Prisoners	
14–8–22	One of the wives of the captive king gives birth to a child.	313
	Gumpal Naick	
21–8–22	Kandyan prisoner—Death reported.	314
	Kumaraswami Naick	
13–1–23	Removal from Vellore—Proposals.	315–6
	Kandyan Family	
6–6–23	Wives and mother of the deposed king—Ornaments—Proposals.	321
22–12–23	——— Feasts and festivities—Grant for expenses.	323
3–6–25	——— Marriage of the 9 year old daughter of the ex-king—Proposals.	324–35
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	Ex-King of Kandy	
27–6–26	Ill-temper—Report on.	336–8
1826	——— Better disposition—Report on.	339
	Mother of the ex-King of Kandy	
21–9–26	Funeral of.	338–9
	Vellore Fort	
7–7–27	Improvements to building.	342–3
	Infant Son of the ex-King of Kandy	
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	Kandyan Prisoners	
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	Eldest Daughter of the ex-King of Kandy	
17–6–30	Puberty ceremony—Grant.	354
	Mother of the ex-King of Kandy	
20–1–31	Selection of site for tomb.	356
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	Ex-King of Kandy	
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	Mother of the ex-King of Kandy	
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	Ex-King of Kandy	
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	Infant Son of the ex-King of Kandy	
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28-4-32	Tombs—Acquisition of land for.	374-8
	Senior Queen of the late King of Kandy	
17-5-33	Removal from Vellore.	380
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	Kandyan Prisoners	
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	Venkataswami Naick	
9-10-35	Kandyan pensioner—Visit to the elder queens—Permission.	385
	Kandyan Pensioners	
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	Eldest Daughter of the late King of Kandy	
9-12-35	Enhancement of pension.	387-8
	Kandyan Pensioners	
5-2-36	Certain pensioners—Residence in Vellore Petah—Permission.	388-9
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	Ex-King of Kandy	
25-8-1820	Allowances—Arrears—Causes—Enquiry.	1
	————Allowances—Arrears—Ceylon Governor's views.	
	The Secretary for the Kandyan Provinces reports to the Government of Madras that the Lt. Governor has been apprised of the views of the Madras Government and he approves of the sum of Pag. 500. But in respect of the arrears he concludes from the tenor of the Paymaster's letter that they arose on the refusal by the captive king to receive the allowance of provisions and other articles. The Lt. Governor cannot approve any such claims for arrears nor of any cash allowance for the captive king as pocket money.	
7-9-21	————Extra allowances for feasts and festivals.	13-4
	Correspondence	
14-9-21	Madras and Ceylon—Procedure for civil officers.	17-22
	On the request of the Government of Ceylon the Madras Government have issued a rule that the civil officers of the Governments of Madras and Ceylon who have been corresponding direct should in future submit their correspondence through the Secretaries in the Government departments concerned.	
	Ex-King of Kandy	
12-7-22	Requirements—Ceylon Governor's views.	25-30
	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras forwards to the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore a copy of a letter from the Government of Ceylon. The Ceylon Governor would be glad to make any reasonable additions to the comforts of the exiled King of Kandy but does not see the least ground for encouraging ostentation. H.E. will allow a large palankeen, clothing for the daughters of the ex-king and for Gumpal Naick and Coomaraswamy Naick.	
	In respect of the funeral of the ex-king's mother he leaves the decision to the Paymaster of Stipends in consultation with H.E. the Governor of Madras.	
	As regards the request that on occasions of feasts more persons should be brought into the fort and allowance for feasts should be granted, the Governor of Ceylon does not consider it desirable.	

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	Daughter of the ex-King of Kandy	
1-10-22	Birth ceremonies—Grants—Ceylon Government's approval.	31-2
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	Ex-King of Kandy	
22-7-25	Requirements—Ceylon Governor's views.	69-72
	The Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore is furnished by the Madras Government with a copy of a reply from the Kandyan Secretary. The Governor of Ceylon will have no objection to the marriage of the daughter of the ex-king with such person as the Governor in Council at Madras may approve. But as the expenses have to be defrayed by the Ceylon Government, that Government should first be given an estimate of the expenses. But he does not agree to meeting the marriage expenses of other relatives. He has no objection to making any reasonable monthly allowance in cash for the ex-king's pocket money. In all other respects the Governor of Ceylon entirely agrees with the Madras Government in respect of ratibs, clothing, etc.	
	Daughter of the ex-King of Kandy	
23-9-25	Marriage expenses—Estimate—Government's views.	77-9
	Kandyan Family	
7-7-25	Relatives and followers—Increase of allowances—Discretion vested with the Paymaster of Stipends.	81-2
	Ex-King of Kandy	
18-7-26	Allowances—Refusal of receipts—Report.	85-6
	Mother of the ex-King of Kandy	
6-10-26	Funeral ceremonies—Honours.	89
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24-11-26	———— Grant of expenses.	97
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31-7-27	Kandyan apartments—Improvements sanctioned.	113
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13-11-27	Allowances—Inadequacy of—Ex-king's dissatisfaction and views of Government.	117-8
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	Ex-King of Kandy	
17-3-29	Birth of a son to—Ceremonies—Allowances—Ceylon Governor's views.	137-8
	Daughter of the ex-King of Kandy	
27-10-29	Marriage occasion—Naickers—Invitation to—Government's views.	143-4
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	Kandyan Family	
22-9-29	Lady members—Ornaments—Charges—Stoppage from the ex-king's	145-6
20-9-31	allowance—Ceylon Government's views.	169-72
	Third Wife and Infant Son of the ex-King of Kandy	
25-10-31	Ornaments—Charges.	173-6
	Mother of the ex-King of Kandy	
20-12-31	Death—First annual ceremony—Grant for expenses.	185-6

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	Burning and Burial Grounds	
27-12-31	Kandyan family—Acquisition of land.	187-8
	Ex-King of Kandy	
25-1-32	Death—Funeral honours.	107-8
	Son of the late King of Kandy	
19-2-32	On a reference from the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore communicated to the Ceylon Government, the Deputy Secretary at Colombo writes to the Madras Government that the infant son of the late King of Kandy be detained at Vellore, that all pains be taken to secure the best education for him. He should be removed to Calcutta from the company of his intriguing relatives.	209-12
	Kandyan Family	
4-5-32	Burning and burial ground—Acquisition of land.	213-8
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	Late King of Kandy	
21-8-32	Memorial choultry—Erection proposals.	227-30
	Son of the late King of Kandy	
19-4-33	Disposal—Ceylon Government's views.	241-6
	The Governor of Ceylon is of opinion that it would not be advisable to send the child to Calcutta. It would be better to allow him to remain in the Madras Presidency itself, means being taken to secure him a proper education.	
	It is suggested that an adequate estate be bought on the revenues of which he may be supported and educated.	
	The other members of the family may be given adequate allowances on the distinct understanding that their removal from their original place of residence will entail forfeiture of allowances.	
	Copies of this communication are forwarded to the Revenue Department in respect of the question of purchasing an estate and to the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore in respect of other matters.	
	Daughter of the late King of Kandy	
25-6-33	Marriage allowances—Reduction of.	249-53
5-7-33	As regards the marriage allowances to the daughter of the late King, the Governor of Ceylon apprehends that it is scarcely necessary that the marriage should take place on such a grand scale as was contemplated in 1828 when her father was alive. This proposed diminution is an affair which H.E. the Governor in Council will be better able to decide.	
	Kandyan Family	
12-11-33	Maintenance charges—Reduction of.	257-60
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	Kandyan Prisoners	
9-5-34	Resident at Nellore—Reduction of allowances.	273-4
	Junior Queen's Daughters	
15-7-34	Ear-boring ceremony—Allowances.	277
	Kandyan Family	
15-7-34	Allowances—Son and relatives of the late king—Increase.	279-82
26-8-34		285-6
	Chinna Daguiswami Nayudu and Krishnaswami Nayudu	
3-12-34	Kandyan prisoners—Transfer from Trichinopoly to Vellore.	289-92
	These two people were residing in Trichinopoly. They were permitted to reside permanently in Pudukottai. They were invited to Vellore in connection with certain ceremonies. After having come to Vellore they want to live there and draw their pensions there.	
	Kandyan Family	
26-1-36	Husbands of the daughters of the junior queens—Application for allowances negatived.	293-5

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	Kandyan Prisoners	
21-3-36	Resident at Tanjore—Transfer to Vellore—Permission.	297-8
15-2-36	——— Resident at Coonoor and Pudukottah.	299-300
26-7-36	——— Kitchmah Naick's widow—Allowances.	305-6
	Kandyan Family	
28-12-36	Queens and the son of the late king—Pilgrimage to Tirupati—Permission.	309-12

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	Public Servants	
18-11-51	Dismissal and re-entertainment—Opinions of the Hon. Court of Directors—Minutes of Consultation—Circularised.	5-8
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5-12-51	Register of endorsements—Discontinuance.	9
	Criminal Justice	
29- 6-53	'Theft' and 'snatching'—Definition of terms.	11-15
	Weights and Measures	
24- 3-51	Standards introduced.	16-28
	In a complaint by the Commissariat department that the price lists furnished to them are not made out with reference to standard weights and measures, the Board of Revenue writes to the Collector of North Arcot enquiring whether means have been adopted to introduce them generally.	
	The Government expect that in all transactions with them the standard weights and measures should be taken as the basis for all calculations. The Board is aware of the difficulties in replacing the old customs. But as for measure of capacity it is of much importance that in all events the price lists should be made out in such a way as not to lead either the Board or the Commissariat department astray by the usual utter inattention to accuracy.	
	Police Powers	
15- 6-53	Abuses—Inferior servants—District police officers not empowered to make enquiry.	29
	Summary Trials	
14- 1-53	Circular.	31
	Police Powers	
22- 9-46	Abuses by inferior servants—Powers of enquiry—Court decisions.	33-9
	The Faujdaree Udalut decides that the head of the District Police has power to enquire into complaints of oppression and malversation made against his subordinates.	
	Summary Trials	
25- 6-53	Regulation cancelled.	39-43
	The Fauzdaree Udalut recall their previous regulation regarding the summary trials in criminal cases.	
	The former orders were issued to avoid unnecessary delay in the disposal of criminal cases which were forwarded to the zillah station by native police officers for trial before the Magistrates when the latter had gone into the interior before the arrival of the case. This procedure led to much unnecessary detention and fatigue on the part of witnesses, etc.	
	The court is of opinion that such delays could be prevented if certain precautions were exercised by the magisterial authorities.	
	It is proposed to locate the offices of Magistrates at a distance from the zillah station when it is believed to be most conducive to the speedy administration of justice.	
	Copies are sent to Session Judges for their information and communication to Magistrates.	

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	Evidence	
20- 8-53	Defects pointed out in a certain case.	47-9
	Fines	
7-1-52	Attachment of properties, etc.—Advocate-General's opinion. A British subject of the name of Moran was fined Rs. 400 by the Joint Magistrate for an assault. On his failure to pay the fine, his house and property were sold at public auction and a sum of Rs. 1,850 was realized. This sum was deposited with the Magistrate who is vested with full magisterial powers. Moran did not give possession of the house but set up a third party to claim it as his own. Under these circumstances the Joint Magistrate referred to the District Magistrate for orders. The Advocate-General holds that the Magistrate may, in default of immediate payment, issue a warrant to collect the fine, but the offender is not bound to disclose his property. The Magistrate has no power to retain the defendant after conviction.	50-62
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29-10-53	Native festivals—Prevention of collision between rival castes—Circular instructions.	83
	Inam Lands	
30-4-53	Liability to sale under court decree—Guntur Civil Judge's finding reversed. The petitioner appeals to the Suddre Udalat against certain orders passed by the Civil Judge at Guntur declaring certain lands alleged to be held upon inam tenure to be saleable under civil process. The sale was objected to by the appellant on the ground that the land was held on inam tenure. The Court of the Suddre Udalut reverses the several orders appealed against. As this order is one of great importance copies of the extracts are sent to several Civil Judges and in particular to the Civil Judge at Guntur.	87-92
	Criminal Appeals	
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25-8-53	Dasabandamdar's negligence to repair tanks—Assistant Collector's authority to forfeit maniams—Enquiry into.	97
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30-5-53	Yerramah and Pyapully tanks—Report on dams.	99-101

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19-8-00 to 28-1-01	Seringapatam—Payments—Adjustments. There are two kinds of payments made at Seringapatam to be kept entirely distinct, i.e., (*a*) Payments to pensioners, mosques, tombs, etc., ordered to be paid by the Government. This is not chargeable on the Two Lac Fund. (*b*) Payments made on account of the Mahals of Tippoo Sultan and the family of Tippoo Sultan are chargeable on the Two Lac Fund (i.e., two lacs of pagodas annually allotted for Tippoo's family).	103-5
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	Wahabi Conspiracy	
1-10-1839	Vellore—Trial of apprehended persons.	
	The Magistrate of North Arcot writes to the O.C., Vellore, asking for information concerning a proclamation asking witnesses to come forward and give evidence of what they knew about the Moolanee's preaching or composing a book, etc.	1–5
	The O.C. replies that no such proclamation was ever issued.	
1-11-39	The Special Commissioner considers that the first charge against the Moolanee should be withdrawn as the evidence of Ghulam Hussain and others is either contradictory or otherwise unreliable.	7–14
	The O.C. writes to the Civil Magistrate that the Special Commissioner has rejected the statements of the witnesses and a paragraph of a letter which was received from the Magistrate is proposed to be laid before the Special Commissioner.	
	The Special Commissioner transmits extracts from the depositions of certain people.	19–22
	The Secretary to Government writes to the O.C., Vellore, that he should, without evincing any interest, endeavour to ascertain the reasons for recommending the apprehension of Boren Shah and the circumstances and authority under which he assumed the title of the Nabob of Tank Sawl.	23–4
	His Excellency is prepared to reward those employed confidentially to obtain intelligence. Syed Hajee Ameen may be permitted to proceed to the places mentioned and the local authorities will be instructed to watch his movements. Further information regarding persons concerned in propagating the doctrines of Wahabeeism has been furnished by the zealous exertions of Mr. Awdry, the Superintendent of Police.	27–42
	Hussain Buksh, who declares himself to be the emissary of Dost Mohammad Khan, should be apprehended.	
	Treasury Bills	
24-1-20	Transmission.	47
	Wahabi Conspiracy	
23-7-39	Apprehended persons—Information.	51–2
	The O.C. Vellore is requested to ascertain from the prisoner Hussain Buksh in what part of India Kashygar is situated and the nature of the authority exercised by Chotta Lall who is described as the chief of that place.	
	The Government resolve that the O.C., Vellore, should be required to state whether he can produce evidence to convict Moolanee Moideen Sahib of having either compiled or published the defamatory papers, etc.	55–6
	The Government inform the O.C., Vellore, that the Governor in Council notices with much satisfaction the fidelity and zeal evinced by Hussain Zuman Khan and will consider the question of rewarding him.	59–60
	The O.C. is informed that the Government will be prepared to sanction a considerable sum to secure the convictions of certain individuals.	63–4
7-8-39	The Commissioner at Bangalore informs the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, that the spread of Wahabee doctrines is generally repudiated by the Muhammadans in Mysore, and that an attempt was made by a person styling himself Mooleny Akbar. He was detected, discouraged and finally compelled to abandon the effort. Several individuals of respectability were indignant at the covert attempt of Akbar Alee to propagate his heretic doctrines, Mr. Montgomery thinks that "Mussalmans are but little tainted with Wahabeeism."	67–77
	The Superintendent of the Ashtagram Dum Mysore writes to the Commissioner for the Government of the territories of Mysore that a Moolvee professing the Wahabee faith visited this part of the country about twenty years ago but was not well received. The only Wahabee in the town is one Durgace, a disreputable fakeer, who is held in considerable detestation by the Muhammadans. He is said to have about 100 followers some of whom are in the army.	77–84

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Wahabi Conspiracy—*cont.*	
8-8-39	The Government resolve to authorize the Principal Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot to summon Moolvee Moodeen Sahib to Chittoor and to make a private examination of the charges of his having compiled and circulated the Hindustance work called " Rudd Nasara " and to give his opinion as to whether the evidence is sufficient for his conviction before a court of justice. The Governor in Council thinks that Syed Abdool Ryheem should give his information with reference to his memoranda before he quits Ellore. The Principal Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot is asked to proceed on the investigation of the charges against Moolvee Mohammad.	87-90 91-2 95-6
10-9-39	The police officer at Madras writes to the Chief Secretary that he received information that Syed Raheem had arrived at Madras. He waited to see if he would call upon him. Syed Abdool Rahim went to him the next day. He was shrewd and cautious. He did not disclose anything to him as the police officer could not understand Hindustance. A native interpreter was offered but he refused to employ a native's services and Capt. Whistler who knew Hindustance was deputed for the purpose. He repeated certain incidents touching the designs of the Naib-I-Mooktar against the British Government. He referred to a seditious pamphlet in Persian of about 400 pages composed by five persons. Lallah Meah, the late diwan, who died the previous year, Moulvee Aslamee Sahib, the Naib's tutor, Moulvee Jamal Sahib, Moulvee Irteza Ally Khan and the Naib himself. He then stated who were the Naib's agents in the affair and what sums he had received from them and that he has set people to work to get the necessary information to prove his assertions and that he required Pag. 300 for the purpose. The information was well worth the money. Again on a reconsideration the officer proposes to tell Syed Abdul Ryheem that as a dutiful subject of the British he should himself find means for all he proposed as he still doubted his fidelity. The Government reply that the police officer acted correctly in not advancing Syed Abdul Ryheem any money. He is requested to get a copy of the seditious pamphlet. The Magistrate forwards to the O.C., Vellore, an extract from the proceedings of the Special Court, together with the depositions of certain important witnesses, on which the Special Commissioner remarks that some of them appear to be false. The O.C. Vellore is informed about the proclamation made after the trial of the Moulvee. He is informed that there appears in several of the recent depositions a degree of sectarian feeling and a desire to enlist the aid of Government in furtherance of religious party purposes; that the Government are therefore anxious to avoid altogether any reference to religious matters; while at the same time a watchful eye should be kept on the proceedings of those who make their religious professions a cloak for their treasonable designs. He is further enjoined to send the persons who made the depositions, to the Magistrate of North Arcot to give evidence at the trial of Moolvee Moideen Sahib.	103-19 121-40 141-6 149-53
15-10-39	The Governor in Council declines to interfere in the trial of the Moolany Moideen Sahib until the proceedings have been submitted to them in the ordinary course through the Court of Foujdary Adalut.	157
	Criminal Courts	
15 10 39 21-10-39	Sedition and murder—Board of Officers—Advisability of.	161-2 168-9
	Accounts	
22-10-39	Expenditure—Authorization of.	176
	Travelling Allowances	
18-11-39	O.C., Vellore—Sanction.	180-1
14-1-40	**Wahabi Conspiracy** Vellore—Details of enquiry. The O.C., Vellore, is informed that the orders of Government on his recommendations on the case of Hussain Jaman Khan's reward will be communicated to him as soon as the trial of Moolvee Moideen Sahib is closed.	184-5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Wahabi Conspiracy—*cont.*	
	The O.C., Vellore, is furnished with copies of a letter and its enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad regarding the seizure of papers from Jadir Mohiudeen of Vellore, to help him to ascertain in a confidential manner all about that person.	186–92
	The Members of the Commission of Enquiry at Hyderabad have addressed a letter to the Government of Madras for orders. The letter runs as follows.	
	About six years ago Judir Moheeooddeen, a son of Shah Abdul Hussain of Vellore, gave a dinner to Syed Ameenuddeen. After dinner he took him aside and showed him a mahazirnama to which Moobaruzood Dowlah's seal was attached. Syed Ameenuddin not rising to the bait, Judir Mooeedeen entreated him not to reveal the secret about God and the Prophet.	
	The O.C., Vellore, is furnished with all the statements and other papers connected with the affair mentioned in the letter to assist his confidential enquiries.	
22–2–40	In the minutes of consultation the Governor in Council approves the sentence of acquittal of Moolanee Moideen passed by the Faujdari Adaulet and notices with regret that there are several irregularities and improper proceedings on the part of the Commissariat officers at Vellore. His Lordship, the third Judge, is perfectly satisfied that Capt. Awdry, the Superintendent of Police, was throughout actuated with a zealous desire to do his duty. The irregularities imputed to Capt. Awdry will be communicated to him through the O.C., Vellore.	193
	As regards Hussain Jaman Khan, the Governor in Council does not deem it expedient to receive the subject of his claim to an increase in pension.	
	The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Awdry, offers his explanations to the imputations made on his conduct.	

Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

(2) Registers and Files.

(1385–63).

	Mysore Pensioners	
11–1–1809	Ghaiys Muhommad, Kalim-ul-lah Muhammad, Ali Razah Khan and Ghulam Mohamad—Continuance of pensions to their familes.	1
19–2–09	The Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore informs Government of the death of Mohammad Ghias and requests orders whether his pension may be continued to his family. Government order its continuance.	
23–12–53	Kallemullah, son of Mahamed Ghias, is reported to have died at Cuddapah. The O.C., Vellore, informs the Commissioner at Bangalore that the Paymaster requests to be informed whether his pension may be continued to his family.	2
12–1–54	The Commissioner at Bangalore replies that all payments to the relatives of the deceased pensioner Kallemullah may be suspended pending the decision of the Government of India on the subject.	3
23–3–54	The Government of India recommend that the pension of Kallemullah of Rs. 24–4–3 per mensem should cease with effect from the date of his death as he died without any issue and that his relatives Kuthbudeen and Mohamad Mohinseen should also be informed that their stipends will cease.	4–6
9–1–15	The Paymaster of Stipends informs the Government that Ally Razah Khan is dead and enquires whether his pension may be continued to his family.	7
20–1–15	The Government ask the Paymaster to submit a list of dependants and to explain the principle on which he has recommended the continuance of the pension.	7
29–1–15	The Paymaster of Stipends furnishes Government with a list of the dependent relatives together with an extract from a letter from the former Chief Secretary sanctioning the continuance of Pag. 125 for the maintenance of Ally Razah's family.	8–11
12–6–47	The Commissioner at Bangalore forwards a petition from Zeenatoonnissa Begum, widow of Mohamad Hyder, who was the nephew of Ally Razah Khan.	11–2

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Mysore Pensioners—*cont.*	
13-8-47	The Government of India sanction a pension of Rs. 40 on the widow of the late Mohamad Hyder.	12-4
7-11-51	The Paymaster of Stipends forwards a copy of the petition from Khatoonah Begum, widow of the late Gholam Mohamad, nephew and adopted son of the late Ally Razah Khan and recommends the continuance of the pension. The Paymaster is required to submit the case to the Government of India through the Commissioner at Bangalore. The Commissioner at Bangalore conveys to the O.C., Vellore, the orders of the Government of India, that it is sufficient to continue a moiety to Ahmed Hussain, son of Ghoolam Mohamad, on the distinct understanding that it will cease on the death of the present grantee.	15-8
	Ezzuthunnissa Begum	
4-1-53	Continuance of pension to her daughter and grand-daughter. The Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore forwards to the Commissioner at Bangalore a petition from the daughter and grand-daughter of Ezzoothoonnissa Begum for the continuance of her pension to them. In reply the Commissioner conveys the Government of India's decision that it will be sufficient to continue a moiety of the pension to the daughter Kemooroonissa Begum alone on the distinct understanding that it shall lapse finally on her death.	21
	Amir Bi	
12-5-53	Mysore pensioner. Ameer Bee, daughter of the late Mohamad Syed, prays that the pension enjoyed by her father may be continued in her name. The petitioner's father, Mohamad Syed, proceeded to Mecca on a pilgrimage and, as he did not return within the specified period of three years, his pension ceased to be paid. Under the circumstances the O.C., Vellore, recommends the case for the consideration of the Government of India, who grant a pension of Rs. 10-4-6 per mensem to Ameer Bee.	31
	Mihr Janullah	
31-10-18	Mysore pensioner—Death—Continuance of pension to his family. The Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore reports to Government the death of Meer Janullah and states that he was one of Tippoo's ambassadors to Persia. He has left a large family without any means of support. The Paymaster requests orders whether his pension may be continued to his family.	33
23-4-19	The Government ask the Paymaster to specify the number of members in his family and whether the pension was payable by the Honourable Company or the Rajah of Mysore.	34
6-5-19	The Paymaster reports the names of the surviving members of Janullah's family and states that his pension was carried to the accounts of the Mysore Government.	34-5
29-9-19	The Resident in Mysore is addressed on the subject and his reply in the following terms is communicated to the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore. H. H. the Rajah is willing to grant St. Pag. 12.	36-7
	Saiyid Ashruf Mihr Miran	
3-3-53	Mysore pensioner—Continuance of pension to his son, Syed Boodeen Ali. (*Note.*—Papers subsequent to 1856 in this volume have not been indexed.)	

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1806	Princes and their servants present during the mutiny on 10th July 1806—List of.	33-4

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26–10–06	Paid at Vellore—List.	53–4
	Mulzuddin's Mahals	
27–12–06	Silver articles sold—List of.	55
	Vellore Mahals	
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	Yasin Sahib	
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	Chinnadugalswami Naick	
26-6-43	Kandyan pensioner—Original assignment—Continuance to his family—Comparative statement.	54–61
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14-6-44	Ratibs to inmates—Statement of lapses to Government.	68–9
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	Kandyan Pensioners	
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(3) Reports.

1827-30.

	Survey	
25-10-1827	Arcot and Vellore villages—Revision of assessment—Collector's proposals.	1–12

1. *Remissions and commutation rate.*
Mr. C. Roberts, the Principal Collector of Arcot, reports to the Board of Revenue that his predecessors, who marked the survey and fixed the assessments, did not take into account the usual remissions to be allowed to the ryots on the crops reaped in the villages. They commuted the Government share of the crop into money at the selling price of the corn in the cusbah towns, thus unfairly raising it above the selling price in the villages.

2. *Errors in accounts.*
They reported the conclusion of the pymash of 824 villages, and usmash in 450 villages and the assessment in 548. But subsequently they reported that the pymash had been extended to 988 villages, the usmash to 739 and the assessment to 954. So the reports contain errors and omissions. In a certain village, when the late pymash and assessment accounts were compared with the extent of land cultivated in a particular fasli there was a deficiency of 8 cawnies of nunjah and 34 cawnies of punjah land. This deficiency is rated at Rs. 478 and it amounts to 9¼ per cent. of the total revenue. So this prompted Mr. Roberts to enquire into all villages where he could suspect some inaccuracy.

3. *Remission recommended.*
The ryots cannot pay assessments so much above the outturn of their lands and their condition has deteriorated accordingly. Mr. Roberts recommends to the Board a reduction of 10 per cent. of the existing assessment which, if made, will be most joyfully accepted by the ryots and which will lead to extensive cultivation, e.g., the extended cultivation in ff. 1231-32 is the result of the remissions granted rather than of the favourable season.

4. He further remarks that the few villages settled by his predecessors in the Arcot and Vellore taluks are without the proposed remission. The result was that some villagers refused to accept pattas while others complained of the rates.

5. He asserts that if the Board would approve of his recommendations in paragraph 3 above, he could bring the entire settlement of the Southern division into the jummabandi of the current year to be followed, at a later date by the very general and correct completion of the survey and assessment of the villages. Even in spite of their complaint of the high level of the assessment, the ryots have paid it up. Mr. Roberts enquires whether he is to enforce the terms of the assessment on the ryots.

6. In support of his recommendations he furnishes the formula on which he proposes to base the reduced assessment.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey—*cont.*	
10-12-27	In a further report he asks for a reply to his previous report in which he had recommended the granting of remissions to an extent of 10 per cent. and explains in detail the statements furnished with that report. He says that the reduction in turn which the comparison table exhibits is very inconsiderable in some villages whereas there is a great decrease in other villages. He computes the effect of a remission of 10 per cent. to be possibly a decrease of Pag. 800 on the whole lands of the taluk. But there is every reason to conclude that this reduction in turn will increase cultivation by the additional means which the ryots will possess coupled with the assurance of the support and protection which the Government will extend to them.	11-40
	7. He believes that it was Col. Macleod's principle to fix the highest nunjah average per cawny at Pag. 6 which Mr. Ravenshaw proposed to reduce to Pag. 5. Mr. Roberts submits a statement demonstrating the average value of nunjah, poonjah and totakal of the former compared with that of the present on 55 villages of the Vellore taluk.	
	8. As regards his statement in the previous report that certain errors were found in the settlement, he submits that in 31 villages such errors were found and that these have been partially revised, resulting in a decrease of Pag. 1,021. This was partly due to the surveyors omitting items from the accounts.	
25-9-29	9. Mr. Roberts points out to the Board the loss sustained by the Government and the ryots by irregular, unequal and unduly high assessments hitherto imposed. Further loss has resulted from unfavourable seasons and the damaged condition of the reservoirs. The ryots have become discouraged.	41-102
	10. Mr. Roberts further points out that in f. 1215 when a revision took place the increase was St. Pag. 95,085-15-43 above the revenue of the preceding year. In fixing the assessment the Government share was commuted to a money rent upon the average selling price of grain in 10 moderate years. The ryotwari settlement succeeded the triennial settlement, which was not fixed upon the survey accounts and rates. In lieu of these a series of averages of the collections for previous years of the Company's Government was taken as a basis in the hope that the method would afford a revenue to Government equal to what the resources of the country would admit.	
	11. The price at which the renters and cultivators disposed of their grain to merchants and the bazaar rates were in most taluks, more than 100 per cent. below the standard accepted in the survey rates.	
	12. To increase the stock of the common ryots of the district and to render them capable and respectable the Collector considers that a remission of 10 or 12 per cent. would be necessary upon the amount of rent remaining after deducting the items of partial over assessment. On account of this over assessment the Government have agreed to make a permanent reduction of St. Pag. 24,000. The Collector proposes a further reduction of 10 per cent. for the districts originally belonging to the Northern division of Arcot and on the Southern division, owing to its proximity to Madras and Pondicherry, of 6 per cent. Mr. Roberts then proposes to make a satisfactory settlement for a period of 16 years from f. 1215 and compares the working method of remissions granted to the Ceded Districts in 1807 with that of the Northern division of Arcot. He goes into every detail of how the over assessment was fixed, how it worked and what were its results. In order to make this clear he subjoins Mr. Ravenshaw's system of settlement for the taluks south of the river Palar extracted from his hookoomnamahs or instructions to the Hooloosdars.	
	13. He reports that even though his whole time is utilized in the completion of the detailed survey under preparation in the southern districts his frequent visits and investigations into the state of the northern districts reveal to him the irregular and over assessments. Extensive tracts of the best land have been neglected by the cultivators.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey —*cont.*	
	14. Mr. Roberts concludes that some of the richest lands which the country comprises are at present and have been for some years left waste, resulting in abject poverty of the population.	
	15. He emphasizes that Government is the only source of happiness to the ryots on which, in fact, the welfare of Government itself depends. Any attempt to improve the position of Government at the expense of the happiness of the ryots must lead to the certain destruction of both. He recommends that sanction may be granted for an additional maximum remission of 6 per cent. or a little more than one-sixteenth to apply to cases of irregular or over assessment.	
	16. *Cuddapavattam and Venkatgherry Cotah.*	
	Being aware of the peculiarly deteriorated condition of these two villages in spite of a very favourable survey assessment he tried to rent each village to its moneygar.	
	Finally he states that the errors necessitate a new survey which cannot be taken up until a decision is given by the Board with the sanction of Government on the propositions of remissions suggested by him.	
3-11-29	Mr. Roberts, the Principal Collector of Arcot, informs the Board that he will act according to the orders in calling the ryots on the border land of Chingleput and North Arcot for an enquiry as to the extent of their respective lands and their assessments, etc.	103
	Boundary Villages	
12-2-29	1. Mr. Roberts intends to apply to the Collector of Chingleput for a transcript of his survey accounts of particular villages situated on the boundary of the two districts with a view to ascertaining whether the representations made by the ryots of North Arcot of the disparity in the survey assessment of the two districts as a consequence of which many of the bordering ryots of North Arcot had abandoned their cultivation and transferred their services to the Chingleput district, were founded on fact.	104-20
	2. As far as his enquiries go the representations of the people are founded on very correct grounds.	
	3. In spite of Mr. Roberts's representations the Board has not yet made up its mind.	
	4. He has taken up a single village for revision of the survey accounts. If approved he undertakes to conduct enquiries into all the villages of North Arcot the revenues of which have decayed. But before proceeding he requests the appointment of a temporary additional Subordinate Collector who is to relieve him from purely revenue duties.	
	Complaints of Ryots	
3-1-30	Mr. Roberts, who was asked to go into the complaints of certain ryots of Wandewash, Vellore, Arcot, etc., reports that the chief cause of complaints was that during the last five years whenever the cultivators extended their cultivation by their own exertions on lands taxed at one pagoda the Sircar took two pagodas instead of one. This system is what is known as "Bogjastee" and "Bognustee" introduced subsequent to the survey in f. 1215.	121-38
	In f. 1216 a revision took place when Mr. Græme admitted the survey rates to be too high. The first means to correcting them was the introduction "Bogjasti" and "Bognustee" complained of. If the survey assessment had been correct this most impolitic measure would not have been resorted to.	
	(For a description of "Bogjosty" and "Bognustee" see pp. 126-31.)	
	The system is one causing incalculable loss to Government.	
	The second subject included in the petition is the refusal of remission on loss of produce. As regards this allegation Mr. Roberts reports that no such application has ever been made to him during the last two fasli. If it had been, the necessary remissions would have been granted.	
	There are other circumstances connected with the petitions which induce him to suspect forgery.	
15-7-30	Mr. Roberts reports to the Board that the fasli commenced under such favourable auspices that he is induced to solicit the Board's consideration of the opportunity offered for improving the land revenue administration which has seriously deteriorated by irregular survey assessment.	139-40

Vol. 39 (34)—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Complaints of Ryots—*cont.*	
16-7-30	In this letter Mr. Roberts intimates to the Board the costs incurred in making the survey classification and assessment of the lands in a certain division of Arcot.	141-3
31-7-30	In elucidation of the proposed alterations in the survey of the Northern and Southern districts, Mr. Roberts submits certain accounts and explains the results of the proposed remissions and how the cultivators will be enabled to attain the advantage of the reduction during the present favourable season, etc.	145-8
	Remissions	
14-8-30	In this letter Mr. Roberts tries to explain precisely his intention in respect of the remissions proposed by him, i.e., to apply his methods as the state of the survey in each village may render practicable. Where the turm teerwa has been settled the remission should be granted on the teerwa and where the lands have been classed the remission should be on the commutation price. Mr. Roberts requests to be informed of the rates of assessment in the neighbouring districts.	149-57
23-8-30	Mr. Roberts submits the various forms of survey and settlement accounts of about 38 villages in Hindoee with a comparative statement of the extent and value of cultivation in f. 1232.	158-9
24-8-30	In this letter the Principal Collector informs the Board that he had issued orders to the Tahsildars to transmit to him without loss of time the original Hooloos Stalwary accounts of a typical village in each of their taluks. He promises to send to the Board a translation of the instructions to the surveyors.	160-1
	Survey Accounts	
26-8-30	Forwards the several survey accounts to the Board.	161-2
	Village Accounts	
17-9-30	Mr. Roberts forwards to the Board the stulwar accounts of one village in each of the taluks of Vellore, Poloor, Trivettore from which he explains that the general rate of remission appears to be above Pag. 5 per cawny on nunjah lands and above Pag. 2 on poonjah lands and above Pag. 9 per cawny on totakal lands situated in the vicinity of towns. He submits also the merah dittam accounts.	163-5
5-10-30	Mr. Roberts corrects a statement made by him in a previous report that on conclusion of his revision the excess proved to be 38-12½ cawnies of poonjah and 21-10 cawnies of nunjah assessed at Pag. 140-6-0 or Rs. 491-5-0 instead of 8 cawnies of nunjah and 34 cawnies of punjah assessed at Rs. 478 as was reported previously. The excess in the revision is 10 per cent. upon the former settlement.	169-71

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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

(3) Reports.

1823.

