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Report of the circuit committee
on the

Revenue Resumes of Oranjam.



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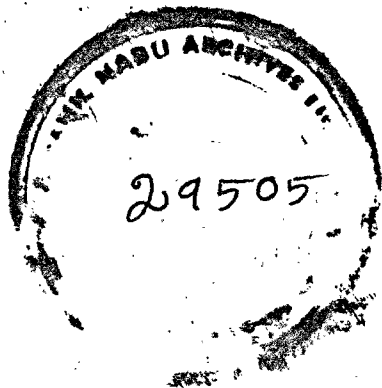


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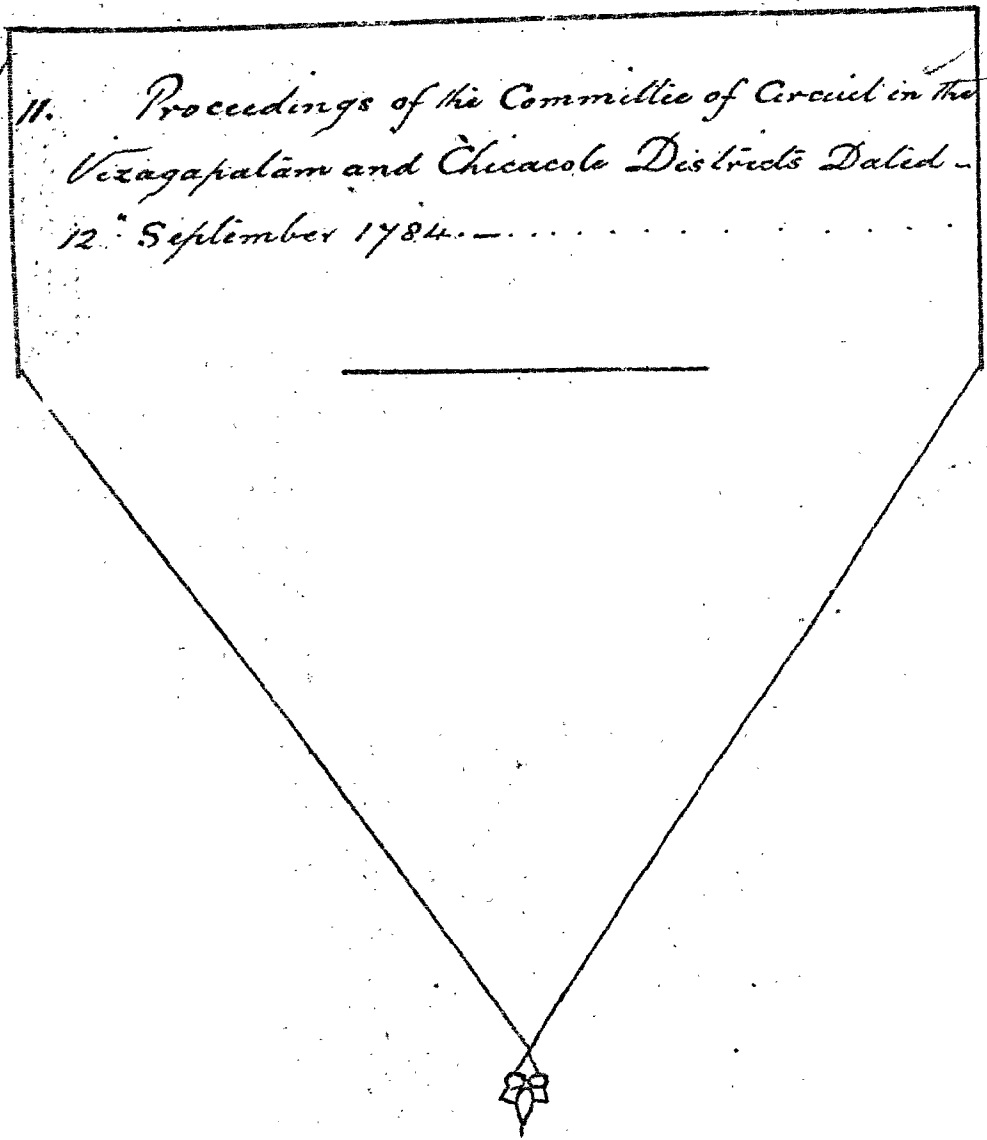
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REPORT OF THE CIRCUIT COMMITTEE

3

ON THE

REVENUE AND RESOURCES

OF

GANJAM.

DATED 25th APRIL 1938.

ALSO

REPORT OF

MR. ORAM

ON

PURLAH KIMEDI.

4
TO THE

HONORABLE SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. B.

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to lay before you our Report upon the countries dependant on Ganjam, accompanied by the following papers:—

- No 1. General Abstract of Collections in the Havaly, including the Sea and River Customs of Barva, Sonapore, Munsurcotah, and Ganjam.
- No 2. General Abstract of Agraharam and Jaghire villages in the Havaly.
- No 3. General Abstract of Enams in the Havaly.
- No 4. General Abstract of Collections in the Zemindaries.

2. The Itchapore District constituting the Northern Division of the Chicacole Circar, is bounded to the southwest by the countries dependant on Vizagapatam; to the southeast, by the Bay of Bengal; and from northeast to southwest, by the dominions of the tributaries of the Rajah of Berar.

3. This Division contains the Havaly lands, and the Zemindaries of Turlah, Mundasah, Bodarsingy, Jalantrah, Jaradah, Sooringy, Chiguty, Mohery, Vizianagur, Pratapgerry, Sergada, Bodagada, Soordah, Daracote, Goomsur, Hautgur, Hoomah, Paloor, Beredy, and Callecote.

4. The Government lands, which we shall first describe, include the purganahs of Barva, Itchapore, Mantredy, Munsurcotah, Ganjam, Pobbacundah, Aska, Bavanpore, and four mootahs, viz. Coorlah, Injelle, Balgo, Nirala, and Barnanachoy, which latter are formed of certain villages that had been dismembered from the Havaly, and are now re-annexed to it.

5. The five former of these purganahs occupy nearly the whole line of sea coast, and comprize within their extent all the sea Ports in the District; the other purganahs together with the mootahs lie inland, and are situated along or near the banks of the river which runs by Aska, and empties itself into the sea at Ganjam.

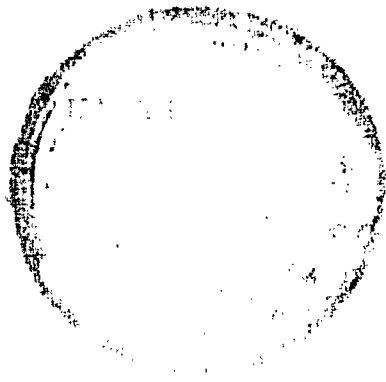
6. If we except the purganah of Munsurcotah, the country is fertile and well cultivated, producing, in great abundance, paddy, the various sorts of dry grains, cotton, and oil seeds; tobacco and sugarcane are also to be met within most of the purganahs, in small quantities; but the former is more generally cultivated in Itchapore, and the latter in Aska, Pobbacundah and Ganjam. Munsurcotah and Itchapore likewise furnish salt, not only for their own consumption but for the supply of other Havaly purganahs and several Zemindaries, for which they have an exclusive privilege.

7. We do not find the proportion of produce allowed to the cultivators to be any where less than six, or more than ten parts in twenty of paddy; in general, they receive from seven to eight nowties in the burnum of twenty nowties. Dry grains, oil seeds, and cotton, are usually, though not in every purganah, divided into equal shares; but in the culture of tobacco and sugarcane, it is customary for the cultivator to pay a fixed rent for the ground, instead of the produce in kind.

8. The gross amount of the revenue on an average of eight years from 1778 to 1785, is Rs. 2,81,067, As. 7, P. 5, including the Sea and River Customs of Barva, Sonapore, Munsurcotah, and Ganjam, which are under the immediate management of the Chief and Council, and produce, according to the accounts transmitted by them to us, on a medium of the last three years, Rs. 13,518, As. 14, P. 1. The deduction for payment of enamdars amount to Rs. 19,107, As. 5, P. 10, for Village Arrack, Salt, Sea, and Land custom expences, to Rupees 15,821, As. 3, P. 9, which added together make Rs. 34,928, As. 9, P. 7, and reduce the net revenue to Rs. 2,46,138, As. 13, P. 10.

9. During the time of the Mogal Government, the Muzomdar of Chicacole appointed his gomastahs to the several purganahs of the Havaly for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the general receipts of revenue; but his authority expiring upon the cession of the Circar to the Company, that duty is at present performed by persons who retain the name only of his gomastahs, and an officer called the Koolkurny. These Officers, however, particularly in the purganahs of Pobbacundah, and Itchapoor, are more numerous than the discharge of this duty requires, and, being burthensome to the people on account of the fees they exact, should be reduced.

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✓10. In addition to the abovementioned officers of revenue, there ought to be a Kurnum to each village, if a large one, or to every two or three small ones; but so far from this being the case, we remark and at the same time recommend, that the defect should be supplied at the discretion of the Manager of the Havaly—that many villages, and the whole of the purgannahs of Montredy and Munsurkota, are destitute of this necessary officer. in consequence of which, we were obliged to have recourse to the Muzumdars, Koolkurnies, Subrenters, and Peshcars to complete our accounts.

11. The other servants are a Naikwarree with a certain number of Peons in proportion to the extent of the purgannah, and a Cutwal with a few Peons at each Cusbah, all of whom are paid a monthly allowance in money or are supported by enams and roossoms from the village, salt, and juncan.

✓12. The number of Jaghire, and Agraharam villages in the Havaly, reckoning the Cauzee's enams as one, is thirty three; their value computed upon an average of eight years is Rs. 12,329, As. 5, from which they pay to Government Rs. 2,946, As. 4, P. 8; but it is necessary to notice that several of these villages having been sometimes re-annexed to the Government lands, and the Jaghiredar paid in ready money, and, at other times restored to him, just as it suited the pleasure of the renter, their present amount may not exactly correspond with our Abstract which is taken for eight years; within which time these changes often happened.

✓13. Ten of these villages are enjoyed by Mahomedans, eleven by Bramins, nine are appropriated to the use of Jaggernaut Pagodah, two to the Pagodahs of Itchapur and Montredy, one is granted to four head naikwarries and a hundred peons at Poobacundah..

14. In regard to these alienations we have only to observe, that they have not increased since the establishment of the Company's Government, nor, so far as we can find, are misapplied from the purposes they were originally given for, which, we conceive, are not wholly inadmissible upon principles of policy and utility.

✓15. There are besides these villages, two kinds of enamdars, named Tribhagy, and Dorobust; the former are paid an annual allowance in money—supposed to be calculated at one third of the produce of their enam ground; the latter receive the produce in kind; it is therefore customary to include their enams in the renter's moochilkas, and after the grain is beaten out and the quantity belonging to each enamdar ascertained by measurement, an order is given for delivery of the grain, the amount of which, calculated at the settled price for the season, is deducted from the sum to be paid by the renter. We have spared no pains to procure an exact account of both kinds of enams for the last eight years, from which it appears that in 1778 they amounted to Rs. 10,478 As. 15 and in the year 1785, to Rs. 20,732, As. 7 P. 5,

16. This augmentation arises from the improvement of the enam ground, from new enams having been granted, and the old ones enlarged. To prevent, however, any further increase of this demand upon the revenue, as well as to lessen such part of it as may have arisen irregularly, it appears advisable that such of these grants as upon examination cannot be clearly proved to have existed at the time the Company acquired possession of the Circar, should be rejected as invalid.

17. But the augmentation of these enams is not the only circumstance that points them out as an object of necessary reform; upon their present footing they are a source of great trouble and perplexity to the Collector, and the dorobust enams in particular, of eventual loss to the revenue, from the opening they afford for collusion between the enamdar and renter in the measurement of the produce; we therefore recommend that after the Dorobust enamdar's claim shall have been ascertained and confirmed by an examination of his grant, the entire disposal of his ground should be left to him; and that to the Tribhagy enamdar (his title being in like manner proved) a new sunud should be given, specifying the sum to be received by him annually, which done, they should be registered to serve as a record, and prevent any addition taking place hereafter.

18. As the number of these two descriptions of claimants amounted to many hundreds, it would have been impracticable for us to have undertaken the discussion of their several claims without neglecting the more important objects of our inquiry; but we have the less reason to regret our inability to execute this part of our instructions, as the Manager of the Havaly who, from his station and constant residence in the District, will be able to obtain more complete information regarding these enams than we could well expect, is directed to give his attention to this subject.

19. Having made such observations relative to the Havaly as we judged worthy of your attention, we shall proceed to our account of the Zemindaries.

20. The Zemindary of Turlah is bounded by the Vizagapatam District to the south and west, Mundasah to the north, and the sea to the east; it is well cultivated, and being level and abundantly supplied with water, produces mostly paddy, and a small quantity of dry grains, oil seeds, cotton, and tobacco, of all which the cultivator is allowed

half. There is nothing that deserves the name of a fort in this Zemindary, the place where the Rajah resides having only a mud wall raised round it; he maintains two hundred and six pike and matchlock men, who have villages given them for their subsistence. The manufactures are salempores and cloths for the use of the natives.

21. North east of Turlah is the Zemindary of Mundasa, a great part of which is hilly and overrun with jungle; yet where cultivated it produces the best paddy in the District besides the several articles mentioned in Turlah. The share of the cultivator varies according to the quality of the soil and advantage of water, being in different parts of this Zemindary one third, two, and sometimes three fifths. There is a small mud fort in this country, where the Rajah resides, who has in his service three hundred and ninety four pike and matchlock people, to whom he gives Mokasas for their maintenance. Besides salempores and country cloths, there are a few muslins manufactured in this Zemindary.

22. Bodarsingy is a very small Zemindary adjoining to Mundasah on the north, the produce of which is chiefly paddy; the cultivator being allowed two fifths for his share. This country has neither fort, nor manufactures, nor do the peons in the Rajah's service exceed thirty.

23. The Zemindary of Jalandrah which is situated north east from Bodarsingy, is inferior to few in the District in the advantages it derives from nature; but to so great a degree is the cultivation neglected, and the inhabitants oppressed, both by the Zemindar and the person who is security, that it does not yield at present half of what it is capable of producing.

24. The country, of which a very considerable part lies waste, produces, in nearly equal proportions, paddy and dry grains, besides cotton, oil seeds, beetle, and tobacco. The cultivator's share of the first article is two fifths, and of the rest one half. The Zemindar retains in his service one hundred and seven pike and matchlock men, to some of whom he assigns villages, to others a monthly stipend in money. The manufactures consist of salempores, cloths for the natives, muslins, and izarees.

25. Jaradah is an inconsiderable Zemindary to the north of Jalandrah, but well watered by a small river which afterwards falls into that of Itchapur, and therefore produces little else but paddy of which the cultivator receives half. Here are no manufactures, the people being supplied from the neighbouring countries. The pike and matchlock peons amount to one hundred and eighteen, who are paid partly in money and partly by ground.

26. Contiguous to Jaradah is the Zemindary of Sooringy, which has also the benefit of a small river in contributing to its fertility: the produce of this country consists of paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, cotton, and sugarcane; the cultivator being allowed two fifths of the first, and half of the other articles. There were formerly two forts in this Zemindary, but they have been neglected and suffered to go to decay. The Rajah has in his service one hundred and ninety seven pike and matchlock men. The manufactures are merely for the use of the natives.

27. The Zemindary of Chigutty is of greater extent than any of the preceding; it is watered by the Itchapur river, and of late years has been well cultivated, yielding paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, turmeric, and Jagery. The ryot's proportion of paddy is generally half, (except in a few villages where he receives only two fifths,) and the same of the other articles of the produce. There is no fort in this Zemindary, but the Rajah retains in his service forty one horsemen, and three hundred and eighty pike and matchlock men, most of whom are paid in money. The manufactures of this country are country cloths, salempores, muslins, and izarees.

28. The Zemindary of Mohery is situated north east of Chigutty, and ranks among the most valuable in the District; we nowhere observe a greater regard paid to cultivation than in this Zemindary, though the crops are in some measure precarious as they depend entirely upon the rains that fall within its own extent. The produce is the same as in Chigutty, and the cultivator receives from 6 to 10 parts in twenty of paddy, and half of the other articles. Of six forts that were erected in different parts of this Zemindary, there is not one remaining; and the military are reduced to four hundred from two thousand which was the number kept up heretofore. Besides salempores and cloths for the natives, which are made in all parts of the Zemindary, the town of Berhapur manufactures silk and cotton cloths to the amount of a lac of Rupees annually, mostly for exportation. Our accounts of this Zemindary were taken for a period of five years that the whole country was under the Rajah, and for fifteen years that the greater part of it was assigned over to the Company and rented by Carsajee, under whom it so much improved, that should an average be formed on the last three years, the gross amount of the revenue would be Rs. 1,30,000 instead of Rs. 4,10,802, As. 9.

29. Vizianagur is situated to the north of Sooringy, and almost due west from Mohery, from which it is separated by a range of hills. It is of considerable extent, and watered by two small rivers but not very fertile, being full of hills. The produce consists of paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, dammer, iron, wax, honey,

and timber; and the cultivator is allowed in general half of the several articles; in a few villages only he receives three fifths. There are two forts in this Zemindary, only one of which is in good condition. This Zemindar maintains about one thousand pike and matchlock men, six hundred of whom are dispersed among the villages that are most exposed to the incursions of hill people who make frequent depredations on this country. The manufactures are salempores and cloths for the natives. We were so fully persuaded that the accounts furnished of this Zemindary, which made the collections only Rs. 55,000, were either falsified or incomplete, that we could not, consistently with our duty, which where we cannot inform forbids us to mislead, do otherwise than reject them; and, as the Rajah shewed no inclination to comply with our repeated orders to replace them by others more satisfactory, that you may be enabled to form an adequate judgement of the value of this Zemindary, we have, upon very good information, stated in our General Abstract at Rs. 90,000 as a medium of its usual collections.

