

REPORTS
of
MR. EDWARD COTSFORD
and
Mr. Morgan Williams

In the Landmarks of the
Ganja Lillah (with statements)

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REPORTS

OF

MR. EDWARD COTSFORD,

DATED 25TH JULY 1871--20TH FEBRUARY AND 6TH JUNE 1872.

AND

OF

MR. MORGAN WILLIAMS,

DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1887.

ON THE ZEMINDARIES OF THE

GANJAM ZILLAH

WITH STATEMENTS.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,

By K. Viraswami Reddi.

CONTENTS.

in Mr. E. COTSFORD to the GOVERNOR of MADRAS dated 25th July 1771 reporting on the state of certain Zemindaries in the District; and giving a short history of the Pretapagherry Zemindary.

in Do. to Do. dated 20th February 1772 reporting on the expected receipts from certain Zemindaries.

in Do. to Do. dated 5th June 1772 reporting the result of the Expedition against the Pretapagherry Zemindar.

in Mr. M. WILLIAMS to BOARD of REVENUE dated 31st December 1787 submitting his Revenue Report with statements, for Fusly 1195 or A. D. 1785-86.



These reports are printed merely for convenience of reference and do not require any authority merely from being printed.

HONBLE JOSIAS DU PRE ESQ.

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR &c.

COUNCIL AT FORT ST GEORGE.

HONBLE SIR AND SIRS.

1. Conformable to my letter of the 7th Instant the 5 companies of the 3rd Battalion Sepoys, as also the Cofferies and Topasses, are cantoned at Chapoor under the command of Captain Blandell, 4 companies of the 4th Battalion of Sepoys at Aska, and the remaining 6 companies, with two field pieces, are stationed in the Callioote Zemindary under the command of Lieutenant Hughes for the protection of it.

2. Maunsing is now lurking amongst the hills, where the three Zemindaries of Jagge, Hautgur and Goomsur unite, but his family are retired into the Goomsur Zemindary where it is said he is likewise preparing to go, but whether that Zemindar has offered him protection, or he proceeds by that route into the Zemindary of Nowgurrah, which is dependant on the Cuttack Government, I cannot yet find out with any degree of certainty.

3. The Zemindars of Hautgur, Goomsur, Mundesaw, Chigutty, and Daracoote are one full year's tribute in arrears; and those of Moherry, Paloor, Jerredah, Jellantha, Sourunghi, Bourauringhi and Turlah are two years in arrears; Callioote, Vizianagur, and Sourerah are three years in arrears; Burragar, Eeroudi, Hoummah, and Seergur, I believe, at the end of the present year, will have no balance remaining on them.

There are still remaining in the hands of the Zemindars several Villages belonging to the Government lands, there were many more when I arrived, but I obliged them to give up as many as I was able, consistent with the state of affairs at that time, as will appear by some of my former letters in 1768. What are now in their hands they hold by a better title, seemingly, than they did those already taken from them, (which latter were given them by Naraindeo in 1767 and the Deputies of Sitteram Rause two or three years before), as length of time has given them a sort of right to them, but they have no Perwannah from the Soubah of the Deccan to support their claim, and indeed, they all acknowledge that their holding them depends on the favor of those who may have the immediate management of the Country. These Villages are 24 in number, and may be worth about 5,000 Rupees per annum, and are divided amongst the following Zemindars.

Kissen Bunge of Goomsur.....	11 Villages.
Beemadeo of Vizianagur.....	5 Do.
Naraindeo of Moherry.....	4 Do.
Hurry Chunder of Hautgur.....	3 Do.
Santarow of Hoummah.....	1 Do.

24 Villages.

The obliging the Zemindars to make good their tribute and restore the Villages is all that is to be done, and, which, when once effected, will, I think, put an end to their resistance, at least, till our firm footing in the Country and perfect knowledge of it promote an enquiry why the tribute paid by these Zemindars is so disproportionate to the revenues of their Countries, as we find some of them pay nearly the full value of their Zemindaries, (the more powerful) do not pay more than one third, some one quarter, and the Zemindary of Goomsur not even a sixth part.

5. In our proceedings towards getting in the arrears due from the principal Zemindars, it is necessary to attend to the security of the Callicooto Zemindary, that the footing we have got therein in consequence of the late troubles may not be lost. I am therefore of opinion that the demand of arrears should be first made to the Zemindar of Hautgur as in proceeding against him we can without inconvenience attend to the safety of Callicooto, or if he should be brought to terms without marching against him we shall then have but little to apprehend with regard to Callicooto in proceeding with the Detachment wherever else it may be necessary.

I am very certain the Rajah of Hautgur will not pay the whole of his arrears in the course of the year without force, and as there are others of the Zemindars (considered independently of the affairs of Callicooto) who are more an object of your attention on that score than he of Hautgur, I shall endeavor during the time of inaction to make him give me security for a full year's tribute and the half of his arrears, and leave the other half to the next year, which, if it can be accomplished, will be much more advisable than the proceeding against him with a view to recover the whole at once, as the time requisite to do it may be elsewhere better employed, especially as I consider that Zemindar's arrears to be a better debt than most of the others. As the Zemindar of Beroudi has no arrears, rests entirely satisfied under our Government and is in friendship with the Zemindar of Callicooto, and as the latter is fully satisfied with his situation and the treatment he has received, if the Rajah of Hautgur should not come into the terms above mentioned without the application of force, it will be advisable in that case to oblige him to pay the whole of his arrears, and at least destroy all his places of strength, if not deprive him of his Zemindary; this measure would strengthen us greatly on the side where we ought to be strong, and go a great way in causing a general submission on the rest of them.

7. The other principal Zemindars who are in arrears are those of Vizianagur, Moherry and Goomsur, but particularly the former, who is indebted to the Company, including his tribute for the present year ending 25th September 1771, Rupees 1,04,533; the balance due from the Zemindary of Moherry I shall not touch upon at present, as from the nature of that country, the situation with respect to Ganjam, it will bear a delay better than either of the other two.

8. In my letter of May 16th, 1769, I informed your Honor &c. that Beema-deo's claim to the Pretapaghery Country appeared to be doubtful. I shall now lay that matter before you. I have been a long time concerning it, that you may be enabled to judge thereon.

9. About the year 1571 or before, Chodugah-deo, who was Zemindar of the Countries of Vizianagur and Pretapaghery, died: at which time there arose dissensions between his three sons named Vishnaud-deo, Nersimah-deo, and Nunda-munny-deo, regarding the succession, which by order of Sheer Mahommed Saun (then the Southern's Deputy at Chicacole) was referred to the decision of the other Zemindars, the Muzendars and the principal Servants of the Government. Their determination was that Vishnaud-deo, the eldest, should hold the Country of Pretapaghery, and the two others, Nersimah-deo, and Nunda-munny-deo, have a share of Vizianagur between them. This separation of the Zemindary accordingly took place, and remained in the two branches of the family for about seven generations, as two distinct Zemindars.

10. In the year 1737, Durma-deo, a descendant of Vishnaud-deo, held the Zemindary of Pretapaghery, and Washadava-deo, a descendant of Nersimah-deo, that of Vizianagur. At that time, Anwer 6 din Cawn (father to the present Nabob of the Carnatic) held the Chicacole Circar under the Southern, and the Telapour district was governed by a Deputy of his named Hussein 6 din Khan. Washadava-deo and his brother Retamber-deo being countenanced by the above Hussein 6 din Khan, made Durma-deo and Rama Chunder-deo, his brother, close prisoners, the former at 12 and the latter at 8 years of age, in which state they remained until their death, which was about 10 years ago; after which care was taken that neither of these could have any issue. The two Countries thus became united again under Washadava-deo, who was a descendant of the younger branch of the family. Beema-deo, the present Zemindar, is the son of Washadava-deo.

In the year 1762, Ibrahim-beg, who was Sitteramrauze's Deputy in this District, took Beema-deo prisoner; on which, Munny-deo his eldest son collected all the force he was

able from the other Zemindars with an intention to release his father, but not succeeding therein, Beema-deo agreed to pay to Ibrahim-beg 4,00,000 Rupees. Munny-deo made up about 3,00,000 and desired some time to make up the remainder. Ibrahim-beg was willing to release Beema-deo provided Munny-deo would be his prisoner instead of him. Munny-deo would not consent to this, fearing Ibrahim-beg's resentment for the stir he had made in favor of his father, but prevailed on the mother of his youngest brother, named Jugga-raud-deo, to allow him to be sent to Ibrahim-beg, by which Beema-deo was released from his confinement, and the remainder of the money being paid, Jugga-raud-deo was sent back to his father in the year 1765. Gaudelammadoss, who was Sitteramrauze's Naib after Ibrahim-beg, prevailed on Beema-deo, no doubt by order of Sitteramrauze, to disinherit his eldest son Munny-deo, and appoint his youngest, Jugga-raud-deo, his successor, although he had named Munny-deo his successor before his trouble with Ibrahim-beg.

12. Munny-deo being disgusted, left his father's Zemindary and went to Narraim-deo. But by the time that Narraim-deo was hard pressed by the detachment under Col. Pench, Munny-deo quitted that country and came to Moherry, which place I prevailed on him to leave and come to Ganjam, as to a place of more security, and he has now been here about 2 years.

13. From the advanced age of Beema-deo and his infirmities, he is quite unfit for the management of business himself, and cannot even get from his Managers the revenue of his Zemindaries, so that without proceeding against him in some shape or another, there is no likelihood that his arrears will ever be paid. Having laid before you the nature of his claim to the Pretapaghery country, you may please to consider in what way it will be best to proceed with him; whether to possess his country for payment of arrears, or to deprive him of his legitimacy to the Zemindary of Pretapaghery, and accordingly deprive him of it altogether, and annex it to the Government Lands. There is, however, a medium way of acting very advantageous for the Company and not obnoxious to dangerous consequences as the others. Amongst Beema-deo's principal people there are several who favor Munny-deo and support him in his pretensions to his father's possessions, and this has enabled him to propose to me his having the Zemindary of Pretapaghery given to him, he paying for it an annual tribute of 40,000 Rupees, and paying at the time 50,000 Rupees in part of his father's debt, 35,000 in ready money and 15,000 in security payable in 6 months. Circumstances are very favorable for this mode of acting, as that country is very weakly managed, and the giving it to Beema-deo's eldest son takes away the appearance of selling the Zemindary for the Company.