Kangundi Pollam

21-5-1823 Settlement, restoration of inams, etc. 1-51

1. Mr. Cooke, the Principal Collector, transmits the accounts of the settlement of the ayan lands of Kangundy palayam for f. 1231 amounting to Rs. 44,487-4-4. The settlement was made with the heads of the villages and does not vary in amount from the collections of previous years since the pollem has been under the superintendence of the Collector. Agreeably to the instructions conveyed to him the whole of the present inams of the pollem have been surveyed and he transmits the results. These inam lands consist of 179 villages with their hamlets with an extent of 4,295 cawnies and 12½ anmas of land.

2. In addition to these inams, Banjur lands to the extent of 12,045 cawnies and 1 anma have been surveyed and teerwa fixed on them. No survey or assessment of these lands ever seems to have been made, since the former survey changes have taken place regarding these lands as the poligars have assumed some and exchanged others.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Kangundi Pollams—*cont.*

3. When the amount of new inams granted by the poligar is deducted from those assumed by him, the net addition in the sircar villages will be Pag. 6,131–6–72.
4. Mr. Cooke remarks that the teerwas are all very moderate and at the same time are not very much below those of the adjoining taluks of Venkatagherrycotah.
5. It does not appear to be the intention of Government that any increase should take place upon the former peshkash of this pollam which was originally assessed at 60 per cent. on the revenue, while those of Chittoor only pay 40 per cent. But it is advisable that some registry should take place of the inams.
6. Mr. Cooke recommends the restoration of the pollam to the authority of the poligar on his engaging to maintain a competent force of police.
7. He forwards various statements. Of these one shows the net collections of the pollam and the amount, at the rate of 30 per cent., which has been annually paid to the poligar since Kangundy came under the management of the Government. When the extent of the former peshkash is deducted a balance of Rs. 20,309–10–7 is left. He solicits the orders of Government on the disposal of this large sum and on the restoration of the pollam.

Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

(3) Reports.

1827.

Chittoor Pollams

27-11-1827 Settlement, inams, etc. 1-36

1. With reference to the resolution of Government relative to the future management of the Chittoor pollems, Mr. Roberts, the Principal Collector, reports to the Board that his attention is first directed to the preparation of a peshcush on the revenue of the pollem lands with the super addition of a certain portion of the survey valuations of the 'Rogbundoo' and chillara inam lands supposed to have been assumed and present in the possession of the respective poligars; that the peshcush was prepared on the principles already laid down. But Mr. Cooke's principles of peshcush were declared by his successor Mr. Nisbet to be incorrect inasmuch as Mr. Cooke had resumed the chillara and rajabundoo inams without authority and his assessment of the chillara inams was reduced beyond the one-third, etc. Mr. Roberts's opinion is that Mr. Cooke erred in assuming the chillara inams which are in the possession of the poligars. But his assumption does not extend to the rajabundoo lands, as stated by Mr. Nisbet, nor did he commit the irregularity imputed to him by Mr. Nisbet in the formation of too favourable an assessment on the inams. On the other hand Mr. Nisbet misunderstood the principle on which the settlement of the peshcush on these was directed.
2. Chillara inams are those granted to the servants and dependants and retinue of the poligars. These can be resumed at will as it will benefit the poligars. But the rajabundoo inams are those held by the relatives of the poligars and they cannot be resumed.
3. He reports that according to the wish of the Board he has delivered over the pollams of Bungoree and Tomba to the guardians of the minors.
4. Consequent on the transfer of many pollams from the taluks of Bungered and Mogerel there may be a reduction in the establishment, and a necessity for the adjustment of accounts, etc. Likewise the pollems of Pooloor, Pakel, etc., were also restored.
5. *Measures proposed consequent on the restoration of the pollams.*
   (*a*) Reduction in revenue establishment.
   (*b*) Division of 9 pollems into two Tahsildaries to be termed the Bangary and Mogral taluks.
   (*c*) A separate taluk of 3 of the remaining pollems and certain transfers of villages from one to other taluk.
   (*d*) *Police jurisdiction.*—The Police Superintendent of the Norguntee pollam to be transferred to the Chittoor taluk on the restoration of Nurguntee pollam.
6. Mr. Roberts solicits the approval of the Board of all his proposals.

Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.
(3) Reports.
1823.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chittoor Pollams	
10-7-1823	Debts.	1-4

1. Mr. Cooke, the Principal Collector, while submitting to the Board the result of his enquiries regarding the demands existing against the poligars, together with the accounts which may be essential to determine the settlement of these debts and the consequent steps to be adopted on the restoration of the pollams, remarks that the polygars are to be admitted to the increased share from the expiration of the leases by which a further advantage will arise to them.
2. As regards the debts due by the polygars Mr. Græme submitted that only a sum of Pag. 11,125-43-34 was considered to be admissible. But Pag. 22,382-22-26 still remained for enquiry. In an investigation gone through as far as the parties have appeared the claims are considered as follows.
3. The poligars object on vague grounds to the principal part of the claims now urged. Under these circumstances Mr. Cooke is of opinion that to restore the pollams without an adjustment of these claims would involve these people in the courts where they will be subjected to more losses.
4. Mr. Cooke represents that it appears to be the intention of Government to restore the pollams at the expiration of the decennial lease. But the delay may prove advantageous to them because after deducting the 40 per cent. of the revenue towards the Government share they have 60 per cent. left to them which may relieve most of them from the claims brought against them.
5. As regards the disputed claims it is but just to adjust the claims by some compromise as their objections are bound to prove futile.
6. The creditors of the confiscated pollams exhibit different claims against them at no less than Pag. 20,188-16-76. There is every prospect of this sum being liquidated from their allowances. The forfeiture of the pollams consequent upon the rebellion of their former possessors cannot give these creditors any legal claim upon the Government for the discharge of the debts of the former incumbents. So it is left to the bounty of the Government to consider how far they can be helped. From the little hope the creditors have of realizing from the polygars they will readily consent to receive small portions of the debts and grant releases in preference to waiting longer for the precarious realization of their demands.
7. Mr. Cooke suggests that the amount so far admitted by the polygars and reported by Mr. Græme is trifling and may be adjusted at a very early date.
8. Besides there are some funds from which some relief may be afforded if Government so decide, i.e., the allowances of polygars fixed at 18 per cent. have not been paid in some cases. This surplus may afford considerable relief.
9. *Bungaree pollam.*
   Pedda Ramappa Naidu who was considered as the eldest member of the family by Mr. Græme died. His two sons continued to enjoy the support which was granted to their father. The elder of the two sons Ramdoss Naidu is the proper heir to the pollam. But he is now a minor. So the courses now open are either to place the pollam under the management of the Collector or to place it in charge of his uncle Timapah Naidu, a younger brother of his father.
10. A claim has been brought by one Vencatapah Naidu, the son of the former poligar of Bungaree pollam. The former poligar married four wives. The mother of Pedda Ramappa was married as the first wife, on condition that any son born to her should be considered his successor and in fact the father of the woman declined to grant his daughter in marriage except under this admission. It therefore appears that Pedda Ramappah Naidu was the acknowledged heir of the former polygar and if his claim be admitted his son of course becomes his legal successor. Based on such an enquiry Mr. Græme did not admit the claims of Venkatapah Naidu. Mr. Cooke asks whether the pollam should be placed under the Court of Wards or the uncle should be placed in charge.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Chittoor Pollams—*cont.*

11. *Poolloor pollam.*

This pollam was confiscated consequent on the rebellion of the adopted son who assumed the right to it, though a son of the former polygar was at that time living. Mr. Cooke is of opinion that the son of the late polygar may be entitled to some consideration, as the adopted son obtained a monthly allowance of Pag. 60 and Mr. Cooke does not urge this as any ground for the restoration of the pollam to the son of the former polygar.

12. *Mograul pollam.*

The widow of the late polygar enjoys her allowance of Rs. 269–1–9 per mensem. She appears to have adopted one of the brothers of the Polygar of Paukaul and denied the adoption consequent on some disagreement with the party. Mr. Cooke is of opinion that the person claiming any consideration from Government as a right of the adoption is entitled to a share of the allowance granted to the family in the light of a pension if there is reason to believe that the members remain to require relief.

13. *Narguntee pollam.*

It is a Jaree pollam.

14. *Poolloor pollam.*

It is a zufted pollam. There seems to have been a decline of the revenues of both the pollams. On a close inspection the revenues appear to have varied little.

15. *Succession.*

In the other Jaree pollems the right to the allowances was considered the right of succession. But in the case of Narghantee Mr. Cooke fears that there may be some dispute or confusion.

16. *Chillara and rajabondu inams.*

Separate explanatory statements of assessment, etc., are forwarded by Mr. Cooke to the Board of Revenue.

17. *Dasabandam tank lands.*

Some modification is found to be necessary in respect of these lands. The whole land is computed. A certain portion is assigned to the Dassabandarcarrah, but before he is admitted to the advantage of his share the full teerva on circar lands is collected and if any portion of circar lands remained waste it might exceed the whole of the advantages which had been granted to him for the expenses incurred. Because the cultivation of this land is precarious.

18. Therefore Mr. Cooke suggests that the just way of remunerating parties in such cases is to take lands into account. According to the extent of the grant, whether ½, ⅓ or ¼, the division should be made on the teerva of the lands actually cultivated which would render it the interest of the proprietor to extend the cultivation and keep his interests in concert with those of the Sirkar.

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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

(3) Reports.

1825.

Chittoor Pollams

30–5–1825 Debts—Report on. 1–12

1. Mr. J. Nisbet, the Principal Collector, reports to the Board (*a*) the real amounts due to the creditors of each of the five poligars whose pollams it is intended to restore, (*b*) the amount of funds now in deposit after deducting the Government demand and the charges incurred in collecting and the support of the poligars, and (*c*) the amount of surplus funds available after liquidation of their respective debts.
2. As regards the claims of the creditors all parties have been heard and those of a doubtful nature may without the risk of any inconvenience be decided in a court of law.
3. As regards the chillara and rajbandu inams Mr. Cooke has resumed them contrary to the advice of Government. Mr. Nisbet submits a statement to show that large sums are due to the Poligars of Bungaree, etc. The reason of these men having been so long deprived of their just dues cannot clearly be ascertained from the records. Their rights have been acknowledged by the Board and Mr. Cooke.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chittoor Pollams—*cont.*	
	4. Mr. Nisbet then considers the relative merits and demerits of the poligars claiming their rights and Mr. Cooke's action in disallowing them together with the orders of Government on the subject.	
31-5-25	5. In this report Mr. Nisbet refutes the statement of Mr. Cooke that the chillara inams were resumed in the time of Mr. Græme by enclosing Mr. Cooke's orders, etc., on the subject.	13–32
	6. He reports to the Board that in writing hereafter on the subject of forfeited pollams he will not fail to state his opinion regarding the propriety or otherwise of resuming the inams. Further he points out a serious question for consideration, i.e., rajabandus are declared to be under subjection to the poligars as they are their relatives. These rajabandoos must undoubtedly have been in arms with their masters, the poligars, against the Government. It is therefore not clear why they were not made to forfeit their lands.	

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Pre-Mutiny Political Pension Records.

(3) Reports.

1822.

Chittoor Pollams

12-8-1822	Debts—Investigation of—Progress report.	1–76
	1. The Head Assistant Collector reports to the Principal Collector in the Northern division of Arcot on the progress made by him on the investigation of debts due by the Chittoor Polygars.	
	2. When Mr. Græme made the first enquiry a certain amount was held over for further investigation. He enquired into these cases with much precaution against fraud and found there were also some fresh claims. He alludes to the creditors whose dues have been accepted by Mr. Græme as original creditors. He takes each pollam separately into consideration.	
	3. *Bungarypalaiyam.*	
	A statement showing the gross dues, those admitted by Mr. Græme, those objected to by the polygars, fresh debts, etc., is furnished and he explains the nature and tenability of each claim with proofs wherever possible.	
	He concludes it better to explain that the admissibility or otherwise of a great part of the debts depends on its being decided who of the late polygar's sons is to be considered the representative of his father as there has already been a dispute over succession.	
	4. *Toombapalaiyam.*	
	On this there is only one claimant. This claim is resisted as not being a private debt but money claimed on account of a theft within the Mograul province for which the Toomba Polygar was held responsible to ½ of the loss.	
	5. *Norgunteepalaiyam.*	
	There are two demands against this estate. One of them is incapable of any proof. The present polygar objects to paying the second claim under similar circumstances as the first.	
	6. *Culloorpalaiyam.*	
	Two claims were admitted in the former investigation against this pollam.	
	7. *Poolicherlahpaldiyam.*	
	There is only one claim against this estate, which has also been admitted.	
	8. *Mograulpalaiyam.*	
	There are fourteen claimants against this polyam. Of these 6 have failed on the present occasion to appear. He examines the merits of the three claims which have been advanced.	
	9. *Poolloorpalaiyam.*	
	There are 15 claims against this polyam and the Head Assistant Collector explains each of them in some detail. Besides there are other 5 claimants whose claims were admitted in the previous investigation.	
	10. *Yadaroogondahpalaiyam.*	
	There are 6 claims against this estate. The Head Assistant Collector explains them.	

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(3) Reports.
1803.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
1803	Statements	1–26

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Letters to the Board.
1828.

Stamp Vendors

10–1–1828 Establishment—Increase—Statement. 7

With the exception of the huzur vendor, the sale of stamp paper was conducted by the taluk sarishtadars. No great facilities were afforded to individuals, which led to disuse in situations remote from the vendors. The establishment in addition to the sarishtadar, of the several peshcars, turfdars and ammeens of police is, therefore, recommended.

A commission of 5 per cent. has always been drawn upon the value of rowanahs and licences used in the districts as well as upon the amount of sales of other stamp papers and cadjans.

Bheem Rao

29–1–28 Grant of inam in Trivadi taluk. 15

Replying to the Board's letter "that a shrotrium of St. Pag. 2,400 per annum for 3 lives shall be granted to Bheem Row as a proper reward for his long, zealous and honest discharge of the arduous and responsible duties confided to him", the Collector recommends the wishes of Bheem Row that the Board may be pleased to sanction on shrotrium tenure the villages of Culput and Tellee in the Trivadi taluk in the Southern division of Arcot.

Census

5–2–28 Statement for f. 1236. 30

	Males.	Females.
Taluks	2,28,478	2,17,133
Zamindaris	1,24,801	1,15,858
Total ..	3,53,279	3,32,991

Revenue Arrears

22–3–28 Irrecoverable—Explanation of statement. 76

27–5–28 145

Dismissal

28–3–28 Kotwall Narsimloo Naik—Explanation to the Board. 93

Narsimloo Naik was originally a police peon on a pay of Rs. 7 and was later promoted to the place of Cutwall at Chittoor on a pay of Pag. 5. Several burglaries occurred within his jurisdiction, in one of which the godowns of a gentleman were broken open and property worth about Rs. 400 was taken away. Several representations were also made about the inattention of the Cutwall to the requisitions of individuals. He was therefore dismissed.

Jamabandi

9–5–28 For f. 1238—Instructions to Tahsildars. 117

1. The Collector explains to the Board the principles on which his orders were issued, in reply to the Board's reference that they seem to uphold the system of "constrained cultivation".
2. The ryots are expected to cultivate whatever lands they may possess to the extent the Tahsildar may allot, on consideration of their condition, ability, etc. On their refusal, they shall resign their lands to those who are willing to cultivate, or pay the value of such lands as they may continue to keep waste. Far from facing cultivation, this principle is expected to secure "the full cultivation of the land and the full employment of other additional lands". The consideration that the cultivation of a portion of a ryot's land will tend to keep up the price of grain in a season when it may be expected to fall considerably will, in the district, tend to preclude the

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jamabandi—*cont.*	
	full cultivation. "The assessment here was fixed by an average selling price, on the supposed maximum produce and the maximum and minimum prices of the standard upon which that average was formed ranged from 2 to 10 cullahs per pagoda."	
31-5-28	While agreeing to act in conformity with the Board's instructions as to the option with which ryots should be invested with reference to the extent of their cultivation, the Collector requests instructions as to the means of securing the revenues of Government in instances where the ryots refuse either to cultivate their lands or to permit their cultivation, by other ryots of the village.	151
	Sayer and Abkari	
24-6-28	Revenue for f. 1238.	171
	The improvements effected for f. 1237 show an excess of 16 per cent. in excess of the sayer of f. 1236 and 40¼ per cent. in excess of the abkari for that fasli.	
	2. *Sayer.*	
	Inland sayer for f. 1237 was Rs. 1,18,210, that proposed for f. 1238 is Rs. 1,35,000, the excess being Rs. 16,790 or 14¼ per cent.	
	3. *Abkari.*	
	The revenue from f. 1237 was Rs. 1,00,500; the proposals for f. 1238 are Rs. 1,15,000 or 14 3/8 per cent. in excess.	
	Kangundi	
26-6-28	1. The poligar applies for remission of customs revenue. As the sayer revenue of the Congoondy pollam was included in the peshcash, when it was originally fixed, and was sequestered in 1802, he is entitled to the sum of St. Pag. 34,665-1-0 for the period since the sequestration and to future remission from his peshcash.	173
	2. The claim refers to the original revenue arrangement conducted 36 years since. The poligar is incorrect in saying that the sayer formed a portion of the jummah on which peshcash was originally arranged. It ill-requites the favourable consideration which prompted Government in the settlement of the peshcash originally and enabled the polygar, more recently, to draw from the State nearly double the amount.	
	3. Col. Read's report on the settlement of the Baramahal, etc., dated 4th April 1800, states "that the portion which tributes are of their revenue being nowhere prescribed, he determined it by a comparison of the collections made by Tippoo's Amildars from the Pollams and Jaghirs which he had to settle in 1791, by taking nearly the average proportion of their former tributes to those collections". In those districts which suffered much from depredation, he reduced the percentage to 60 or 3/5ths and he determined in 1792 the tribute from Congoondy by the same rule. The pollam was supposed to yield "equal to Tippoo's rental", viz., 13,350 chuckrums and the tribute was settled at 8 and 10 chuckrums or Pag. 6,781-6-70 i.e., 60 per cent. Had the peshcash been fixed including the sayer, as the poligar alleges, "the proportion payable to Government would at 60 per cent. have been St. Pag. 28,754-8-26 or 424 per cent. superior to the Peshcash".	
	4. The demand of the poligar on customs is at the rate of Pag. 1,336-16-0 per annum from f. 1211 to f. 1236, nearly treble the amount as the value of the poligar's portion of the customs would be but Pag. 524 per annum. He possesses considerable advantages over the other poligars in the moderate rent at which his lands are assessed. His claim is therefore unworthy of consideration.	
	Frontier Customs	
2-7-28	Renting proposals for f. 1238.	188
	The proposals relate to the frontier sayer of the Northern division of Arcot, Cuddalore and Salem, with a portion of that of Bellary.	
	The rent of the 3 first districts was from f. 1237, Rs. 71,377-0-0, that from f. 1238 is Rs. 82,700, i.e., Rs. 15-13-10 per cent. in excess of f. 1237, that for f. 1239 is Rs. 83,700, i.e., Rs. 17-4-3 per cent. in excess and that for f. 1240, Rs. 85000, i.e., Rs. 19-1-4 per cent. in excess.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue	
3-12-28	Arrear statement.	262
	The entire outstanding balance to the end of f. 1236 is Rs. 34,690-10-10. This sum, due for 27 years, "with the exception of Rs. 465 and the chance of a small sum to be realized on account of land customs", must be written off to profit and loss.	
3-12-28	——— D.C.B.	264
	A comparison of the statement with that of f. 1236 shows an increase of Rs. 53,938 and for f. 1237 Rs. 16,610 decrease. The increase in the sayer and abkary was occasioned by competition between the old and new renters and the decrease is in salt, owing to the injuries to the salt pans by storm and to the decreased sale of stamps. The balance of f. 1237 is Rs. 4,887. Of this, Rs. 2,824-1-2 have been realized.	
	Arrack Shop	
21-12-28	Fort of Arnee.	269
	1. The subject relates to the position, etc., of an arrack shop in the Southern division of Arcot, with respect to the fort of Arnee, which the Collector is requested to investigate and report on.	
	2. There is no shop licensed by the Collector which is situated between the hamlet of Varadarajpoorum and the town of Arnee. The shop is therefore "in an objectionable site in regard to the troops". There is a shop at Varadarajpoorum referred to by the Principal Collector as being seven miles off Arni. The distance between the two places is only 2 miles and the shop at Varadarajpooram is but 6 furlongs and 8 yards from the exercising grounds of the dragoons, whereas it is 1 mile 1 furlong and 36 yards from the skirt of the town of Arnee.	
	3. The complaint of the military authority is the diminished price at Varadarajpooram, and the facility with which the article could be obtained there. The South Arcot contractor who owns the shop is a resident at Arnee and derives an advantage over the chief contractor. The suppression of this shop will afford no extra benefit but will merely enable the Arnee man to attain the extent of sale guaranteed to him by the pettah.	