30. Pratapgerry, which formerly made a part of the Vizianagar Zemindary, joins it on the north east; and, being an open country, admits of a more general cultivation. during Carsujee's management of this Zemindary, which lasted for three years, it improved considerably, but has since declined to the same state in which he found it. The produce of this country and the inhabitant's shares, are the same as in Vizianagar. The military in the service of the Rajah are about one thousand, half of whom are stationed for the defence of the villages contiguous to the hills. At Pratapgerry, we are informed, there is yet a small fort, (the only one in the Zemindary) but very much out of repair. The manufactures are also similar to those in Vizianagar. The accounts which were sent us of this Zemindary, being such as we could not wholly approve, we judged it preferable to substitute in their room an abstract of the actual collections made from it in the year 1779, which we have the good fortune to get possession of, and, according to which, we have stated it in our General Abstract.

31. Sergada is a Zemindary of no great extent, situated north east from Pratapgerry; this country is tolerably clear of hills, well watered, and yields very fine crops of paddy which constitutes the bulk of its produce, the cultivator being allowed two fifths for his share. Here is a small mud fort and the Rajah has in his service 91 peons. Its manufactures are only for the use of the natives.

32. The Zemindary of Bodagada lies in a direction nearly northwest from Sergada, and is bounded on every side by hills; a great part of this country which might be converted to the purposes of cultivation, is overrun with wood, as was represented to us, for want of people to clear it; It yields paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, tamarind, and wheat; and the proportion allotted to the cultivator is half of all kinds of grain, as well as of the other articles, where the soil is not rented to him. There is no fort in this Zemindary, but the Rajah has in pay three hundred pike and matchlock men; the manufactures are the same as in Sergada.

33. Westward of this country is the district of Cuttingah, governed by an independent Zemindar, to whom the Rajah gives two villages to restrain him from ravaging his country.

34. Still farther to the north west is the Zemindary of Sooradah. Although a river flows through this country; from the steepness of its banks, little or no advantage can be taken of it in promoting the cultivation which therefore principally depends upon the rains. About one third of its produce consists of paddy; dry grains, oil seeds, and cotton compose the remainder; and the ryot is entitled to an equal share of every thing. The place of this Zemindar's residence is secured after the country manner by a bamboo fence, and he retains in his service fifty six peons. The manufactures are calculated merely for the use of the natives. The accounts of this Zemindary fell so short of its reputed value as to excite a strong suspicion that they had been falsified; we therefore used our best endeavour to procure information by other channels, and succeeded so far as to obtain, from a person who had been employed in the revenue of this Zemindary, one year's complete accounts of its collections; by which, it appears, our suspicions were well grounded; the former amounted only, to Rs. 9,133, As. 1, P. 10; the latter by which we have been guided in our General Abstract, upon a firm conviction of their authenticity, to Rs. 19,055.

35. Daracote is eastward from Sooradah, and occupies a considerable tract of country between Bodagada and Goomsur. Nothing has contributed more to the improvement which has taken place in this Zemindary within these few years than the resort of great numbers of people from Goomsur during the troubles in that country, who, meeting with encouragement, have established themselves here. The same river which afterwards falls into the sea at Ganjam, runs through its whole length, and furnishes it with a plentiful supply of water for its cultivation; nor is this advantage neglected, as the country yields abundance of paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, cotton, and sugarcane, the cultivator's share of the first being two fifths, and of the other articles one half; except sugarcane, whereof in consideration of the trouble attending the culture, he receives two thirds. There is no fort in this Zemindary; the Rajah has in his service 237 pike and matchlock men. The manufactures are salempores and cloths for its own consumption.

36. The Zemindary of Gumsur is the most considerable in this Province. It is surrounded by Hautgur and Daracote to the east, west, and south, and extends to the Mahratta countries on the north. The nature of the country varies greatly on either side of its principal river which is a branch of the Mahanuddy; the soil is sufficiently fertile, but the eastern and western extremities are poor and hilly. The produce consists of paddy; dry grains, cotton, oil seeds, sugarcane, tobacco, dammer, wheat, wax, honey, iron and timber. The cultivator is allowed two fifths of paddy, and half of dry grains and the other articles. There is no fort remaining in this Zemindary, but Vishnuchakram is an exceeding strong pollum, being surrounded by a deep ditch, and an impenetrable bamboo fence. This Zemindar could in former times assemble a very considerable body of troops; at present he does not retain above one thousand; three hundred of these are paid in money, the rest have villages given to them for their subsistence.

37. As we were not able to procure the accounts of this Zemindary for a series of years antecedent to the troubles occasioned by the disputes between the brothers, from the effects of which the country has but very lately recovered, we have taken the two last years' accounts only, which proving more than ordinarily favorable, the average which appears in our General Abstract may somewhat exceed the usual collections. It is necessary to observe that the alienations in this Zemindary, chiefly as enams, amount to Rs. 40,000 no part of which has place in our accounts, as the Rajah who inherits this incumbence from his ancestors, could never be prevailed upon to assess them, though ever so lightly, and therefore caused no account to be kept of them.

38. Hautgur is bounded to the south by the Havaly, to the east by Cullicote, to the north by the Mahratta dominions, and by Gumsur to the west. It is one of the finest countries that has come under our notice in this District, being watered by three small rivers, which render almost every part of it fertile. The produce is the same as in Gumsur and the cultivator's share is from six to eight parts in twenty of paddy, and half of the other articles. There are four forts in this Zemindary, but of little consideration. Hautgur itself, where the Rajah resides, is difficult of approach, being in the midst of a thick jungle through which there is only a very narrow passage. The military entertained by this Zemindar are fifteen hundred, a few of whom carry firelocks, the rest are pike and matchlock men, and are maintained by villages. The manufactures of this country are salempores and cloths used by the natives. Notwithstanding our repeated orders, as well as those of the Chief to whom our President applied on this occasion, it was three months before this Zemindar would furnish us with any part of his accounts, which he did not even then send altogether, but by piecemeal, thereby putting it out of our power, (who were unwilling to delay our business,) to form any judgment of their authenticity by comparing the totals with such information as we could otherwise procure of the value of his country. This circumstance prevented our rejecting them at first, which we should certainly have then done, as we have since been obliged to do, finding upon finishing them, that they make his collections to be only Rs. 1,00,183 As. 9, P. 11; although we are very credibly informed that they amount one year with another to Rs. 1,50,000, at which sum, as the Rajah has refused to supply us with more authentic accounts of his country, we have stated them in our General Abstract, persuaded that it does not exceed his actual receipts from it.

39. Hoomah is a very small Zemindary in the vicinity of Ganjam, containing only ten villages, which are interspersed among those of the Havaly, and produce paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, tobacco, and cotton. The cultivator receives eight parts in twenty of the first, and half of the other articles for his share. There is a mud fort enclosed with a bamboo fence, and the Zemindar has about a hundred peons in his pay.

40. Paloor, is another inconsiderable Zemindary in the neighbourhood of Ganjam, and the most easterly in the District; it is very hilly, but capable of being improved far beyond its present state. In addition to the several articles we have enumerated in Hoomah, it yields salt, and the inhabitant is allowed the same share of the produce as in that country. There is a small fort with a bamboo fence likewise, and twenty five peons.

41. The Zemindary of Beredy is somewhat more extensive than either of the two preceding. Like Paloor it is mountainous and woody and very improveable: the produce consists of paddy, dry grains, oil seeds, cotton, and timber; the cultivator's share being half of every thing. The pike and matchlock peons in the service of this Zemindar are three hundred, and he has one fort.

42. North of Beredy is the Zemindary of Callecote, which is bounded by Hautgur to the west, and stretches along the Chilka till it is terminated by the Mahratta dominions. Nothing but good management is wanting to put this country on a footing with the most flourishing in the District, as it is well supplied with water for its cultivation, and conveniently situated on the Chilka for water carriage; these advantages are at present neglected, the Zemindar being advanced in years, and regardless of improving his country which, on account of its arrears to Government, has, for some years past, been always rented, and, excepting the villages left for his subsistence, at this time, assigned over to Govind, a Ganjam Soucar. The produce of this country is the same as that of Beredy; and the cultivator receives, for his share eight parts in twenty of paddy, and half of every other article. There were formerly three forts

in this Zemindary, of which only one remains. The Rajah has in his service two hundred pike and matchlock men, to most of whom he gives villages for their maintenance. The manufactures are such only as are in demand among the natives.

43. Having given an account of the situation of the several Zemindaries, their produce, share allotted to the cultivator, manufactures, fortified places, and number of armed men; we shall now treat of the remaining heads of our instructions.

44. The gross amount of the collections in the Zemindaries dependent on Ganjam, is Rs. 9,59,864, As. 5, P. 6.

The total of the deductions for expenses of collections, we are not able to state completely; of those Zemindaries whereof we have taken the village accounts, a statement of them appears in our General Abstract.

✓ 45. The revenue in these Zemindaries arises from the bilmuctah, or lands let out at a fixed rent; Government share of the produce; an assessment upon the cultivator's share; denominated maguny; taxes on enams; artificers; and ploughs; arrack farms, and land customs.

✓ 46. The maguny, (which as well as the tax upon ploughs is peculiar to this District,) is an assessment at no fixed rate, and therefore difficult to be correctly estimated; but upon a medium of the ryot's shares throughout these Zemindaries, after these deductions, they would not be found to exceed six parts in twenty.

✓ 47. The greater part of the villages in most of these Zemindaries are subrented, but the Zemindar does not abide by the conditions of his agreement, always exacting an additional sum from the renter, who to indemnify himself is connived at, if not supported in, oppressing the ryot; and it is worthy of notice, that, although Carsujee in the several Zemindaries that have been under his management, hath uniformly observed a more equitable conduct to their great advantage, the revenue increasing in proportion with the confidence of the people, we do not find his example has been followed by a single Zemindar in the District, which leads us to conclude that they are not only ignorant of the principles, but averse from the practice, of good management.

✓ 48. In regard to the administration of justice in the Zemindaries, we find it is customary for trivial disputes to be settled by the head inhabitant at the village where they happen, and, for matters of importance, to be taken cognizance of by the Zemindar, or, more commonly, his Patro.

✓ 49. The imports into this district are not very considerable, they consist principally of raw silk, gold thread, copper, tin, spices, opium, and Company's broad cloths.

✓ 50. The staple commodities of this District are grain and cloth; but it is on the former that it is chiefly indebted for bringing in a sufficiency of specie to pay its revenue to Government; we find this trade has declined so considerably that there is reason to apprehend, in the event of a very favorable season to the southward, great difficulty will be found, even with a plentiful crop on the ground, to realise the revenue; it appears to us therefore that Government is particularly interested in extending relief and encouragement to the exportation of grain from this District; in order to which we recommend that the export duties on that article be wholly discontinued, which will be a considerable benefit to the merchant, and little or no loss to the Company; for the former will have the amount he now pays for customs, (viz. from 5½ to 7 per cent.) wherewith to increase his cargo for the Madras market, whither nearly all the grain from this District is carried; and upon the sales of that cargo so augmented the Company will there levy the full import duties, from which whatever duties are paid here are always deducted. We farther recommend, as a measure that will contribute in a still greater degree to the benefit of the grain trade by encouraging the resort of small craft for freight, that the anchorage and river duties, which are extremely heavy, yet produce little, and are the principal clog to the exportation of grain, should be wholly abolished; as well as the metapeshca, which is a land custom levied on all goods exported and imported at Sonapere and Barawa; nor have we the least doubt that any diminution of the revenue here occasioned by these regulations, will, in a short time, be fully made up to the Company by the increase in the produce of the import duties at Madras, in consequence of the increase of this trade; and that the District will find no difficulty in paying its revenue to Government, when the disposal of its produce is thus facilitated.

✓ 51. In consequence of several of the Zemindaries and Havaly purghanahs being prohibited from supplying themselves with any other salt than what is made at Ichapore and Monsurkote, it is in the power of the renters of the salt farms to exact what price they please; and we accordingly find this necessary article of life selling on the very spot where it is made, two and three hundred per cent dearer than in places forty miles inland, which are not subject to this restriction: this hardship falls heavily upon the poorer sort of people, that although a decrease in the value of the salt farms, which at present does not much exceed Rs. 10,000 annually, will necessarily ensue from an abolition of this monopoly, the manifest equity of the measure will, we doubt not, be a sufficient recommendation to you to adopt it.

✓ 52. We cannot, in our own justification for the extraordinary length of time our business has been protracted to in this District, conclude, without acquainting you that the difficulties

we have had to struggle with in the prosecution of our inquiries in these Zemindaries, have infinitely exceeded those we have experienced in any former part of our investigation, from the accounts of revenue being less regularly kept than in the Southern Circars, and the insufficiency of our powers; although strengthened by the authority of the Chief in Council of this District, by whom, at our requisition, the Zemindars were directed to furnish us with their accounts, to enforce obedience to our orders: we have nevertheless endeavoured to discharge our duty to the utmost of our power; and in the belief that the accounts we have now the honor to forward to you, are as complete as under so great disadvantages could possibly be obtained, we trust our labors will meet with your approbation.

Having thus concluded our investigation of the Circars, we await your farther orders.

We have the honor to remain with the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed.) NATHANAEL WEBB,

and other Members of the Circuit Committee.

Monsurkote, 25th April, 1788.

REPORT OF MR. ORAM

ON PURLA KIMEDY IN GANJAM.

Kemedy has been long subject to the Family of Narrain Dhao, descended from the Rajah of Jaggernaut, who was formerly sovereign over these countries, and from whom it is said to have separated on their father's nominating a natural son to the succession. Moving southward with a numerous train, it conquered and established itself in Kemedy, as another brother did at the same time at Vizeanagar in the Itchapoor country. The succession is hereditary, and their people regard them as the offspring of a deity. Owing to this opinion, and its warlike character, the family was never entirely reduced by the Mahomedans, although we hear little of it with certainty until the time of the late Rajah Jaggernaut Narrain Dhao, a soldier who was engaged in continual wars and generally with success. At last, the Soubah of the Dekkan having instigated him to disturb the Company's possessions, his country was reduced by Colonel Peach on his return from Hyderabad, and himself and family obliged to take flight into the mountains from whence, after frequent descents, he again possessed himself of Kemedy. Being afterwards driven out, he retired to Golgunda, and soon after deputed his natural son Jaggernaut Dhao, to negotiate with Ram Jogee, the establishment of that favorite child in the Rajahship, but the manager declined the business, regarding the succession as the right of Guzzepetty Dhao, and upon the death of Narrain Dhao (who had lived for sometime in great misery and dread of being taken) by interesting Setteram Rauze, and his exertions at Vizagapatam he obtained the Zemindary of Kemedy, for Guzzepetty Dhao. The commencement of this young man's administration was marked by the fate of his unfortunate friend delivered into the hands of Setteram Rauze, who, besides a personal pique, considered his abilities as the greatest obstacle to his own designs and influence over Kemedy. Under the imputation of misconduct and debt, Ram Jogee was imprisoned at Vizeanagarum, where he soon after expired, and not without appearances that gave ground for a suspicion of poison.

In requital of assistance, Guzzepetty is said to have afterwards made over the purghanahs of Gonepurom and Heremundalum to the Pusputty, * but its schemes upon the country at large not meeting the success expected, it endeavoured to effect their completion by means of Arzee Beg, the Kemedy minister and a creature of its own recommendation, which, when the Rajah, perceived, he resolved on removing Arzee Beg and appointing his own uncle Pertaul Dhao in his room, which the former no sooner understood than he retired to Vizagapatam. This family arrangement not being approved, Guzzepetty was directed to attend at Vizagapatam. On his disregarding this summons, Ensign Wottom was sent with a party of sepoy to Kemedy, probably to enforce the above, but it should seem without any harsh or coercive orders, when ow-

* This sentence is obscure "Pusputty" seems to be meant for *पुसपति* "Pusapati" which is the family name of the Zemindar of Vizeanagram near Vizagapatam, and perhaps was that of Seetaram Rauze also. The "Pusapati" therefore probably stands for Seetaram Rauze or his family. The meaning then of the sentence would be as follows. Guzzepetty Dhao delivered Ram Jogee, who had befriended him into the hands of Seetaram Rauze. Seetaram Rauze put him to death. In requital for this assistance, that is, either for putting Ram Jogee to death or for aiding him in getting the Zemindary for Guzzepetty, or for both, this Guzzepetty made over to him, (the Pusapati) the purghanahs of Gonepurom and Heremundalum. But Seetaram Rauze was not contented with this and endeavoured to gain more by intrigue with Arzee Beg, the minister of Guzzepetty whom he had recommended. Guzzepetty seeing this, dismissed Arzee Beg and appointed another person in his place. These arrangements which were made without any reference to the Company, were objected to by that authority, and Guzzepetty Dhao summoned to appear at Vizagapatam.

ing partly to the warmth and confidence of the officer misled by an interested dubash and partly to apprehension and haughtiness of spirit in the rajah and his followers, the European and his attendants, were all laid dead in the cutcherry, and after skinning a few days to cover the retreat of his family and treasure, Guzzepetty fled into the Hills from whence he continued for a long time to molest the country.

Jagganaut Dhao was then appointed to Kemedi under tuition of Arzee Beg, who, as the youth was idle and dissipated, managed without controul, and applied, if report says true, the revenues to his own purposes. The country remained under this arrangement until the mutiny of sepoys at Vizagapatam in 1780, where Guzzepetty having obtained forgiveness had some time resided. The ringleader of the mutineers having the gentlemen in his power, and afterwards liberating them without injury, Guzzepetty laid claim to the merit of saving their lives, though many strongly suspect that he was himself no inconsiderable mover of that unfortunate affair. In reward however of this dubious service, Kemedi was restored to him, and his brother being recalled had a pension of 600 Rupees monthly. After about 20 months, during which Arzee Beg had been continued in office, the Kists falling in arrear, and the minister (displeased probably at the independent temper and interference of his master) representing that it was not occasioned by his neglect, the rajah was recalled and directed, as the least disagreeable alternative, to empower his brother to manage for two years, Arzee Beg and two other blackmen becoming securities. The inability of Juggarnut Dhao being very soon evident, these securities were permitted to make the collections divided for that purpose, and from that time they acted under the character of renters. The term of his suspension being at an end, Guzzepetty Dhao, has lately returned and taken charge again without being embarrassed as before with the interference of Arzee Beg who died during his rentership, so that although the character of the Rajah does not warrant sanguine expectations of regularity, yet as separate interests and a division of authority exists no longer, it is probable the country will experience an easier management and the Company's payments be more correctly attended to. For though Guzzepetty is arrogant and a man of violent passions, he appears by no means destitute of abilities. His children are two sons and two daughters, and his principal wife is of the family of Bahubalandah.