14. I consider settling affairs with the Rajah of Hautgur, either by treaty or force of arms, to be most essential business. If it is settled by treaty, it may be most advisable to enter on Beema-deo's affairs, but if force is used, it will be most proper, I imagine, to proceed to Goomet immediately, and our proceeding against Hautgur would put the business against Goomet in great forwardness.

15. Respecting the Villages now in the hands of the Zemindars, if circumstances are unfavorable for entering into military operations, I think they may be restored to the Government Lands again immediately.

16. In any other circumstances it may be necessary to consider on the propriety of taking these Villages from them.

17. Unless your Honor &c. entirely forbid the entering into any military operations, I think Hautgur may be proceeded against, but the business against Beema-deo or Goomet will require more consideration before it is determined on.

18. I expect to settle with the Zemindars of Chigutty and Daracote before the time for acting comes, and while the crops are on the ground; and to receive from Callicooto this year about 40,000 Rupees or upwards.

19. The Zemindars of the Mahidrah Mallee (except that of Mundesaw) are greatly in arrears, and must continue so I am afraid, as they do not give security for their tribute, being obliged to depend on the persons sent to collect their tribute from the crops on the ground; there is no way of guarding against their malpractices, they either taking themselves out of the revenue, or receiving bribes given in a false estimate of them. As these Zemindaries are but

all, it appears advisable to settle this evil until the more material business is brought about, when they may be taken into the Company's hands and let out to rent, stationing a few companies of Sepoys in the neighbourhood to assist the Renter in his business. The Zemindar of Sourerah is protected by the Zemindar of Goomsur, so that his business will be settled whenever that of Goomsur comes under consideration.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
with the greatest respect,
Your most dutiful servant
(Signed.) EDWARD COTSFORD.

THE HON'BLE JOSIAS DU PRE ESQ.

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR & CO.

COUNCIL AT FORT ST. GEORGE.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS.

1. By letter of the 20th of December you will have been informed of the state of these Zemindaries at that time. Mr. Andrews in answer to my request sent me three companies of Sepoys from Jallmore under the command of Captain Bowman to prosecute our business against the Zemindar of Hautgur. Some time before the arrival of Captain Bowman, the Zemindar of Gumsur withdrew the assistance he had given to the Zemindar of Hautgur, having occasion for his Peons himself to quell some disturbance which the Hill people in his own Country had made on account of the tribute exacted from them. The Zemindar of Hautgur finding no dependance was to be put in the promises of Kissen Bunge of Gumsur, and, moreover, hearing of the arrival of the Detachment from Jallmore in the neighborhood of his Zemindary, he judged it to be his interest rather to pay than engage himself in trouble. He has accordingly given security for the amount of Rs. 51,000. The demand I made on him was 55,500, but as I had some trouble and was employed some days in bringing him to what he has agreed to, I judged it most advisable rather to accept that than lose any more time, or run the risque of his positive refusal should I insist on my first demand. In consequence, Captain Bowman with the three companies under his command returned again immediately to Jallmore. Had I not engaged to Mr. Andrews to return these companies within one month, I should not have made any hesitation as to what was to be done, but proceeded immediately against the Zemindar of Gumsur, who, I dare say, would have paid one year's tribute, and half the balance due on him. Had he not, he would have been compelled to it.

2. By your letter of the 28th of August last, I find I was not sufficient in explaining the proposal made by Munny-deo, the eldest son of Beema-deo, The annual tribute of 10,000 Rupees which he engages to pay, is for Pretapaghery as a distinct Zemindary, in which Managur is not considered.

3. The underwritten are the sums I expect to receive from the following Zemindars in the year, viz:

Ru.	Ru.
Callicoote.....45,000	Seergur.....18,000
Hautgur.....51,000	Beroudi.....6,000
Moherry.....65,000	Bourasringhi.....6,000
Daracoote.....31,000	Hoummah.....3,000
Mundesaw.....23,000	Sourupghi.....3,000
Chigutty.....40,000	Turkhi.....12,000
Burrigur.....10,000	

making in all 312,000. That there remains none of any note, except Beema-deo of Vizianagur and Kissen Bunge of Goomsur, who have not agreed to pay so much as can be reasonably expected from them.

4. Since the Zemindar of Hautgur has settled his business, the Zemindar of Gumsur has offered to give security for the payment of one year's tribute, being 80,000 Rupees. This offer I have rejected, as the annual tribute required from him is without exception the least in proportion to the revenue of his Zemindary, that is paid by any of them, and, as he is also in arrears one year's tribute, I have required from him Rupees 45,000. It was to accept of his proposal, it would not only disgust the other Zemindars but give them more room to regard it as an act of necessity arising from the consideration of his power. From these motives, and not being apprehensive of wanting money, I have thought it advisable to let his business rest awhile, being fully satisfied within myself that when it may be convenient to use forcible means, a proper advantage may be made of his situation at the time and the full payment of his arrears insisted on.

5. A few days since I received a letter from Mr. Andrews informing me of the elopement of Guzziputt-deo from his Zemindary of Kimidy, and also a letter from Vizianagur to the same effect. Shortly after I received a message from Pretapah-deo (brother to Narrain-deo) that it was impossible for the Rajah or any of his family to remain in that Zemindary while Sitteramraux had the management thereof, his intention being to annex it to his own immediate possessions. I have also received a letter from him, which I now enclose, as also copy of the Cowle I sent him in consequence. The Kimidy country is, I hear, in the greatest confusion; that the inhabitants, chiefly the Hill people, have burnt a great part of the country and are determined to destroy it. I am informed that Guzziputt-deo is upon the Hills between his son, and his uncle Beema-deo's, Zemindaries. I had made some entrance on Beema-deo's, but this unexpected affair has obliged me to lay it a little aside, fearing the differences between Sitteramraux and Guzziputt-deo (which alone must be detrimental to the affairs of the Company) may be productive of trouble in this District also. In a few days I may be able to write your Honor & Co. more fully, than I am at present, on these businesses.

ITCHAPUR.
20TH FEBRUARY, 1772.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
with the greatest respect,
Your most dutiful servant
(Signed.) EDWARD COTSFORD.

THE HON'BLE JOSIAS DU PRE ESQ.

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR & CO.

COUNCIL AT FORT ST. GEORGE.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS.

1. I have received your letter of the 22nd April. I addressed the President on the 14th ultimo and informed him of our success against Beema-deo, Zemindar of Vizianagur.

2. On the 4th May the Detachment under the command of Captain Bandinel marched from Allady-gaum, and arrived before the Fort of Siddacherum; and on the 8th, at night, a Battery for two 18 Pounders was raised against the south face of the Fort, about 200 yards distance from the walls. On the 9th day light, the Battery was opened, and by 11 o'clock the wall of the Fort was greatly shattered and large fragments began to fall from it, so that a breach therein appeared to be forming very fast. This so alarmed the garrison that they came to the resolution of quitting the Fort immediately, rather than risque the making the offer of surrendering, fearing (as I judge) the resentment of our people for the loss sustained at Allady-gaum. They, accordingly, finding our Battery had ceased to fire on account of the excessive heat, there appeared to be a general slackness in the out-guards as is usual at that time of day, poured out of the Fort as fast as the narrowness of the gate would permit them. They were however, soon observed from the Battery, and the Company stationed there for the protection of it, pushed up to the gate immediately and entered the Fort. Those who still remained in it

number 59) crowded together to one of the bastions, and having put their arms up for mercy. Fortunately, there was an officer with our Sepoys who prevented them from exercising any acts of cruelty upon the prisoners. The guards pursued those who had quitted the fort and killed and wounded 8 of them. The garrison consisted of 120 men.

3. The fort of Cotenarah not being in so good a state of defence as the other forts, the garrison, consisting of 100 men evacuated it on hearing that Siddacherum was in our hands.

4. Seeing we were in possession of all the forts dependant on the Pretapaghery country, (being the accomplishment of the business for which our troops had taken the field) and that the Detachment had entered into the Vizianagur country, Beema-deo sent me a letter by his principal Vakeel, expressing therein great sorrow for his late conduct, and desiring that I would put a stop to hostilities, settle the affairs of the country and save his credit, promising to meet me at our camp provided I gave him a cowle for the safety of his person.

5. On the 13th May he came to our camp, where, after having explained to him my thoughts on his conduct, I told him he could not have fallen upon any other method that would so effectually remove the Company's displeasure against him as by fixing his dependance on them, both for the welfare of himself and his family and the prosperity of his country. The next day he was reconciled to his son Munny-deo whom he had not seen for six years past.

6. In my letter of the 25th July 1771, I informed your Honor &c. how the countries of Vizianagur and Pretapaghery became united, as also of Munny-deo's proposal, respecting the latter of them to which I refer you for the particulars thereof.

7. Finding Beema-deo very averse to giving up the Pretapaghery country to his eldest son, to be held by him independant of his father and as a separate Zemindary, I informed him that it was not the intention of the Company to deprive any Zemindar of his country until constrained to it, but that some method must be fallen upon for the recovery of the arrears due by him, and that the delivering over the Pretapaghery country to his son was a step the most favorable to him that could be devised, especially, as his own advanced age and infirmities rendered him incapable of seeing properly into his own affairs, and, in short, that if he would not consent to it, the country must remain in the hands of the Company. He then desired that if he gave the Rajahship of Pretapaghery to Munny-deo, that I should give him a cowle or promise that the country of Vizianagur should, at his death descend to his youngest son, Juganau-deo. Not judging it suitable, and having no authority to do it, but having engaged to Munny-deo to procure the Pretapaghery country, I declined to avoid meddling in the former without forfeiting my promise, I was obliged to put the affair in another form.

8. I represented to Beema-deo that the villainy and artifice of his principal servants was the real cause of all the trouble he had met with for some years past, together with loss of reputation; that under pretence of making good the payments of Jaghires and other charities which they had prevailed on him yearly to increase, they had amassed to themselves the greatest part of his revenues, by cheating the Jaghiredar and other acts of oppression all through his country, insomuch that the inhabitants in general even wished his death, hoping in consequence some change which might afford them relief; that they had kept him in the dark in every thing; that even the letters which I had sometimes occasion to write to him must first pass through their hands, and that one of them in particular which nearly concerned his welfare (as far as it could consist with the good of the Company) they had entirely misrepresented to him, which I offered to prove; that they had industriously prevented the reconciliation between himself and his son, being convinced that if it should ever take place their ruin must ensue.