Letters to the Board.
1829.

	Nastana	
15-1-1829	Report to Government.	4
	1. The subject relates to the question how far the plan of levying nuzzarana on succession to estates is applicable to the district and could with advantage be adopted. It embraces 3 items, viz., the rewarding of natives by granting jaghires in recognition of their distinguished service, the operation of nuzzarana on inheritance of land or office and the appointment by warrant, or commission and mode of dismissal of the higher native servants.	
	2. The policy of remunerating faithful servants by a grant of land would not only be congenial to the feelings of the native servants, whose desire is to possess landed property, but also to place them beyond corruption.	
	3. The imposition of nuzzers is a usage derived from time immemorial, rather as a recognition of a tribute to the supreme authority than as a fixed income to the State. This was common throughout the Northern division during the Hindoo and Mahomedan Governments but was not defined by any system. It was more like a system of speculation among public servants than a benefit to the supreme authority. But, as the payment of nuzzars was discontinued in the districts, upon the substitution of the peshcash and as the whole estates have been reduced to the form of permanent management, the question does not apply to them. The poligars of the Chittoor pollams appear to have been subject to nuzzars more than any superior zamindar. The nuzzar was about St. Pag. 750 or Rs. 2,625; it bore no reference to the proceeds of the pollam but was general.	

Nasrana—*cont.*

4. Reg. I of 1809 and Reg. V of 1811 were promulgated for regulating "appointments and removals of the native officers of Government." But these were rescinded by Reg. VII of 1822, "expressive of the inconvenience of the rules in force." A fee might be levied on the appointment of superior officers, but the aggregate receipts would be too trifling to be of any consideration. The intimate knowledge which the European Superintendents have attained in every minute detail of revenue affairs and their acquaintance with the native languages render them dictators to their servants and not subservient to their misplaced confidence. Want of zeal and inactivity are the more general causes of dismissal and frequent changes of new servants cause interruption to official transaction. Every European Superintendent may, therefore, prefer to mitigate punishment and not to extend to it that degree of severity which may demand the interference of Government.

Shrotriyam

19-1-29 Wootcaudoo—Complaint against the Shrotriyamdar, Sawmy Naidu.

10-6-29 1. The complaints, 17 in number, have been preferred by the inhabitants of Wootcaudoo. They involve questions of a revenue, magisterial and judicial nature and relate to the general misconduct of the shrotriemdar.

2. *Charges.*

Some of the charges are :—

(*a*) "That the Shrotriemdar refused a continuation of the lease, which prevailed, and established an amany and proposed to allow mara (grain fees payable to village officers on the division of the crop) and coopatum, which he discontinued and fixed a money payment in lieu of the maniums of the village and that he afterwards discontinued them entirely to the petitioners' great ruin, by which Sawmy Naick is indebted to the petitioners for a sum of Rs. 1,700."

(*b*) "That he practised an illegal custom of receiving from the petitioners 5,000 bundles of straw, the value of which is Rs. 1,250 since his assuming the charge of the village."

(*c*) "That he deprived the petitioners of 50 cawnies of nanja and 10 cawnies of punjah land and erected gardens therein."

3. (*a*) Sawmy Naick produced a stamped cadjan, dated 21st November 1817, signed by 32 inhabitants containing a request to him to keep the village under amany, allowing him warum and sotantrum and an assurance that they will cultivate as much as possible. The legality of the document is open to question. The petitioners presented a petition to the Collector in January 1817 in which they complained of the introduction of the amany system by Sawmy Naidu to the discontinuance of the lease. The privileges of the amany should, however, have been allowed to the petitioners, which was not the case; a sum of Rs. 716 and Rs. 205½ should be adjudged to the petitioners being the value of mera and coopatum for 10 years and the monigars' pay.

(*b*) The petitioners stated that the established share of the shrotriemdar was 1 bundle from each umbaram (a heap of grain), but that in addition he demanded and received 1 bundle on each cawny of land cultivated. The defendant stated that it was customary under amany tenure for the ryots, besides the melwaram share, to allow straw at the rate of 1 bundle per cawny for the melwaram umbaram, or protection of the landlord's share of grain. If the amany system was forced on them, the defendant should be held responsible for the straw so taken which is worth Rs. 1,141-8-0.

(*c*) The defendant states that the petitioners left a considerable quantity of land waste, and urged him to convert them into his cumtum, or private cultivation. A razeenamah was entered into. This document bears no relation to the lands in question. The portion formed into a dhurm tope should be resigned to the ryots.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Shrotriyam—*cont.*	
	4. The entire sum claimed by the petitioners is Rs. 8,928 of which a sum of Rs. 3,638–4–0 is proved to have been taken. This sum is due to the inhabitants generally and should the defendant be required to repay it, the disbursement will be made according to the portion collected from each individual.	
	Vellore Cantonment	
13–5–29	Encroachments.	
	To Government.	107
	1. In company with the O.C., the Collector inspected the line of demarcation which defined the portions of land assigned to the Military, but since converted to other purposes.	
	2. The boundary claimed by the Military in the northern extremity of the Bangalore road is considerably lower than the glacis and being rich garden land and irrigated by a nullah would be as unfit for the purposes of a parade, as unhealthy for the purposes of residence. Substantial houses have been erected and a mosque is situated at a corner of the fort which, at the clearing of the glacis in 1806–7, was placed beyond the power of the garrison.	
	3. The glacis of the fort fronting the pettah has been carried up to the very shop doors, whereas the high road to Arni which extended in front of the houses as well as the bazaar is the proper boundary. It affords great convenience to the inhabitants and travellers and should again be opened to the public, and have its western line, nearest to the fort, as the military limit. It affords a revenue to Government of Rs. 460–4–0 per annum.	
	Revenue Establishments	
8–7–29	Reduction of.	
	To the Committee for the Revision of the Civil Establishment.	136
	The Committee has proposed a Reduction of 10 per cent. of the whole establishment. The Collector objects to this and observes that the establishment of servants in North Arcot has invariably been almost too low to admit of efficiency. The establishment was less expensive than that of many other collectorates. A comparison of the statement from each collectorate of its annual revenue with the total disbursements thereon, with the percentage, would exhibit the particular districts in which reduction is most advisable and would secure the object of Government, without entailing an inefficiency in these departments, upon the ability of which so much of the strength of Government depends.	
	Goodepat	
3–8–29	Death of the Poligar, Vencata Timmapah Naik.	146
	The poligar was only 7 years of age when he died. Sooramah, the mother of the deceased, desires that Shashum Naik, her nephew, should be permitted to succeed. According to the Hindoo Law, Sheshum Naik is entitled to the succession. He is the son of Rambudra Naik, the eldest of the 3 brothers of Timapah Naik, father of the deceased poligar. He is 25 years of age.	
	Extra Revenue	
5–9–29	For f. 1238—Statement.	163
	The extra sources are salt, sayer, abkari, sundry, small farms and licences, stamps, motulpha and Tripetty canicka. The total amount of revenue for f. 1237 was Rs. 4,55,918–1–10 and that for f. 1238, Rs. 5,06,790–9–2. The increase is Rs. 59,402–7–9 and the decrease is Rs. 8,530–0–5 which relates to the Tripetty canicka. The decrease is due to the reduction in the number of pilgrims, especially those from the northern parts, by whom the large offerings are usually made.	
	Mirasi Rights	
21–10–29	Satghur Taluk, Catacoopum village—Appeal—Remarks.	181
	To the Board.	
	1. The Collector considers that the courts have no jurisdiction to consider the question of the merasy monigar rights and privileges.	

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	Mirasi Rights—*cont.*	
	2. *Plaintiff's case.*	
	The plaintiff states that the merasy is munnawaid or gowd, i.e., the property of the Sudras and not agraharam, claimable by Brahmins, but that a division of the merasy has been made into agraharam and gowd, by which the plaintiff, whose ancestors purchased the merasy, has lost that portion of the merasy, which is valued at Rs. 40 per annum and seeks to receive Rs. 80, the entire amount of mera and manium of which he is in possession of one half. The plaintiff appealed to the Board but the Collector's explanation was accepted by the latter and the plaintiff, therefore, moved the court for an enquiry.	
	3. *Defence.*	
	The plaintiff admitted the Board of Revenue to be the authority by which the question was to be decided, but this decision proving adverse, he rejects that authority and endeavours to place the subject under the jurisdiction of the court, a jurisdiction which is not authorized by any regulation. The revenue administration would be left very inefficient, if it was not clearly understood, that it was to be enforced and that the resumption of the lands and privileges was to be conducted by the revenue authority and not by the judicial tribunals.	
	In f. 1231, the period of resuming the ryotwar system, the Tahsildars were instructed to ascertain and invest the merassydars with their privileges. The petitioner claimed the monigar merassy, and the defendant Paupien being absent, the petitioner who was both the monigar and curnam effected the insertion of his name as the sole monigar.	
	Paupien sent a petition to the late Sir Thomas Munro and to the Board and an investigation was directed and made by Mr. Cooke, the then Collector, in 1824 who decided that the merassy was half agraharam and half mannawaid or gowd, according to which the petitioner and defendant conducted their duties for f. 1234. Permission is, therefore, requested to defend the suit by the Government vakeel, should the court hold jurisdiction over the case.	
9-12-29	The Collector transmits the defence to be offered in the case.	214
	Boundary Villages	
2-12-29	Ryots' representation—Remarks.	220
	To the Board.	
	1. The Collector intends to apply to the Collector of Chingleput for a transcript of his survey accounts for villages situated on the boundary of the two districts with a view to ascertain whether it is a fact that representations were made by the ryots of North Arcot of the disparity in the survey assessment of the two districts, in consequence of which many of the bordering ryots of North Arcot had abandoned their cultivation and migrated to the Chingleput district.	
	2. The accounts show that the representations of the people are founded on very correct grounds and demand consideration. The village of Koosaput in the Ootramalloor Taluk in Chingleput and the village of Kaurem in the Wandewash Taluk of North Arcot are situated in the same pachal, i.e., irrigation and are only half a mile apart. A comparison of these shows that the punjah assessment in Chingleput is 13 2/16 annas of a pagoda, whereas that of the North Arcot village is 1 6/16 making the latter Pag. 24-12 annas per cent. higher than the former, and that the punjah assessment in Chingleput is shown to be Pag. 2-3 2/16 annas whereas in Arcot it is Pag. 4-10 2/16 annas or a difference against the latter of no less than 111 pagodas per cent. The former has no totakal or garden land, whereas in Arcot totakal is 4-9 per cawny.	
	3. The Collector proposes an investigation into the data on which the survey is carried on in the neighbouring districts of Nellore, North and South Arcot, and Chingleput in order to find out whether there is any similarity to each other. Otherwise, no survey can be satisfactorily concluded, inasmuch as the scale of assessment, when discovered by the ryots, to be disproportionate, will always be objected to and submitted for revision.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Reduction of Assessment	
5–1–1830	Complaint from the inhabitants of Satghur, Vellore, Arcot, Wandewash, etc.	2

1. *Bogzastee and bognushtee system.*

The petitioners complain that "during the last 5 years, whenever the cultivators have by their own exertions extended their cultivation, on land taxed at Pag. 1, the Sircar takes Pag. 2, Pag. 6 instead of Pag. 3, etc." The tax relates to bogzastee and bognushtee, a system introduced subsequent to the survey in f. 1215, as a means of correcting the irregularities in that survey, but which, in consequence of the intervention of the triennial and decennial leases, was scarcely brought into practice, till f. 1233 or 5 years since. Though the system alleviated the condition of the ryots to a great extent, it has been, on the other hand, the cause of throwing the richest, and more highly assessed lands out of cultivation and consequently reduced the revenues of Government.

The principle of bogzasti was to levy from a 10th to a 12th upon the assessment fixed on each cawny for one crop, thus land assessed as 2 crop, paid Pag. 9, i.e., Pag. 5 per cawny for the first and 4 for the second crop; in many places, however, the survey being irregular, ryots cultivating Pag. 9 land were permitted to cultivate but 1 crop, and transfer the means of irrigation to inferior 1 crop land assessed at Pag. 3 per cawny, paid for its 2nd crop Pag. 2, in all Pag. 5; thus while they received a remission bognushtee of Pag. 4 for not cultivating the 2nd crop on Pag. 9 land, they paid an addition, bogzasti, on raising a 2nd crop on 1 crop land. The effect was that the ryots threw out the richest 2 crop lands and the resources of the Government deteriorated. If the assessment is reformed, there will be an inducement to the ryots to cultivate the best lands and the interests of the Government and the ryot will then be reciprocal.

	Peshkash	
18–5–30	Statement of.	63

1. *Calculation.*

To the land beriz is added 3/4th of the value of the rajabundoo inams and 2/3rd of that of the chiller inams, making the total, from which 60 per cent. being deducted as the poligar's share, the remainder or 40 per cent. amounting to Rs. 30,082–9–3 is the Government's share. To this is added the moturpha, Rs. 772–0–6, which makes the total of Government peshcash and receipts as Rs. 30,854–9–9. The sum hitherto received is Rs. 30,391–6–3 or Rs. 463–3–6 less than that now suggested.

2. *Payment.*

The entire peshcash is paid direct by the poligars to Government and there is no interference by Government with their rajabundoo and chiller inam holders. It is understood, however, that the poligars derive from these inams, a revenue equal to the proportion which he pays to Government upon them, viz., 40 per cent., and the payment to the poligar does not vary annually, i.e., does not depend on the actual extent of the cultivation upon these inams, but is fixed upon the average of the same number of years, as applied to the fixing of his peshcash.