Guzzepetty expresses a great desire to resume Goneporam and Heremundalum, which he asserts were taken from him by compulsion and artifice, and were not of his own free gift, for that being, at that time a youth, Arzee Beg, Naraharree, and Kurmanad, three head men of his cutcherry, upon his obstinate refusal to sign the deeds of transfer, forged his signature and forwarded them to Sitteram Rauze, who immediately took possession, in which he tacitly submitted, fearing the extraordinary power and influence of the Zemindar, and that Vizearam Rauze and Jaggernaut Rauze coming to Kemedi upon business surrounded his house with 500 men, alarmed at which, he fled into the Hills, and that after his departure they compelled his servants to make out a sunned giving Heremundalum, to Vizearam Rauze. Upon this representation of Guzzepetty's I beg to remark that Goneporam was originally a part of Nandaporam, but forcibly taken by Narrain Dhao, and that Sitteram's restitution of it to Vicharam Dhao can be considered in no other light than restoring it to the lawful owner. But with regard to Heremundalum if the above assertions are true, and it is thought proper to be restored to him, he should pay for it at least the sum of 7,000 Rupees, and even then he will be no loser, as I am convinced the village cadjans sent me are untrue, or the country under its present managements does not flourish as formerly, the ancient value being 12,000 Rupees and my average only 8,600. Though I must think as this purganah is the very key to Kemedi and far divided from all the Vizeanagarum lands, that it might with propriety be annexed to the Havally.

The country of Kemedi is surrounded by mountains, the vallies extensive and very fertile, having every advantage of tanks, river and abundant dews, but the climate is so extremely unhealthy that it proves fatal to most strangers who reside there during or after the rainy season. It is bounded on the east by Turlah and Teckally, on the north by the lofty Hills of the Sowrah people, on the west by those of Polcondah and Courpaum, and on the south by Chicacole Havally. The greatest length from east to west is about 25 coss, and from north to south 18 coss including the ranges of Hills that intersect it in some parts and are its boundaries in others.

It is generally believed there are mines of gold in the country north east from Kemedi called Mahindramallee, as some of the finest sort of that metal is brought from thence, and is probably picked up in the torrents that come from the mountains, but on this subject they are extremely secret, pretending to have a method of purifying the gold that comes to them from the low countries. To deter any from going in search of these mines, they relate dreadful tales of the dangers surrounding a mountain far inland which contains a water that transmutes all metal into gold.

The Fort at the Capital was formerly of some strength, but is now in ruins. The Hill Forts which are to restrain the wild Sowrah, are nothing more than slight walls of earth in the centre of vallies, and fenced round with hills and impassible jungles. These are garrisoned by the Godeal caste, a race of the Hill people who are reduced and civilized, and pay a yearly nazer to the Rajah.

The will of the Rajah is the Law, nor did I hear of any Court of Justice.

In the form of my English accounts of Kemedi, I have adopted a different mode from that of the Zemindary, because the produce was forthcoming in every place, and the account, though concise, is equally complete with the former. I have not been able to obtain Village accounts for the same years as of the Zemindary, nor a regular and complete succession of those I have taken, either because they were concealed and lost in the late changes, or carried away or burned when the Hill people, or the fires frequent during the dry season, destroy every thing before them.

The principal produce is paddy, and it has dry grains and sugarcane, wax, honey, timber. The manufacture is muslin, with variegated silk borders, in great demand amongst the Hindoos. The collections in the poor and hilly country is made by Bilmoctah or appraisement founded on the produce of the preceding year, which practice enables them to take one kist in advance from the cultivators. Afterwards when the crop is ripe, it is valued, and if the produce is increased, a proportionate nazer is taken, if lessened, no deduction is made in the first appraisement. In paddy lands, the crops are valued, the labouring share depending on the quality of the soil,—those watered by labour, retaining one half, and the flooded grounds under tanks only one third of the harvest. Government's share is taken chiefly, but not entirely, in kind, the Bilmoctah collections only being established in money. There are Kirnams only at the cusbah villages, the head Naidoo being responsible for the other villages. The repair of tanks is at the Rajah's expence, without any additional collection. The late Renters increased the receipts by striking off such unarrested peons as were of no use, and joining their ground to the Government villages, but they are said to have discouraged the merchants from passing that way, thereby to keep up their own price on commodities, and that many villages lost people in consequence of their severity. By conversing with inhabitants, former Tasildar, and cutcherry servants of Kemedi, I understand, its revenue in favourable times was formerly nearly 3 lacks of Rupees, and never less than one lack and half. But the average of the accounts sent me, calculated upon years when rice was at a great price, amounts to only 1,87,051 Rupees, which makes me doubt their authenticity, though the deficiency may be partly accounted for by the many changes and variety of interests that have occurred in the management, disturbing the quiet and confidence of the people who have been without a fixed head or any encouragement to labour.

The Rajah's accounts of his disbursements is to be considered as a display of his family expences and not as of his present payments, for I imagine he does not spend more at this time than one half the amount there given.

Rajah's Expences.	Rs.	Rajah's Income	Rs.
House and Cutcherry expences.....	75,500	23 Moottahs or small Purganahs.....	1,49,604-4-9
Military Do.	41,000	Hill Forts under the Godeal people.....	6,550-0-0
Kist and Debts	1,45,600	The Shotrium from Agraharams.....	10,669-12-4
		And the Customs.....	19,837-6-10
	Rupees 2,62,100		Rupees 1,87,057-7-11

The Sowrah people, whose hills are to be considered as part of the Circars, from what I can learn, appear to be the aborigines of the Calinga Division, who preferring liberty and those rude mountains to a civilized dependance on foreign intruders, were driven from the plains some ages ago by the more polished and conquering Hindoos from the northern parts of Hindostan; the manners of this people being little known, it may perhaps be proper, as matter equally new and curious, to relate such of their customs as have reached my knowledge.

This people though at present far from being numerous, are divided into a number of communities, and known by different names in different parts of the Chicacole Circar; their manners also are more or less civilized in proportion to their intercourse with the Hindoos. Those immediately bordering in Kemedi are called Godeal, and are in subjection to that Rajah. The more distant and wild mountains are inhabited by the true Sowrah,—an athletic, well shaped race of men, of lighter colour than the Worears, but some of them are afflicted with a hard swelling in the throat. They are also in particular places, of low stature, with large heads and bulges, but small limbs, probably the effect of some peculiarity in the climate. Near Kajahunda they are called Coodoo, and down the range of mountains almost so far south as Breedatchellum, many societies of the same race are to be met with. The life they lead is extremely wild and savage, dwelling in small societies amidst almost impenetrable woods and mountains, and subsisting upon plunder from the low lands; by hunting; and the fruits of the forests; though in some places, they cultivate small grain sufficient for their support. They use the bow and arrows, and battle axe, but of a rude construction, and are entirely ignorant of manufactures, many going entirely naked. They are said to have no distinctions of rank, the religious men only obtaining respect amongst them, nor do they seem to have ideas of regular government, though some of the oldest men are named by the community to decide when any crime or misunderstanding arises amongst them. It is usual for the younger to marry the widow of the elder brother, should she have no children and be younger than him, otherwise, it is not expected. They make annual sacrifice to the spirits of their deceased relations invoking at the same time the presence of all their ancestors, and afterwards feast upon the offerings. Human sacrifices also are in use

amongst them, from a persuasion they render the deity propitious, secure them a plentiful subsistence, and, exemption from sickness and danger of wild beasts, supposing the neglect of this ceremony would occasion want, and dreadful misfortunes to befall them.

Their hills are supposed to have mines of many sorts of metals, but the savageness of the people, wildness of the country, and inclemency of the climate, are insurmountable obstacles to their being rendered of any advantage. ✓

(Signed)—ORAM.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER,

THIRD DIVISION OF VIZAGAPATAM,

ON THE

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE HAVALIES OF

CHICACOLE AND TEKKALI,

WITH THE

ZAMINDARI OF KIMIDI IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT,

DATED 29th APRIL 1803.—

ALSO

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF CONSULTATION DATED 6th MAY 1803.

Rupees 2,000, making a total of Rupees 5,000, this, deducted from the decennial jumma proposed by the Collector, leaves Rupees 70,000 which we recommend as the permanent jumma of Gumsur from the commencement of Fushi 1214.

27th. This Zemindary is pervaded throughout and abundantly watered by the Ganjam river, it yields plentifully, paddy and dry grains, the gross produce of Daracote, the Committee valued at Rupees 59,413, two thirds of which, deducting Sayer, is Rs. 36,504, the permanent jumma recommended by the Collector is Rupees 28,000, the Sayer & Co. Rs. 3,094 which deducted from the above, leaves in round numbers, Rupees 25,000, which we recommended may be declared the assessment in perpetuity on this Zemindary.

28th. This Zemindary being watered by three small rivers which render it extremely fertile is reputed one of the finest of the districts of this Province, its gross produce, according to the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 1,50,000, of which, deducting Sayer & Co., two thirds are Rs. 97,939, the average collection of 17 years is Rs. 43,588, and the permanent assessment proposed by the Collector Rs. 58,000, from this we propose deducting Rs. 3,000 on account of Sayer Salt, Abkary, and Moturpha, the three former of which by the Collector's accounts amount to Rs. 2061, and fixing the permanent jumma at Rs. 55,000.

29th. Is of considerable extent but mountainous, and the possessing two small rivers, is not found to be comparatively productive, two thirds of the gross produce of this Zemindary as stated by the Committee, Rupees 90,000, are exclusively of Sayer & Co. Rupees 58,335, the average of 17 years is Rupees 22,375, and the permanent assessment proposed by the Collector 25,000, which we recommend being reduced to Rupees 23,000, deducting Rs. 2000 for Sayer, Salt, Abkary and Moturpha.

30th. The present possessor of this Zemindary, Balabadrach Deo being entirely under the control of his father, Monce Deo, his payments, as might be expected, have been irregular and deficient, the jumma settled for the last 10 years was 25,000 Rs., of which the Zemindar paid only Rs. 17,989 leaving a balance of Rs. 7011, and the Collector anticipates an equal defalcation in the present Fushi.

31st. In consequence of the irregular conduct of Monce Deo, the former Zemindar of Vizianagur, Government thought proper in 1792 to put him in confinement at Ganjam, whence he effected his escape in 1801, and carried off with him his son Balabadrach Deo; as known, it was the intention of Government that the Zemindary, forfeited by the misconduct of Monce Deo, should be conferred on the son who voluntarily surrendered himself. Shortly after the Board recommended and Government was pleased to confirm his instatement by proclamation, these circumstances we have thought it necessary to recapitulate as Mr. Cherry has expressed an opinion that the revenue, whatever its amount, will not be regularly paid while the influence of Monce Deo prevails.

32nd. Formerly was included in the Vizianagur Zemindary, which in some degree accounts for the uniformity of conduct observed by these two refractory feudatories, this country is more open and more cultivated than the former, but both are said to be much exposed and occasionally to suffer from the depredations of the Konds or Mountaineers.

33rd. The Committee of Circuit estimated the gross produce of this Zemindary at Rupees 70,881, two thirds of which, including the Sayer & Co., is Rupees 46,093; the average of 17 years is Rupees 17,957, the Collector recommends as the permanent jumma Rupees 22,000, the collections on account of Sayer, Salt, and Abkary shew an average of Rs. 1161, we recommend therefore that Rs. 2,000 be allowed for these items and for Moturpha and that the jumma be fixed at Rs. 20,000.

34th. Similar to the situation of the Vizianagur Zemindar is that of his cousin Chendra Moonee Deo the accredited Zemindar of Pretabgerry, and his conduct has been nearly the same, the Zemindary is in fact entirely under the authority of his father Jugganaut Deo, who disposes of every thing at his pleasure, and employs the signature only of his son in transactions with the Sircar, his payments for the last year have also been less than half the demand on him, which was Rupees 22,000, the receipts only 9,992, leaving a balance of 12,000 Rupees.

35th. Jugganaut Deo was accused in 1796 of having been accessory to the death of his Panter, Baira Mahapanter, and it appeared by his own confession that he had placed the Panter under strict confinement, in consequence of which, and harsh treatment, he died. Jugganaut Deo was therefore imprisoned at Ganjam, and Government determined that the Zemindary should be conferred on the next heir. Jugganaut Deo escaped from confinement in 1800, and took refuge in the Gumsur country though without joining the rebels then in arms, or apparently fomenting the disturbance that harassed the province.

36th. This forbearance on the part of Jugganaut Deo was followed by overtures of submission, and as his long confinement, nearly seven years, appeared to be sufficient atonement for a crime

Vide Translation of an arzee from Jugganaut Deo in Mr. Brown's letter dated 18th November. not completely substantiated against him, the Board recommended Jugganaut Deo for the pardon of Government and that he should be reinstated in the Pretabgerry Zemindary, provided he surrendered himself unconditionally,

with these terms he did not think proper to comply, and he has since remained in undisturbed possession of the Zemindary; the lenity of Government towards this man, so far from exciting him to

Vide Inclosures marked 4 in Mr. Cherry's letter dated 13th December 1802. dispositions of moderation and submission, seems to have hardened him in resistance, as if not sufficiently culpable in withholding his tribute and refusing compliance with the reasonable injunctions of the Collector, he has presumed to threaten the servants sent to him by Mr.

Cherry with insult or punishment a conduct so unwarrantable, will, we presume be considered as

disqualifying him from all concern in the management of the Zemindary; he has conferred the title of Zemindar on his son, who has not however been confirmed in the Zemindary by any public authority.

37th. Turlah is a fine level country, abundantly watered and well cultivated, this Zemindary produced, according to the Committee's accounts, a gross revenue of Rs. 15,347, two thirds of which, after deducting for Salt, Sayer & Co. is Rs. 9895, the average of the seventeen years receipts is only Rupees 5219, and the jumma recommended by the Collector, Rupees 3000 for 10 years, and 4,000 in perpetuity; we have already given our reasons generally for disapproving a *Ris-sud* in the Ganjam province, and recommend that Turlah be immediately assessed at Rs. 4,000.

38th. The gross produce of the two small Zemindaries of Pauloor and Hoomah, was stated by the Committee at 5,363 from the former, and 5,171 from the latter; the 17 years' collections are, from Pauloor Rs. 2,390, from Hoomah Rs. 2,335, and the assessment the Collector has proposed for each Rs. 2,000, from which a deduction of Rs. 800 for Sayer & Co., leaving the jumma of each Zemindary Rs. 1,200.

39th. This Zemindary is larger than the two preceding, it is mountainous and woody, capable of great improvement, and produces timber in addition to its grain. The accounts of the Committee of Circuit rate Biridi at Rs. 11,886, two thirds of which, the Sayer & Co. being deducted, is 7,402, the average of 17 years' collections Rs. 4,919, the Collector's proposed assessment is Rs. 5,300, and the receipts for Sayer 522, we have therefore deducted that amount, and recommend that the permanent jumma be Rs. 4,500.

40th. Is watered by a small river, is not very fertile, and has but few manufactures, it is also of difficult access. The Committee of Circuit's account of the gross produce of this Zemindary is Rs. 18,709, two thirds are Rs. 12,312, exclusive of Sayer & Co. are Rupees 12,231; the 17 years' average is 5,932, and the permanent jumma recommended by the Collector 4,000, from which the Sayer, Moturpha & Co. Rs. 500, being subtracted, we recommend the remainder Rs. 3,500 as the assessment in perpetuity.

41st. Is fertilized by the Itchapore river, well cultivated and manufactures Salempores, Izaries, and other cloths. Two thirds of the Committee's statement of its gross produce Rs. 69,265 are, deducting Sayer & Co., 45,797, the average receipts of seventeen years are 33,503, and the assessment proposed by the Collector is Rs. 35,000 for ten years, and 40,000 in perpetuity, the latter sum we consider too high for this Zemindary, and have therefore fixed Rs. 34,000 as the permanent jumma after deducting Rs. 1,000 for Sayer and Moturpha.

42nd. The gross produce of the Zemindary of Jerradah, according to the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 8,392, two thirds of which, after the usual deductions, are Rs. 5,559, the collections of 17 years exhibit an average of Rs. 2,726, and the Collector has proposed Rs. 2,000 as the permanent jumma, as the accounts given in by the Zemindar, which cannot be supposed to be too high, state two thirds of the gross value to be Rs. 2,322, deducting for Salt, Sayer and Moturpha 400, Rs. 2482 as the Sircar revenue, we do not think the assessment proposed by the Collector too high, and accordingly recommend its being sanctioned.

43rd. This country is over-run with wood, it is thinly peopled. In addition to the usual products of the district, it yields wheat. The value of this Zemindary, according to the Committee, was Rs. 27,738, of which two thirds, deducting Sayer & Co., are Rs. 17,383, but the receipts on an average of 17 years are only Rs. 4,559, and the Collector's proposed permanent settlement 4,000, the collections on account of Sayer, Salt and Abkary included in the sum, are Rs. 900, but as two thirds of the value of the Zemindary, as given by the Zemindar himself, are Rs. 6,934, which would make the Sircar revenue, deducting Sayer & Co., 6,000, we consider the amount proposed by the Collector moderate, and recommend it for sanction accordingly.

44th. Seerghur is well watered and said to yield very fine crops of paddy which is its chief produce, it was valued by the Committee at Rs. 17,955, two thirds of this amount, exclusively of the seventeen years' collection, is Rs. 6,295, and the permanent jumma proposed by the Collector Rs. 6,000, which we have reduced to Rs. 5,500, subtracting Rs. 500 for Sayer & Co.

45th. Though this country contains a river, which however affords but little benefit owing to the lowness of its level, the crops depend on the rains for nourishment, it is situated on the limits of the Berar dominions, and is stated by the Committee to be worth Rs. 19,055, of this sum two thirds, with the usual deduction are Rs. 11,301, the average receipts for 17 years are Rs. 3,573, and the jumma recommended by the Collector is 3,000, in this sum is included 900 Rs. on account of Sayer & Co., we have however deducted only 500 on this account, and propose the jumma in perpetuity at Rs. 2,500.