9. Upon these grounds I proposed to him that he should appoint Munny-deo to the management of both countries, which I would endeavor to make Munny-deo accept, provided he gave him a writing that at his death the Pretapaghery country should descend to him, which I presented as a substitute for my promise to him. Beema-deo agreed to this proposal, but the son urged the danger his life would be in from the servants of his father should he take on himself that charge. His objection I removed by observing that his father would in due time invest him with full power for the management of both countries under himself; that as his father had put so much confidence in him, it would have but an ill appearance if he should mention his appre-

nensions for his safety; and, that until he was firmly established, a company of Sepoys should remain constantly with him, by which means he might very soon secure himself. He then agreed: and Beema-deo, in the presence of myself and all his principal people, signed two writings which he gave to Munny-deo, the one for holding the Pretapaghery country after his death, and the other for power for managing both countries under himself, he requiring at the same time all of his people who were present to obey the commands of Munny-deo as if from himself, after which they all paid their obedience to him in form. When all was thus settled I informed Beema-deo that I should not interfere immediately in the affairs of his country, but should keep possession of the forts as security for the payment of the arrears due to the Company, to prevent any impropriety in the conduct of Munny-deo respecting his father, as well as to guard him from the malice of his father's servants, and in all other respects secure the peace of the country.

10. I have been thus particular in relating all that passed between Beema-deo and myself respecting his affairs, that at the time of his death or any other alteration in the affairs of his Zemindary, what has now passed may remain clear.

11. I am convinced that the present business will go a great way towards bringing all the other Zemindars into perfect obedience, as the spirit of opposition is now pretty well broken amongst them all.

12. The balance due by Beema-deo amounts to 1,28,003 Rupees, in which is included his tribute for the present year. He has given security for the payment of 76,405 Rupees by the end of December next, besides making good to the person who was before his security, 23,595 Rupees, making in all one lack of Rupees, so that the balance remaining will be 51,598 Rupees, which, added to his tribute for 1772, amounts to 98,599 Rupees. It is probable he will pay that off in the course of the next year, which will free his country from all arrears.

13. I proposed to destroy the forts of Cotenarah and Allady-gaum immediately; but Munny-deo earnestly requested I would defer it for a few months, his authority not being yet established. As the rains are now coming on, and nothing of any consequence can be undertaken before they are over, I have consented to his request, and propose to destroy them in October, or before, if it should appear necessary. The forts of Pretapaghery and Siddacherum together with Courlah, (fort in the Hazelly country) will be sufficient, I judge, to keep the country in order, as we cannot afford garrisons for them all.

14. Inclosed is a plan of the Pretapaghery country, in which all the forts are accurately laid down, from which you will be able to judge of the propriety of keeping Pretapaghery and Siddacherum, and destroying Allady-gaum and Cotenarah.

Ganjam.
June 6th, 1772.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
with the greatest respect,
Your most dutiful servant.
(Signed.) EDWARD COTSFORD.

THE HON'BLE SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL K. B.

PRESIDENT & MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

In conformity to the Order of the Hon'ble Court of Directors conveyed in your letter to the Ganjam Board under date the 5th September 1766, I have the honour to transmit for your information the Papers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, being such as appeared in my opinion to be requisite for a full elucidation of their affairs in this District, in respect to the revenues and extent of cultivation and population, which I conceive to include the annual statement of Jummahs, and amount of collection for the current year, the computed quantity of grain produced in each Zemindary, and its value, the gross revenue, and number of looms, villages, houses and inhabitants, including weavers and cultivators; and for sake of perspicuity I have enclosed

the several subjects under different heads, in separate columns, with a view to shew the whole in a comprehensive light.

No. 1 is statement of the Jurumaundy, and rent of the Zemindary and Havelly lands for Phazelly 1195, amounting with sea and river customs to Rs. 6,98,750.

No. 2 is an account of the collections made in the Itchapur district for Phazelly 1195, amounting with the sea and river customs to Rupees 6,35,251-15.

No. 3 contains the supposed circumference of each county, and extent of ground allotted to cultivation, the completed quantity of grain and its amount according to a medium valuation; also the gross revenue including taxes of every denomination, and the number of villages, houses, cultivators, weavers, looms and inhabitants.

No. 4 is an account of the annual collections made in the Itchapur district, from the 25th September 1768, to the 25th of September 1786, a period of 18 years.

2. This last number may appear not improper for your information, as it tends to point out the rise and progress of the collections from the first establishment of this Factory in 1768, to the expiration of Phazelly 1195, or the year ending the 25th September 1786, and clearly shews the revenues of the Itchapur district have been increasing for several years past: a matter which must afford great satisfaction to the Company, as the increase most probably has arisen from the stability of their Government, and the growing state of civilization among the inhabitants, who meeting with less oppression than is felt in the other Circars, have of late paid more attention in general to agriculture and the manufactures, than in former times. It is from their industry and improvement in these two essential points which lead to wealth that Government is to look for a further increase of revenue: and a vent for the produce of their labour being the primary object of the natives, every means should be exerted for promoting in particular the exportation of their grain, and the more so since the trade of this port is by no means so extensive since the prohibition at Bengal of the sale of our salt, which once formed a considerable branch of the revenue, and not only brought in money to the country, but afforded a livelihood or subsistence to many of the inhabitants. Another cause for the decline of trade in these parts which may hereafter affect the revenue is the little demand for our grain in comparison to former times, owing to the considerable importation of this necessary article at the Presidency from the Tanjour country, where it grows in great plenty, and is of a better sort than what is exported from this district, and to the shortness of the trip from the Southern ports, and the less expensive freight paid on that account for tonnage than hereabouts; either of these circumstances will very naturally account for the little inclination the Northern merchants have latterly shewn for a trade so precarious, and the profit thereon so inadequate to the risk; it may not therefore be unworthy your attention the adopting some eligible plan, that would induce individuals to export the grain of this country, either on their own or the Company's account, particularly at this period when there is a total want of shipping all along the coast from Narapapur, many vessels having been lost this season in tempestuous weather, and by the late inundation at Coringa and the adjacent ports, and such as have escaped the general shipwreck are engaged by the Bengal Contractor at a high freight to transport rice to Madras on behalf of the Company. This last evil is of a serious nature with respect to this District, and may hereafter, if this practice is continued, prove of great magnitude, if not timely prevented by the offer of some particular encouragement for the exportation of our grain, because, it is evident, unless there is a sale for the produce of this country, agriculture will decrease, and the revenue be prejudiced for want of a due cultivation of the soil, and a sufficient circulation of money; and I cannot propose to your consideration any other remedy so effectual for such an evil, as an advertisement for receiving proposals for a contract for the annual delivery of three or four thousand garce of grain at the presidency, of such sorts as Government may think proper to direct; indeed this mode appears to me to be the best calculated for the encouragement of commerce, because it will not only increase the revenue, by encouraging cultivation, but be the means of circulating in the country the specie which is becoming scarce in consequence of frequent drafts on the Bank of India in favour of the Investment at Binliptam, and of individuals at other Settlements from whence not a single Rupee returns to the District, which, being tantamount to an

exportation of specie, it must of course at a future period be most sensibly felt by the natives in every part of the country, besides rendering the collections very precarious, as the Company may in such an event be under the necessity of offering their produce in lieu of money in payment of their Rents, a similar case having happened in 1779.

3. Having thus given a general idea of what has occurred to me relative to the Commerce and Revenues of the District, I shall now proceed to lay before you my observations on the state of the balances due from the following Zemindars, viz.

VIZIANAGUR.

4. It appears by a statement transmitted to the Presidency in 1779, a balance of Rupees 60,350 was due from Munni-deo for arrears of tribute, and Ball Kistna engaged to discharge the whole together with the current tribute in the course of eight years, but being delayed of the rent of the Itchapur District in September 1781, in consequence of an order from England, and having paid no part of those arrears during the two years he had the management of this Zemindary, the assignment was given in rent to the Rajah who has not yet paid the balance, but the current tribute for Fusly 1195.

CHICUTTY.

5. It appears on the records of the Settlement that an assignment of a considerable part of this Zemindary was taken from the Rajah in 1776, for the liquidation of this debt, which amounted in 1778 to Rupees 88,404, but it seems that on account of the good conduct the Rajah had observed during the time the French Fleet anchored off Ganjam in January 1783, the assignment has been put under his own management, and Corsugee became security for his arrears. They were reduced to Rs. 65,483-2 at the end of Fusly 1195, and Corsugee has since paid on that account Rupees 7,151, and a like sum may be expected annually from this Zemindary until the whole of the balance is discharged.

BEROUDIE.

6. A considerable reduction has been made in the balance of Rupees 11,135-12 due from this Zemindary in 1778: it amounted at the end of Fusly 1195 to Rupees 3,985-12, and the Rajah having paid in further part of the sum of Rupees 2,600, there is reason to expect the remainder will be received in Fusly 1198.

HOUMAH.

7. The balance due from this Zemindary in 1778 of Rupees 7963, is likewise considerably reduced, it amounting at the end of Fusly 1195 to Rupees 2,561: having since received Rupees 931 on account of the Rajah's arrears, I have no doubt of his ability to pay the remainder in Fusly 1198.

PALLOOR.

8. In the year 1778 the sum of Rupees 9,586 was due from this Zemindary; the balance has been considerably reduced within these four years, it amounting at the end of Fusly 1195 to Rupees 3,000. There has been received from this Zemindary Rupees 650, and a similar sum may reasonably be expected annually until the whole is discharged.

DARACQUOTA.

9. The balance due from this Zemindary in November 1778 was Rupees 78,843, and the assigned Villages had been rented by Corsugee from that period until September 1785, when they were put at his recommendation under the management of the Rajah, on his giving security for the payment of his arrears and tribute:—Those arrears were reduced at the expiration of Fusly 1195 to Rupees 22,238-15-8, and the sum of Rupees 15,000 having since been paid into the Treasury, the remainder of the Rajah's balance will be discharged in the 28th of Fusly 1197.

PRETAPAGHERRY.

10. In September the same year, (1779) Corsugee engaged to clear off the balance due from this Zemindary amounting at that time to Rupees 39,924 within six years, but it appears from a Petition received from Corsugee in 1784, that he was disabled from performing his agreement by the improper interference of the Rajah and his people in the collections, having by such interference suffered the loss of Rupees 53,728-9 exclusive of interest, besides losing the means of discharging the tribute for 11 years, by the villages being placed under the management of the Rajah.