	Krishna Rao	
31–5–30	Late Naik Sarishtadar—Resignation.	76

Kistna Row was an excellent arithmetician and possessed ability and experience sufficient for the situation of the naik sarishtadar. Shortly after his appointment as naik, he, however, proved inefficient, and instead of taking the Collector's orders, on doubtful points, he entered into a correspondence with one of the sarishtadars of the Board for the purpose of obtaining certain information. He was often fined for want of attention and inaccuracy in the preparation of public accounts. He was later appointed Tahsildar on Rs. 120 per mensem in one of the easiest assessed taluks, to acquire experience. He represented that he was incompetent as a Tahsildar and requested that he might be considered to have resigned the appointment.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kistna Row—*cont.*	
	2. Kistna Row is not "a fit object for a pension, his services are available in the situation of Tahsildar, to which he should consider it sufficient promotion to be appointed and from which it is not the Collector's desire to remove him." "He should, if desirous of returning to it, solicit my consideration of his services, and forgiveness of the intemperate manner in which he resigned it."	
	Carvetnugger	
3–6–30	Zamindar's debts.	83
12–7–30	1. The probable outturn of the estate for the current year will not meet	135
24–8–30	those demands which the estate is primarily subject to. Because it was unable to pay but a small portion, if any, of the debts, it was proposed in the jamabandi report of the 18th January last, as an inducement to the creditors to come forward, to distribute the surplus balance at the close of the fasli. They had exhibited in their accounts, a percentage of the sum due to each individual.	179
	2. The case of Messrs. Seth & Gregory Sam is not clear. The statement will show that 24 villages bearing an annual beriz, according to that of f. 1238, of Rs. 18,310–7–4 were mortgaged prior to the transaction with Messrs. Seth & Gregory Sam & Co. On 12th June next, the last kist of the peshcash becomes due, amounting to Rs. 62,552. The amount on hand is Rs. 13,798–9–2 which is less than the amount directed to be paid by the court's precept. The debt on jewels mortgaged amounts to Rs. 23,557–2½ and the value of the jewels is Rs. 30,483–12–0. In view of the general interests of the estate, it would be a good policy "to recover these mortgaged jewels at the earliest opportunity and by their disposal to secure more effectual means of liberating the estate."	
30–7–30	In respect of the claim preferred in the Provincial Court of the division by one DeSilva of Madras, calling himself a creditor of the late Vencut Perumal Raj, Zamindar, it is found on enquiry that "no portion of the debt remains uncancelled." "DeSilva, in bringing forward this suit, is solely supported by the chance, that in the perplexed situation of the late Zamindar's pecuniary transactions, some of the documents might not be known to those at present about the minor or might have been mislaid."	108
	Roberts, Mr. C.	
12–7–30	Principal Collector—Extra tent allowance.	145
	There was no public diary kept in the cutcherry from which to ascertain the number of days and the names of places at which extra tentage was drawn in the last 6 months of the year 1828. During that period, the extra tent allowance was drawn in conformity with the authority of Government, dated 13th May 1828, which specifies that Collectors and their subordinates may draw extra tent allowance although not actually resident in tents. This authority was superseded by the order of the Board on 22nd December 1828, which requires that there should be an actual residence in tents alone, and, in conformity with it, an account has been kept from that day of the places at which extra tent allowance is drawn. If the Board gives the order a retrospective effect to a period of nearly two years, when the allowance was drawn under the authority of Government, the Collector should decline acquiescence in it, not only because the allowance for the period has already been sanctioned by the Board, but because it was drawn in conformity with the rule of the highest authority. "The tent allowance drawn by Collectors during a great portion of the triennial and decennial settlement was at the rate of St. Pag. 69 per mensem, without reference to their period of circuit." "It is well known that the then revenue duties of a Collector by no means required the frequent visits to the district which a ryotwar settlement demands; it is not improbable that the Government in altering the tent allowance, and subsequently permitting it to be drawn either when tents were used, or a more substantial accommodation provided by the Collector for his cutcherry, had in view rather the security of a more active superintendence of revenue details than a reduction of the means by which Collectors could accomplish this and with less ease	

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	Roberts, Mr. C.—*cont.*	
	than during the comparative ease which the leasing system approved." "It cannot be doubted that as a reduced arrangement, it is far from adequate to a remuneration of the necessary expenditure on that account."	
	Remission Proposals	
14-8-30	Statement—Remarks.	
	1. *Principles of remission.*	166
	The additional remission of 6¼ per cent. was to be distributed not indiscriminately but solely to those villages in which a reduction of assessment was absolutely essential. The survey of the Ceded districts was on more favourable terms to the ryot than that of N. Arcot and the remission granted in those districts was as high as 25 per cent. and a similar remission was suggested for N. Arcot. The aggregate proposed is 18¾ per cent. i.e., 12½ already granted and 6¼ now proposed to be distributed in such proportions as the irregularity of the settlement in particular villages more expressly demands.	
	Settlement	
8-9-30	Principles of—Board's remarks on the Collector's explanation.	197
	The Board considers that the principles of settlement adopted by the Collector are calculated "to compel the ryots to undertake cultivation beyond their means, or what the nature of the season holds out the prospect of effecting." The Collector explains that the point is determined by the result of the administration; had the ryots been compelled to cultivate beyond their means and the prospect of the season, additional tuccavi would have been necessary; claims for shavee would have been advanced and found expedient; and the collections would not have been realized in due season, or without recourse to confiscation and restraint. But none of these defects has resulted from the method adopted by the Collector. "The wishes of the Board have ever been considered by me as the sole rule for my conduct, and paramount to my opinion."	
	Collector's Commission	
22-12-30	Estates—Temporary management.	227
	1. The decision of the Government passed on the 28th ultimo directs that Collectors of unsettled districts are to be "precluded drawing commission on estates temporarily under their management." The Board requires the Collector to carry "the commission of the last two years being the period the estate has been superintended by me to the account of the Carvetnuggur zemindary."	
	2. The Government would have intended that the order should take effect for the future management of estates by Collectors of unsettled districts or, if a retrospective effect had been contemplated, "the period from which such should take place would have been specifically noticed." The Collector draws the attention of the Board to "the real labour and anxiety in which I have been involved in obtaining information and establishing some degree of regularity in the revenues and accounts of Carvettenuggar," which "have far exceeded what I have ever found it requisite to bestow on double the quantum of land in any other portion of the country in which I have been employed." He requests "the Board will not deem it too liberal a construction that the decision of Government is not intended to bear a retrospective effect", "which would preclude me, in particular, from a remuneration for services performed, and permitted to others, similarly situated", and further requests that, if otherwise, "the Board will take a favourable view of the case, and recommend, as refers solely to the period prior to the date of the decision, to the consideration of the Government."	
	Carvetnuggur	
17-12-30	Zamindari settlement—F. 1239.	283
	1. *Assessment.*	

Fasli.	Extent. Goontahs.	Teervahs. Rs.
1238	6,76,627	2,35,568
1239	5,96,791	1,94,960

There is a net decrease of Rs. 40,607 in f. 1239.

Vol. 3792—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Carvetnuggur—*cont.*	
	2. *Soil classification.*	
	The nanjah cultivation of f. 1238, was goontahs 291,572 and of f. 1239, goontahs 203,083, showing a deficiency in the latter year of goontahs 88,489, bearing an assessment of Rs. 37,777–0–5. In the punjah cultivation, there was an increase of goontahs 9,193, that of f. 1238 being goontahs 376,835 and in f. 1239, 386,028, but a deficiency in the total teerwa of Rs. 2,317–10–7 occasioned by land of inferior quality having been cultivated in the latter year.	
	3. *Remissions.*	
	This amounts to Rs. 36,001 on account of loss of crops, shavee, arapal, vittoopal, etc.	

Vol. 3793.

Letters to the Board.
1831.

Military Bazaars

12–4–1831	Collector's powers.	35
	1. The subject relates to a complaint by the bazaarmen of the 6th Lt. Cav. at Raneepet that some opulent merchants have established themselves in the midst of the military camp and monopolized the custom of the regiment.	
	2. *Facts of the case.*	
	Government in their order, dated 2nd January 1830, to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief exempted "all registered bazaarmen from the Veesoobandy and Moturpha taxes" and directed "that on the arrival of a regiment in a new district, a register of regimental bazaar men shall be furnished to the Collector as also that all subsequent alterations be notified to him and that the limits of the regimental bazaars be accurately defined and plans submitted to the Collector."	
	On the arrival of the 6th Lt. Cav., the required register was submitted to the Collector but no report or plan of the limits of the bazaar has been furnished. On requisition, the O.C. transmitted new registers, by which it appeared that six additional bazaarmen had been admitted since the arrival of the regiment, and orders were issued by the Collector to exempt them from the tax. Neither the 6th nor the 8th Rt. of Cav. established any new bazaar, but occupied the houses already constructed by the Raneepet merchants, on spots occupied by other preceding regimental bazaars.	
	3. *Opinions and discussions.*	
	A monopoly results from a want of competition, and is assuredly a serious evil, but here, the evil charged against the merchants is that by competition, it enables the soldiers, etc., to purchase the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate than the regimental bazaarmen. It cannot be said that the sepoys and followers can be compelled to purchase exclusively from them, "thereby sacrificing the pay and comforts of the party most requiring support to the pecuniary profit of the bazaarmen." Many of the sepoys in the regiment reside in the town and they cannot be compelled to make purchases in the regimental bazaars alone, and not to make purchases in such places as afford them the greatest convenience and profit.	
	Customs	
21–1–31	Frontier duties—Renters' complaint.	63
	1. The Collector explains to the Board for "what reason the whole farm was resumed, what offers were made by the parties from time to time with a view to recover the management of their farms and why they were not accepted."	
	2. *Dissensions among the renters.*	
	Since the month of March 1830, the renters fell into disputes among themselves and exhibited irregularity in the payment of their kists; on the 27th of the month, the balance against them was Rs. 6,224. Each party began to seize upon the collections for his private advantage without keeping any accounts. In June, the balance was Rs. 6,072 and on the 16th July or 5 days subsequent to the closing of the fasli, the balance was Rs. 7,474.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs—*cont.*	
	3. *Alleged rejection of offer for payment.* The renters proposed on one occasion to pay down Rs. 8,000 and to give securities for the balance, and they were informed that the security was sufficient, but that the payment of the balance must conform to the terms of their moochelikas. They were instructed that if they would make good the entire balance due to Cuddapah, Salem and N. Arcot, the assumption would be removed. But they were not prepared to pay down even a moiety of the balance.	
	Jaghir	
5-7-31	Arnee—Claimants to.	92
	1. The petitioners about 16 in number, claim 7 villages each without any reason and state that the allowances formerly paid by the Arnee Jaghirdar have been discontinued by the present incumbent. They state that in consequence of the distress of the members of the family, Government were pleased to restore the jaghir to Sreenivasa Row who mortgaged it on account of his debts, and the members agreed to receive a reduced rate of subsistence, the income being small; but he died, prior to the liquidation of the debts and Government resumed the jaghir and restored it to Termul Row, the adopted son of the widow. The Jaghirdar, when prosecuting the Ragoonadpoor Jaghirdar for peshcash, stated to the court that he continued to pay Rs. 27,000 per annum to the family, whereas his expenses on this account were only Rs. 3,000. The present jaghirdar, his son, was permitted to succeed to the jaghir, but he discontinued the whole mamool and rights payable to the members of the family.	
	2. The jaghirdar reports that several of the petitioners have not for some months applied for their pensions but that he awaits their claim. The jaghirdar explains that the disbursement of Rs. 27,000 relates not only to the charity but also to other items such as the usual subsistence to the complainants, peshcash and kangee, etc., house expenses.	
	3. So long as the jaghirdar continues the payment to his dependants of the allowances, which they have been accustomed to receive during the last 24 years, i.e., since the majority of the late Jaghirdar, Tirumul Row, the petitioners have no reasonable cause of complaint.	
	Extra Revenue	
17-9-31	For f. 1240—Statement.	136
	Comparative statement for ff. 1239—40.	

Fasli.	Rs.	A.	P.
1239	5,22,839	12	8
1240	5,12,046	2	9
Increase ..	4,024	5	1
Decrease ..	14,817	15	0

The total decrease in f. 1240 is Rs. 10,793–9–11. The increase relates to three items, salt, moturpha and Tirputhy canicka, viz., Rs. 2,474–1–0, Rs. 636–10–1 and Rs. 913–10–1 respectively and the decrease to sayer, sundry small farms and licences and stamps, viz., Rs. 6,100–0–0, Rs. 2,742–7–4 and Rs. 5,975–7–8 respectively.

	Boundary Disputes	
8-10-31	Gooroomcondah and Pennuree tāluks—Report.	142
	1. The subject refers to certain boundary disputes arising on the borders of the taluks of Gooroomcondah of the Cuddapah district and of Pennuree of the N. Arcot district.	
	2. *Facts of the case.* The facts are taken from the survey accounts of f. 1215. The disputed land is situated in Itla Ubbereddygarrypilly, a mustra of Poolecherla cusbah, and is entered in the survey accounts as No. 1 punjah. It has always been attached to that village. The local enquiry of the Tahsildar also proves that it belonged to the Poolecherla cusbah.	

Vol. 3793—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Police Peons	
18-11-31	Establishment.	157
	1. The Collector pointed out in his previous report, dated 7th February last, that the further decrease ordered by the Revision Committee in the moyenzabitah establishment was not advisable and while the Government effected a saving of Rs. 28,148-0-0, the reduction has rendered the Revenue department very inefficient.	
	2. The general increase of crime, "the altered description of crime and the audacity, skill and overwhelming force attendant on its preparation" show that the present state of the police is inadequate and require that the reduced staff should be restored.	

Vol. 3794.

Letters to the Board.
1832.

Carvetnuggur

13-2-1832 Debts—Messrs. Seth & Gregory Sam's claim. 25

1. The above firm are creditors of the late zamindar for the large sum of Rs. 77,365-0-0. A difference of Rs. 15,000 exists between the accounts of Messrs. Seth & Gregory Sam and that of the zamindari. On the demise of the zamindar, certain villages were held by these gentlemen, in liquidation of the debt due to them. These villages, with others similarly situated, fell under the superintendence of the Court of Wards and several applications were made for their recovery by the several holders of these villages, among whom were Messrs. Seth & Gregory Sam.
2. The creditors, when granting loans to the zamindar, apparently satisfied themselves with having made a favourable arrangement without taking into consideration the probability or otherwise of the realization of their expectations. But, it is found that the several original contracts of the zamindars extend to three times the value of the whole zamindari.
3. Under the circumstances, therefore, of a large sum being due to them, the exact sum, "still undefined by the parties", nothing more can be done than replacing these gentlemen in the situation in which they were found at the period of the zamindar's death, viz., in charge of certain villages deducting from the assets the share of the peshcash which the land pays to the Circar.

Kalahasti

9-4-32 Succession—Rajah Timmanaid Bahadur 54

The zamindar represents that his health is precarious and that, in the event of his death, the zamindari may be continued to his wife, Sooriah, as his heiress, with permission to adopt one of his "kindred" after his death. The latter request appears to be opposed to the Hindoo Law and the uncle of the queen, Ravoo Lingam Naidu, who possesses considerable influence in the country, fears that should any adoption take place during the Rajah's lifetime, and the Rajah afterwards die, the estate would have to be managed by the Circar "for a long minority" and is probably anxious to get the uncontrolled management of it himself.

Loom tax

16-6-32 For fl. 1231-40—Statement. 90

Looms.		*Taxes.* Rs. A. P.
49,935		1,06,364 3 4
	Collections ..	1,06,363 4 11
	Balance ..	0 14 5

Motarpha

21-6-32 Collections in inams for f. 1240—Statement. 93

Number of villages.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
46	572 12 5

Vol. 3794—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs	
22-6-32	Frontier—Renting proposals.	101
	(1) *Proposals.* Raghava Reddy and Appereddy of the Cuddapah district, the renters of the frontier sayer chowkis of Cuddapah for the current year, submit proposals for the joint renting of the frontier sayer chowkis of the four collectorates of the Northern division of Arcot, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem. The period is for one or two years and the amount is Rs. 2,20,202 for ff. 1242-3.	
	(2) *Sources of the revenue.* The staple articles from which this revenue is derived are betel-nut, sandalwood and opium imported from that part of the Mysore country lying contiguous to the frontiers of Bellary and Salem. It is extremely doubtful whether a separate rent could be effected for these districts.	
	Kangundi Pollam	
23 10-32	Permanent settlement.	172
	The poligar, from the year 1792 onwards, has been addressed by all the authorities, with the exception of Mr. Cooke, by the designation of "Samasthan," instead of "Poligar". The Collector is not aware of any circumstances connected with the pollam which would render it expedient to depart from the recognized and general principle of Government retaining under its direct control the collection and regulation of the moturpha. The poligar has, up to the present time, collected it on his own account. If this branch of the revenue should be resumed, the poligar would have a right to remission of the moturpha, but this is a question justly to be determined by the decision whether the peshcash is now open to alteration or is permanent as fixed on the estimate of the resources made in the time of Col. Read, or, whether it is, to be fixed on the present resources of the pollam.	
	In the former case, the poligar has realized a net increase of Pag. 6,131 to his resources since the resumption of the villages by him, and he is not entitled to a remission of the moturpha. Whereas, in the latter case, if the peshcash is fixed with reference to his present resources, it is proper if 60 per cent. upon the total amount of moturpha be allowed to the poligar as compensation, in accordance with the rule observed in the case of the other poligars.	

Vol. 3795.

Letters to the Board.

1834.

	Kangundi	
15-3-1834	Grant of villages to Custoorapa and Boodapa—Objections by Batumimal and Dorabidda Timmanaik.	39
	1. The Collector explains the grounds on which he gave possession of villages to Custoorapa and Boodapa to the prejudice of Batumimal and Dorabidda Timmanaik, the widow and son of the deceased Munybee Timmanaidoo, Mocassadar of Palloor, Singasamoodrum, etc., villages in the Congoondy pollam.	
	2. The villages were granted to one Dorabidda Timma Naidu in 1791 by a poligar named Jeewajee Vencatapuddy Naik and subsequently, in 1794, to one Mooncapah. It appeared that Dorabidda Timmanaid had taken up arms against the British Government and had joined with the Poligar of Peddanaikdroog. The Poligar of Coongoondy was directed to deliver up Timma Naidu within 8 or 10 days, and in the event of his disappearance, to confiscate his property, etc., to the Circar. Mooncapah was the nephew of Timma Naidu and had married the daughter of the Poligar Jeewajee Vencatapady Naik. The accounts of the Coongoondy pollam show that these 9 villages were granted to Mooncapah and to be then in possession of Custoor Naidu and Booddapa Naidu, the sons of Mooncapah, the declared grantee and possessor under the sunnud of 1794.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page numbe
	Annual Settlement	
16-4-34	For f. 1242—Report—Board's remarks—Explanation.	
	Statement of tanks.	
	The Board refers to the accounts of the state of the tanks in ft. 1233 and 1242 and observes that the accounts are given from the returns of the Tahsildars, on which the Board "do not however place any reliance", "as they appear not only inconsistent with the monthly reports of the season of 1833 but with the cultivation statements forwarded with the report for f. 1242". The Collector explains that he "sees no reason to doubt their accuracy as, from certain established facts, and from the mode in which such statements are prepared, they are generally the most correct of those received from a Tahsildar." It is probable that, when an inconsistency exists in an account, it is more to be ascribed to an error in the translation than in the account itself.	
	Extra Revenue	
25-10-34	For f. 1243—Statement.	2

Fasli.	Rs. A. P.
1242	4,24,832 9 4
1243	3,14,920 1 2
Decrease ..	1,09,912 8 2

	Village Accounts	
24-11-34	Arcot taluk—Brumadasem—Falsification of—Enquiry and report.	2
	The enquiry reveals the existence of a systematic attempt to defraud the Government by incorrect village and Mahrattah jamabandi accounts. Attempts to conceal cultivation from the village accounts are of common occurrence. Similar transactions might have taken place in other villages also. The Collector has obtained possession of a puttah for f. 1243, bearing the Sub-Collector's stamp, to which no allusion is made in the village accounts.	
	Arni	
7-10-34	Koosepunt Kistnarow and others—Allowances to dependants—Report to Government.	2
	1. *Early history.*	
	The statement comprises the names of 30 persons, relatives of the original jaghirdars, to whom the 2nd jaghirdar, Conary Row, granted villages, etc., to the amount of Rs. 27,320 per annum, before the assumption of the jaghir by the Nabob of the Carnatic, Wallajah, in A.D. 1771. It was, after 20 years, restored to Seenevas Row, the grandfather of the present jaghirdar. The members of the family had quitted the country on the assumption by the Nabob and on the restoration, very few of the members were present to derive personal advantages from Seenevas Row.	
	2. *Tirumal Row's allowances.*	
	Tirumal Row was adopted, after Seenevas Row's death, by his wife, at the instance of Mr. Ravenshaw, the then Collector, as she had no male issue. As Tirumal Row was a minor, the jaghir was managed by the Court of Wards. The petitioners admit that the entire sum paid by the Collector at that time, was Rs. 2,316 per annum. On his attaining his majority, this allowance was increased by him to Rs. 3,912 per annum. The yearly payment of the present jaghirdar is Rs. 3,870.	
	3. *Proof of claim.*	
	As to the proof of the statement that the sum of Rs. 27,320 had been at any time, enjoyed by the family, the petitioners refer to the reply of the Vakeel of the late Trimul Row in a suit before the Provincial Court of Circuit, Centre ivision, in 1818, instituted by Coonary Row, Jaghirdar of Raghoonathapuram. This is to the effect that the sum of Rs. 27,000 relates to the jaghirdar's expenditure on account of the payments to the members of the family for subsistence and the value of mokasah villages granted in inam.	
	4. *Conclusion.*	
	The admission shows that the present allowances "fully equal those admitted or allowed at any time since the Arnee jaghir has been held under a sunnud from the British Government."	