46th. The small Zemindary of Boodarsinghy was valued by the Committee at Rs. 2,500, two thirds of which (no collections being made on account of Sayer, Salt or Abkary) are Rs. 1,667, the Collector has proposed as the permanent assessment Rs. 700, but, as the average collections for 17 years is only Rs. 385, we have reduced this amount to Rs. 500.

47th. Mundasah abounds in wood and hills but produces the best paddy in the district, it also manufactures Muslins and Salempores, the Committee of Circuit value the gross produce of this Zemindary at Rs. 35,666, from which, deducting Sayer and Abkary, two thirds are Rs. 23,061, the collections for 17 years average Rs. 12,761, and the permanent jumma recommended by the Collector is 15,000, from this amount we have deducted Rs. 1,000 on account of Sayer, Abkary and Moturpha, and recommend that the assessment in perpetuity be Rs. 14,000.

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 Jummabundy, and rent of the Zemindary and Havelly lands for Phazelly 1195, amounting with sea and river customs to Rs. 6,58,750.

No. 2 is an account of 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 country and extent of ground allotted to cultivation; the computed 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 parts, and the less expensive freight paid on that account for tonnage than herabouts; 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 Narapur; 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 of the produce of this country, agriculture will decrease, and the revenue be prejudiced by 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 detaining in the country the specie which is becoming scarce in consequence of frequent drafts on our Factory in favor of the Investment at Bimlipatam, and of individuals at other Settlements from whence not a single Rupee returns to this 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 Zemindars may in such an event be under the necessity of offering their produce in lieu of money in payment of their Kists, 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 Zemindaries 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 deprived 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 only paid his balance but the current tribute for Fusly 1195.

CHIGUTTY.

5. It appears on the records of this 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 it the sum of Rupees 2,600, there is reason to expect the remainder will be received in Fusly 1197.

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 2,661: 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.

PALOOR.

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.

DARACOOTE.

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 becoming 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 course of Fusly 1197.

PRETAPAGHERRY.

10. In September the same year, (1778) 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 34,728-9 exclusive of interest, besides being deprived of the means of discharging the tribute for 1783, by the villages being plundered and the crops

carried away or destroyed by the Rajah's order when the French Fleet arrived off 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 138,554 on account of his tribute and arrears made up to the 25th March 1789, at the rate of Rupees 27,730-12-10 per annum:—From his 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 rented to Corsugee, and it continued under his management as a Renter, 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 Ranah 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 Maun-sing. 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.

BERRAGER.

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 4,550, the remainder of it may be liquidated in four years.

HAUTGUR.

16. Although this Zemindary may afford an increase of tribute if Mr. Cotsford's valuation of the revenue can be dependend on, yet as the Rajah's conduct has been uniformly good, and merited praise, no increase of tribute has ever been demanded of him. His balance in Fusly 1195 was Rs. 4,111, and in October 1786 the whole was received into the Treasury.

SEERGUR.

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 MALLEE Zemindaries consisting of Mundesaw, Jellantrah, Bourausinghie, Souringhie, Turlah, & Jerradah, are in a much more settled state than formerly, the Jumma-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 Itchapour District was granted to Ball Kistna: this remark might also serve for Beroudie, Palour and Houmah, 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 Mallee 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 nullahs or tanks 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.

BOURAUSINGHIE.

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 of Revenue the sum of five hundred pagodas monthly for the provision of Salempores; 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 advances to the Weavers being very inconsiderable previous to the receipt of Government's Order which arrived late for the renewal of the Company's Investment, they have only delivered in two hundred and eighty five corges and eight pieces of Salempores, 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 1783, I have nothing further to remark at present on the subject of those debts.

I have the honour to remain with great respect.

Hon'ble Sir, and Gentlemen.

GANJAM,
31st December 1787.

Your most obedieht, humble servant.
(Signed.) MORGAN WILLIAMS.

Chief and Council.

Statement of Jummaabundy and Rent of the Zemindari and Havelli Lands and Customs, for Fasil 1195, or the year commencing 25th September 1785 and ending 25th September 1786.

Names of Zemindars and Renters.	Tribute or rent.	On account of old Balance.	Amount of Tribute and Arrears.	1785 November.	1785 December.	1786 January.	1786 February.	1786 March.	1786 May.	1786 August.
Athwady Sing	6,000	1,300	7,300	...	806	2,466	...	2,416	806	806
Beemadeo.....	25,000	7,389	32,389	...	6,000	10,150	10,150	6,089	...	...
Choterow.....	5,000	1,700	6,700	...	734	2,250	...	2,250	...	...
Gazender.....	2,000	500	2,500	...	272	841	...	841	733	733
Hurry Chunder.....	37,000	...	37,000	...	4,111	12,333	...	12,334	273	273
Hurry Chunder.....	4,000	3,600	7,600	...	834	2,550	...	2,550	4,111	4,111
Jugganautdeo.....	22,000	5,731	27,731	...	...	6,932	...	6,933	833	833
Kishnah Sing.....	25,000	10,000	35,000	...	5,973	11,645	11,645	6,933	6,933	6,933
Letchma Bunge.....	1,10,000	...	110,000	...	...	...	...	5,737	...	...
Mahurtah.....	4,000	1,450	5,450	...	600	1,825	...	1,825	600	600
Nishunk.....	700	230	930	...	103	311	...	311	103	103
Permanud Sing.....	4,000	8,750	7,750	...	845	2,608	...	2,608	844	845
Rajamanuy.....	15,000	3,200	18,200	...	2,000	6,100	...	6,100	2,000	2,000
Rajenderleo.....	35,000	7,151	42,151	...	8,046	14,000	14,000	6,105	...	...
Raja Sing.....	3,000	1,250	4,250	...	467	1,425	...	1,425	467	467
Ragonaud Soor.....	8,000	2,400	5,400	...	589	1,817	...	1,816	589	589
Santarow.....	2,000	1,100	2,400	...	282	808	...	808	261	261
Santarow.....	2,000	1,100	2,400	...	334	1,050	...	1,050	323	323
Santarow.....	30,000	20,005	50,005	...	...	14,000	14,000	8,005	...	...
Santarow.....	34,000	6,000	40,000	...	...	15,000	15,000	10,000	...	...
Corsugee.....	...	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
vindadoss.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupees.....	368,700	77,156	445,856	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Havelli Lands.	Rent.	1785 Novem-ber.	1785 Decem-ber.	1786 January.	1786 February.	1786 March.	1786 April.	1786 May.	1786 June.	1786 July.	1786 August.	1786 Sep-tem-ber.
Terristanum.....	28,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,500	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Monaurcotah.....	4,200	1,000	500	...	1,000	500	500	500	...	...	...	200
Montreddy.....	16,300	2,000	1,000	500	3,000	1,500	4,000	2,000	500	1,000	400	400
Barwa.....	7,200	2,000	500	1,500	1,000	500	500	500	200	300	...	...
Coorlah.....	5,500	...	1,000	500	500	1,500	...	500	500	...	600	...
Itchapore.....	33,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	...
Aska.....	8,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	1,500	500	500	500	500	500	...
Pooacondah.....	60,551	...	6,000	1,000	5,000	9,500	7,000	10,802	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,259
Ingilly.....	7,875	...	1,500	2,000	1,500	500	500	500	300	200	400	475
Bautgoomerah.....	7,200	...	1,500	...	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	200	300	300	400
Bramunachoye.....	6,000	...	1,000	...	1,500	500	...	1,500	500	500	...	500
Bavanapore.....	6,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
Salt at Itchapore.....	4,750	...	...	...	600	1,000	400	1,000	...	1,000	400	350
Do. at Monaurcotah.....	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	300	...	100	...
Rupees.....	202,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUSTOMS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea and River Customs as per account Col-lections Rupees	10,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

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

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Abstract of the Revenue, and extent of Cultivation, and Population, in each Zemindary and Purgannah, in the Itchapore District, and of the number of Villages, Houses, Cultivators, Weavers, Looms, and Inhabitants particularised under the following heads.

Names of Countries.	Supposed circumfe- rence of each Country.	Supposed extent of ground al- lotted for Cultivation.	Computed quantity of Grain	Value of Produce.	Computed gross revenue including taxes and inhabitants' share.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses	Number of Cultiva- tors.	Number of Weavers.	Number of Looms.	Total amount of Inhabi- tants.
			Burnums.	Rupees.	Rupees.						
Moherry.....	28	25	80,500	1,61,200	1,74,075	200	11,570	15,200	2,300	461	52,730
Daracota.....	28	22	43,000	86,000	91,626	127	5,610	8,140	366	80	23,626
Pretapgherry.....	24	20	54,500	84,000	88,717	128	5,362	7,800	248	49	25,138
Vizianagram.....	25	15	48,000	1,00,000	1,02,089	136	5,174	6,513	939	160	22,519
Boddagudda.....	16	10	22,212	36,424	39,077	68	2,566	2,500	...	...	10,002
Seerghur.....	10	7½	18,000	29,500	31,010	30	1,433	2,229	...	...	7,043
Jalantra.....	22	10	14,000	37,000	38,044	68	1,460	1,800	880	176	7,700
Sooringhee.....	20	14	16,200	54,600	55,660	57	2,734	1,770	120	30	13,850
Calicote.....	32	17	44,000	90,000	95,547	183	6,586	14,089	88	18	31,291
Chegatty.....	16	12	60,000	1,22,500	1,28,314	94	5,618	8,670	594	194	21,354
Boodarsinghy.....	8	3½	5,000	10,000	10,000	18	254	446	...	...	1,313
Jaradah.....	5	3	7,159	17,897	17,971	30	1,096	1,608	...	...	3,624
Mundasa.....	18	6½	32,000	67,500	70,270	90	2,987	5,319	340	75	13,258
Beridy.....	20	5	13,854	24,018	27,000	71	2,000	3,350	...	...	9,655
Paloor.....	10	3	7,088	12,288	13,000	33	858	1,300	...	...	4,100
Hoomah.....	3	2	4,200	10,300	10,500	10	479	875	...	...	1,760
Turlah.....	8	5	13,200	35,200	36,450	55	1,435	2,200	529	138	6,594
Surda.....	8	4	11,117	18,466	21,130	37	1,465	1,111	...	...	6,888
Hautghur.....	23	20	1,08,838	1,63,245	1,76,345	230	9,067	16,086	594	118	40,508
Goonsur.....	82	45	1,86,638	2,80,000	2,93,688	739	15,416	16,747	...	...	66,747
Total.....	411	249½	7,89,645	14,40,138	15,20,413	2,159	83,200	1,18,953	6,798	1,499	3,71,765

HAVELLY LANDS.

Purgannah.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Peobacondah.....	22	18	47,000	96,250	1,04,141	30	6,104	24,400	804	198	32,559
Montreddy.....	12	5	13,000	34,500	37,790	32	2,164	3,718	60	10	7,595
Monsurcotah.....	9	4	4,300	11,300	12,369	20	592	1,306	130	31	2,952
Itchapore.....	26	20	26,640	73,000	74,179	48	2,752	4,126	441	82	12,550
Barwa.....	8	3	7,485	18,955	20,325	5	900	1,500	140	28	3,426
Aska.....	8	6	7,012	14,800	15,857	15	1,402	2,000	272	56	7,418
Coorlah.....	5	3½	4,900	9,500	10,000	8	740	560	125	29	3,427
Bautgeomrah.....	7	4	6,175	12,535	13,529	5	464	1,214	126	17	2,684
Ingilly.....	6	4	3,225	8,404	11,022	5	416	827	...	...	2,221
Braunachoye.....	5	5	3,500	7,000	7,044	3	126	282	...	...	592
Terristanum.....	14	10	23,384	46,769	73,187	39	4,513	10,418	612	101	14,890
Bavanapore.....	6	4	3,112	12,000	12,308	12	616	1,050	...	...	3,079
Itchapore Salt.....	...	...	950	3,800	...	...	...	405	...	...	405
Monsurcotah Salt.....	...	...	750	3,000	...	...	...	210	...	...	210
Total.....	129	87	1,91,433	3,51,813	3,91,751	282	20,789	52,016	2,710	552	94,008
Grand Total.....	540	336½	9,41,079	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 Zemindary, and

COUNTRIES.	1768 and 1769	1769 and 1770	1770 and 1771	1771 and 1772	1772 and 1773
Vizianagram.....	16,675	32,536	22,714	25,531	35,114
Jalantra.....	5,545	14,208	5,374	5,898	5,309
Paloor.....	1,800	1,750	3,000	2,220	6,200
Hautghur.....	25,442	41,000	20,851	31,631	44,520
Seerghur.....	7,600	12,556	8,700	7,101	7,035
Sooringhee.....	1,552	7,299	5,398	4,578	8,717
Goonsur.....	20,001	30,001	22,020	3,980	33,333
Beridy.....	1,850	7,644	5,359	3,114	7,237
Calicote.....	8,323	8,000	6,645	11,536	18,862
Moherry.....	17,800	39,000	26,701	30,459	56,641
Boodarasinghy.....	684	1,050	1,500		6,260
Turlah.....	7,678	7,252	8,713	7,500	6,500
Daracota.....	12,274	13,136	9,000	14,220	15,000
Surada.....	1,143	2,533	1,210		775
Mundasah.....	10,476	16,818	14,664	20,400	17,000
Chegutty.....	8,000	30,840	31,872	40,101	21,778
Hoomah.....	1,500	2,500	3,540	3,510	4,000
Jaradah.....	1,571	4,341	2,211	2,096	300
Boddagudda.....	2,250	10,251	6,551	10,451	6,219
Pretapagherry.....	...	...	...	...	...
Ball Kistna.....	...	...	...	...	...
Rupees.....	1,52,267	2,82,716	2,06,124	2,29,626	300,792
HAVELLY.					
Including Inam grounds.....	84,947	1,26,145	12,252	61,34,000	1,59,000
Villages.....	19,500	4,000	5,002		
Sea and River Customs at Barwa Sonapore and Monsurcotah.....	...	...	13,950	11,550	25,501
Sea and River Customs at Ganjam &c.	...	...	11,288	5,607	6,354
Rupees...	1,04,447	1,30,145	1,52,770	1,51,157	1,90,855
Rupees...	2,56,714	4,12,862	3,58,895	6,38,783	4,91,648

Havelly Lands, and Sea and River Customs, in the Itchapore District, from the 25th of September 1768, to 25th September 1786

1773 and 1774	1774 and 1775	1775 and 1776	1776 and 1777	1777 and 1778	1778 and 1779	1779 and 1780	1780 and 1 81	1781 and 1782	1782 and 1783	1783 and 1784	1784 and 1785	1785 and 1786
38,500	52,000	73,550	35,775	20,000	40,500	...	...	11,190	13,127	31,152	36,953	34,928
1,800	1,000	2,300	2,760	4,503	5,000	500	...	5,063	5,287	5,795	7,121	6,700
800	2,500	2,200	1,600	1,400	3,000	500	...	1,900	3,179	1,952	2,422	2,500
42,425	56,078	23,500	20,901	4,000	42,000	...	6,500	37,000	37,993	50,400	35,998	39,000
10,933	10,700	4,800	7,400	2,300	8,000	700	...	7,000	5,500	7,545	7,549	8,106
2,500	10,000	3,000	3,700	4,000	6,000	2,000	...	5,488	5,714	7,646	8,317	8,433
...	87,921	50,001	50,001	10,000	12,000	...	...	20,000	32,890	60,125	76,274	52,500
2,077	7,000	3,500	4,192	4,000	5,001	1,200	...	4,384	5,260	4,856	6,000	5,450
13,000	18,000	37,000	35,750	33,298	20,500	2,550	3,100	17,625	15,589	47,668	31,628	51,056
24,525	79,000	22,500	34,881	46,500	35,000	4,491	...	25,000	23,448	31,624	56,668	75,497
1,000	1,000	300	300	400	501	...	...	731	673	745	1,067	1,033
2,000	1,891	2,500	4,200	5,500	6,000	1,100	...	4,259	4,696	3,858	6,737	5,998
1,252	11,396	32,600	19,378	16,000	32,265	3,705	6,220	16,262	36,263	30,902	34,035	35,000
2,100	3,000	14,823	2,000	1,500	5,001	2,000	...	3,719	4,106	3,440	4,666	4,717
8,900	8,000	44,229	2,000	10,900	20,300	...	...	15,500	15,986	16,446	18,388	20,500
30,000	35,000	5,000	27,100	27,800	37,200	...	2,055	15,238	47,317	50,945	48,215	42,151
1,600	2,200	1,100	1,480	1,400	3,000	500	...	1,900	2,320	1,930	2,589	2,400
1,500	1,500	1,200	930	2,700	4,800	1,000	...	2,240	2,299	1,599	3,267	3,433
2,900	4,000	6,000	12,442	...	2,330	1,000	...	6,190	4,250	9,350	8,962	8,038
...	...	...	...	7,000	24,000	...	...	6,654	16,620	25,593	30,761	33,786
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,000	3,51,471	...	...	...	...	24,837
1,87,816	3,92,187	3,30,103	2,65,940	2,29,501	3,10,398	300,000	3,76,000	2,37,604	2,91,494	3,99,122	4,30,744	4,32,277
1,52,787	1,42,500	1,22,000	74,000	1,10,000	1,50,000	...	...	1,41,312	2,02,055	2,08,508	2,08,483	2,02,406
...	8,417	20,933	18,600	19,157	14,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,929	10,000	3,824	9,200	8,556	11,100	...	...	3,192	9,270	4,000	...	...
2,173	5,482	1,290	46	1,801	...	2,292	...	...	...	...	15,591	10,568
1,62,591	1,56,352	2,12,508	10,4,846	1,39,515	1,75,360	2,292	...	1,44,504	2,11,325	2,12,508	2,24,074	2,12,974
3,50,707	5,48,586	4,78,151	3,70,786	3,69,016	4,85,758	3,02,292	7,376,000	3,82,109	5,028,19	6,11,631	9,654,819	6,45,251

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.*

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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.

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

To

THE COLLECTOR IN ZILLAH
 GANJAM.

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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.

Fort St. George
 3rd September 1805.

(Signed) WM. WAYTE,
 Acting Secretary

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.

Ganjam
 9th June 1806.

(Signed) FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ROBSON,
 Collector.