10
 earned away or destroyed by the Rajah's order when the French Fleet arrived at Ganjam in January 1783, in consequence of this representation, the Rajah was summoned to the Chiefship, and in December 1784 he adjusted his accounts with the Company and with Corsugee, and gave security for the payment of Rupees 138,654 on account of his tribute and arrears made up to the 25th March 1780, at the rate of Rupees 27,30-12-10 per annum. From the present punctuality, which was not by any means the case last year, I have reason to believe the agreement will be fully performed by means of Alkaram his present security, he having paid into the Treasury since the end of Fusly 1195 the sum of Rupees 9,877 on account of the Rajah's arrears, besides the current tribute of 22,000 Rupees.

MOHERRY.

11. It appears the late Rajah of this Zemindary was permitted in 1778 to continue in the management of his country, after an attempt had been made to obtain an assignment from him for the debt he owed the Company, which amounted to Rupees 80,003, but notwithstanding this indulgence it further appears that in 1782 his balance was increased to Rs. 115,513 in consequence of the acknowledged mismanagement of his servants, which rendered it necessary to obtain from him an assignment. In the month of August that year this assignment was granted to Corsugee, and it continued under his management as a partner, until the Honble Board decided in their letter of 22nd January 1786 in favour of the proposal made through Corsugee by the widow of the late Rajah, to discharge the whole balance and to increase the annual tribute from 30,000 to 45,000 Rupees, it being accepted on condition Corsugee was appointed to act as Manager under her, and at the same time became security for the punctual performance of her engagements. The Rajah has accordingly paid her arrears and the full tribute for Fusly 1195.

GOOMSUR.

12. Letchema Bunge the present Rajah was appointed to the charge of this Zemindary in 1782 in consequence of his attachment and fidelity to the Company; he entered into an engagement to pay five Lacks in the course of five years from the 25th of September in that year, but on adjusting his accounts for Fusly 1195 he was found to be considerably in arrears, amounting at that time to Rupees 1,27,500, alleging as a reason for his backwardness, the increase of his tribute, which was too large for the unsettled state of his country. He has since entered into a fresh engagement to discharge the whole of his arrears and current tribute by the end of Fusly 1197, and as Corsugee is still continued in the management and become joint security with Alkaram, I have no doubt of the whole being recovered within that period.

CALICOOTE.

13. This country is not yet recovered from the calamity it experienced in the time of Maunsing. Although capable of great improvement, it is still desolate in many places for want of inhabitants to cultivate the soil, by which means the large balance originally owing from the Zemindary is very little diminished since 1778, the balance due from the Rajah at the close of Fusly 1195 was Rupees 44,000, and the country is this year rented by Govindadoss for Rupees 42,000, which is 8000 Rupees more than the tribute, and as this sum may be expected annually, if not an increase in future, the whole debt will most probably be discharged in five years.

SOURERAH.

14. In March 1779 a balance of Rupees 24,387 appeared to be due from this Zemindary. It has been gradually decreasing, amounting at the end of Fusly 1195 to Rupees 9,200, and the remainder may be expected in four years.

BUREAGUR.

15. Since the death of the late Rajah who had been represented to Government in 1779 as very refractory and extremely remiss in the payment of his tribute, there has been very little trouble on that head, as his successor has been very punctual in his engagements. The balance in Fusly 1195 was Rupees 21,265-8, and having since received Rupees 4550, the remainder of it may be liquidated in four years.

HAUGOUR.

16. Although this Zemindary may afford an increase of tribute if Mr Cotaford's valuation of the Revenue can be depended on, as the Rajah's conduct has been uniformly good, and the decrease of tribute has ever been demanded of him. His balance in Fusly 1195 was Rs. 41,100, and on October 1785 the whole was received into the Treasury.

BEERG.

17. A balance of Rupees 9,200 was due from this Zemindary in Fusly 1195, and as two thousand or more may be expected annually in addition to the tribute, I doubt not the whole may be collected in less than four years.

18. The MAHENDRA MALLIE Zemindaries consisting of Mundesaw, Jellantrah, Bourausinghie, Souringhie, Turlah, & Jerradah, are in a much more settled state than formerly, the Jamma-bundy being collected regularly, as well as a considerable part of the balance due from those countries, which I attribute to the reduction of the tribute in 1779 when the rent of the Itchayour District was granted to Ball Kistna: this remark might also serve for Beroudie, Palou and Trou-mah, as their tribute was reduced at the same time by Sir Thomas Rumbold's Government for the same reason that it was considered as overrated in comparison to the estimated value of the different countries:—The balances due from these Mahendra Mallie Zemindaries at the end of Fusly 1195 are here stated with my remarks.

MUNDESAW.

19. This balance might be collected within three years.

JELLANTRAH.

20. It will require a considerable time before this balance can be received, because the collections depend entirely on the season, as there is not a sufficient number of wells in this country for to water the soil in the time of cultivation, which perhaps is the cause of its present unfertilized state, and the oppression of the inhabitants in a bad year; these circumstances have been properly represented to the Rajah, and he has promised to observe a different line of conduct, by endeavouring to improve the country in future as far as his ability will admit. At the present rate of collection the recovery of this balance may be expected in the course of six years.

BOURAUISINGHIE.

21. According to the present rate of collection this balance may be discharged within four years.

SOURINGHIE.

22. This balance may be cleared off in the course of seven years as the Rajah now pays besides the amount of his tribute, the sum of Rupees 4,200 on account of its arrears.

TURLAH.

23. From the present state of the collections from this Zemindary, there is reason to expect a full liquidation of this debt within five years.

JERRADAH.

24. This balance may be reasonably expected to be paid into the Treasury in the course of five years.

INVESTMENT.

25. In May 1786 the Board of Ganjam were authorized to set aside from the collections Revenue the sum of five hundred pagodas monthly for the provision of Salampores; but the export Warehouse keeper having represented that it would be attended with much inconvenience calling the Weavers down to Ganjam monthly from the country to receive so small an advance it was agreed to advance them four months' allowance at one time to enable them to carry on the investment to effect, but the advance to the Weavers being very inconsiderable previous to the receipt of Government's Order which arrived late for the renewal of the Company Investment, they have only delivered in two hundred and eighty five pieces and eight pieces Salampores, amounting to Rupees 18,450 within Fusly 1195.

26. The state of the debts due from Zemindars and Renters &c. under the denomination of Dubious, and Desperate, have been so fully explained in the statements transmitted to your Board in an address from the Chief and Council under date the 23rd July 1786, I have nothing further to remark at present on the subject of those debts.

I have the honour to remain with great respect,

Honble Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
 (Signed.) MORC. W. WILLIAMS.

Chief and Council

GANJAM,
 31st December 1785

Statement of Jumabundy and Rent of the Zemindars and Havelli Lands and Customs, for Fasli 1195, or the year commencing 25th September 1785, and ending 25th September 1786.

Name of Zemindars and Renters.	Tribute or rent.	In account of											
		Balance.	1785 November.	1785 December.	1786 January.	1786 February.	1786 March.	1786 May.	1786 August.	1786 September.	1786 October.	1786 November.	1786 December.
Athwady Sing	6,000	1,300	7,300	806	2,466	10,150	2,416	806	806	806	806	806	806
Beemaddeo	25,000	3,389	32,389	6,000	10,150	10,150	6,089	806	806	806	806	806	806
Choterow	5,000	1,700	6,700	734	2,250	2,250	2,250	806	806	806	806	806	806
Gazender	2,000	500	2,500	272	841	841	841	806	806	806	806	806	806
Hurry Chunder	37,000	3,800	37,000	4,111	12,333	12,333	12,333	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111
Hurry Chunder	4,000	5,731	7,600	834	2,550	2,550	2,550	834	834	834	834	834	834
Jugganautdeo	22,000	10,000	27,731	5,973	6,932	6,932	6,932	5,973	5,973	5,973	5,973	5,973	5,973
Kastah Sing	25,000	1,360	35,000	110,000	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645
Leahna Bunge	1,10,000	4,000	5,450	600	1,825	1,825	1,825	600	600	600	600	600	600
Mahurta	4,000	700	930	103	311	311	311	103	103	103	103	103	103
Nishunk	4,000	8,750	7,750	845	2,608	2,608	2,608	845	845	845	845	845	845
Permanund Sing	15,000	3,900	18,200	2,006	6,100	6,100	6,100	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
Rajamanu	85,000	7,151	42,151	427	1,425	1,425	1,425	427	427	427	427	427	427
Rajenderdeo	3,000	1,250	4,250	589	1,816	1,816	1,816	589	589	589	589	589	589
Raja Sing	8,000	2,400	5,400	252	808	808	808	252	252	252	252	252	252
Ragonari Soor	2,000	400	2,400	334	1,050	1,050	1,050	334	334	334	334	334	334
Sagarow	2,000	1,100	3,400	334	1,050	1,050	1,050	334	334	334	334	334	334
Santow	3,000	800	3,800	334	1,050	1,050	1,050	334	334	334	334	334	334
Corsees	3,000	800	3,800	334	1,050	1,050	1,050	334	334	334	334	334	334
Govindados	3,000	800	3,800	334	1,050	1,050	1,050	334	334	334	334	334	334
Rupees	36,700	77,156	445,856	14,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Havelli Lands.	Rent.	1785											
		Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	1786 January.	1786 February.	1786 March.	1786 April.	1786 May.	1786 June.	1786 July.	1786 August.	1786 September.	1786 October.
Terristanum	28,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Monsurcotah	4,200	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	500	1,000	400	400	400
Montreddy	16,300	2,000	2,000	500	1,000	1,000	4,000	500	500	1,000	200	200	200
Barwa	7,200	2,000	2,000	500	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,000	200	200	200
Coorich	4,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	1,000	200	200	200
Ichapore	39,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Atta	8,000	...	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	500	500	500	500	500	500
Poobacandah	60,561	...	6,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,802	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,259	5,259
Ingilly	7,875	...	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,500	500	500	500	500	400	400	400
Budgootah	7,200	...	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,500	500	500	500	500	400	400	400
Budgootah	6,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	500	500	500	400	400	400
Bramunachoye	6,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	500	500	500	400	400	400
Bavanapote	4,750	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	400	400
Salt at Ichapore	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	100	100
Do. Monsurcotah	20,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupees	20,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT
Amount to be received from the Zemindars and Renters in Fasli 1195 4,45,856
Amount to be received from Havelli Lands in Fasli 1195 2,02,336
Amount to be received on account of the Sea and River Customs in Fasli 1195 10,568
Total Rupees... 6,58,760

District from the Secondary and Havelly Lands, and Sea and River Customs in Fusly 195, or the year commencing the 25th September 1785, and ending the 25th September 1785.