Vol. 3796.

Letters to and from the Board and Government.
1817.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ryotwar Settlement	
29–5–1817 8–9–17	Introduction—Board's letter to Government.	1–249

Vol. 3797.

Letters to and from the Board and Government.
1814–6.

Kalahasti

15–2–1814 Resumption of inams—Zamindar's representation. 1

To the Board.

1. The zamindar represents the increased difficulty in paying his peshcush, if he is obliged to resume the inam villages in his zamindari, which he considers himself authorized to assume, and requests a refund of the amount he has made from them from the period of their assumption. He apprehends a severe loss if the restitution is awarded for all the villages respecting which suits are now pending.

2. "It is but justice to the zamindar to say that there are strong circumstances attending the assumption of the villages which would seem to excuse the interposition of the Government in his behalf." The validity of the grants in respect of the authority under which they were made is doubtful. The villages were assumed before the promulgation of Reg. XXXI of 1812 A.D. which regulates the manner of assuming such inams, or, were assumed when the regulation, though in existence, was not known to the zamindar, the additional revenue which the zamindar agreed to pay to Government under the treaty negotiated by Mr. Stratton was declared to have been not an increase of tribute which had already been fixed by the authority of the Government at a former period. Mr. Stratton is declared to have assured him that he might resume the villages in question, whenever he pleased. The regulation which puts a limit to the resumption of alienations of land gives the grantees the appearance of strength and validity which they did not possess before and which the grantees had not failed to avail themselves of.

15–7–16 ——— Board's proceedings—Extract. 37

The alienated villages are held by the present possessors under invalid titles and the Board requires the Collector to proceed "in the manner prescribed in Reg. XXXI of A.D. 1802 for the recovery on account of Government of such of them as have been declared by a decree of court as not the right of the Zemindar of Calastry."

Vol. 3798.

Letters to the Board, etc.
1802.

Cristnapoor

17–1–1802 Death of Poligar Dauserry Naidu. 13

Dauserry Naidu, who was a minor, was the only son of his father, Veraragavapa Naidu, and, he being dead, the true heir to the pollam at present of the nearest affinity is his aunt, Akala, and her offspring, but, as she has only one daughter, both she and her daughter are excluded from the succession to the pollam, as from the Hindu Law, the females are considered ineligible. The nearest male relation to the deceased poligar, then, is the present Poligar of Carcumbandy, being both descendants of the two sons of Dauserry Naidu, the present poligar's ancestor. The pollam will remain under the charge of the mother of the deceased poligar, Nauncharamah, pending the Board's orders.

Chittoor

21–3–02 Poligars—Succession—Procedure, etc.—Report to the Board. 39

The Collector explains the two points raised by the Board, the one relating to the usual line of succession of these poligars and the other, whether a female has, at any time, succeeded, since the females are not "excluded by the general law of the Hindoos."

Vol. 3798—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chittoor—*cont.*	
	(*a*) 1*st point.*	
	The poligars generally conform to the laws prescribed by the 'Shaster', though, in some instances, some deviations take place, which seem to have been "countenanced by the managers of the late government, no less probably, from motives of private consideration than views of policy from being sensible of their inability to oppose the poligar's will."	
	(*b*) 2*nd point.*	
	Only one instance has occurred among the Chittoor Poligars, in which a female has succeeded to the pollam. Seetamah, the widow of the late Poligar of Paukaul pollam, managed the concerns of the pollam for 2 or 3 months in her own name and in the interval, adopted one Venkatappa Naidu and during his minority, she managed the pollam.	
	What is stated in the general law of the Hindoos is that females have not full power over real effects. This would mean that they cannot bestow inam lands to any great extent so as to alienate materially the substance of the inheritance they succeed to.	
	Tirupati District	
8-8-02	**Renting for ff. 1208–11**—Statement.	117
	The statement relates to the renting of the Tripetty district for four years, ff. 1208-11. The proposal No. 1 is recommended as preferable to the rest as it affords a security of St. Pag. 8,000 to be paid in advance. The proposal for the first year is St. Pag. 65,000, which is above the net revenue of the average of three and four years, and above the net revenue of ff. 1208 and 1209 and near the net revenue of the last fasli. It is also proposed to abolish the capitation tax levied on pilgrims resorting to the pagoda on the hill, not only because it is "liable to abuse and vexation in the collection" but also because it serves "as the means of further confirming through the remotest parts of the Peninsula a conviction of the indulgence of the Company's Government to the religious prejudices of the natives."	
	Zamindars	
17-9-02	**Military service**—Venkatagherry, Calastry, Bomrauzepollam and Sydapoor—Commutation agreements.	134
	1. The principal objections of the zamindars to the arrangement proposed arose from an idea that it would lessen their dignity but they were assured that the Government had allowed them to retain about their person a sufficient number of peons for the purposes of state.	
	2. The sayer chowkis throughout these zamindaris have been abolished, agreeably to the Board's orders. The zamindars have been intorded that they are responsible for the police and for the safety of the merchants and travellers and the property passing through their zamindaris. The salt revenue and the revenue derived from the sale of spirituous liquors have been resumed.	

Vol. 3799.

Letters from the Board and Government.
1800.

	Poligars	5
20-8-1800	Venkatagherry, Calastry and Bomrauzepollam—Conduct of.	191
	1. Mr. George Stratton is appointed the Collector of the Peshcash from the western poligars. His immediate object should be the investigation into the circumstances contained in the letters from the C.C. to the Government relating to the conduct of the Calastry poligar.	
	2. The succession to the Mutlewdr district is disputed by two brothers. Bomrauze assisted the elder, viz., Venkataramarauze and the Calastry man sponsored that of the younger Venkataraghavarauze. The spirit of independence and interference is so incompatible with the situation of the poligar and with the orders relating to the employment of military force that the Government direct that an investigation should be made into their violation.	

Vol. 3799—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Poligars—*cont.*	
	3. The Collector is to ascertain particularly "the number and description of the troops employed by them and the expense of maintaining them, whether defrayed in money or land," "the number and condition of the forts and strongholds and their means of defence, also the number of prisoners in confinement and their alleged crimes." He is also to ascertain the actual state of those pollams their population, the number of cattle and ploughs and the method of cultivation and assessment and the state of the tanks, etc.	
	4. The ultimate intention of the Government is "to reduce the overgrown independence of these tributaries by commuting their military services for the payment of a ready money tribute, as has been already successfully introduced among the Tinnevelly poligars."	
	Prices	
30-10-00	Grain—Statement.	205
	Curreney	
1-11-00	Regulation of exchange.	
	From the Government to the Board.	219
	The revenue officers "substitute a different rate of exchange in the same coins at the different periods of receiving them in payment of the revenues and of issuing them for military disbursements". This practice results in a very serious injury, by encouraging the "traffic of shroffs", and by causing "a continual fluctuation in the value of military pay", which it is necessary "to preserve from variation". Government, therefore, prohibit in the most positive manner all artificial difference in the rate of exchange "between the receipt of money on account of the public revenue and the subsequent disbursement of it for military purposes". The exchange of Arcot rupees and Star pagodas is fixed at Arc. Rs. 350 per Pag. 100 and of Star pagodas and Bahdry pagodas at St. Pag. 108 for Bahdry Pag. 100.	
	Murder	
21-11-00	Of Narniah, a messenger.	231
	1. The Board, in a letter to Government, reports the result of the enquiry directed in consequence of the representation of Latchmanya, the brother of a hircarrah in the service of Mr. Stratton, the Collector of the Western Peshkash, who was reported to be cut off in the discharge of his duty. The body discovered in the tank is that of the person missing.	
	2. The spot where the body was found lies in the Sitwar district adjoining Calastry. The Board recommends that H.H. the Nabob should be requested to institute an enquiry and "to ascertain the perpetrators of this murder", and that the poligars or villagers nearest to the place of murder should be compelled to pay a sum of Pag. 2 for the maintenance of the deceased's family.	

Vol. 3800.

Letters from the Board and Government.
1802–58.

Punganur

27-2-1802 to 26-4-58	Zamindari settlement—Report.	1–650

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Letters to and from the Board and Government.
Abstract Register.
1800–89.

16-8-1800 to 16-5-89	**Chittoor Pollams**	1–57

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Letters to the Board.
1836–41.

Jamabandi Hookumnamah

1836-41	Ff. 1246–51.	1–396

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Letters from the Board.
1821–31.

Date.	Abstract.	Page numb
	Ryotwar Settlement	
22-3-1821	Introduction—F. 1231—Measures—Board's remarks.	1–1(
	1. The Board requires the Collector to furnish information as to,	
	(*a*) whether the settlement for the whole district is to be made by an assessment on each field, or,	
	(*b*) whether a preference will be given by any of the cultivators, to the puteut farm system, and	
	(*c*) what is the amount of remission proposed to be granted.	
	2. In making the reduction of the survey field assessment, Mr. Græme has recommended that the reduction made, during the present lease, by the renters, should be taken as the principal guide. The cultivation was thereby increased to 40,000 cawnis beyond that of any year from f. 1211 to f. 1217, giving to the renters a revenue of Pag. 67,000 above the highest settlement during that period. The puteut system had been adopted by the people themselves, when left, under the decennial lease, to adjust matters with the renters.	
	3. The Board observes that the inhabitants have given a preference to the individual ryotwar, rather than the puteut lease, and that the former has been adopted. ' Under this mode of settlement, the assessment of each field will be defined.	
	4. *Remission.*	
	The accounts given by the renters of the remission granted to them, during the decennial lease, should be received with great caution, as they are likely to overestimate them. In order to render the remission fair and equitable, the Board considers that it should, in general, be given in nearly the same proportion to all the ryots of the village. The great object is to secure the benefits of the remission to those who actually stand in need of it.	
	Zamindaris	
22-10-21	Ancient families—Territorial rights—Regulation—Board's remarks.	5(
	The Board requests the Collector to prepare and forward a list of all zamindars, poligars, etc., holding territorial offices consisting of one village or more. He is also to ascertain the feelings of the zamindars and their wishes relative to the proposed reversion to the former system.	

Vol. 3803
File 4

	Customs Duty	
21–6–1824	Cloth regulation.	5]
	The Government perfectly coincur with the Board in considering " that no cloths are exempt from duty, which have been sold, within the limits of a chowky, whatever may have been the mode of payment for them, and also that persons defrauding the customs are liable to the penalties prescribed in Section xxi Reg. I. A.D. 1812 ".	

Vol. 3803.
File 5

	Annual Settlement	
3–1–1825	For f. 1233—Board's remarks.	1–123
	Assessment.	
	(*a*) *Calculation.*	
	The total assessment for f. 1232 was Rs. 28,14,972–6–6 and for f. 1233, Rs. 18,27,469–1–7. The increase in the latter year was Rs. 32,784–11–0 and the decrease, Rs. 10,20,287–15–11.	
	(*b*) *Remission.*	
	The net remission amounts to Rs. 1,23,649–8–5 for f. 1232 and Rs. 1,44,386–3–6 for f. 1233, resulting in an increase of Rs. 20,736–11–1 in the latter year. This explains the cause of the reduction in the land revenue of Rs. 9,42,207–9–1.	

Date.	Abstract.	Vol. 3803, File 6. Page number.
	Annual Settlement	
9-2-1826 18-7-26	For f. 1234—Government remarks.	1, 23 39

1. *Assessment.*

(*a*) *Calculation.*

Fasli.	Rs.	A.	P.
1233	18,27,469	1	7
1234	22,13,039	2	8
Decrease ..	70,623	2	2
Increase ..	4,56,193	3	3
Net increase ..	3,85,570	1	1

(*b*) *Remission.*

The important features of the settlement are the general reduction of 1¼% in the survey assessment amounting to Rs. 96,365-2-7; the remission of the 2nd crop assessment, Rs. 27,366-9-5; the reduction of the rent of all the fields which the ryots were unable to cultivate, Rs. 4,03,935-13-1; an abatement of the land tax in favour of those individuals whose grain was destroyed, Rs. 28,810-3-0; and the restoration of the privileges of the village officers amounting to Rs. 1,68,127-4-0.

(*c*) *Soil classification.*

"The earth was not sufficiently moistened to admit of the plough being used, until the later end of August, at which time the season was far advanced enough to enable the ryots to redeem the time that had been lost."

2. *Results.*

(*a*) *Prices.*

The price of the grain rose in some taluks to nearly 300 % above the rates at which the survey commutation was calculated, and the decrease in the population is estimated at "73,071 souls".

(*b*) *Financial.*

The result of the settlement is as favourable as could be anticipated. It exceeds that of f. 1233 by Rs. 4,05,393-11-6 and appears to have been conducted on just principles.

		Vol. 3803. File 7.
	Annual Settlement	
5-3-1827	For f. 1235—Board's remarks.	1-62

1. *Assessment.*

(*a*) *Calculation.*

The net increase in land revenue in f. 1235 is Rs. 83,575-13-4. "The Collector employed his own cutcherry in making the village settlement of the whole district and the individual settlement of the 2 taluks. The individual settlement in the remaining taluks was made by the Tahsildars under the special instructions from the Principal Collector."

(*b*) *Remission.*

The actual remission on account of the land taken but not cultivated amounting to Rs. 1,83,112 was rendered necessary by the failure of the rains. Other remissions were on account of the failure of the means of cultivation and loss of crops. "The remission which has been usual on account of parts of fields left waste was reduced to an inconsiderable amount, by the enforcement of the rule requiring the ryots to cultivate the good and bad parts of fields together or to relinquish both."

Remission to the amount of Rs. 23,813 was granted on land rated as 2 crop land but on which for want of water only 1 crop was raised. This remission was fully made up by extra assessment on poonjah lands yielding a wet crop and on 1 crop land yielding 2 crops.

(2) *Results.*

Prices.

The price of grain was generally above the survey rates and afforded an advantage to the ryots, "by which they were enabled to pay their kists with great ease."

Date.	Abstract.
	Annual Settlement
17-4-1828	For f 1236—Board's remarks.
	1. *Assessment.*
	(*a*) *Calculation.*
	The total of land revenue for f. 1235 and 1236 are as follows :—

Fasli	Rs.	A.	P.
1235	19,08,266	3	4
1236	20,71,933	8	2
Increase ..	1,62,667	4	10

(*b*) *Soil classification.*

The season was on the whole very favourable, and there was an increase of 22,567 cawnis in the extent of land occupied, the assessment thereon being Rs. 89,935. The extent of land relinquished from want of water was cawnis 15,620, assessed at Rs. 88,805.

(*c*) *Remission.*

The whole amount of deductions was Rs. 2,71,339, being Rs. 85,474 less than in the preceding fasli.

2. *Results.*

(*a*) *Agricultural.*

The number of ploughs employed in the cultivation of last year exceeded the number employed in the preceding year by 1,536, and there was an increase of 3,468 in the number of cultivating ryots and of 2,753 in the number of puttahs. These still fall short of the number in f. 1232, by 9,650 ploughs and 10,173 ryots.

(*b*) *Financial.*

The progressive increase of the land revenue since f. 1233 in which year, the districts by the calamities of the season, was greatly reduced, is satisfactory. The settlement of f. 1236, exclusive of peshcash, exceeds that of f. 1233 by Rs. 6,29,650, but still falls short of the settlement of f. 1232 by Rs. 3,12,558 and of f. 1231 by Rs. 1,31,072.

(*c*) *Prices.*

The return of the produce was so favourable as to make up for the fall in prices, which averaged 30 per cent. below the dowle, or survey commutation price.

Annual Settlement

15-1-1829 For f. 1237—Board's remarks.

1. *Assessment.*

(*a*) *Calculation.*

The land revenue for f. 1237 is Rs. 14,54,318-9-8, which shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,60,941-14-6.

(*b*) *Remission.*

The amount of the assessment deducted is Rs. 2,56,985 which is less than that in the preceding fasli by Rs. 1,69,944.

2. *Results.*

(*a*) *Prices.*

The extreme lowness of the prices have tended greatly "to discourage agricultural exertion."

(*b*) *Financial.*

Notwithstanding the low prices, the revenue was collected with punctuality. Of the permanently settled revenue amounting to Rs. 4,51,438, the sum of Rs. 4,48,590 had been realized up to the 30th September last and of the revenue not permanently settled amounting to Rs. 14,54,318, the sum of Rs. 14,48,011 had been realized at the same period, the whole balance being Rs. 9,154, which has been since reduced to Rs. 8,109.

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File 10.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Annual Settlement	
	For f. 1238—Board's remarks.	1–50
9–8–1830	1. *Assessment.*	
	(*a*) *Calculation.*	
	Extent of land.	
	It was less than in f. 1237 by cawnis 16,254 and the amount of the survey assessment was less than Rs. 82,456. "The rains upon which the dry land depended had greatly failed and this precluded the nunjah sumba sowing."	
	(*b*) *Remission.*	
	The total amount of deductions including the established remission of 12½ % of the survey assessment was Rs. 3,71,110–7–9 being less by Rs. 43,785–4–10 than that allowed in the preceding year.	
	2. *Results.*	
	(*a*) *Financial.*	
	The net land revenue was Rs. 18,66,370–10–3 "being Rs. 39,386–6–3 less than the available revenue of f. 1237."	