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. I remain &c.
Collector (Signed) W. BENTINCK
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.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ROBSON
Ganjam: 12th June 1806 } 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. ?

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

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

4th. Has cultivation been extended and improved since the introduction of the Permanent Settlement.
- 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. 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 utmost endeavours to dissuade them from attending to a measure that must infallibly end in their ruin.

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

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.

5th. What Lands have been sold and at how much per cent. on the Jummah?

6th. Do the Zemindars manage their Districts themselves? are they ever saddled with Sowkars, Securities, Farmers, Renters, &c. ?

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

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

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

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

Chicacole Havelly Lands sold in Fusli 1213. on an average of 127 Rupees per cent on the amount of Jummah of Rupees 3,19,989-2-6.

Ganjam Havelly Lands sold in Fusli 1214 on an average of Rupees 38-14-3 per cent on the amount of Jummah of Rupees 57,600.

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

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.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	P.
Fusli...	1,205	1,52,814	7 1	1,98,482	5 5	3,51,296	12 6	...	...	1,90,949	3 7	...	...	...	...
	1,206	1,70,353	14 11	90,396	4 1	2,60,750	3 ...	...	...	100,402	10 1	...	...	...	...
	1,207	2,27,865	3 1	65,682	13 9	2,93,543	...	10	...	1,33,200	7 11	...	...	...	...
	1,208	2,33,300	...	77,148	9 ...	3,13,448	9 ...	...	...	1,53,101	...	1	...	...	...
	1,209	2,03,990	...	62,767	4 6	2,69,757	4 6	...	...	1,09,409	11 7	...	...	...	...
	1,210	1,64,337	8 5	4,200	...	1,68,567	8 5	1,60,347	8 11	8,219	15 6	...	...	...	...
	1,211	65,010	...	12,676	...	77,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,661	8 8
	1,212	49,542	13 5	8,583	...	58,125	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,221	11 6
	1,213	24,395	2 5	5,395	14 11	29,791	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,556	7 7
	1,214	...	...	2,580	5 9	2,580	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,667	3 2
Total Rupees	12,9	539	1 4	5,28,012	9 8	18,25,651	11 ...	1,60,347	8 11	6,95,283	...	9	4,73,106	14 11	...

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

10th. Most of the Zemindars and Proprietors in this Zillah have failed in their payments on account of the Tribute due for the Current Kusli, which is attributed to the Crops in various parts having failed for the want of Rain which fell very late; to their 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 K. Viraswami Reddi.

48th. The two Zemindaries of Calicoote and Jellantra being similarly circumstanced we shall notice them together, and beg leave, previously to stating the assessments we would recommend for them, to bring to your Lordship's consideration the following particulars. These Zemindaries were assigned to the Sircar for the purpose of liquidating the balances that had accrued against them, and have remained under khass, the former for a period of 29, and the latter of 12 years; the Zemindars have meanwhile been allowed for their subsistence the possession of a small Jagire, within their respective Zemindaries, free of assessment.

49th. The assignment of the Calicoote Zemindary took place long anterior to the establishment of the Board of Revenue, but was continued by their orders to the Chief in Council of Ganjam dated the 23rd August 1790 in consequence of the large amount still outstanding against the Zemindar which has not yet been discharged, the balance still due is Rs. 1,11,142.

50th. The Jellantra Zemindary was taken under the management of the Sircar in consequence of the minority of the Zemindar Rama Chendra Deo; and as the Sonna Patcha, then in rebellion against the Government had usurped the country in 1791, it was assigned in the name of Rama Chendra Deo to Government, for five years, for the payment of the balances due from it, and under date the 15th July 1797, Government, at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and with a view to extinguish in the Sonna Patcha all hopes of again possessing the country, were pleased to grant a Sunnad of investiture to the young Zemindar. The balance at present due from this Zemindary is Rupees 37,485.

51st. The small amount collected from these Zemindaries by the Sircar, notwithstanding the length of time they have been in their possession, establishes that they must have been either mismanaged, or, in a greater degree than the rest, exposed to the various evil influence which have operated in the deterioration of the District; this consideration, at the same time that it lays claim to the justice of Government for restoring the Zemindaries to the respective claimants unencumbered by arrears, evinces the propriety of making the future assessment light in comparison with the jumma formerly paid; with respect to Calicoote, the Collector has furnished statements of the resources and actual receipts from each Mootah of that Zemindary, we are therefore enabled to fix the permanent jumma from adequate data.

52th. Calicoote is most favorably situated, extending along the banks of the Chilka Lake till terminated by the Mahratta dominions; hence it possesses an abundant source of irrigation, with the additional advantage of the means of water conveyance. The gross valuation of this Zemindary, according to the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 59,320, two thirds with the usual deductions, are Rs. 38,349, the total annual receipts from the Zemindary for 17 years, including Sayer, Moturpha and every other item of revenue, are Rs. 33,009, and the Collector recommends the permanent jumma being Rs. 30,000, this amount, considering that the Zemindar will be precluded from receiving any species of revenue not immediately derived from the land, we consider much beyond the usual rate of Zemindary assessment, the average value of the Sircar share for 16 years, commencing in Fusli 1195 and ending with Fusli 1210 inclusive, is Rs. 28,728, comprehending payments from Cutcobady, Maniam, and Extra Revenue, and the average of Fuslies 1193, 1205 and 1209 is Rs. 28,514, two thirds of either of these sums is rather more than 19,000 Rs., and we propose this amount therefore as the assessment in perpetuity.

53rd. Jellantra has been represented as inferior to few of the rest in natural advantages; but the Committee of Circuit were of opinion, that, from mismanagement, it did not at that time produce half its capacity; it contains large extent of waste land, it is valued in the Committee's accounts at Rs. 16,232, two thirds of which is Rs. 10,821, the jumma paid by the Zemindar, before the assignment, was Rs. 5,000, the average collections of 17 years are 7,636, and the jumma proposed by the Collector in perpetuity Rs. 7,500, from this we recommend a deduction of Rs. 500, leaving the fixed assessment at Rs. 7,000.

54th. We have now submitted to your Lordship, in detail, the points which have guided us in fixing the Permanent Settlement on the Zemindaries of Ganjam, but before we proceed to the Havellies, we consider it expedient to state the situation of the Rani of Moherry a Zemindary now included in the Havelly land, and such circumstances respecting her as appear necessary to be brought to your Lordship's notice.

55th. The last Rajah of Moherry, Narain Deo, married the Chegutty Zemindar's sister, the present Rane, named Crushna Priya Maha Dev: the Rajah was murdered in 1786 by his own brothers Sone Deo and Modge Deo; as he left no heir and the perpetrators of the murder were of course excluded from the succession, the Zemindary escheated to the Sircar, at the recommendation however of the Chief in Council at Ganjam, founded on the policy of conciliating the inhabitants of the country, Government was pleased in 1786 to recall the Rane from Chegutty, whither, after the

Vide Cowle dated 1st May 1786. death of her husband she had sought an asylum, and confirmed her in the possession of the Zemindary by a Sunnad in the usual form, copy of which we have the honor to submit.

56th. The terms under which the Rane was appointed, were, that she should engage to discharge the whole balance due from the Zemindary, being, on the 1st October 1785, Rs. 29,397, and an annual tribute of Rs. 45,000, these conditions she punctually fulfilled under the suretyship of Cossagee Lalla, to whom the country was sub-rented, with the knowledge of Government, for five years; and on his death, in 1790, his brother, Narasinwanjee was continued in his situation for the remaining period of the rent.

57th. On the expiration of this agreement in 1791, the Board recommended the resumption of the Zemindary and incorporation of it with the Havelly, though the Cowle of Government, granted only five years before, was in the possession of the Rane, who, as we have said, faithfully performed every stipulation made with her at the time of her appointment, the proposition was approved by Government, the Rane was dispossessed of all authority in the Zemindary, and a pension settled on her at Rs. 12,000, which she has continued from that time to receive.

58th. The reasons assigned for divesting the Rane of the rights she derived under the Sunnad of Government chiefly were, that she had not taken any share in the management of the country but lived in retirement at Berhampore, that her refusing to give up the Zemindary was only attributable to the importunities of her brother the Chegutty Rajah whose son she had adopted as her successor, that her appointment originally and confirmation of it by a Sunnad had alone been induced by the critical situation of the district, since it had not been customary to confer Zemindary rights on widows of Zemindars, and that Moherry from its level situation and intersection of the Havelly lands might conveniently be incorporated with them.

59th. In these orders to the Collector for carrying this measure into effect, dated 30th March 1801, the Board further remarked, that as it had been resolved to resume the Zemindary on account of the Company, no remonstrance on the part of the Rane should delay his execution of their orders, that the retirement in which she had constantly lived, her total inexperience in public affairs, added to advanced age, left little doubt of her acquiescence, and it must be an object of special care with him to prevent the influence of pernicious advice from those whose disappointed ambition and views of gain would dictate resistance to the measure.

60th. A more prudent determination marked the conduct of the Rane, she passively submitted to the degradation which Government, supposed by Sunnad of investiture, had made to follow her late advancement to rank and authority, still she did not relinquish her claim but strongly urged it to Mr. Brown as submitted by him to the Board in the year 1801 in the correspondence noted in the margin. The peculiar circumstances of the Rane's case disposed

the Board to a favorable attention to her claims, but the final consideration of it was deferred until the general subject of disqualified claimants should be before them. Mr. Brown contradicted what had been said of her advanced age, declaring that the Rane was not far beyond the prime of life, the Board called on him for *To Do. 8th in Cons. 10th Decr. 1801.* further information on this point, and, in consequence, he transmitted copy of the horoscope of her birth, preserved in the Pagoda at Berhampore, shewing her to be then only 35 years of age.

61st. We have stated these facts at some length, that your Lordship may, from the circumstances attending the transactions that have taken place regarding this Zemindary since the death of the Raja Narain Deo, be enabled to determine whether it shall be restored to the Rane, or sold as now divided into estates, the claim of the Rane would appear to derive more especially from the Cowle granted by Government in her favor than from any inherent right she has been considered to possess from being the widow of the late Zemindar, though were the question to be determined by the Hindu law of inheritance, now admitted to efficient operation by the regulations of Government, her right would unequivocally be established, as wives by that law succeed to the possessions of their husbands, if deceased without male issue, in preference even to brothers, and by the laws lately promulgated for the better government of these territories, females, whom the Government may deem competent to the management, are not precluded from succeeding to the estates of which they may be the heirs. Mr. Brown also observed that the admission of her claim was congenial to the hopes of the country and the sentiments of the Zemindars, and that no measure would more effectually impress them with a favorable opinion of the justice of Government.

62th. The son of the Chegutty Zemindar, whom the Rane is said to have adopted, has since died, and she has had it in contemplation to select as her heir the son of the present Zemindar of Jerradah, and nephew of her late husband, should your Lordship's determination constitute Moherry a Zemindary. We think it might be advisable, as calculated to prevent the intrigues of other relations and maintain the peace of the country, to secure the reversion to this boy, by sanctioning the act of adoption should the Rane continue disposed in his favor.

63rd. To provide for your Lordship's decision, whether in favor of or against the Rane, we have entered Moherry both in the Zemindary and Havelly Statements, and we shall now submit the considerations which have influenced us in proposing a permanent settlement for it. Under the former denomination Moherry was considered one of the most valuable Zemindaries in the District, and besides its grain produce, manufactured Salempores, Silks &c. to the extent of a Lac of Rupees per annum, its gross value, as stated by the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 1,10,802, but if the average of three only of the eight years had been taken; it would have stood at 130,000 Rs, two thirds of the former sum are Rs. 73,868, the average collections however of 17 years, of which period it has been 12 years under the Company's management is only Rs. 72,190, and the aggregate permanent jumma to be paid from all the estates of which this Zemindary is composed, inclusive of Shobtriums and Agrahums at the end of seven years as proposed by the Collector 96,211 Rs, and that fixed by us Rs. 78,200, the rent of the current year is 82,400, and as the assessment, if the country be restored to the Rane, ought to be conformable with the usual terms of Zemindary tenure, we

CONTENTS.

From 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.

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

To

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 tranquility.

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 11th 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 ably 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 Dandasses, a class of people nearly similar to Kavilgars, may be productive of the effect expected.

4th. Previous however to the discussion of such a 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 tranquility 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 is 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 Mophuzbunder 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 Havellies 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 Havellies 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 Hill 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 Jagernaut 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 Kemedi Zemindary in the late 3rd Division of Vizagapatam, 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 "Kavely," 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 apparent Head, every man appears to act 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 Manium.

12th. 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.

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

	Naigues.	Dundasses.		Naigues.	Dundasses.
Ganjam.....	1	20	Poobacondah Pur-		
			gannah.....	1	80
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
Barwah.... 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 Cusba Ganjam and Cusba Itchapore where they are paid in money by the

Circar, and the Cusba Village Dundasses of Poobacondah, besides 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 Dundasses 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 those immediately coming under the description of Village or Purgannah Dundassee, 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 Coneycah 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 150 Rupees. The Committee of Circuit valued the Village at Rupees 709-4 Annas (being one year's average. 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. Courlah and Moherry by Dorobust Enams.

In Itchapore.....	}	Village Maniums.
Montreddy.....		
Barwa.....		
Terristanum.....		
Aska.....		
Monsurcotah.....		

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, Poobacondah 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.

	Rupees	As.
1. Cutwal.....	20	„
1. Curnum.....	10	„
1. Naigue.....	8	„
20. Peons at 3.....	60	„
7. 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 Superintendant of the Stud, and I am unacquainted with the Cutwal's establishment. *

Berhampore.

1. Cutwal.....	Rupees 10
9. Peons at 3.....	Do. 27
Total.....	37

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

1. Cutwal. { "This man from his Office enjoys a Threebaughy } Rupees. 10	
5. Peons at 3 { Enam of 190 Rupees per Annum".....	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 Offices of Police at Poobacondah, Monsurcotah, Montreddy and Barwa, and some addition of Peons at each other place, placing the Naigue and Dundasses of each Purgannah under the Cutwal or 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.

	Itchapore.
1. Cutwal.	
1. Naikwaddy.	
10. Peons	
	Monsurcotah.
1. Cutwal.	
4. Peons.	
3. Dundasses.	
	Poobacondah.
1. Cutwal.	
4. Peons.	
1. Dundassee.	

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 Superintendants 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 protection 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 Bengala 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. There are no 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 controul of the Circar than other Ryots.

29th. In the Carakavulsa Estate there are 3 small Villages one a Moccasa called Bootadysynghie 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 Seetaram Rauze 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, Nowpandah 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 on

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 Jemiddars, Darogahs, as follows. 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, Bavanapote, & Bramunachoye. 1 Sirdar at Berahampore, for Moherry Monsurcotteh and that part of the Terristanum Purgannah south of the River of Ganjam. 1 Sirdar at Chegutty, for that Zemindary, Itchapore, Sonapore and Montreddy, Vizianagram and Pretaubgherry also. 1 Sirdar at Boorgaum, for Jelantrah, Barwah, Jarada, Soorunghy, Mundasah, Turlah and Boodarasinghy. 1 Sirdar for the Kemeddy 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. Jemiddars.
3. 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	"	"
Jemiddar.....	6	21	"
Duffadar No. 1st.....	3	"	"
Do. No. 2nd.....	2	24	"
Trumpeter.....	1	24	"
Peon.....	1	24	"
Native Doctor.....	1	24	"
Vakeel.....	6	"	"
Puckally.....	8	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 found 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 Turbands plain like a Peon.
2. Cummerbands Blue
2. White Jackets
2. Pairs of White Drawers and 1 Comly for a Warm Coat.

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

38th. The Regulations issued by his Lordship in Council to give efficacy to this 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.

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REPORT
OF
A TOUR OF PROFESSIONAL INSPECTION
OF
THE NORTHERN LITTORAL DISTRICTS
OF
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
MADE IN 1856 BY
LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. C. COTTON,
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, NORTHERN CIRCLE.

REPORT
ON THE
IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF GANJAM,
BY
CAPTAIN F. H. RUNDALL,
CIVIL ENGINEER, 9TH DIVISION.
DATED WALTAIR, 6TH NOVEMBER 1854.

PRELIMINARY REPORT
UPON
PROPOSED IRRIGATION WORKS
IN NORTH GANJAM,
BY
CAPTAIN T. BECKLEY, R. E.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER ON SPECIAL DUTY, GANJAM.
DATED CHETTERPORE, 28TH OCTOBER 1868.

OBSERVATIONS MADE ON A TOUR IN GANJAM BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL
F. C. COTTON, DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER IN MARCH AND APRIL 1856.

1. On the 3rd of March I anchored in the road-stead of Munsoorcottah, (alias Gopaulpore,) the position of which, the Captain of our ship ascertained, by enquiry from the masters of other vessels anchored off the coast, as he had no sailing instructions to guide him nor any light, or beacon, by which he could determine his latitude, after noon of the previous day, while his dead reckoning was valueless from the uncertain strength of the northerly current. It must have been an error on the part of the Agents of this ship, that the printed instructions for finding Munsoorcottah were not in the master's possession, and he was greatly to blame himself for not enquiring if such information was to be had, but under the supposition that neither the Agents of ships in general, nor the master of the one I sailed in, were peculiar of their kind, I think it might be well, if copies of these papers were kept in the Custom House, and given to Captains with their port clearances. The want in this case, lost a five hundred ton ship, a whole day, and had there been no ships at anchor in the road-stead, we should have sailed on to Ganjam, from which the vessel would have had to beat back against a violent southerly wind and strong current to the north, entailing a cost in demurrage of 500 Rupees at least.

2. A most important enquiry has I see been set on foot by the Marine Board, as to the Establishments required for the conservation of the Northern ports. The deterioration of the Road-steads. This investigation will I hope, be followed up, and acted upon, as from the absence of all power of control, the road-steads, are becoming every day even more dangerous than they were by nature.