Names of Zemindars and Renters.	On account of On account of Total Collec- Tribute or rent old Balance. tions from each for 1195. Rajah.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Athwady Sing.....	6,000	2,016	8,106
Kennedoo.....	25,000	9,928	34,928
Co-bugee.....	30,900	20,005	50,905
Croosnah Periah Mahadeo.....	5,000	25,492	25,492
Chowterow.....	2,000	1,700	6,700
Gazender.....	32,389	500	2,500
Hurry Chender.....	4,000	6,111	39,000
Hurry Chunder.....	22,000	4,438	8,433
Jugganastidoo.....	25,000	2,837	24,837
Katna Sing.....	10,000	10,000	35,000
Letchema Bunge.....	4,000	42,500	42,500
Mahutal.....	700	1,450	5,450
Nishunk.....	4,000	333	1,038
Purmanud Sing.....	4,000	4,038	8,038
Rajamunry.....	15,000	5,500	20,500
Rajenderdoo.....	35,000	7,151	42,151
Raya Sing.....	3,000	1,772	4,717
Ragonard Soor.....	3,000	2,238	5,998
Santarow.....	2,000	2,400	2,400
Sar.....	2,000	1,433	1,433
Govindas.....	30,000	21,056	156
Caumjee and Puttapaven putnaique..... late	do.	do.	do.
Reuter of Calicote.....	do.	do.	do.
Jaralah.....	do.	do.	do.
Hoonah.....	do.	do.	do.
Turlah.....	do.	do.	do.
Surada.....	do.	do.	do.
Chegatty.....	do.	do.	do.
Mundash.....	do.	do.	do.
Boddagudda.....	do.	do.	do.
Boddy.....	do.	do.	do.
Berdy.....	do.	do.	do.
Goomsur.....	do.	do.	do.
Daracota.....	do.	do.	do.
Petapagerry.....	do.	do.	do.
Sooringhee.....	do.	do.	do.
Hautghur.....	do.	do.	do.
Daloor.....	do.	do.	do.
Rajah of Valantra.....	do.	do.	do.
Rajah of Seerghur.....	do.	do.	do.
Vizianagram.....	do.	do.	do.
Reuter of Moherry.....	do.	do.	do.
Kanah.....	do.	do.	do.
Grand Total.....	Rs.	A.	P.

FAYELLY LANDS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Purgunna.....	28,500					2,500
do.....	4,200					2,200
Monrovia.....	16,300					6,300
Montredy.....	7,200					7,200
Barwa.....	3,300					5,500
Coorlah.....	39,000					39,000
Ichapore.....	8,000					8,000
Aska.....	60,561					60,561
Pubacondah.....	7,875			70		7,945
Lagily.....	7,200					7,200
Bautgomerah.....	6,000					6,000
Bramundchoys.....	6,000					6,000
Bavanasore.....	4,750					4,750
Salt at Ichapore.....	1,330					1,330
Do. at Monrovia.....						
CUSTOMS.						
Sea and River Customs as per Account Collections.....						10,568
Total Collections in Fusly 1195.— Rupees.						6,35,251 15

CUSTOMS.

Sea and River Customs as per Account Collections.....

Abstract of the Revenue, and extent of Cultivation, and Population, in each ~~district~~ and Pargunnah, in the Ichhapore District, and of the number of Villages, Houses, Cultivators, Weavers, Looms, and Inhabitants particularised under the following heads.

Names of Countries.	Supposed circumference of each Country.	Supposed extent of ground al- located for Cultivation.	Computed quantity of Grain	Value of Produce.	Computed gross revenue including inhabitants' share.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses.	Number of Cultiva- tors.	Number of Weavers.	Number of Looms.	Total amount of Inhabi- tants.
	Cosa.	Cosa.	Burnums	Rupees	Rupees						
Moherry	28	25	50,500	1,51,200	1,74,075	200	11,570	15,200	2,300	2,300	2,300
Daracoh	28	22	43,000	85,000	91,626	127	5,610	8,140	366	366	366
Preispagherry	24	20	24,500	84,000	88,717	128	5,352	7,800	248	248	248
Ichhapore	25	15	48,000	1,00,000	1,02,089	136	5,174	6,513	939	939	939
Boddagudda	16	10	22,212	36,224	39,077	68	2,566	2,500	...	...	...
Seerghur	10	7	18,000	29,500	31,010	30	1,433	2,229	...	...	...
Jalantra	22	10	14,000	37,000	38,044	30	1,466	1,900	880	880	880
Sooringhee	20	14	16,200	54,600	55,660	37	2,734	1,770	120	120	120
Calicoia	32	17	44,000	90,000	95,547	186	6,586	14,089	88	88	88
Chegatty	16	12	60,000	1,22,000	1,28,314	94	5,618	8,670	594	594	594
Boddarsinghy	8	5	5,000	16,000	10,000	18	254	446	...	...	...
Jetula	5	3	7,152	17,897	17,971	30	1,096	1,608	...	...	...
Mundash	18	6	32,000	67,500	70,270	90	2,987	3,313	340	340	340
Beridy	30	5	13,664	24,018	27,070	71	2,000	3,550	...	...	...
Palow	10	3	7,088	12,288	13,000	33	858	300	...	...	...
Hoomah	8	2	4,200	10,300	10,500	10	479	875	...	...	...
Turiah	8	5	13,200	35,200	36,450	55	1,435	2,200	529	529	529
Surah	8	4	51,117	18,466	21,130	37	1,435	1,111	...	...	...
Hautchur	28	20	1,08,838	1,63,245	1,76,245	230	9,097	18,556	394	394	394
Chensur	82	45	1,36,668	2,50,000	2,83,688	490	15,416	16,747	...	...	...
Total	411	249	7,89,546	14,49,138	15,20,413	2,169	83,200	1,18,053	5,798	1,490	3,71,765

Names of Countries.	Supposed circumference of each Country.	Supposed extent of ground al- located for Cultivation.	Computed quantity of Grain	Value of Produce.	Computed gross revenue including inhabitants' share.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses.	Number of Cultiva- tors.	Number of Weavers.	Number of Looms.	Total amount of Inhabi- tants.
	Cosa.	Cosa.	Burnums	Rupees	Rupees						
Pobaccondah	22	18	47,000	95,250	1,04,141	90	6,104	24,400	804	198	32,559
Montreddy	12	5	13,000	34,500	37,790	32	2,164	3,718	60	10	7,995
Monarcotah	9	4	4,300	11,300	12,369	20	552	1,000	130	31	2,952
Ichhapore	26	20	26,640	73,000	74,179	48	2,732	4,126	441	82	12,550
Barwa	8	3	7,485	18,955	20,325	5	900	2,500	140	28	5,428
Aska	8	6	7,012	14,800	15,857	15	1,402	2,000	272	56	7,418
Coorlah	5	3	4,900	9,500	10,000	8	740	1,214	125	29	3,427
Bautgoomrah	7	4	6,175	12,535	13,529	5	464	1,214	125	17	2,684
Ingilly	6	4	3,225	8,400	11,022	5	416	827	...	...	...
Bramunachoye	6	5	3,500	7,000	7,044	3	126	282	...	...	...
Terristanum	14	10	23,384	46,763	78,187	39	4,513	10,418	612	101	4,890
Bavampore	6	4	3,112	12,000	12,308	2	616	1,050	...	...	...
Ichhapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monarcotah Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	129	87	1,51,43	3,51,813	3,91,751	282	20,789	52,016	2,710	552	94,008
Grand Total	540	335	9,41,073	17,91,951	19,12,164	2,441	1,03,989	1,70,069	9,508	2,051	4,65,773

Abstract of the annual Collections from the Zemindari, &c.

COUNTRIES.	1768 and 1769	1769 and 1770	1770 and 1771	1771 and 1772	1772 and 1773
Vizianagram.....	16,675	32,536	22,714	24,534	35,114
Jalantra.....	5,545 8	14,208	5,374	5,893 10	5,300
Paloor.....	1,800	1,750	3,000	2,220	6,200
Hautghur.....	25,442 12	41,000	20,851	31,681	44,520
Seerghur.....	7,600	12,556	8,700	7,401 10	7,036
Sooringhee.....	1,652	7,299 6	5,398 4	4,578 9	8,717
Goomsur.....	20,001	30,001	22,020	3,800	38,333
Berijy.....	1,850	7,644	5,356	3,174	7,237 12
Calicote.....	8,323 6	8,000	6,645	11,536 5 4	18,861 4 4
Moherry.....	17,300	39,000	26,701	30,459	56,641
Boddarasinghy.....	684	1,050	1,500	7,500	6,260
Turlah.....	7,678 8	7,252 4	8,713 8	14,220	6,500
Daracota.....	12,274 8	13,136 8	9,000	14,220	15,000
Surada.....	1,143 8	2,538	1,210	20,400	775
Mundasah.....	10,476 8	16,818	14,664	40,101	17,000
Chegutty.....	8,000	30,840	31,872	3,510	21,778
Hoomah.....	1,500	2,500	3,640 14	2,096 5	4,000
Jaradah.....	1,571	4,341 7	2,211	10,451	300
Boddagudda.....	2,250	10,251	6,551		6,220
Pretapagherry.....					
Ball Kistna.....					
Rupees.....	1,52,267 10	2,82,716 8	2,06,124 14	2,29,626 7 4	300,792 12 8
HAVELLY.					
Including Inam grounds.....	84,947 3 6	1,26,145 9	12,2,529 3	61,34,000	1,59,000
Villages.....	19,500	4,000	5,002		
Sea and River Customs at Barwa Sonapore and Monsurcotah.....			13,950 12	11,550 4	25,501
Sea and River Customs at Ganjam &c.			1,288 3	5,607 2 2	6,354 10 5
Rupees.....	1,04,447 3 6	1,30,145 9	1,52,770 2	61,51,157 6 2	1,90,855 10 5
Rupees.....	3,56,714 13	4,12,862 2	3,58,895	63,80,783 13 6	4,91,000 1 1

REPORT

OF

MR. F. A. ROBSON,

COLLECTOR OF GANJAM,

RESPECTING THE RESULT OF

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

*Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,
By K. Viraswami Reddi.*

CONTENTS.