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File 11.

	Annual Settlement	
24–1–1831	For f. 1239—Board's remarks.	
	Government observe "that there was a falling off in the land revenue of the district to the extent of Rs. 1,58,860 and that the remissions on account of withered crops were unusually large and of doubtful necessity." In the extra sources of revenue there appears to have been an increase of Rs. 16,049.	
	Annual Settlement	
21–11–31	For f. 1240—Board's remarks.	5
	1. *Results.*	
	(*a*) *Prices.*	
	The prices of grain "were more favourable to the ryots than they have been latterly."	
	(*b*) *Financial.*	
	The land revenue amounted to Rs. 19,30,456–3–7 exceeding that of f. 1239 by Rs. 2,22,945–15–2.	
	2. *Assessment.*	
	(*a*) *Calculation.*	
	Extent of land.	
	The total extent taken up by the ryots was cawnis 2,59,480–3–0, the survey assessment of which was Rs. 16,90,906–13–4, falling short of the extent and survey rent of the preceding fasli by cawnies 17,451–3–0 and Rs. 1,44,200–0–0.	
	(*b*) *Remissions.*	
	The deductions amounted to Rs. 1,88,342–0–0.	

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File 2.

Letters to the Board.
1825–35.

	Pollams	
6–4–1826	Narguntee, Kulloor, Poolecherlah, etc.—Restoration—Report.	1
	The poligars of rajbundoo and chiller inams are left to act as they would have done in ancient times but the Government have a right to interfere in case of complaints. As regards the poligars of Bungaree and Zombah, they should be taken under the charge of the Court of Wards, the first being only 8 years and the second 11 years old.	
	As regards the late poligar, Chendrashekhar Nair, there are now three claimants to the estate, two sons and a grandson, "each the offspring of a different wife". The latter is, in the Collector's opinion, the legal heir.	

Vol. 3804.
File 4.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Carvetnuggur	
1829	State of affairs—Report to the Board.	1
	1. The Bomraz or as it is denominated the Carvetnuggar zamindari, having fallen under the superintendence of the Court of Wards upon the demise of Veeracavetraz on 29th July 1828, requires a detailed statement of its history, in order that the Court of Wards might learn all its details.	
	2. *Early history.* The ancient records were engraved on "tambra shashanums" and "seela shashanums or copper" and "stone tables", but these were lost during the wars. The family records however were preserved and they were prepared in A.D. 1814. These refer to the primary rule and the Government of the country to Chola Maharaz. He has been the King of Tondamandalam with his seat of government at Narnavarum, the chief town of the country. About A.D. 1248, the Rayaloo dynasty conquered the country and Buckroyl, its founder, built Vijayanagur or Bejanagur. The late zamindar is said to be the 149th in succession.	
	3. *Zamindari villages.* The zamindari constitutes 777½ villages, of which 500 belong to the Sirkar and 277½ inams. At the close of the f. 1237, it yielded a revenue of Pag. 72,411¾ and 82,097 oullas of grain.	
	4. *Remission.* "If the ryot who experiences deficiency of produce (Pulnushtee) reports the same to the monigar, when he applies for permission to cut the crop, it is the duty of the monigar, curnum and ryot, etc., to inspect the crops to prepare an estimate and to report the result to the cutcherry." "Should the field of a ryot yield a deficient revenue in one part, and a favourable produce throughout the remainder, or if the average appears favourable, no deduction is made for Pulnushtee." It is not customary to grant remission for totacal land.	

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File 5.

	Carvetnuggur	
1829–1830	Zamindari settlement for f. 1238.	1
	Assessment.	
	Calculation.	
	Extent of land.	
	The extent cultivated are, poonjah goontahs, 14,36,413, nunjah goontahs 6,00,919, and totacal, 17,010, making a total of goontahs 20,54,343. Deducting the inams, etc., the total extent was 6,76,627, the revenue of which was Rs. 2,17,065. The total jummah for the fasli is Rs. 3,13,231–15–7, while that for the preceding fasli was Rs. 3,34,503–1–1.	
1829–30	——— Statement for f. 1239.	19
	Assessment.	
	Calculation.	
	Extent of land.	
	The total for the fasli is goontahs 5,96,791 and the teervah Rs. 1,94,906, as compared with that of f. 1238 viz., goontahs 6,76,627 and Rs. 2,35,568 being a net decrease of Rs. 40,607.	

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File 6.

	Carvetnuggar	
1829–1831	——— Statement for f. 1240.	1
	1. *Assessment.*	
	Calculation.	
	Extent of land and value.	

Fasli.	Goontahs.	Rs.
1239	5,96,791	1,94,960
1240	7,65,730	2,23,479

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File 6—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Carvetnuggar—*cont.*	
	This shows an increase of 168,938 goontahs and of Rs. 28,519–3–10.	
	2. *Results.*	
	Financial.	
	The total demand was Rs. 2,88,657–2–11 which is an increase above the demand of the f. 1239 by Rs. 37,640–11–8.	

Letters to the Board.
1827.

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5–7–1827	**List of Travellers' Bungalows, etc.**	1-23

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Letters to the Board.
1830.

Kangundi

18–11–1830 Permanent settlement—Proposals to the Collector.

The Board informs the Collector that the Government propose to issue a deed of permanent settlement for the pollam of Congoondy and wishes to be informed about the exact name and designation of the poligar and the present kistbandi according to which the peshcash is paid by the poligar.

Remission—Claim.

Combenany Jevajy Ramapa Naidoo, poligar of Congoondy, prefers a claim of a sum of St. Pag. 34,665–1–0 on account of the sayer revenue of his pollam which was sequestered in 1802 and a future remission from his peshcash to the value of the sayer, in consideration of this branch of revenue being included in the assets upon which the peshcash was originally fixed.

Mr. Roberts considers the claim inadmissible on the ground that the sayer was not included in the assets with reference to which the peshcash was fixed by Col. Read in 1792.

The Board is not prepared to admit that the poligar is entitled to remission on account of the subsequent resumption of this branch of the revenue. The Board "does not think that the Poligar can claim remission as a matter of right and considering that his assessment is light and that he has added to his revenues by the resumption of lands excluded from the resources upon which the permanent beriz was fixed, they do not consider that he has any right to expect that Government should grant the remission as a boon."

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1821.

Ragoonathapooram

20–12–1821 Zamindari settlement. 9

The jaghir of Ragunathapuram is a portion of the jaghir of Arnee, which was assessed in 1789. The defendant jaghirdar agreed to pay a nuzzer of Rs. 2,000 per annum to the chief proprietor. The jaghirdar of Arnee filed a suit in the Sudr Udalut for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 97,285 which was decreed. The estate was taken possession of by the Collector about the end of f. 1228. It was rented for ff. 1229 and 1230 for Pag. 3,900 for the first and Pag. 4,000 for the second year.

As regards the future settlement, the Board approves of the proposal forwarded by the Collector according to which a man of respectability has offered to take the villages for five years at,

	Rs.
for f. 1231	3,750
and from f. 1232 to 1235	4,050 per annum.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Coodoocul Mosque	
20-2-21	Shaikh Mucdoom's appointment approved.	71
	Government in their letter to the Board approve of the appointment of Shaik Mucdoom as superintendent, with the allowances in arrears from the date when the office fell vacant.	
	Besha Bibi, the guardian and grandmother of the minor, filed a plaint claiming the office and salary of the superintendent, "which correspondence took place at various times relative to the right of the court of justice to interfere in the appointment to a service yoomiah, which, though in general bestowed hereditarily, is avowedly in the gift of Government."	
	On the death of the last incumbent, Ibrahim Sheriff, the Zillah Judge had named one Syed Mahomed to succeed to the yoomiah under the power vested in the Zillah Court of nominating the hereditary successor. The Provincial Court on appeal declared on 24th February 1815 that the right vested in Sheik Mucdoom, the minor, and that Meera Sheriff should execute the office for him. "This cause was between the two parties claimant and did not involve the question of the paramount right of Government." The plaint now referred to was filed against the Collector to recover possession of the yoomiah.	
	Police	
5-7-21	Transfer of control to the Collector—Interpretation of rules.	
	The Board explains that the revenue and police establishments are to be blended together, and the object of the transfer is "to vest the revenue officers with those duties which were before performed by a separate establishment entertained for that purpose." No person must be employed by the Collector solely for police duties, with the exception of the huzzoor establishment, viz., an English writer, record-keeper, jevaubnovees, gomastahs and persons to administer oaths. The duty hitherto performed by police peons is to be discharged by the revenue peons and "it is expected that in an efficient revenue establishment, at least one-half of the peons now entertained by you in the police department may be discharged; the remainder must be incorporated with your revenue establishment."	

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1822.

	Irrigation	
28-9-1822	Calapalambut—Sub-Collector's objection to a dam.	55
	1. The Sub-Collector offers his remarks relative to the lately reconstructed condum which aids the irrigation of the lands of Calapalambut.	
	2. He was much inclined to order its immediate removal, in consequence of the serious loss of revenue, which, from the Revenue Surveyor's representation, appeared likely to arise to Government from its being lately rebuilt. But he considered that, before a work of this kind was destroyed, it would be proper to enquire into the rights of the meerassdars of Calapalambut to possess this condum and also into the positive profits which will arise to Government from its reconstruction.	
	3. With regard to the original existence of the condum, it is a fact that on the same channel leading from the Canverepauk tank to the Golden channel, there have existed from time immemorial 17 condums, 8 above and 8 below Calapalambut. Of the total, only one causes the irrigation of the lands of this district. If then the lands of so many villages are irrigated by the waters of the channel, before those of Neelumbully (No. 9) can receive a drop of water, it is "against all reason" that the "reinterposition of the single one of Calapalambut should lessen the quantity of water to which the Neelumbully meerassdars have a mamool claim." If the claims of the Calapalambut meerassdars are denied, those of the Neelumbully meerassdars must also fall to the ground.	

Date. Abstract.

Irrigation—*cont.*

4. As regards the expected profits to Government, the Revenue Surveyor has underrated them. If the condum of Neelumbully is raised, most of the obstacles now existing against the re-construction of the Calapalambut condum will be removed. It will supply "a most abundant supply of water for the irrigation of the lands of Neelumbully." The condum of Calapalambut should not be removed and the inhabitants of Nelumbully should not again interfere as they had done in f. 1226 on pain of prosecution for trespass and damages.

Letters from the Board and Government.

1823.

Irrigation

19-11-1823 Cullumpullumpootoor dam—Remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.

1. The Inspector-General of Civil Estimates forwards the report of the Civil Engineer.
2. Capt. Sim states that he has personally inspected the condum or dam and made all possible enquiries. The dam in question was destroyed 70 or 80 years ago and no attempt has been made to re-establish it till 1817; hence, the opposition of the inhabitants, to the measure from the neighbouring district as being not only contrary to mamool, since the assumption of the country by the Hon'ble Company but also on account of the loss of cultivation which the villagers of Nudumbuly must sustain.
3. As regards the probable profit and loss in the respective taluks, it is expected that the villages of Noddumbully, etc., in North Arcot district will sustain a total loss of Rs. 800, while the villages of Chellumpullumpootoor, etc., in the Chingleput district will get a gain of Rs. 350. The total net loss will be Rs. 450.
4. "Since the Government has undergone the expense of reconstructing the condum and as the whole extent of the advantages or disadvantages likely to accrue from the work are not yet positively determined I am disposed to recommend that it be allowed to remain for another season." "In the meantime, it will be the duty of the Civil Engineer in conjunction with the Collector of the several districts, to ascertain more distinctly if by the introduction of a sluice in the body of the work or by opening a small outlet at its extremities for supplying the lands of the village Keelavandy, the object in view can be attained, without encroaching upon what the inhabitants of Neddumbully consider their rights."

Irrigation Dispute

26-3-23 Perundoor and Podayore villages.

From the Assistant Collector, Chingleput, to the Magistrate of North Arcot.

The inhabitants of Perundoor have frequently complained to the Chingleput Collector of the aggressions of the inhabitants of Podayore and subsequently of the violence of the Tahsildar of Cauverypauk. The Assistant Collector is prepared "to hazard an opinion that an investigation will lead to a decision that the channel in dispute and the spot where the affrays have taken place are within the lands of the village of Perundoor." He further adds, "It is by no means clear under what authority the scene of these affrays is situated, and this being the case, your investigation of the case without reference to the boundary dispute, and the eventual fining of the inhabitants of Perundoor by the Criminal Court of Chittoor has prejudiced the case in a manner very much to be regretted." "It is evident that a thorough investigation of the case must take place" and "until then, no decision should have been passed." "The fine imposed upon the inhabitants of Perundoor bears reference only to assault and by

Letters from the Board and Government.
1824.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
29-1-1824 to 7-12-24	Register of Letters relating to Pensions	1–162

Letters from the Board and Government.
1825.

Annual Settlement

29-1-1825 In f. 1233. 45

From Government to the Board.

1. *Assessment.*

(*a*) *Calculation.*

The nature of the late season led Government to expect a great reduction in the land revenue, but the actual decrease, which amounts to Rs. 9,42,207-9-1 or about 49 per cent on the land revenue of the previous year is even greater than was anticipated.

(*b*) *Remission.*

With reference to the sum of Rs. 3,65,527-14-9 from remission on account of the failure of crops, the explanation of the Collector is, by no means explicit, and where claims for abatement are numerous, "it is obvious that a great opening exists for fraud and embezzlement." "It is not, of course, expected that he should detail his proceedings in each particular case, but he ought, at least, to explain the general principles by which he may have regulated his enquiries and determined the extent of the abatement."

Village Service Inams

28-2-25 Restoration of. 49

From the Board.

1. Mr. Chamier states that since f. 1213 when the mauniums were resumed, portions of these mauniums have been converted from punjah into nunjah. In such cases, the rule as to what extent shall be restored will vary according to the circumstances of the case.

2. *Principles of restoration.*

If the land be in the same state as when it was resumed, it should be restored absolutely. If the land be improved, regard must be paid to the means by which the improvement has been made. If it has been improved at the cost of the mauniumdar while in his possession, it should be given up to him on the old terms. If it has been improved by means of water obtained from the circar reservoir, or at the circar cost, it should be subject to a rent equivalent to the usual additional assessment upon improved land. If the land remained in the hands of those other than the mauniumdar and improved by them, they should be allowed to keep it and other land should be assigned to the mauniumdar instead, equal in value to that of his maunium land before the improvement was made.

3. *Right of individuals.*

Mr. Chamier wants to know whether the village mauniums are to be given up to those only who perform the circar duty or whether they are to be enjoyed by all the meerassdars. It would be impossible for the Collector to assign to each his share, nor does it appear proper to portion out an official grant, intended as a recompense for service, in such a manner as to leave it insufficient as a remuneration to the person performing the service.

4. *Money payment.*

In villages where there are no merahs, there will generally be mauniums, but where neither is found, mauniums should be granted. Merahs cannot be imposed where they have not been usual. It is expedient to give the curnams an interest in the cultivation, as they will then have an object in preventing concealment. The Board therefore doubts the propriety of substituting a money payment for their merahs.

Irrigation Dispute

29-11-25 Caveripauk taluk. 167

From the Collector of Chingleput.

1. The Tahsildar of Conjeevaram complains of an act of aggression on the part of the inhabitants of Tirumalperoor in the taluk of Caveripauk, in throwing a dam across the channel by which the taluks of Govindavady and other villages are supplied from the Palar.

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Date. Abstract. Page number

Irrigation Dispute—*cont.*

2. The dispute arose from the circumstance of the channel crossing a small channel belonging to the village of Tirumalperoor, which supplies the tanks with such chance water as may come from the higher lands. The people now assert their right to the whole of the water and have thrown a dam across the new channel, by which they take the whole supply of the river water.

3. The Collector is requested to cause an examination to be made into the case and to issue orders to prevent a recurrence of the circumstance.

Zamindaris

1-8-25 Bungaree, Toomba, Narguntee, Kulloor and Poolecherla—Restoration— Board's remarks. 271

1. *Claims of the creditors.*

The Board approves of the rejection of the sums entered in the statement and of the parties being left to prosecute their claims in the Court of Adawlut.

2. *Restoration of the pollams.*

The pollams of Narguntee, Kalloor and Poolycherla should immediately be restored to the poligars' possession and the balances due to them should also be made over to them.

The poligars of Bungaree and Toomba are minors. It should be reported whether it is desirable, or whether it is the wish of the family that these estates should be taken under the management of the Court of Wards.

3. *Rajahbundoo and chiller inams.*

Government doubt the justice of authorizing the poligars to resume these inams, "as, if it were exercised, the poligars would need to pension the relations and dependants who enjoy the inams". Mr. Cooke misunderstood the intention of the Government and actually resumed the whole and incorporated the chiller inams among the circar lands of the pollams. Such being the case, it would be difficult at this stage to apportion them to each of the late inamdars and the poligars would undoubtedly have provided for the maintenance of such of the relations and dependants as remained alive or in their service, out of the personal allowance granted for their maintenance.

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Letters from the Board and Government.

1826.

Boundary Dispute

2-5-1826 Cosavareepully and Auvelpully villages—Arbitration. 35

From the Sub-Collector.

1. Cosavareepully village belongs to Bungauree and Auvelpully to Poonganoor territories. The only satisfactory way of settling the dispute is by a communication between the Principal Collector of the district and that of Cuddapah.

2. *Origin.*

The late Tahsildar of Bungauree forwarded to the late Collector, Mr. Cooke, on the 29th December 1823, proposals for the rent of certain tamarind trees in Cosavareepully and reported to him that the Poonganoore people were in the habit of collecting and carrying off the produce and requested that the Poonganur Rajah might be called on to interefere to prevent these aggressions. On a further representation, Mr. Cooke required the Tahsildar "to proceed to the spot and find out by whom the trees in dispute were planted and in whose charge and possession they had usually been." The Tahsildar reports that they were of spontaneous growth, and that their possession, according to the mamool, was with the Bungauree people but had, for some years, been disputed by the people of Poonganoor.

3. *Method of enquiry.*

The documents showed two things; the one, that the bed of the Beerapchervoo tank had been, for many years, circar property and the teervah on crops growing on it had been taken into account in Bungauree; the other, that the survey of the disputed land had not been correctly made.