3. Our first object being to communicate with the shore, we hoisted the usual signal for a boat, but no response was made. The little signal staff showed no flag in answer, nor did any boat come to our relief, till the master of a vessel in the port called upon the Captain of our ship, and lent us the boat in his employ, without which aid, we might have remained on board all day. The point of greatest interest to our Captain and the first subject of enquiry entered upon was where he could throw his ballast of which he had three hundred tons, in his ship. He thought of course, that it would have been necessary for him to have taken his vessel again into deep water, and I cannot say that he did not do so; but it is improbable that he did, after receiving the information given to him by his brother Captain, who said "there is an order against discharging ballast in the roads, but there is nothing that I know of, to prevent it," and such I find is exactly the case. There are two peons in the Port who receive as pay 2 Rupees a month each, and have the combined duties of Custom House Officers and Harbour Police, but they can hardly be expected to resist the persuasions, of a Captain, who has three hundred tons of ballast to discharge, by means of Coolies taken from the shore; as the loss of their time in pulling to and fro, as well as the charge for boat hire, would be greatly enhanced if the vessel was anchored in deep water.

4. This is a matter worthy of serious attention, the road-steads of Ganjam while the southerly winds are blowing, are never very safe. The bottom is not good holding-ground, the swell is exceedingly heavy, and if in getting under weigh, a ship's head is cast the wrong way, she is almost sure to go on shore. Under such circumstances, each heap of ballast, is an additional danger, and as every ship frequenting the Northern ports arrives in ballast, it may be imagined how rapidly the anchorages are now deteriorating.

5. On landing I made an effort to get a boat to bring on shore my baggage, but as the swell was increasing, this could not be done, although there was not such a surf as would be considered heavy in Madras. On enquiry, I find that during this season of the year, the surf and wind frequently prevent the shipping of cargo for many days together, and it is considered a favorable day, when the boats can be employed till 10 in the forenoon. The cause of this is clearly the inefficiency of the boats, which carry two tons, and are pulled by only four men, and they for the most part, are wretched specimens of their kind.

6. Though there is nothing to be done for the improvement of the road-steads of Munsoorcottah to give better shelter to the anchorage, much might be done to make the place a better port; Screw Moorings, might be laid down at a very moderate expense, which would give great additional security to the shipping, a pile pier could be carried through the surf, and the boats might be made more efficient, if they were manned as they are at Madras by twelve men instead of four. The Harbour establishment might be increased and that of the Custom House made more effective, and means of communicating with the port by signal, could also be supplied.

Of these improvements, the Moorings and signals might be undertaken by the Government. The pier, and the encouragement of a better class of boats, are works for the merchants to look after themselves.

These Reports are Printed merely for convenience of reference; and do not acquire any authority merely from being printed.

7. The flag-staff, that would not respond to our signals, had sufficient excuse for its inutility in the want of flags, and this want will, I hope, be remedied by the Marine Board, when a new establishment is formed, as at present, a ship in the greatest danger cannot communicate with the land. Boats from the shore as I have shewn, are not sent off on signal being made, and ships' boats cannot cross the surf. To make the signal staff of use, a signaller with a Telescope, Flags and a copy of the signal code, is required.

8. The accompanying statements* of the trade of the ports for the last 5 years and the duties and dues collected, is from the Collector's Office whether it is trustworthy or not, I cannot say but when I consider the probability of its accuracy, with the statement* of Custom House and Port establishment before me, I cannot suppose it to be of any value whatever.

I have seen too much of what is considered "fair play" between ship Captains and Custom House Officers to believe that in such a case as this Government dues are fairly collected, and I feel confident, that a better paid Agency at Munsoorcottah would recover its additional cost.

9. There is one most valuable approach to Munsoorcottah from the interior, which is already of great use to the port.

This road leads from Berhampore, and is a continuation of the Russelcondah and Aska line, which will I hope be all finished and bridged by the end of the year.

On my arrival at Munsoorcottah, I found that the cost of carriage on this line of road had fallen, still there were carts working for the Aska factory at the rate of an Anna a ton a mile. This is however too low a rate while the Aska and Injily bridges are incomplete, and the contract failed in consequence, but when the bridges are built and good arrangements are made for executing the repairs of the road without interfering with the traffic, I feel sure, that the line will be worked profitably at that rate, even with the present rude vehicles in use, and looking to the time when suitable carts with turned axles are employed, the cost of carriage will be very considerably lower still. This change cannot however be expected for a length of time, as the carts now employed, can be built in every village for 8 or 10 Rs each, while carts of the better sort would cost 35 Rupees, and could not now be built by the artificers of Ganjam, the turned axle and box being quite beyond the skill of the country. The chief exports from Munsoorcottah are rice, oil seeds, and sugar, and the greater portion of the supply, is brought to the port by the road I have been speaking of, which, when completed from Russelcondah to the coast will be 36 miles in length.

10. There is another line by which the produce of the country North of Munsoorcottah is brought to the Port, and although the road is still incomplete, the trade on it is rapidly increasing. By this line of communication, the grain, and oil seed of the country bordering on the Chilka lake, is brought to Munsoorcottah. The produce even of Cuttack finding its way there, by aid of the cheap water carriage on the lake, and on a branch of the Mahanuddy that falls into it. For this important line, something has been done, as carts are able to make use of the great North road from Rumbah (the Southern Port of the Chilka) to Chutterpore, a distance of 14 miles, which though not bridged or metalled throughout, is in excellent order for some miles, and will this year be metalled from end to end. From near Chutterpore, the traffic has to find its way for 8 miles across a tract of sandy country, so deep that the load has to be regulated to suit it, and the charge between the port and lake is thus increased, till it is nearly double the rate on the Aska lines.*

The best means of communication between the Chilka and Munsoorcottah would be by canals led from the lake to the Ganjam river, and from that river to the Gopaulpore backwater, for which there are evidently great facilities. On this subject, I shall be better informed, when I see the country North of Ganjam I shall then also I hope, be able to solve a question which is not by any means clear to me at present, i. e., why the comparatively new port of Munsoorcottah is superseding that of Ganjam which although it has a roadstead equally exposed has an entrance always open for boats which is not the case with its rival port.

11. After seeing Mr. Knox at Chutterpore, I determined to proceed to the South of the District, and meet Major Birdwood, who had just reached Chicacole from Vizagapatam, I had no difficulty in obtaining bearers between Chutterpore and Chicacole, although the rate paid, and cheerfully received, is only one 6th of an anna per mile per man.

12. At Chicacole, I had an opportunity of inspecting the fine bridge of 25 arches now building under the management of Lieutenant Palmer. I found the work well advanced, only 3 arches remaining to be turned, and I was particularly struck not only with the goodness of the workmanship, but with the systematic way in which the work was done, under this young Officer, who takes a real interest in his duty, and having excellent ability, is undoubtedly a great acquisition to our depart-

ment, nor should I omit to mention the name of Mr. Lever, who has been engaged on this work, and is evidently a first rate Overseer quite capable of undertaking a separate charge. I have already addressed you about the Southern approach to this bridge, which will I hope, be completed before the rains, as the traffic over the Nangolea at this time is very great, and the stream at present a very serious impediment to it. The new bridge not only forms an approach from the South to the large town of Chicacole, but facilitates a very important line of traffic both in salt and grain

Expenditure on the Chicacole Bridge advisable. between Bobilly and other ports North of Vizagapatam District, and the towns of Narsinapettah and Calingapatam. I came into the Ganjam District inclined to grudge the expenditure of large sums upon the North road, but I am convinced that the money and labour spent on this work has been well laid out, and the returns of the traffic upon the bridge when it is opened, will I am sure, satisfy the Government, that their sanction in this case, was not premature.

13. From Chicacole, I also visited the head of the Doozey Channel, which is one of those about to be provided with Head Sluices. This channel's head is in a very bad position, and a better site cannot be chosen for it, without trespassing on the lands of the Bobilly Rajah, who is exceedingly tenacious of his rights, as well indeed he may be seeing that he has several channels lower down the river all craving for a supply, while the quantity of summer water in the Nangolea is very small, and quite insufficient for the lands dependant upon the river for a second crop. If it were not for the difficulty of satisfying the various parties concerned, I would advise that an Amlent should be thrown across this river below Palcondah, and that the whole of the irrigation on both sides of the river, should be dependant upon it, but as matters stand, a new general arrangement seems to be perfectly hopeless, and even a partial improvement of our own channels can only be made after the country (from Palcondah to the sea) has been carefully levelled. As soon as Major Birdwood is able to place Executive officers in charge of the Divisions of his District, the valley of the Nangolea and that of the Calingapatam river will form one charge, and the officer appointed to it, will take measures to have the whole levelled, in order that the practicability of such a change may be established. It is almost certain, when this is done, that a new course may be given to the Doozey and other channels, which run with too rapid a fall to command all the land that might be watered by them.

14. I took an opportunity while in this neighbourhood of visiting Lieutenant Magnay's Camp on the Chicacole and Palcondah Road, which is making very satisfactory progress under that officer's management, and will be completed in the course of this year. This is a highly important road. By means of it Calingapatam will get a great quantity of produce at a very low charge for carriage, and salt will be taken as a return load through all that part of the country in which forage is dear, and the Brinjaries work to the greatest disadvantage. The Police of the country will also be much aided by this road, and it will facilitate intercourse between the people of the Hill country, and the inhabitants of the large towns, to the advancement of order and civilization, which have made but little progress yet in the frontier of Ganjam. On all accounts, this line is of great value, and much credit is due to Lieutenant Magnay for the way in which he is carrying out his orders.

CALINGAPATAM.

19. Calingapatam is the only port of Ganjam which has any shelter. Indeed it is the only port which has not a perfectly open roadstead, and unprotected beach, between Coringa, (150 miles south) and Dhurmah in Orissa, (250 miles north). The accompanying Statement* will shew the supposed export and import duties at the port, as represented by the Custom House Calingapatam Harbour and Custom Establishment. returns; but as I have said regarding the same returns from Munsoorcottah, I cannot bring myself to believe in their accuracy. The whole Establishment for the Collections of the Customs and the Harbour Police consists of one Goomastah with 14 Rupees and 2 peons on two Rupees a month each, while the Office of Customs is in a hut in the native village, quite out of sight of the line of beach. This only is certain, that the statement is not too great, and that we have in Calingapatam a port already sending away produce to the value at least of 4 or 5 lacs of Rupees, while the land approaches to it, as I shall hereafter shew, are all but impracticable.

20. As this is the season for shipping rice, I had an opportunity of seeing the trade of the port in its greatest activity, and a more curious sight I never remember to have witnessed. In spite of impracticability of the roads, leading to Calingapatam, the want of store houses to collect the produce of the country, the most slovenly the management in the despatch of the grain on its arrival, and the absence of all effort to improve the most perfectly primitive and native mode of shipping it. No less than 11 square rigged vessels were taking in Cargoes, of which 4 were ships chartered for different ports in Europe. These vessels were taking the grain as it arrived from the interior from day to day, and as I rode from Chicacole by the principal approach to the port, I had an opportunity of seeing, what the difficulties were, that the grain contractors had to overcome, before they delivered their rice to the exporters on the Coast.

21. Some years ago, a road was made from Chicacole to Calingapatam, it was much too narrow for such a traffic as is in existence now, but it was bridged and for some distance metalled. This road is now in ruins, more than half its length being ploughed up axle deep. The Bridges are in some cases unapproachable, and the Carts have constantly to be driven off the road to make any progress at all. On my ride I must have passed 500 Carts, each drawn by 4 beasts and carrying 820 lbs. staggering, foundering and jerking on, the Carts were dragged at about a mile and a half an hour. On approaching Calingapatam I fell in with another line of Carts similarly provided and numbering it might be about 300. These were coming from the North, while in and about the place were from 800 to 1000 more, waiting for the grain they brought to be received and measured.

22. Calingapatam is said to have been once a place of note, and it has more than once in later times been a well conditioned town; but the place is now as ragged and unsightly as the country around it is waste and dreary. There are some old European houses that tell of better times, but look just now like bankruptcy. Here and there a shed, or simply mats upon the sandy beach, with a spare mat or two in case of rain, now constitute the export stores of this Commercial Town, and in keeping with the place, the work is done sauntering and carelessly, as if the object was not to load but only to tantalize the shipping in the roads. The grain is brought in the carts loose and is thrown in heaps for measurement; not by tilting up the cart as would be done in other places, but by chatties carried and thrown down on mats. Round the heap a dozen idlers lounge, and one or two who seem to have the privilege and to enjoy it vastly, stand ankle deep amongst the rice, cleaning their feet in it, as if it gave the brutes delight to send the filth to Europe. The rice is then put into bags so placed that they must be moved two or three times before they are sewn up, and when that is done they are taken to some point upon the sand either too low for the advancing tide, or just too high for any boat to reach them; and so they must be moved again. But I need not follow up this description further, there must be energy some where which keeps this traffic moving, but where it exists it is difficult to say; the cost of labor wasted, would of itself make a fair profit on the rice when sold.

23. The country immediately around Calingapatam is barren in the extreme, on the land side all is salt swamp, and elsewhere nothing is to be seen but drifting sand without a blade of vegetation on it. This dreary scene, the morning of my visit could hardly be said to be enlivened by the cattle which lay in thousands about the plain, tied to their yokes, and motionless, or chewing the cud of deferred hope, while their carts remained unloaded. The plain and sand hills were covered by clusters of these carts, which as I have said must have numbered at least 800, so that I must have seen altogether that day about 1600 of these rude conveyances, and as I looked over the country destitute of forage, and admirably suited to cannelling, I was naturally led to consider what change might be effected by that means of conveyance being brought into use, and it would be difficult to find a better exemplification of the difference between land and water carriage, than the result of the comparison.

24. The 1600 Carts would bring to the port 550 tons of grain, and there were employed in moving them 6,400 cattle, and at least 1,600 men, 550 tons of stone is about the quantity sent away daily from the Dowlaishwaram quarry, and the boats that take it into the Delta by the canals are manned by from 80 to 100 men. A canal approach to Calingapatam therefore, would have removed from the scene that day no less than 6,400 cattle, and 1,500 men; or, as the boats go twice the distance daily that these carts can move, even on good roads, correctly stated, the saving in carriage on the 550 tons would be 12,800 cattle and 3,000 men. I need hardly say that when following out this comparison with Major Birdwood, we came to the conclusion that we ought if possible to open canals to Calingapatam, and I have not a doubt from the nature of the country, and the supply of water obtainable from the Nangalea and Calingapatam rivers, that canals may be cut, and locked, and kept up, for far less money than would be required to give the port good land carriage.

25. Three lines of canal leading to this port suggest themselves all of which appear perfectly practicable one would run from Chicacole, or some point on the Nangalea river, and pass Chicacole; one from Narsinapettah, which is the place of residence of the most active rice merchants trading with Calingapatam river (or from a point, higher up passing Narsinapettah) and another from the Nowpada salt pans 20 miles North of Calingapatam. The two former of these lines will require lockage, and water for the purpose may be obtained from the rivers from which they are led. Their streams will afford sufficient water for this during 8 months of the year, and the quantity to be stored for the remaining months will be so exceedingly small, that very insignificant tanks will be necessary. The canal between Nowpada and Calingapatam will probably need no lockage; but should it do so, the canal led from the Calingapatam river may be made to supply that line also, by leading it from the left bank of the stream. These lines will all be examined by Major

Road to Calingapatam requiring immediate improvement.

Birdwood and his Assistants, when he returns to the south of the district. It will not however do to wait till canals are projected and out, something more immediate is required for the relief of the Calingapatam trade, and the first step is to improve very greatly the Chicacole road, Major Birdwood has sent in an estimate for 7,480 Rupees for this purpose, but the sum is insufficient, and it is absolutely necessary that the width of the original road should be increased, and a heavy coating of gravel laid on, to stand the wear of 400 carts a day running upon loose and mis-shapen wheels.

26. I have said that Calingapatam has an advantage not possessed by any other port from Vizagapatam to Dumrah in Orissa. The advantage consists of the shelter afforded by a head land south-westward of the anchorage, which reduces the swell and diminishes the surf very much during the season of the southerly winds. I had not time to examine this head land; to determine at what cost it might be prolonged to give a better shelter, but I do not doubt that if a canal was opened from the interior, so that stone could be brought at a low price, some extensive improvement might be made. A boat pier of timber would be of the greatest service to the port; and might be constructed at once; but I must say I consider that such works as that should be built by the merchants themselves. Major Birdwood is fully aware of the importance of having one port at least on this part of the coast, in which a ship's boat could communicate with the land; and from which an anchor might be sent off at all times. He will therefore follow up the enquiry as to what may be done for Calingapatam and I shall look for the result of his investigation with the greatest interest.

27. The trade of Calingapatam has derived some advantage from the Salt manufactory at the Omeravilly pans which is carried by carts into the Bobilly Zemindary and up the Palcondah valley. The quantity sent inland from these pans annually is about 4,500 Tons, and its effect on the cost of carriage is very beneficial; but the salt stores should be in Calingapatam, and the merest ditch of a canal would afford means of carrying it there at the most trifling cost. Before closing my report I shall enter more fully upon the salt trade of Ganjam, considering it as I do the most valuable means we possess, of reducing the cost of carrying our exportable produce to the sea.

28. I must not leave the neighbourhood without noticing that portion of the road which extends from Chicacole to Sunthoshapoor a distance of 39½ miles. This road will I hope be completed and metalled by the end of this year, if the Budget estimate is sanctioned, and as it forms a main approach both to Chicacole, and the important trading village of Nursinapettah, as well as a connection between the two, I consider that it was no mistake to complete it as a first class road.

29. From Chicacole I proceeded by the road now opening under Lieutenant Phillips to Kimedya a distance of 38 miles. This road like all others which lead directly from the interior to a sea-port, will be of incalculable value and the traffic on the line is I am of opinion already sufficient to warrant its being thoroughly metalled as a first class road. Lieutenant Phillips has shown great energy in his work, and very good management of the people to get so much work done in a country thinly inhabited and in some localities very unhealthy. He accompanied Major Birdwood and myself to Kimedya and we had an opportunity of seeing an important improvement made by him in the suggested line of road. It appears that some mistake was made in the section of the river near Kimedya, and that the water-way of the projected bridge was insufficient. The error was so great, that it may have occurred from feet having been calculated instead of yards, but whatever the cause may have been, Major Birdwood has been obliged to defer the building of the bridge, and will prepare an entirely new Estimate.