From GOVERNMENT of MADRAS to COLLECTOR of GANJAM dated 3rd September 1805.
 From COLLECTOR of GANJAM to BOARD of REVENUE dated 9th June 1806.
 From GOVERNOR GENERAL to COLLECTOR of GANJAM dated 27th April 1806.
 From COLLECTOR of GANJAM to GOVERNOR GENERAL dated 12th June 1806.
 Respecting the result of the introduction of the Permanent Settlement into the
 Ganjam Zillah.



To
 THE COLLECTOR IN ZILLAH
 GANJAM.

SIR,

The experience derived in the progress of the Permanent Settlement, being considered by Government to have afforded sufficient opportunity for judging of its effects, I am directed by the Board to desire you will submit a detailed explanation of the benefit which it may have produced in the improvement of the resources of Zilla Ganjam, particularly in the extension of population and agriculture.

2. For the information of the Board in preparing for the introduction of a Permanent Settlement into those Districts where it has not yet been established, your opinion is desired in regard to the present principle of the Permanent Settlement, whether it be free from all objection, or whether it appear to require any modifications either with respect to the Division of the Lands into Estates, or to the rights which have been mutually assigned under the present Regulations to the Zemindars and the Cultivators of the soil.

I am &c.

(Signed) WM. WAYTE,
 Acting Secretary

Fort St. George
 3rd September 1805.

To
 THE PRESIDENT and MEMBERS
 of the BOARD of REVENUE
 FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Duplicate of your Deputy Secretary's letter under date the 3rd September last, and to submit my answer thereto.

2nd. The Ganjam Zillah has derived little or no advantages since the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, which I suppose originates from an apathy which the Zemindars have to be acquainted with the Regulations, most of which have been translated into Oriah, the Vernacular language of the District, and gradually distributed amongst them; but I believe little or no regard has ever been paid to them, as from time to time when I had occasion to refer them to the Regulations, particularly to the Regulation that regards the arrears of Revenue, they were perfectly ignorant of them as much as if they had not been furnished with any.

3rd. I have frequently visited the District under my charge and always made it a point of duty to explain to the Zemindars &c. the blessings of Security and Protection held out by the Laws that are instituted for their benefit by the Wisdom of Government, and the manner of obtaining redress from the Court of Judicature established in the Zillah, but very few complaints of oppression have as yet come forward before the Court, which I attribute to the Regulation XXVIII of 1802 not being translated into Oriah, and until that Regulation is made known, the lower order of people will not come forward generally with their complaints.

Cultivation has been somewhat extended in a few of the Estates since the Permanent Settlement, which I observed as I passed thro the Country last year— and the cause of its not being included throughout the District, I was informed by some of the principal Cultivators, was chiefly from want of more inhabitants; from this I concluded that population is but very little increased since the improvement of the resources in this Zillah.

With regard to the principle of the Permanent Settlement I consider it founded upon the best grounds, and I cannot discover any objection at present to warrant my offering your Board any suggestions towards any alterations.

I have the honor to be &c.
 (Signed) FRANCOIS AUGUSTE BOBSON,
 Collector.

Ganjam
 9th June 1806.

FORT ST. GEORGE.
April 27th 1806.

Sir

I enclose a paper containing Queries respecting the Revenues, which I wish to be answered with as much attention to accuracy and detail as possible, and with the least practicable delay. It is my intention to take a very early opportunity of visiting your District, and I am anxious to be previously possessed of such information as will enable me to acquire a general knowledge of the points most essential to the main object of my investigation, and will facilitate the enquiry which it is my intention to carry on hereafter upon the spot.

F. A. ROBSON Esqre.

Collector

Zillah of

Ganjam

To

ARCHIBALD OBINS Esquire.

Private Secretary to the

Right Honorable Lord Wm. BENTINCK

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of His Lordship's letter of the 27th April last, together with its enclosure, containing Queries respecting the Revenues in Settled Districts; and to submit my answers thereto, which I beg you will do me the favor to lay before His Lordship.

Ganjam
12th June 1806

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ROBSON
Collector.

QUERIES REGARDING THE REVENUES IN SETTLED DISTRICT, TOGETHER WITH THE REPLIES
OF THE COLLECTOR IN THE ZILLAH OF GANJAM THERETO ANNEXED.

Query 1st. Has your District as yet derived any and what advantages from the Permanent Settlement with Zemindars and Mootadars?

Answer 1st. The Ganjam Zillah has derived little or no advantage since the introduction of the Permanent Settlement as there has not been sufficient time for it to take effect.

2nd. Has the Pottah Regulation been carried into effect? That is, do the Ryots and Zemindar mutually exchange agreements, as prescribed in Regulation XXX, 1802, do they ever give leases for a term of years?

2nd. The Pottah Regulation has been translated into the Gentoo and Oriah languages and distributed to the several Zemindars in this Zillah; but I am much concerned to say that little attention has yet been paid to it, particularly the Hill Tributaries who still adhere to the principle of anticipating their Revenue from their Renters, notwithstanding my most end avours to dissuade them from attending to a measure that must infallibly end in their ruin.

3rd. Do the former irregularities prevail respecting Gram Khirch, Durbar Khirch &c.?

3rd. The former irregularities respecting Gram Khirch and Durbar Khirch do not now prevail as heretofore in this Zillah.

4th. Has cultivation been extended and improved since the introduction of the Permanent Settlement.

4th. By several occasional excursion I was obliged to make into different parts of the Zillah during the last season, I observed that very little Land had been brought into cultivation since the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, this is attributed to a paucity of the Inhabitants throughout the District.

What Lands have been sold at how much per cent on the Mah?

5th. The Havelly Lands of this Zillah have been sold as follows—

Chicacole Havelly Lands sold in Fuzli 1213 on an average of 127 Rupees per cent on the amount of Jummah of Rupees 5,12,989-2-5

Ganjam Havelly Lands sold in Fuzli 1214 on an average of Rupees 88-14-3 per cent on the amount of Jummah of Rupees 57,600.

6th. Do the Zemindar manage Districts themselves are they saddled with Sowkars, Securities, Rents, Renters, &c.?

6th. I am very sorry to observe that very few Zemindars are capable in this Zillah of managing their Zemindaries themselves, and they are therefore obliged to have recourse to their Pauters to manage their Country for them. They are however not saddled with Sowkars, Securities &c.

7th. Do the Ryots complain and prompt redress from the Court of, litigation in cases of oppression?

7th. I do not know of any instances of complaints having been preferred by the Ryots, this I should suppose arises from their not yet being well versed in the Regulations, particularly the XXVII Regulation of 1802, and until that Regulation is translated into Oriah, the common language of the lower class of People in the greatest part of this Zillah, they will not so generally come forward.

8th. Have any new Tanks been made or old ones repaired since the Permanent Settlement took place?

8th. No new Tanks have been made since the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, but the old ones are kept in good repair.

9th. What Balances have occurred in our District since the last ten years? That is, an account shewing the balance to each year upon the Current Settlement of that year?

9th. Vide the Statement annexed.

	Balances in the late Chicacole District.			Balances in the late Ganjam District.			Total Balance in the Zillah of Ganjam			Amount of Balance of Current year to this present date.			Increase.		Decrease.		
	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.
1,205	1,52,814	7	1	1,98,482	5	5	3,51,296	12	6	...	...	...	1,90,949	3	7	...	...
1,206	1,70,363	14	11	90,396	4	1	2,60,759	3	...	...	...	...	100,402	10	...	...	...
1,207	2,27,865	3	1	65,682	13	9	2,93,547	...	10	...	...	...	1,20,000	7	11	...	...
1,208	2,36,300	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,300	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,101	...	1	...	...
1,209	2,06,526	...	...	62,657	...	...	2,69,183	...	9	...	...	...	1,09,409	11	7	...	...
1,210	1,64,367	8	5	4,200	...	...	1,68,567	8	5	1,68,347	8	11	8,219	15	6	...	...
1,211	65,010	...	...	12,676	...	3	77,686	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,661	8
1,212	49,542	13	5	8,583	...	...	58,125	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,221	11
1,213	24,395	2	5	5,585	14	11	29,980	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,550	2
1,214	...	...	...	2,440	5	9	2,680	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,630	3
Rupees	12,97,539	1	4	5,28,012	9	8	18,25,551	11	...	1,60,347	8	11	6,95,283	...	9	4,73,268	14

10th. Who have failed in their payments and how has the failure taken place.

4
10th. Most of the Zemindars and Proprietors in this Zillah have failed in their payments on account of the Tribute due for the Current Cushi, which is attributed to the Crops in various parts having failed for the want of Rain which fell very late; and those not having a sale for their grain as the markets to the southward were well supplied with that article; and lastly, to my not being permitted in due time to receive their Bills in part of the Revenue.

GANJAM, 12th June 1806.

(Signed) FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ROBSON,
Collector of Ganjam.

REPORT

OF

MR. PETER CHERRY

DATED 14th JUNE 1805

ON THE

DISTRICT & VILLAGE POLICE

OF THE GANJAM ZILLAH

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,

By M. Viswami Reddi.

CONTENTS.

Mr. P. CHERRY to BOARD of REVENUE dated 14th June 1803 reporting on the system of Village and District Police obtaining in the Zillah and suggesting certain improvements.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT ST. GEORGE

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Deputy Secretary's letter of the 28th March, giving cover to Regulations sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, for the formation of companies of Armed Peons to be substituted in the room of Sibbendy Sepoys; and Extract from a letter from the Principal Collector in the Ceded Districts, on the abuse that prevails in the system of Police under Kavilgars and Poligars, which is forwarded to me as being connected with the subject of Police to which the services of the armed Peons are to be directed, as well as to the preservation of internal tranquillity.

2nd. To assist me further in the consideration of the subject of Police, the Board are pleased to direct me to refer to the orders of the Governor General in Council of the 14th May 1799 and to Regulation XXXV. of 1802, containing the outline of the wishes of His Lordship in Council.