Vol. 4555—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Boundary Disputes—*cont.*	
	4. The Tahsildar suggested, as all parties agreed thereto, that "the boundary should be laid down by the ceremony of walking over the line, on oath that such line is correct." Mr. Cooke assented, but, as it appeared that the bed of the tank really was circar property, he desired that it might, at all events, be excluded from the above mode of decision. The extent of the excluded bed of the tank was then disputed. A fresh difficulty was then started on the part of the Bungauree people, who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the boundary line was marked under Mr. Cooke's orders. The Poonganoor people objected to the decision by a Panchayat on the plea of the former proceedings being correct. Under the circumstances, the matter is referred to the Principal Collector for arbitration in conjunction with the Principal Collector of Cuddapah.	
	Stamp Papers	
19-10-26	Method of sale—Proposals for improvement. From the Board.	421
	1. The Collector is requested to offer his opinion as to the additional facilities to persons desirous of procuring stamp paper.	
	2. *Defects.* The number of vendors at present is too few and sundry dealers resort to places inhabited by the legal vendors, either to retail them at an advance in their villages, which is illegal, or to hoard them, and "by selling them at a time long subsequent to the date which may be entered by the stamp vendor, they facilitate forgery, to which the principal check is the comparison of the date of the sale with that of the instrument, and of the circumstances and events to which the instrument relates." The Board thinks that it is desirable that every Collector's servant of the class comtemplated in Regulation IV of 1821 should be authorised to sell stamps. In accordance with the provisions of Clause 8 Section x, Regulation XIII of 1816, the vendors of stamp papers should be required to keep a day book of sales and to endorse their names with those of the purchasers and the date of the sale upon the paper.	

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1827.

	Stamp Papers	
25-10-1827	Method of sale—Proposals for improvement—Board's remarks.	223
	Some objections are considered to exist to the indiscriminate appointment as licensed vendors of stamps of the whole of the class of servants contemplated by Regulation IV of 1821. In pointing out the police ameens as eligible agents for carrying on the sale of stamps, the Board considers that they should be stationed in different parts of each taluk so as to be readily accessible to the purchasers. The Collector will select from the revenue police establishments including the servants employed in the salt, customs, tobacco, post office, etc., departments, the "most fit persons, to be appointed as stamp vendors." The sale would be promoted if the allowance is distributed to actual vendors.	

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1828.

	Annual Settlement	
14-4-1828	For f. 1237—Revenue servants—Instructions—Board's remarks.	21
26-5-28	1. The instructions now issued, on the authority of the Board's orders of the 28th July 1825, in which the propriety of discontinuing the system of constrained cultivation is advocated, seem calculated to [illegible] rather than to remove the restrictions.	41

Date.	Abstract.	Page number
	Annual Settlement—*cont.*	
	2. The Hookoonnamah enjoins on Tahsildars to make the people cultivate to the utmost possible extent. It directs them to inform the ryots, who were driven away by famine in ff. 1233 and 1234, but who had returned and could not cultivate all the lands they formerly held, that they must pay for them, whether cultivated or not or they will be deemed to have forfeited them for ever. "Far from allowing the people the option of contracting or enlarging their farms according to their means and agricultural stock, it directs the Tahsildars to 'allot' to each such extent of land as to him may appear right upon considering his condition."	
	3. "It were difficult to conceive any orders less consistent with the spirit of the Board's instructions than those are." The interference which they enjoin on the part of the revenue servants should be discontinued. In a district which has been suffering so much from famine, it should be the object of the Collector to encourage those who were driven away, by kind and conciliatory measures, rather than to urge them to cultivate beyond their present reduced means, by holding out threats of depriving them of part of their lands."	
18-8-28	4. The Collector requested the Board's instructions "as to the means to be employed for the security of the cultivation and the revenues of Government in instances when ryots refuse either to cultivate their lands or to permit the cultivation by other ryots of the village or strangers." The Board remarks that "no individual can have a right to monopolize the whole of the land of a village and at the same time pay for such part only as he thinks fit, without the consent of the officers of the Government." "His right can extend no further than the land he cultivates, and depends upon his cultivating it and paying the assessment. The other lands are free to be occupied by any persons willing to undertake their cultivation."	

Letters from the Board and Government.
1829.

	Bomrauz	
19-1-1829	Allowances to Zamindar—Reduction of Board's remarks.	1
	1. The Collector's statement of charges to be allowed for the maintenance of the minor Zamindar of Bomraz and his family and for the establishment, amounts to Rs. 4,036 per mensem or Rs. 48,432 per annum. The sum of Rs. 1,563-12-0 is proposed for the maintenance of the minor and his family and household expenses, besides Rs. 636-4-0 for the minor's private sibbendy, including the allowances proposed to be made to the guardian and his establishment, total being Rs. 2,198 per mensem or Rs. 26,376 per annum.	
	2. The court is of opinion that, with reference to the embarrassed state of the zamindaris every practicable retrenchment should be made. The court directs that the charge for the maintenance of the minor and his family and for his private establishment be limited to 10 per cent. on the peshcash, viz., Rs. 1,563-12-0 per mensem. The allowances of Rs. 52-8-0 to the guardian and the proposed allowance for the huzur sibbendy at Rs. 110 per mensem are sanctioned.	
	Accounts	
9-3-29	Demand collection and balance—F. 1237—Statements.	5
	Bomrauz	
5-11-29	Collector's report—Board's remarks.	124
	1. The estate came under the Court of Wards at the commencement of f. 1238, on the demise on 29th July 1828 of Veeravetrauz. The report refers to the nature and extent of the revenues, etc., of the country as existed on the demise of the late zamindar.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Bomrauz—*cont.*

2. *Revenue.*
The zamindari contains 777½ villages. The total demand, collection and balance are,

		Rs.	A.
Demand	..	1,79,602	12½.
Collection	..	1,15,372	12¾.
Balance	..	64,229	15¾.

The revenues were realized partly in money and partly in grain. The number of sirkar villages are 500 and inam villages 277½. Of the 500 sirkar villages, 462 are stated to have been kept under aumany and 38 rented.

3. *Establishment.*
The amount of salary paid to the zamindar's sibbendy for f. 1237 was Rs. 5,369–4–3 per mensem and the number of persons was 1,434. The amount proposed for f. 1238 is Rs. 2,326–4–0 per mensem and the number of persons is 334. The increase in the revenue sibbendy and saderwared is Rs. 410–10–0 and the decrease in the expenditure on account of the guardian or private sibbendy is Rs 36,926–13–0. The net decrease is Rs. 36,516–3–0.

Letters from the Board and Government.
1830.

Extra Revenue

4–1–1830 — F. 1238—Statement—Board's remarks. — 1

1. *Comparative statement.*
The settlement for f. 1237 was Rs. 4,55,918–1–10. The total collection was Rs. 4,51,030–12–2. The balance on 12th July 1828 was Rs. 4,887–5–8.

The settlement for f. 1238 was Rs. 5,06,790–9–2, total collection Rs. 5,05,624–4–10 and the balance on the 12th July 1829, Rs. 1,166–4–4.

The settlement as compared with that of f. 1237, shows a total decrease of Rs. 8,530–0–5 and a total increase of Rs. 59,402–7–9. The collections as compared with those of f. 1237, show a decrease of Rs. 8,530–0–5 and an increase of Rs. 63,123–9–1.

Carvetnuggur

28–6–30 — Zamindar's debts—Statement—Board's remarks. — 63

Out of the total debts of Rs. 6,51,496–0–2½, those for which villages are mortgaged amount to Rs. 3,74,090–14–7. The number of villages is 77 and the amount of beriz for f. 1238 is Rs. 61,186–5–0. The 77 villages have been resumed on the ground that without them the estate cannot pay the circar peshcash. The collections of the whole zamindari for f. 1237 amounted to Rs. 4,03,802, the average collection of the seven preceding years being Rs. 3,30,032–8–0, "it was to be expected that, exclusive of the mortgaged villages, the zemindari under circar management would yield a revenue much more than sufficient to pay the peshcash, the amount of which is Rs. 1,87,663 and all necessary charges." But, if, on the other hand, the collections from the rest of the zamindari are found to be inadequate, still it is to be presumed that the whole revenue of the mortgaged villages will not be required to make good the deficiency. The Collector should state what is to be done with the surplus and whether the mortgagees have not got "a preferable claim to those creditors whose debts are secured by a simple bond." The Collector is requested to state whether, in respect of the mortgaged jewels, the family approves of the course proposed by him, for the sale on condition of their claims being first satisfied

Date.	Abstract.

Carvetnuggur—*cont.*

19-7-30 Management of Zamindari for f. 1238—Board's remarks.

1. *Assessment.*

Calculation.

Extent of land.

The zamindari contains about 20,54,343 goontahs of land, of which 2,60,178 goontahs are inams. Of the remainder, 6,76,627 goontahs of sircar lands were cultivated during the year.

Sharing of crop and commutation.

The settlement was partly teerwaput or in money, and partly waraput or in kind.

Outturn.

The total assessment was Rs. 2,35,568-2-1 but the usual remissions having been allowed, the amount was reduced to Rs. 2,17,065-9-6. The revenue derived from other sources amounted to Rs. 97,246-0-10 and made the total demand of the year Rs. 3,14,311-10-4.

2. *Collection.*

Of the above, current demand of Rs. 2,78,610 was collected within the fasli by the Principal Collector, Rs. 9,831-6-1 by the zamindar previous to the country coming under the Circar, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,790-9-6 outstanding at the close of the fasli. Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 18,609-10-2 had been collected at the end of December.

Extra Revenue

31-12-30 Statement for f. 1239—Board's remarks.

Comparative statement.

			Rs.	A.	P.
F. 1238.					
Settlement	..	..	5,06,790	9	2
Collections	..	..	5,05,624	4	10
Balance	..	..	1,166	4	4
F. 1239.					
Settlement	..	..	5,22,839	12	8
Collections	..	..	5,21,932	9	5
Balance	..	..	907	3	3
Settlement.					
Increase	..	..	26,272	14	1
Decrease	..	..	10,223	10	7
Net increase	..	..	16,049	3	6
Collections.					
Increase	..	..	26,531	15	2
Decrease	..	..	10,223	10	7
Net increase	..	..	16,308	4	7

Letters from the Board and Government.
1831.

Bomrauz or Carvetnuggur

10-3-1831 Management for f. 1239—Board's remarks.

1. *Assessment.*

Calculation.

Extent of land.

Wet.

There was a decrease of cultivation, owing to the un favourable state of the season, as compared with that o f. 1238 to the extent of goontahs 88,489 bearing an assess ment of Rs. 37,777-0-5.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page numbe

Bomrauz or Carvetnugger—*cont.*

Dry.

In poonjah cultivation, there was an increase of goontahs 9,193, but a decrease of Rs. 2,317–10–7 in the teerwah, which had been occasioned by lands of inferior quality having been cultivated in the fasli.

Garden.

In totacal, there was a decrease of goontahs 540 and Rs. 512.

The total decrease in cultivation was goontahs 79,836–4½ and in the amount of teerwah, a decrease of Rs. 40,607–8–0.

2. *Collections.*

The total assessment was Rs. 1,94,960–10–1. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,58,959–7–8. The settlement of f. 1239 as compared with that of f. 1238 shows a decrease of Rs. 58,106–1–10.

Bomraz

16–5–31 Direct correspondence with native princes prohibited.

1. The Resident at Tanjore reports to Government that the young zamindar addressed a letter to His Highness on the occasion of his own and his brother's marriage, requesting him to acknowledge it in civil terms and to send such presents as were suitable to the occasion. His Highness, on the occasion of his pilgrimage to Benares, passed through the Bomraz country, and then made the acquaintance of this zamindar. His Highness stated that he knew nothing of the Bomraz family before, but that they had then shown him great civility. The Resident instructed His Highness to acknowledge the letter with civility but to dismiss the messenger, as he had been sent without his previous knowledge or concurrence. He also informed His Highness that he should not hold any correspondence with any native prince without the knowledge of the Government.

2. Government request the Board to instruct the Collector to warn the Zamindar of Bomraz "that he is not permitted to enter into communication of any kind with any native prince at whose court there may be a British Resident, without the previous sanction of Government and that a repetition of the irregularities now noticed will subject him to the severe displeasure of the Government."

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1832.

1832	**Register of Pensions**	1—5

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1833.

1833	**Register of Pension Applications**	1—1(

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1834.

1834	**Register of Pension Applications**	1—6(

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1834–5.

1835	**Register of Pension Applications**	1—7

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Letters to the Board.

1818.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Dasabandham	
12-3-1818	Grants of land—Collector's remarks. To the Board.	18

1. The Collector, Mr. H. S. Greme, offers his opinion in respect of the grant of land for constructing tanks and watercourses, etc., under the dusavandum regulation.
2. The grants are an advantage to Government even if nothing is done by grantees more than constructing the tank. It saves them the original expense and they only continue to repair even if the tank by the neglect of the grantee falls into their hands. There can be no speculation before the tank is constructed, as nothing is advanced or laid by Government. There is no better mode of expending the public money than assisting by advances any respectable persons inclined to enter into these speculations, on the security for repayment within a certain time.
3. The fourth part of the land, according to the "Chuckbundy" account (i.e., the original account of the extent estimated to be likely to be cultivated), will be placed in the actual possession of the duswandum grantee, and should the whole of the sircar land be cultivated, then the grantee will be entitled to the full produce of his duswandum land free of rent and all demand whatever. "But, should the sircar land, from a deficiency of water or other cause, not be cultivated to its complete extent, then the duswandum fourth shall be calculated upon the actual extent of the sircar cultivation and the duswandum holder will pay a rent for all excess of land cultivated beyond his proportion." The restriction to one-fourth of the actual extent of land cultivated every year and the assessment on all excess, seem necessary to prevent the heads of the villages having an undue influence on the irrigation or apportioning an unreasonable quantity of duswandum tenure.
4. The duswandum holder will have no claim, however, to remission on account of a deficient cultivation of his duswandum, unless the deficiency should fall short of his proportion to the whole cultivation and occasioned by the proportionate share of water not having been allowed to him, when it will be made good by the Sircar.
5. If the tank is not kept in repair, the duswandum will be liable to resumption by the Collector and the repair will be made out of the produce.

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Letters to the Board and Government.

1824.

14-6-1824	Settlement For f. 1234—(Hookumnamah) Instructions to Tahsildars.	1—17

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Letters to the Board and Government.

1825.

6-1-1825 to 11-10-25	Register of Pension Applications	1-233

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1826.

826	Register of Pension Applications	1—180

Letters to the Board and Government.
1827.

Date. Abstract.

1827 **Register of Inam Applications**

Letters to the Board and Government.
1832.

Carvetnuggur

13-11-1832 Zamindari—Settlement for f. 1241—Report to the Board.

1. *Assessment.*

(*a*) Calculation.

Extent of land.

Fasli.	Goontahs.	Teerva. Rs. A. P.
1240	7,65,730-1¾	2,23,479 13 11
1241	8,39,428-13¾	2,43,031 15 6.

Net increase is goontahs 73,698-12-0 and Rs. 19,552 1 7. Although the increase in the value of land brought under cultivation is only Rs. 19,552-1-7, the result of the season gave an increase of Rs. 25,404-12-9 in excess of the preceding fasli.

(*b*) *Remission.*

Fasli.	Goontahs.	Rs. A. P.
1240	45,577-11¼	21,387 11 0
1241	48,773-15¾	15,534 15 10
Difference ..	3,196-4½	5,852 11 2

Total extent cultivated exclusive of the remission.

Fasli.	Goontahs.	Rs. A. P.
1240 ..	7,20,152-6½	2,02,092 2 11
1241 ..	7,90,654-14	2,27,496 15 8
Increase ..	70,502-7½	25,404 12 9

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Letters to the Board and Government.
1833.

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Letters to the Board and Government.
1835.

Dasabandham Inams

6-4-1835 Collector's report. 5

Mr. C. Ross, Collector, replies to the Board's circular, dated 6th November last.

1. The dusbandum inams, both for tanks and watercourses) were very generally granted during the Nabob's government. The inamdars who have no sunnads to show assert that ¼ of the land situated under each tank cultivated by them or by their ancestors, was granted. The intention appears to be to give them ¼ of the extent actually cultivated annually, and not a specific quantity of land, otherwise, the inam would, in unfavourable seasons, be entirely cultivated with the reduced supply in the reservoirs, leaving a large portion of the remaining ¾ uncultivated. The rules now issued expressly state that the dusbandum share shall be ¼th of the land cultivated. "The rules proposed by the Board are in unison with the practice of Dusbandum inams granted in the district."

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Dalabahdham Inams—*cont.*	
	2. No inams have hitherto been granted for wells and none has been instructed in the district but the principle is good and may be acted upon. In 1810, Mr Græme notified that the ryots were permitted to convert poonja into totacal, if irrigated by wells constructed by individuals, and assured that poonja assessment alone on such lands would be levied. This permission has, since the return to the ryotwar system, been erroneously extended to poonja converted into nunja by such wells, which is at variance with Mr Græme's instructions. There was no prohibition to the excavation of wells on spots in the vicinity of springs and channels, irrigating nunjah lands. The effect would be that springs would be considerably reduced by the excavation of wells and then render the latter description of land, nunjah waste. "I have deemed it advisable to prohibit the excavation of wells in positions by which the irrigation of spring channels would be impaired."	

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Letters sent in the Revenue Department.

1826–35.

Sub-Collector's Jurisdiction

2-8-1827 Collector's instructions. 15

1. The taluks of Chittoor and Tripetty have been transferred to the Sub-Collector in lieu of Cauverypauk and Trivellum, making his superintendence to comprise the taluks of Chittoor, Triputty, Sholingur and Suttavaid. His headquarters would be at Chittoor.
2. The Tahsildar should be directed to make immediate and direct communication with the Sub-Collector on every point connected with the various details of land revenue management and to be guided by his orders. The Sub-Collector will report to the Collector monthly by a public letter, the nature of the duties on which he had been employed for such period and the state of the revenues of the taluks, during the month.
3. In order to secure the tanks in an efficient state of repair, it is suggested that each reservoir for which the Tahsildar transmits estimates should receive a personal inspection from him†
4. His magisterial duties will extend over the whole of his revenue jurisdiction.
5. The general management of the Tiruputty pagoda will continue under his orders.

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