30. While travelling between Chicacole and Kimedya, I had an opportunity of inspecting the Saravacottah Tank a new work built for the Zemindar at Kimedya, which, as reported by Major Birdwood, was breached during the last rains. It was found on examination by Major Birdwood, that the bund in the centre of the valley, was not so high as the floor of calingulah, and that in consequence the water rose over the bankment and breached it in the broadest part. It is clear that Mr. Assistant Surveyor Walker who estimated for the bund, did so very carelessly; without the use of a level, nothing could be more incorrect than the laying out of the work, and Mr. Walker is to blame for the loss incurred.

31. The Kimedya Estate is now in the possession of a man quite unable from weak intellect to manage his own affairs, and the chief control is in consequence in the hands of the Collector of Ganjam, who has a fine opportunity of improving it. The Estate is one of great value, and capable of being raised in prosperity far above its present condition. Its chief wants are roads and works of irrigation. The fall of rain in Kimedya amounts to about 80 or 90 inches in a year, and from the forest covered hills scattered over it, hardly a month in the year passes without more or less rain falling. The surface of the country between the hills is not unfavorable for tanking; materials are close at hand, and labour is to be had at 1½ Annas a day.

The irrigation on the Estate is very limited and incomplete, much rice is grown in land chiefly dependant on the rain that falls, but the crop is very light compared with the produce of irrigated land; and as there is no supply of water for the summer months, a sugar crop can only be matured by the aid of wells; good cart roads from Kimedý to the coast will add greatly to the value of its produce, and as they extend into the wild country to the westward, their effect in giving security to property will make them of greater importance still. The advisability of opening communications through this country has been admitted by every body; and there is no reason why a year should be lost in commencing operations on this portion of the frontier as there is a considerable surplus income which could not be better invested. The first line that suggests itself is from Kimedý to Buttely from which it should be carried on into the Jeypore country. From Buttely a line more direct to Calingapatam is proposed by Major Birdwood, joining the Chicacole and Kimedý road. This line will have a greater traffic than that from Buttely to Kimedý, but the latter is the Rajah's residence the Cusbah station and the Contonment of a detachment of Troops. It is highly desirable that other lines should be sought for, through the hills north west of Kimedý, and a line north would give the sugar growers of the estate, the means of carrying their produce to Aska.

32. On leaving the town of Kimedý I travelled through a hilly tract of country in the direction of the coast passing the village of Teckally on the North Road. Malpetta and gained the north road near Teckally. Carts can travel by this line in the dry weather and little is required to make it practicable at all times. Besides leading in the shortest line to the coast it is the direct route to the Nowpada Salt pans. I do not think that it is advisable to make any of these lines first class roads immediately; they should be levelled, and cleared of jungle and drained judiciously, not by continuous ditches on either side, but by drains so placed, as to carry the water as rapidly away from the line of road as possible. It is very essential that the roads should be bridged, but permanent works of masonry are not necessary for that purpose. There are admirable materials close at hand, and ready at any moment, in the roughstones of the hills and the timber of the forest, through which the roads will pass. It would require very little money, labor and time, to open such roads as these which would be passable by a moderate traffic in the rains, and a heavy traffic in the dry weather, and available for the Police and Troops at all times.

33. Taking into consideration the present condition of Kimedý its surplus revenue, disturbed frontier, and great capability of improvement, I would suggest that a corps of coolies should be raised on the estate for employment in the passes during the most healthy season of the year, and for work in the plains at other times. I am elsewhere recommending the employment of such a body of men in the Government Talooks of Ganjam and their want is as great or greater here.

34. Another point I would strongly urge is that the Engineering of the country while it is under Government management should be left to the Civil Engineer of Ganjam and not to the local Revenue Officer in charge of the estate. Unless this is done the works in the two Districts will not be made to bear upon each other as they ought to do, to have their full effect. In the northern Districts the property of the Zemindars who have rarely the intelligence or the means to improve their estates is so mixed up with the Government lands, that complete systems of works cannot be arranged, but in this case, having the management in our own hands, we could not do better than lay out all the works under the control of the Government Engineers, who will see that neither the Kimedý works, nor those of the bordering Talooks, are incomplete from want of system.

35. I am sorry to say that I was prevented visiting the Nowpada salt pans. During the rains they are surrounded by deep marshes and in the dry weather the country round has not a blade of forage for the droves of Brinjarries bullocks which carry the salt into the interior and are dependant entirely upon the grazing they find on the road sides. Not less than a hundred thousand head of these cattle are employed in carrying the salt of Nowpada during the dry months of the year, when the marshes are passable and the loss of bullocks from heat, drought, and want of food at that season is so great as to add very materially to the cost of salt to the consumer; whereas if the salt stores were at any of the shipping ports where it would form a return load for the grain brought down in carts, it would be carried at a very cheap rate to the foot of the hilly country from which point the Brinjarries work most advantageously. To take the salt of Nowpada on account of Government to a better position one or more canals should be opened, but as the trade cannot be entirely changed immediately by these means at least two good common roads should be opened in the direction of Nowpada and a store of salt should be either placed on the north road or at all events so clear of the swamps that the Brinjarries may load their cattle as soon as the monsoon ends, and never have to pass the swamps either while deep in mud or parched from drought. One of these roads should be opened with a view to its junction with the Buttely road and one as a continuation to the Malpettah line. Both should be well drained, cleared of jungle, levelled and bridged with timber, but neither expensive metal nor permanent masonry works should be employed at present.

Road from Itchapore to Sunthoshapora.
Question as to the best line, and as to the parts which shall be fully completed.

36. Major Birdwood and Lieutenant Harington are now both of them doubtful as to the propriety of changing the line of the north road from Itchapore to Sunthoshapora, as has been proposed and estimated for; and it appears to me also very probable that it will be found better to keep nearly, if not quite, to the old line. The estimate sent in for this portion of the north road amounts to 46,000 Rupees and makes allowance for an entirely new line for a distance of 40 miles. The new trace is very little shorter than the other and will cross the Mahindra river where it is separated into two branches, but it is through a dense Bamboo jungle which in all probability will be found to be very feverish. It will be more difficult to obtain labour on that line and several large villages as well as 3 good public bungalows will be thrown out if it is adopted. Major Birdwood will have these two lines carefully compared again before any thing is done and the result of his investigation will be reported. Another point that will be reconsidered by these officers is the advisability or otherwise of spending so large a sum on this portion of the north road. In my examination of this line, I find that there is but little traffic passing continuously on the line generally, and that the amount on the several parts of it is very variable. There is as might be expected, a great traffic on it near all the large trading villages, and in many places now the traffic is greater than it will be, when the direct lines from the interior to the coast are more numerous, as the carts which come upon it by the branch roads have to use it for some distance north or south in their search for roads from it to the ports. It is evident from this that each portion of the road should be considered separately and that instead of the whole line being made equally perfect, the outlay upon each part should be suited to the present or probable demands of trade. If this is done Major Birdwood agrees with me in thinking that the portion I am now speaking of, north of Sunthoshapora, may be for the most part treated as a second class road. Near the town of Itchapore however this will not be the case and I may here observe that while travelling on the northern road I have not yet seen one single part of it which has been made more perfect than the traffic warranted, nor any bridge erected which it was not high time to build. There will however be some considerable modification of the estimates prepared last year, when they are examined with reference to the trade, and on a consideration of the comparative value of the cross roads which might be opened by the money and labour that would be required to make the north road perfect from end to end.

37. From Cunchelly, I accompanied Major Birdwood, Lieutenant Harington, and Mr. Meyer to the Port of Poondy. The latter Officer is now employed in opening a road from Kimedý to this port which will be of great value when complete. It is quite in the right line for trade, and when bridged and metalled will reduce the cost of carriage to one anna a ton a mile. There is still however a good deal to be done, and the drainage will be a greater difficulty than was anticipated, metal has to be brought from a greater distance, but Major Birdwood hopes to use as the better material masses of oyster shell which are found in a very solid state in the bed of the back-water. If this is liberally covered with thick coating of gravel it will form an excellent road, but if the upper layer of gravel is thin its value will be lost. Till this line is complete, there will be no tolerable approach to Poondy. It has like the other ports an open roadstead and a river open to the sea, a part of the year. The village stands on a sand ridge and the aspect of the country round is as dreary as the neighbourhood of Calingapatam. There is said to be one Native Goomastah on 10 Rupees a month, and two Peons on 2 Rupees a month, each, the former Mr. Knox informs me can give any ship her port clearance under a Telooogo signature, and such is said to be the case at all the ports in the District. The roadstead could not be improved at a small cost and there is nothing to warrant a heavy expenditure here; something might be done to facilitate the loading of boats in the back-water, but this is not a work for the Government to undertake; each rice shed should have its rude wooden jetty, which would be of use whether the rivers mouth is closed or open, for when the bar is impassable the goods have to be carried across the back-water to be put into other boats on the sea beach.

38. Formerly the mouth of the little river that falls into the sea near Poondy closed each year during the dry season but it has not now been closed for three seasons. This is an interesting fact and a careful enquiry leading to the detection of the cause might afford us the means of judging how the same effect might be produced elsewhere. The only change brought to our notice was in the outlet which is now much more direct from the river and in a more favorable position for supplying the whole back-water on each rise of the tide. It may be that the former opening did not bring the back-water to the level of the sea high-water, and that as that is the case now, the scour is more effectual and capable of securing a constant passage. This is not an improbable solution of the question, but further enquiry should be made on this subject, which is one of high interest to all who are engaged in attempts to deepen the passages through the river bars on both coasts of the Peninsula.

39. Between Cunchelly and Itchapore on the north road, I passed three fine bridges in different stages of construction. They are considered by the inhabitants as the greatest boon that could be conferred upon them as their approach to Itchapore from the south has hitherto been impracticable during heavy rains and accidents have frequently been the result of attempts to pass the streams when partially-filled. These bridges have been building under the management of Mr. Assistant Overseer Hopkins.

and the greatest credit is due to him for the manner in which the work has been done. Mr. Hopkins will now be sent by Major Birdwood to superintend the Injilly bridge which can only be completed before the rains by such thorough good management as may be expected from this Overseer.

40. From Itchapore I went with Lieutenant Harington to visit the small shipping port of Sonapore a wretched looking village on a dreary shore. It has not one substantial building and its only store houses are temporary sheds pitched upon the drifting sand. The port has no tolerable approach to it from the land a heavy surf on the beach and a roadstead exposed to the full force of the southerly wind and yet the exports have amounted in some years to the value of 100,000 Rupees, as exhibited in the Custom House returns, to how much more no one can say. The establishment is even smaller here than in the other ports I have visited, consisting of one Goomastah whose pay is 10 Rupees a month, and one Peon who receives 2 Rupees a month. I made an effort for curiosity to see these functionaries but they were not to be found. It was said that the Goomastah lived in a hut in the village and the Peon was sometimes on the beach, but the latter was not there during my visit and when I went to the Goomastah's house he was reported absent too. It would appear to be out of the province of an Engineer to notice such matters but one of my objects of enquiry now is to what extent the export duty would repay the cost of the inland approaches to the ports to determine which it is absolutely necessary that the probable accuracy of the Custom house returns should be kept in view. The port of Sonapore has an open outlet to the sea during some months of the year, but it is now closed and shipments are made from the beach in the ordinary ill manned masulah boat in use in this District. No effort has been made here or any where on this part of the coast to reduce the cost of shipping goods, or expedite the loading of vessels. Every thing on shore is done by coolies, moving ankle deep in the sand and no attempt at a jetty or pier of any kind has been made in the back-water.

BERHAMPORE.

41. The north road from Itchapore to Berhampore should be made with all care as the traffic of the place is very great. Berhampore has not only a very large population employed in the manufacture of Tassa silk cloths, but it is the cantonment of a Regiment of Native Infantry and carries on a very extensive trade with the country round. The approaches to such a town should be kept in the highest order.

42. At Berhampore I came upon the Russelcondah, Aska and Munsoorcottah roads the most important line of communication in Ganjam not excepting the approach to Calingapatam of the importance of which I have already said so much. The road from Berhampore to the port of Munsoorcottah is complete with metal and bridges and an allowance of 100 Rupees a mile annually, has been granted for its maintenance. From Berhampore to Aska the work is in progress and the whole line has been coated with metal and gravel. The remaining six small Bridges are now completing, and all that remains to be done are the great bridges of Aska and Injilly the latter of which has been taken vigorously in hand and will I have no doubt be completed before the rains. The Aska bridge cannot be completed this season and from Aska to Russelcondah the road is at a stand, a doubt having arisen as to the line selected being the most suitable.

43. There is one portion of this valuable line of communication which has not been sufficiently provided for the passage through or round the town of Berhampore. The road has been made up to the outskirts of the place from both sides and it was intended to widen the main street a trifle, and carry the traffic through the town, but this was a mistaken arrangement. The traffic is already much too heavy for that and if a suitable road-way was made for it, it would be at great cost to the Government, and inconvenience to the inhabitants. As the town is very crowded, a good open thoroughfare would be advisable as a sanitary measure but there are great objections to leading a heavy distant traffic through any crowded town and as the inhabitants of Berhampore are very generally employed in weaving and dyeing, the filth and dust from the passage of four or five hundred carts daily would be a serious loss to them. Lieutenant Harington has traced a good line round the town and that line should be adopted. By means of it the town will be relieved from the dust and confusion of the carts, while their drivers escape in some degree the danger of diseases which when once they break out in Berhampore are said to cause great mortality and linger in the town for months. In recommending the removal of the line of the traffic, I hope, I shall not be the cause of the town continuing in its present confined and unhealthy condition. Though the main street is not converted into a thoroughfare it should be opened for ventilation, as should also more than one of the cross streets, the place as I have said is one of great importance and there is no good reason why it should be dreaded for its cholera, if means were taken to cleanse and open it.

44. The road from Berhampore to Aska has a coating of metal and gravel upon it but I fear that it will be found too thin to stand the trial it will be subjected to during the rains. The carts employed upon it have wheels put together very cleverly without tires but they are rather hexagonal than round.

and as each angle reaches the ground it scrapes up the surface in the most destructive way. The loss in draft occasioned by the use of this description of wheels is not so perceptible where the roads have not been made but as the roads improve the value of good wheels and axles will be apparent, and we may hope, as in Ceylon that their introduction will follow rapidly our advance in road making, in the meantime we must be prepared for a great expense in keeping up this, and all other similar, roads in Ganjam. We are not able to determine yet what will be required, but where material for the surface is distant, the expenditure will be excessive and it remains to be shown how it can be repaid to the Government.

45. The Aska road is one that leads for the most part, through a country in the possession of Government so that we may expect it to yield some indirect return by the improved condition of the cultivators. It will be the greatest assistance to the Aska Factory on which the prosperity of northern Ganjam in so great a degree depends, and the indirect return from the road from the encouragement that establishment will give to the growth of sugar, will be very considerable although it may be impossible to calculate its effect on the revenue. One direct profit from it will be received by the duties on exported produce shipped in the port of Munsoorcottah. These have amounted in a favourable year to 3,500 Rupees, a sum which though it would not keep up the Aska road, would go far towards it, and if for every additional bag of rice or oil seed, 2 annas was actually received (which is the present amount of export duty) the wear and tear caused by those articles would be much more than compensated; making then due allowance for the indirect returns, I hope that the increasing export duty from a more active trade will furnish the means of supporting the road without the imposition of a toll which would cause a serious impediment to the cart traffic on the line, as the cart owners, from whom the tax must be collected possess nothing but the vehicle and the beasts that drag it, and they cannot give money which they have not got.

46. The Injilly bridge under the management of Mr. Mcquoid has not made the progress it ought, nor has the work been done economically. This young Officer had the same difficulty to contend against that is felt by our unprofessional Executive Officers in general, a want of knowledge of his business; some succeed better under these circumstances than others, and Mr. Mcquoid has I think been signally unsuccessful. I know myself what it is to work by means of superintendents, who have inaptness for engineering. In spite of every precaution, the cost of works varied in the Godavery Delta, as much as 50 per cent. owing to the skill of, or want of skill in other of the Officers employed. This is an evil resulting from our want of qualified men in the Department, but it is yet to be shewn, than even if the works cost 50 per cent. more than they might have done, under other circumstances, they are not worth all that is spent upon their immediate execution. It will be remembered that the whole of the new works constructed in the 14 years from 1835 to 1849, yielded 69½ per cent. yearly, so that had they cost 50 per cent. more by mismanagement, Government would still have been more than repaid that loss by the returns of the first year, while the benefit conferred on the inhabitants of the country, which was of far greater annual value still, would have been clear profit to them. I do not write this in support of Mr. Mcquoid, but in the defence of the system we are pursuing, of doing all we can with the means at our disposal. I consider that Mr. Mcquoid's work in this, and the Aska bridges (and I may add in the roads under his charge generally) shew him not to be an efficient or even a promising Executive Officer, and I would strongly recommend that he should be employed for some time under an Officer capable of instructing him. Major Birdwood has estimated the sum required for completing the Injilly bridge at 8,000 Rupees and as both he and Lieutenant Harington consider that the rates allowed in the original estimate were sufficient if carefully used, those rates have been again adopted and I have no doubt, as the work proceeds under Mr. Hopkins, that they will be found to be higher than is necessary.

47. The Aska bridge cannot be proceeded with till after the rains but every preparation will be made, and it will I trust be in use at the end of the year. The same remarks which have been made with regard to the Injilly bridge apply to that at Aska. It ought to have been completed this season and at a cost, not exceeding the estimate above 5,000 Rupees; full allowance, being made for the change of site; whereas Major Birdwood now estimates the sum required to complete it at 16,600 Rupees. With regard to the site chosen for the bridge original position, and that had it been thrown across the river in the position first chosen, a complete engineering blunder would have been made. That site may have had would have simplified the operation of building it and left its security less dependent of its builders, but as security was purchasable by an additional outlay far in excess of the value of the two positions there can be no question that the latter was advisable.

recommend that 10 per cent, being the probable profit of the rents, be added to the present rent, which would shew the value of the Zemindary to be Rs. 90,640, and that two thirds of this sum, or in round numbers, Rs. 60,000 should be fixed as the permanent jumma, the assessment will then be the same as if the country were divided into estates, premising the difference between the allowed profit of a Zemindar and a common Landholder.

64th. The same reasons do not exist for moderation in the assessment of the Havellies which apply to the Zemindaries; on comparison however with the revenue that has hitherto been derived from them, and considering that all future improvements must result from the means and exertions of the Proprietors themselves, we are of opinion that the permanent jumma, proposed by Mr. Cherry, for the several estates into which the Havellies have been divided, is too high.