3rd. The abuse of power delegated to Kavilgars and Poligars is so fully discussed by Major Munro in his report to Government, that it may appear presumption in me to treat of the subject, except in pointing out how far in my opinion the abolishing the Dundaseta, a class of people nearly similar to Kavilgars, may be productive of the effect expected.

4th. Previous however to the discussion of such subject, which is a matter of very serious importance in whatever point of view considered, I beg to return to the 3rd Paragraph of the Board's letter, where it is, I observe, the intention of Government that this corps of Peons should not be considered as intended for Military purposes only, but rather as an Establishment instituted for the preservation of internal tranquillity and the prevention of crimes, which are duties of the Police; and that the expenses attending this body of People cannot in consequence be considered either a Military or Revenue charge, but to be entered on the Books as a "Police charge."

5th. I will first mention what I think necessary for the purpose expressed in the 3rd Paragraph of the said letter, and will afterwards give my reasons for such an Establishment. For Revenue and Police purposes in the Hill Zemindaries &c. under the Zillah of Ganjam, until the Permanent Settlement is made, there should be a corps of Peons at least 800 or 1000 strong at the command and under the controul of the Collector, formed on the Regulations recently received; and if not approved of as separate corps for Police and Revenue purposes, the strength of Companies in the first corps to be increased for the present, and to be reduced on the introduction of the new system of judicature, to the number that may then appear requisite.

6th. The Zillah of Ganjam, agreeable to Regulation III of 1803, comprises an extent of territory from Mophuzbander to Manikpatam on the borders of the Cuttack country, of 150 miles of Sea coast; Westward from Chicacole to the Borders of the Kemedi Zemindary, 60 Miles; from Ganjam to Soradah, the Western most Zemindary, 70 Miles; including in that extent 4 District Havelies and 20 Zemindaries.

7th. There might be little difficulty in introducing a system of Police into that part of the Zillah heretofore denominated the 3rd Division of Vizagapatam, or in the Havelies in this Province, but excepting Purlah Kemedi, the Zemindaries in the Zillah of Ganjam are so little under command that I should expect little permanency to the system; and that being my opinion, I should consider myself culpable in recommending at this period the introduction of it, as a failure therein would only add to the existing difficulties, and give encouragement to the general inclination to insubordination.

8th. Entertaining these sentiments, the Board may naturally be led to reflect on the inefficiency of a Police Establishment in the Havellies in the Province without the plan being general, as delinquents committing crimes may effect their escape to the Haveli Zemindaries, where, as no Police Officers are stationed, they may live in security—I feel a repugnance on this account to the introduction of the Plan myself, and in order to satisfy the Board that at present the Police system should not be introduced in the Zemindaries in this Province, I beg to refer them to my letter of the 5th, as it relates to the point in question, and I shall then rest satisfied that the expression made use of in the 8th Paragraph of my letter of the 30th April will not be considered too strong, however strongly characteristic of the present state of the Ganjam Tributaries. The conduct of Jagannath Deo of Pretabagherry, as reported in my letter before referred to, fully exemplifies the difficulty I should feel in establishing a point of so much importance.

9th. Should the Board however be of opinion that the introduction of the Police system on the principles laid down in Regulation XXXV of 1802 is feasible, I beg to submit the Plan on which I think it might be done in the Havellies and the Kenedy Zemindary in the late 3rd Division of Vizagapatnam, and hereafter in this Province.

10th. The object is not only to detect and bring to justice delinquents of every description, but to establish a system of prevention, that shall in the course of time, if not totally extirpate, at least, reduce considerably the number of murders and robberies that are committed, the latter and sometimes the former are not brought forward to public investigation from the inefficiency of our Police, and which are not unfrequently committed by the very people to whom, from custom, the inhabitants are in the habit of placing in trust their property—I mean Village Watchmen, denominated in this province Dundasses, but known in the Chicacole Division by the name of Baurkees.

11th. I shall treat of the establishment of this class of People who certainly come under the description noticed by Major Munro of "Kasaly," though not possessing the power he describes to have had existence in the Ceded Districts. As the Dundasses in this Province have at present no authority, every man is left to act for himself, and considered in their original capacity of Village Watchmen, were of some utility in their own villages, in relieving the inhabitants from various duties they would otherwise have been obliged to perform; for instance, on the arrival of Troops or Travellers, they expedite the collection of supplies from the adjacent Country, attend to shew the road, give intelligence, patrol the streets of the village at night &c., which must otherwise have fallen on the renter or head inhabitant, or their servants. The Dundasses are paid by Village Maniums.

These People, although at present without a Chief, formerly had one, and the situation was considered hereditary. It was abolished by the Moorish Government, except Naigues in each Purgannah &c., as noticed in the following observations drawn from the oldest and most respectable people in the Province, and as these observations appear just, I have united them with my own in this communication.

12th. In the Havellies there are 13 Naigues and 346 Dundasses, and they are stationed as follows, viz.

	Naigues.	Dundasses.		Naigues.	Dundasses.
Ganjam.....	1	20	Poobacondah Purgannah.....	1	30
Terristanum Purgannah.....	1	25	Aska..... Do.....	1	20
Monsurcotah..... Do.....	1	12	Courlah..... Do.....	1	15
Moherry..... Do.....	1	95	Bramunachoye. Do.....	1	4
Itchapore..... Do.....	1	30	Bavanapore.... Do.....	1	6
Montreddy..... Do.....	1	15	Ingilly..... Do.....	1	4
Burhanpore..... Do.....	1	20			
			Total.....	13	346

These People are intended for purposes of Police as well as Revenue, and paid by Village Maniums, except at Curba Ganjam and Curba Itchapore where they are paid in money by the

Circar, and the Curba Village Dundasses of Poobacondah, beside the Maniums, get one Rupee per month paid by the Village people. This latter practice has only recently crept in.

14th. Except for gross misconduct these situations have always been considered hereditary.

15th. It is generally said they are responsible for stolen property, but they do not make good such loss without serious delay and plunder from others, as their Maniums are bare subsistence, and they possess not the means without robbing in another Village.

16th. The Naigue of one Village Purgannah has the power of sending his people into the Villages of another if he suspects a thief has secreted himself there.—Custom has established this power, and it is necessary it should be so, as any Dundassee will assist another in apprehending a thief in expectation of similar assistance when he requires it from a neighbouring Purgannah.

17th. The duty the Naigues and Dundasses are expected to perform at Ganjam and Itchapore is the protection of those Towns; they do not get Village Maniums in addition to the pay from the Circar. Their Maniums were long since struck off, whereas in the Purgannahs the duty is not confined to one Village but it is general over that Purgannah.

18th. There being no regular Head to the Dundasses above the Naigue of their Purgannah they are not under so much controul as they ought to be to make them really useful; and it is a circumstance well known, that the Dundasses are the greatest thieves in the Province. Every person wishing to preserve his property keeps a Dundassee not perhaps so much on account of the care that one man can take of extensive concerns, as from the apprehension of the depredations of these people if he has not one in his service. From their knowledge of the haunts of rogues and of every character that belongs to the Village they are attached to, giving them the power of detecting delinquents of every description, they might be made really serviceable on the new system by introducing them into the body of Police Peons, and attaching them to that part of the Country they have been accustomed to act in.

19th. If a Havelly Dundassee suspected a thief had escaped to the Zemindaries, the Sourahloo or Dundassee in the Zemindaries would afford assistance in securing the delinquent if on the borders, but from the interior certainly none, the Zemindars, jealous of their own authority, would prevent it; and it is to be regretted that the Zemindars in this Province rather protect than detect offenders of every description, more particularly Company's Deserters.

20th. The Naigues and Dundasses have no other remuneration in any Purgannah than the village Maniums before mentioned, at least, not at present. In the description of Village or Purgannah Dundasses, but there are in some of the Purgannahs, Naikwaddy Peons, whose duty is acting as Tasil Peons, Zuptdars, Mahasoldars & Kyledars. They are employed in settling Boundary disputes of Water Courses &c. In Poobacondah in particular there is a Village called Coneyeah given for the support of 100 Peons whose duties are as above, and who in addition to the produce of the Village get 1 Seer of Rice and 1 Dub when employed by the Circar. They pay to Government as Cuttoobaddy Moccasa 15 Rupees. The Committee of Circuit valued the Village at Rupees 709-4 Annas (being one year's average of Mr. Brown's average of 16 years gives Rupees 390-6 Annas only.) But the original purposes for which the Village was given has been completely perverted, and the Peons have been known even to conceal a Company's Deserter, refusing to my knowledge to act under Captain Evans as Tasilars. Report is not backward in charging them with being the first to plunder the Purgannah on any appearance of disturbances from the Zemindaries. They are armed with Matchlocks, swords &c. These people might also be converted to Police purposes under proper regulations.

21st. In the other Purgannahs the Dundasses and Naikwaddy Peons are supported as follows, viz. Coorlah and Moherry by Dorobust Enams.

In Itchapore.....	
Montreddy.....	
Barwa.....	
Terristanum.....	
Aska.....	
Monsurcotah.....	

Village Maniums.

In addition to these Enams, the Naikwaddy Peons receive, by long custom, fees from the Villages, from a small one 5 Rupees, and a large, 10 Rupees, per annum.

22nd. Cutwals and their establishments are stationed at

Ganjam.....
Itchapore.....
Berhampore and
Aska.....

In addition to these, there ought to be a small establishment at Monsurcotah, Poobaccondah, Montreddy and Barwa as being thoroughfares, Troops frequently passing through each. The Cutwal at Ganjam and his establishment are paid in ready money, and are as follows, monthly.

1. Cutwal.....	Rupees...	20	As.
2. Curnum.....		10	"
1. Naigue.....		8	"
20. Peons at 3.....		60	"
2. Dundasses.....		14	"
1. Trumpeter.....		1	8
2. Tum Toms.....		1	"
Oil.....		1	"
Total..... 116-8			

exclusive of the Military Bazar establishment. Itchapore is now under the Superintendent of the Stud, and I am unacquainted with the Cutwal's establishment.

1. Cutwal.....	Rupees...	27
2. Peons at 3.....	Do.	27
Total..... 37		

This is exclusive of the Military Bazar establishment when Troops are stationed there.

1. Cutwal.....	"This man from his Office enjoys a Threebaughy Enam of 190 Rupees per Annum"		Rupees. 10
2. Peons at 3.....	Do.	15	
Total..... 25			

exclusive of the Military Bazar establishments.

23rd. There may not be any necessity for increase in the establishment of Cutwals, if the Police System is introduced on the principle laid down in Regulation XXXV, 1802.

24th. But should that be delayed it will necessarily be for the protection of the subject, and the comfort and convenience of Travellers, that some arrangement be made for the erection of Houses of Police at Poobaccondah, Monsurcotah, Montreddy and Barwa, and some addition of Peons at each other place, placing the Naigue and Dundasses of each Purgannah under the control of Sirdar, abolishing the principle of restitution when goods are stolen; and establishing a more vigilant and prompt execution of Police duty through the Cutwal.

Information since obtained from Captain Evans.

1. Cutwal.....	Itchapore.
1. Naikwadhy.....	
10. Peons.....	
1. Cutwal.....	Monsurcotah.
4. Peons.....	
3. Dundasses.....	
1. Cutwal.....	Poobaccondah.
1. Peons.....	

25th. The present power possessed by the Cutwal is not adequate to the duties to be performed; he should know every transaction that passes in the Town and its vicinity; and if his authority was enlarged, he might be able, by having the Dundasses of the Zemindaries placed under him, vide Mr Collector Snodgrass' letter and enclosure of the 1st October 1799, to trace, detect, and bring to punishment, delinquents of every description that now secret themselves in the Zemindaries. I beg to refer the Board to the 31st paragraph of this address for the proposed distribution of the Police Battalion, shewing the Zemindaries and Havelly Estates over which the jurisdiction of each Sirdar will extend, reducing the whole to the smallest possible compass, both as regards the expense and number, consistent with the important duty to be performed. The Cutwals at the principal Stations still to remain, but their Establishments to be reduced, as I suppose they can hereafter only be considered as Officers of Custody, Jailers, and for the provision of Boyees &c. for Travellers, also as Superintendents of Bazars.

26th. It may appear improper here to introduce a description of people called Dalacurnums as not being connected with the Police, nor should I presume to do it, but to shew how the word has been misapplied, and by its misapplication how the office it is intended to denote has been misconstrued at the same time, that as the person who now holds the Office, and with it the Enams &c. resides at Ganjam and by no means fills the office respectably, not attending to the duties thereof, which by the tenor of the Sunnud implies a person to the Country, I recommend the Office being done away and the emolument being carried to the credit of Government. A Dalacurnum literally means a person employed by the Zemindar to keep an account of all expenditure to persons such as Wet or Dry Batta, and by no means implies the sense the sunnuds convey. The copies of the sunnuds held by Benala Cundapah are a number in the packet.

27th. Previous to entering on the plan of the Police Battalion it is necessary to say a few words on the want of Police in the 3rd Division of Vizagapatam of the Chicacole District; and the following is the result of my enquiry on that head. The Dundasses. Each Village has one or two Baurkees, who are paid by the Village and may be styled Watchmen. They also take care in wet weather of the Tanks and water courses, opening the former when the pressure of water is supposed to be too great for the bank, and repairing the latter when necessary, damming up the Stream to give each Village its proportion. They are likewise occasionally employed to measure one of the heaps of grain in the fields, and when a Traveller arrives in a Village it is the duty of a Baurkee to provide him supplies and to shew him the road to the next Village.

28th. The Baurkees cannot therefore properly be called Police Officers and are under no more control of the Circar than other Ryots.

29th. In the Carakayulsa Estate there are 3 small Villages one a Moccasa called Bootadysynghia and the Villages of Nundacondah Streeramvulsah, paying a revenue of 5 Rupees each, and have been given to a person called Narasoo Dorah, a Sourahloo of the Hills in that Estate, since Secaram Raut had the management of the Chicacole Havelly, in consideration of his keeping the Estate in peace; and it has been customary for the different Gentlemen who have subsequently had the management of that District to give Narasoo Dorah an annual present of a few Rupees to purchase gunpowder. He is a Sirdar of 40 or 45 Peons, variously armed.

30th. At the Cusbah village of Chicacole there is a Cutwal's Establishment as follows.

1. Cutwal.....	Rupees 10
1. Curnum.....	" 8
10 Peons at 2.....	" 20
1. Tum Tum Man.....	" 1
Total..... 39	

this is exclusive of the Military Bazar Establishment at Coopilly, Letchimpooram, Newpaudah, and Poondy, the Renters of those Estates where these Villages respectively lie, keep a Cutwal and one or two Peons to supply Palankeen Boyees &c. to Travellers, those villages lying

The high Road; but the regularity that ought to pervade every department under the Company cannot be expected when the Servants are not paid with regularity; the complaints from Travellers; Officers Commanding Detachments &c. are very numerous in consequence, and I would therefore beg to recommend that a servant on the part of Government be appointed at each of these villages in the same manner as at Barwa &c.

31st. I would propose dividing the Police Peons into 11 Divisions to be denominated 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c. each to have a Sirdar with controul over Jemidars, Darogahs, as follow. 1 Sirdar at Ganjam to have controul over the 4 Terristanum Villages north of the Ganjam River, the Zemindaries of Hoomah, Paloor, Beredi and Calicote. 1 Sirdar at Hautghur to have controul over Poobacondah and Hautghur. 1 Sirdar at Goomsur. 1 Sirdar at Daracote, to have Boddagudda, Surada and Seerghur. 1 Sirdar at Aska to have that Estate and Courlah, Ingilli, Bavanapori, & Bramunachoye. 1 Sirdar at Berahampore, for Moherry Monsurcotteh and that part of the Terristanum Purgannah south of the River of Ganjam. 1 Sirdar at Chegutti, for that Zemindary, Itchapore, Sonapore, Montreddy, Vizianagram and Pretaubgherry also. 1 Sirdar at Boorgaum, for Jelanthrah, Barwah, Jarada, Soorunghy, Mundasah, Turlah and Boodarasinghy. 1 Sirdar for the Kemedi Zemindary and Teekally. 1 Sirdar for those Estates lying north of the Calingapatam River in the Chicacole Havelly; and 1 Sirdar at Chicacole for those Estates lying between the rivers of Chicacole and Calingapatam; with such a distribution of inferior Officers and Peons as the exigency of the Service and local circumstances may demand.

32nd. During the present unsettled state of the Ganjam Province and until the Permanent Jumma is finally fixed in the Province, I beg that the Police Peons may be at least 800 or 1000 strong, to combine at once the Police duties with the collection of the Revenues on the establishment of internal tranquillity.

33rd. I beg to observe that on the final arrangement of the Ganjam Province being approved of, so great a number of Peons may not be requisite, and I therefore would recommend that a Corps of 5 Companies to consist of

- 1. Sirdar.
- 2. Jemidars.
- 8. Duffadars of the 1st and 2nd Class.
- 1. Trumpeter.
- 100. Peons and
- 1. Puckally each

be formed at present with 60 Supernumeraries each Company, to be struck off hereafter when opportunity presents itself. The Corps to be paid as follows.

	P.	F.	C.
Sirdar.....	15	"	"
Jemidars.....	6	21	"
Duffadar No. 1st.....	3	"	"
Do. No. 2nd.....	2	24	"
Trumpeter.....	1	24	"
Peon.....	1	24	"
Native Doctor.....	1	24	"
Vakeel.....	6	"	"
Puckally.....	3	8	72

34th. This recommendation differs but little from the pay ordered by Government, and which under the latitude given me in the 4th paragraph of the letter from Government of the 12th March 1803 and local circumstances, such as the present pay of the Cutcherry Peons &c, I am induced to recommend in preference to the pay directed by Government, also noticed in paragraph 4th, which is too small in some respects to enable me to get good servants, and the nature of the various and important duties to be performed by them, require men of character and capability; I would beg to consider the pay before detailed as in lieu of every expense except the sum of 2

Star Pagodas per month to each Sirdar for the repair of Arms, instead of 6 Pagodas a quarter now allowed the Sibbendy Corps, independant of a set of Artificers at the monthly expense of Star Pagodas 21-18 fanams, which may be struck off.

35th. Government are pleased to direct that the Arms and ammunition shall be four of the Peons at the Company's expense for that part of the Police Corps sent on duty to Chicacole &c and the Ganjam Havelies; the Peons &c. shall be armed with Pikes and matchlocks; but for the present, I entreat your permission to my keeping the Musquets now in use with the Sibbendy. I am induced to this entreaty from the knowledge I have attained since my residence in this Province of the opinion the Zemindars entertain of Matchlock and Musquet Peons. Hereafter when the new system is introduced, and the Zemindars brought into better order and more sensible of the advantages they will derive from the security their property will be in, and the benefit of punctuality in the discharge of their Tribute, I would propose their being armed in the mode now directed by the Board.

36th. The estimated expense of arming a Peon cannot be less than 10 Rupees per man, or Star Pagodas 2-36 fanams.

37th. I would propose to clothe the Corps as follows.

- 2. Blue Turbans plain like a Peon.
- 2. Cumberbands Blue
- 2. White Jackets
- 2. Pairs of White Drawers and 1 Comly for a Warm Coat.

The Sirdars, Jemidars, Duffadars and Trumpeters to be distinguished by Red Turbans, the two former, wearing Silver Badges, the latter, Brass.

38th. The Regulations issued by his Lordship in Council to give efficacy to the Civil Force and to attach the Peons to our Service are admirably calculated to ensure the object in view, as when promulgated will draw forth good men from whom every service may be expected and will be received.

39th. The Muster Roll and every other part of the orders respecting this body of Police Peons shall be duly attended to. My object in placing a Sirdar and a certain number of inferior Officers and Peons in the Zemindaries, is, at present, to enable me to assemble for the purposes of Revenue 1 or 200 men in any one Zemindary at a short notice to crush any rising inclination to disturbances, to attach any part of a Zemindary to answer the failure of a Kist, or to prevent either a combination of them against the Company; thus establishing our authority in the interior, will, in the course of a short time, enable me most effectually to assume management of the Sayer, Abkarry &c. preparatory to the introduction of the Permanent Settlement; and by giving support to the Servants of the Company employed as Vakeels in taking the accounts, ascertaining the value of the Country &c., will shew the Zemindars the necessity of more obedience to our orders, and I hope, in due course of time, make them good and regular subjects.

Relying on the indulgence of the Board for the length of this letter.

I have the honor to be &c: &c.

GANJAM
14th June 1803.

(Signed) PETER CHERRY,
Collector.