65th. The Collector does not appear sufficiently to have adverted to the necessity of making an adequate allowance for subsistence and charges of management, we have in general deducted ten, and in some cases, fifteen, per cent on this account from the permanent assessment submitted by him, our proposed assessments however seldom fall much below the average receipts of sixteen years, and frequently exceed it. With respect to the Moherry estates, we have assessed them nearly in the same manner, as we have the whole country considered as a Zemindary, by adding ten per cent to the present year's rent and deducting fifteen as the profit of the future Landholders, it remains now only to shew the past revenue that has been derived from the Havellies and the permanent assessment on the several estates.

66th. Barwa constitutes an estate. Rs.
Barwa Purgunna. Committee's valuation..... 9,398
 16 Years' average collections..... 9,455
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector..... 8,500
 Do. Do. recommended by the Board..... 7,800

The Collector has fixed a higher jumma for this estate, but was induced to leave it on account of the loss sustained in the last Fusli by the inundation, and as this is a calamity to which the estate from its situation must continue to be exposed, we have further decreased it to the amount above stated.

67th. Montreddy is divided into two estates, Montreddy and Soonapuram.
Montreddy Purgunna. Committee's valuation of the whole Purgunna Rs. 19,372
 Average collections of sixteen years..... 15,342
Montreddy Estate.
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector... 9,035
 Do. Do. recommended by the Board..... 8,100
Soonapuram Estate.
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector... 11,000
 Do. Do. recommended by the Board..... 9,900

68th. Moherry, eight estates. Our remarks on Moherry have already been detailed, we shall therefore, only state the permanent jumma for each estate as proposed by the Collector and by us resulting from the intimation already noticed.

	Collector's Jumma	Board's Jumma
Govindapooram.....	8,208	6,000
Senkrappooram	17,030	14,500
Dorrah.....	16,775	14,500
Haledreahpadra.....	16,848	14,000
Ghantipauree.....	6,875	5,000
Coolladah.....	13,875	11,700
Golahbundah.....	9,135	7,000
Laaty.....	7,465	5,500

69th. Coorlah one estate. Rs.
Coorlah Mootah. Committee's Valuation..... 5,992
 Average collections of 16 Years..... 5,170
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector... 5,500
 Do. Do. recommended by the Board.. 4,800

70th. Aska, two estates—Aska and Comauree.
Aska Purgunna. Committee's valuation of the whole District. Rs. 12,317
 Average collections of 16 Years..... 11,150
Aska Estate.
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector... 5,261
 Do. Do. by the Board..... 4,700
Comauree Estate.
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector... 6,864
 Do. Do. by the Board..... 6,000

71th. Hingilly one Estate.
Hingilly Mootah. Committee's Valuation..... 8,032
 Average collections of 16 years..... 6,073
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector..... 6,500
 Do. Do. by the Board..... 6,500

Terristanum Purgunna (Part of) 72nd. Terristanum one estate. The portion of Terristanum now under the Collector's management, the remainder being let to the Superintendent of the Stud, having been included by the Committee in the Ganjam Purgunna, the separate valuation of it cannot be stated from their accounts.

Average collection of 16 years..... 3,018
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector..... 2,000
 Do. Do. by the Board..... 1,800

73rd. Bamanchoy one Estate.
Bamanchoy Mootah. Committee's valuation..... 2,357
 Average collection of 16 years..... 2,670
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector..... 3,540
 Do. Do. by the Board..... 3,200

74th. Bavanpore one Estate.
Bavanpore Mootah. Committee's valuation..... 6,507
 Average collections of 16 years..... 4,775
 Permanent jumma proposed by the Collector... 5,500
 Do. Do. by the Board..... 5,000

75th. Previously to the closing of our report on the permanent assessment of the Ganjam province, we must notice that the Purgunna of Mas-sorvotta, that part of Terristanum Purgunna lying on the North of the Ganjam River, the Purgunnas of Poobacondah and Itchapore, have been rented to Captain Evans to facilitate the purposes of the two former at the annual rent of Rs. 13,932 for ten years commencing from the 1st July 1800, and the two latter for Rs. 79,959 for ten years from the 13th July 1802, making the annual amount of his rent Rs. 93,941, no obstacle however arises on this account to the immediate establishment of the judicial system in these Districts, as Captain Evans, by the 13th Clause of his Cowlie, is rendered amenable to the jurisdiction of the Adawlut Court.

76th. The whole account of the revenue of the Ganjam Province as above proposed to be permanently assessed, considering Moherry as a Zemindary, and including the rent of Captain Evans, is as follows.

Permanent jumma of the Zemindaries..... Rs. 3,55,900
 Permanent jumma of the Havelly Estates..... 57,800
 Rent of the Purgunnas held by Captain Evans. 93,941
Total Rupees. 5,07,641.
Star Pagodas 1,46,040-12

77th. In addition to the above, a further sum will be received by the Strear on account of Sea and Land Customs, Salt and Abkary, but as the principle of administering these branches of revenue will, in future, very much differ from that which has hitherto prevailed, it is not possible at present to state the exact account.

78th. We submit the jumma and kistbundy as formed by Mr. Cherry for the current Fusli 1213, his remarks on the settlement of the several Zemindaries and Purgunnas, being generally incorporated in those we have made in this report, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them, and we therefore request your Lordship's reference for particulars to his letters—the amount of the settlement is,

Star. Pags. 1,60,327-18. Jumma of Fusli 1213 for the Zemindaries..... Rs. 3,25,193
 Do. Do. Do. for the Havellies including Moherry..... Rs. 1,43,762
 Rent of the Purgunnas held by Captain Evans..... Rs. 93,941
Total—5,62,896

79th. The balance due from each Zemindary appears in column 20 of statement A, amounting in the whole to Rs. 13,03,305, which, according to the general principles of the permanent settlement, must be written off to Profit and Loss, and we request that the specific sanction of your Lordship in Council may be given for that purpose. In the sum above stated the balances of the present Fusli are not included, we submit to your Lordship the propriety of making the payments of them a condition of delivering to the Zemindars the Sunnud i milkeut Istimirar, and of declaring, that if not fully discharged within such period as may be fixed on, that the Zemindary will be liable to assumption making the usual Malikana allowance to the Zemindar.

We have &c. &c.
 (Signed) William Peter.

Fort St. George }
 17th May 1804. }
 " Thomas Oakes.
 " Alexander Falconar.
 " John Hodgson.

48. The object of the Aska bridge is to give to the traffic and troops of Goomsoor a passage over the Rushkoolea river; and whether the high road passed above or below Aska, made no material difference to either except that it might be a trifle more convenient for the traffic to pass, as it now does, along the line of the town. No part of the trading town of Aska loses by the present site of the bridge, and the eastern portion of it, including the Aska Factory gains very greatly by the bridge being in its present position.

49. I am not able to calculate the actual gain to the native town, but as the whole traffic of the place added to the traffic of all Goomsoor, is the merest trifle compared with the traffic of that part of Aska, which contains the factory and is supported by the Sugar works, I may omit all else and content myself by shewing what is gained by the Aska Company and those who bring material to the factory. I find by reference to the Aska accounts, that there will this year pass over the Rushkoolea 8,000 tons, and that by crossing below the town instead of at the site first chosen above it, the saving in distance to that tonnage would be 3 miles. When the bridge is built the cost of carriage, will in all probability, be 1 anna a ton per mile, and at that low rate the saving would amount to $8,000 \times 3 = 1,500$ Rupees. The capital of this sum at 5 per cent. or 30,000

Rupees is then the actual difference on that account of the value of the bridge in its present position, above the value it would have had, if placed in the site originally proposed. But the factory will extend its operations eventually, to full three times its present manufacture; and the real difference will be three fold what I have stated.

50. Even if the whole of this profit came to the Aska Company I cannot suppose that the Government would deny to its European and Native shareholders a fair claim to partake of the boon conferred, in proportion to the extent of the trade they are engaged in. If they differ from the traders generally, it is only in their greater enterprize, and power of usefulness, and if half is to be given in due proportion to the risks incurred, the members of this company have not only an equal, but a far greater claim than all the other traders on the line from Russelcondah to the sea. But the profit in such a case is shared by all concerned, and as the chief bulk of the goods consists of raw material which is brought by the Ryots and delivered in the factory, the profit is more direct to the cultivators than to the manufacturing Company. Captain Randall should have laid these facts before the Government and sought permission for the change of site, but his judgment in selecting the place he has chosen, was most unassailable good and needs no apology.

51. My visit to Aska has enabled me to gain much information regarding the manufacture of sugar, while my tour through the country has admitted of my following up an enquiry begun in Rajahmundry as to the profits from its cultivation. The result of my observations is a conviction that it is, to the interest of Government to encourage the growth of this article to the utmost, and if that is done I am confident that it will become the great crop of the whole district of Ganjam, yielding, as it will, a profit far exceeding that from any of its other products.

52. The Aska factory has been raised to its present state of perfection by the most indefatigable energy, through many years of difficulty and loss. It is now in very high order and capable of manufacturing more than 12,000 tons annually, a very much greater quantity of sugar than the district yields at present and the difficulty it has now to contend against, is the deficiency of supply. If my information is correct, the whole extent of land cultivated with sugar in the district is between 3 and 4,000 acres, which with a fair allowance for loss, occasioned by insufficient means of irrigation, floods, and other accidents, does not yield more than 4,50,000 pots of Goor; sufficient for the manufacture of about 4,500 tons of the fine yellow sugar exported. The Aska works have not the command even of this supply; there is not only a considerable home consumption, but there is a great demand for sugar in the south of Orissa and in Nagpore which leads to an active competition in the purchase, and although the price has been raised lately, the quantity brought into the factory at the time I was there varied from 4,000 to 5,000 worth daily, there is still a fear, lest the quantity should be too small to make the fair profit for the season's working. The lowest quantity of sugar that should be from these works should be 3,000 tons a year; which with the present low farming, is obtained on 4,000 acres of land, but with the greater capacity of the Aska machinery and demand for consumption, and export by land, as we have evidently a market supplied by the Government giving every encouragement to the growth.

53. It would answer well enough for Europeans to take up the cultivation of sugar, profit from a manageable area would be sufficient inducement. In this respect it differs from the cultivation of grains and seeds and from cotton also which are produced in so small quantity from each year that the cost of management would absorb too much of the profit, if an European undertook it. Nor has sugar the great disadvantage of being a precarious crop as Indigo is; only one precaution is necessary; and that in Ganjam is easily provided for, the supply of water throughout the year should be secure. It is difficult to understand why Europeans have not taken up this cultivation, I find that the land will yield an equal weight of sugar with land in the West Indies; there is a market for the produce at hand, and labour to be had at 2 pence a day. Yet the inhabitants of this country are emigrating, and some even going to the West Indies to work on the very same cultivation, with no one single advantage. The whole difference between the two countries that causes this remarkable state of things is that there is capital in the one country, and not in the other. If English settlers brought their money and intelligence to bear upon this cultivation, Ganjam could, I am convinced, undersell all the great sugar growing countries of the world; but we need not wait for them. There is a population sufficient and as much enterprize as could be expected, and if the Government acting in the capacity of land-lord, did all that is in its power to help the cultivators, it might without taking any part in the actual cultivation or advancing money, give such a stimulus to the growth of sugar, as would make it the great staple of the district.

54. In looking through the expenses of sugar cultivation, I find that there is as much enterprize as could be expected where those who bear the toil and risk, have to pay the profits of their work, to those who supply the capital required. I am told by people of all classes that where the sugar grower works with borrowed money, his cane yields him no better profit than rice, and those who take up the growth of sugar are very often induced to do so by the trifle of ready money they obtain as an advance from the merchants to secure the crop. The several expenses of a sugar garden are, the cost of the cuttings (or seed cane,) The land revenue; preparing the land by manuring, &c., watering, and buying or hiring the mill and pans for manufacturing the Goor. The usual size of a garden is about 10 burnums or 2 acres, the cuttings for which, cost usually 40 Rupees. The assessment on the land is, I believe, about 30 Rupees; I have an account of the cost of cultivation, but I do not trust it sufficiently to quote it. The cost of watering depends upon the position of the land, but sites are usually chosen where irrigation can be had a part of the year and where a very shallow well will supply water with the least labour when the irrigation fails. The purchase of cuttings is in most cases the greatest item of expense, and as the money has to be laid out a whole year before the crop is cut, the interest is very heavy upon that portion of the outlay. The revenue is also taken before the crop is sold, and money has to be advanced on that account. The cost of cultivation, having to be advanced, the land is poorly worked and sparingly manured, and as the cost of watering must be kept down as low as possible for the same reason, land is chosen where water is near the surface, whether it is liable to flood, or is difficult to drain or in other respects unsuitable for a sugar crop. In short the cultivation generally is carried on under the disadvantages of the very cheapest farming, and as those who lend the money work upon the common Indian principle of taking all that they can get when they have a chance, without reference to the future; the growers find themselves with little profit even in the best seasons, and in case of accident, hopelessly in debt. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the extension of the growth of sugar is slow, although experiment has shown, that under good farming, the profit from an acre is very moderately estimated at 100 Rupees.

55. The Government might do something to remove these difficulties, and the European purchasers might also help. The most important step the Government could take would be, to secure a certain supply of water to land suitable for sugar, so as to remove the cost of working wells and make water so cheap, that as much may be given to the cane as it can take up and convert into sugar. This will, if well managed, work favorably in more ways than one. The best land may then be chosen having soil suitable, and being capable of good drainage. In Rajahmundry where the wells were 15 feet deep, working them was so expensive, that a supply of water for an acre from a channel flowing through the year, was considered by the ryots worth 50 Rupees in the saving of labour only; so much as that, is not spent on water in Ganjam, because such deep wells are not used, and the farming altogether is poorer, but the water would be worth no less; this estimate, it must be remembered, is made by those who had to pay for the water, and who calculated only the cost of the quantity they raised from the wells, whereas the supply taken from the channels was at least double and it contained a manure not found in well water. In consequence of the very favorable climate of Ganjam in which rain falls in almost every month of the year, and for 7 or 8 months there is a stream in the rivers, the cost of a constant supply of water for the year would be smaller than it is in most districts, and as the monsoon there is hardly less certain than it is on the western coast, there would be nothing precarious in the supply of water.

The works I would recommend for this cultivation are, annicuts on the considerable streams, and tanks on the smaller tributaries, so arranged that when the river failed the tank water might be thrown into the channels. The country seems well adapted for works of this kind and the land suitable for sugar, (if such irrigation is given to it) is unlimited. In speaking of this to a wealthy landholder, he thought the plan all very good, but he believed the whole soil of Ganjam to be so peculiar, that "bunds of tanks could never be made of it." I need not say that this was purely imaginary, and Major Birdwood will gladly undertake to prove to the country as soon as he has determined on suitable positions for his works and obtained sanction for the sums required to build them.

57. Another relief that the Government might give to the sugar growers is to take the revenue from the land after the crop is sold, holding the land as security; I am quite aware that there is not one Sheristadar in the service who would not object to this; and it would be a most unpopular move with the influential people of the country, because it would help to relieve the ryots from the thralldom in which they are held by the capitalists. So much is this mode of relief objected to, that when a gentleman in Rajahmundry offered to pay the kists for the sugar growers, a party of Sowcars offered him 3,000 Rupees not to begin that system. If the security is good, the Government will not, I am sure, object to this innovation; and I am certain, if it was tried, it would be found that no native land-owner would allow the field to pass out of his possession that had once yielded him the full profits of a sugar crop. Land let on such favorable terms, and supplied with water for sugar the whole year through, might well be paid for at 15 Rupees the acre; it would be worth 50 Rupees, but 15 would pay the Government well. Where very high profits are received from the land, as there would be in this case, there will soon be an intermediate man in possession of it who will be the gainer by the reduced assessment, not the actual cultivator. Even with the assessment I name, the land would be saleable at a high price, and the man of capital would be the sugar grower; the cultivator would then be his servant, paid it may be from the crop, but he would not as now have risked the cost of cultivation. The owner who possesses land so valuable will not only secure its being cultivated, but will see that the right crop is grown, and to do this, his terms with the cultivator must be liberal. I believe that nothing would so certainly lead to a class of wealthy land-owners as an irrigation suited to the growth of sugar, and terms favorable to its introduction. And I have not yet seen any province of the Presidency better suited to the plant and its high cultivation than Ganjam.

58. I have noticed the comparatively large sum required for the cuttings of a new sugar garden, and the want of money for purchasing them will be an impediment to the growth when the Government has done all that I recommend. I am generally adverse to Government attempting any cultivation of its own, simply because my experience leads me to expect that no good will result from it. I would otherwise suggest that a few acres of land should every year be planted with cane to be distributed as cuttings; I believe that great encouragement might be given by this means, and at no expense as the actual cost under tolerable management would make them very cheap to the purchaser, but the success of this would depend upon those who undertook the management, and I can't say who has either time or taste for that. I have however suggested this mode of giving an advance, to the owners of the Aska sugar factory and I am perfectly certain that it is worth their while to make the trial.

59. Before leaving the subject of sugar I must be allowed to call attention to the factory at Aska which is now the centre of a traffic on which the prosperity of a great portion of the Ganjam district depends. The variety of trades and manufactures to which it has given rise can only be understood by following the processes in the factory. But its effect may be in some degree estimated by a consideration of the facts, that the consumption of fuel is about 24,000 Rupees worth annually and 6,000 tons of Goor will, it is expected, be this season purchased from the ryots at a very remunerative rate. If this supply is obtained, more than 3,000 tons of sugar will be shipped, and the profits from the works will be satisfactory. But whether working to the profit anticipated or to loss such as it has hitherto had, it has equally a claim to every help from the Government. The enterprising owners have run a great risk, and several have met with a loss not liking to go on in the venture. A capital has been sunk which would have made no insignificant appearance in our list of Public Works; very few of which indeed approach the Aska factory in cost, and it is more directly beneficial than almost any thing that has been done by the Engineer Department, excepting only our largest irrigation works; from the sum it annually circulates in the district and which will this season nearly equal in amount half the revenue of the Collectorate. I am induced to offer these remarks because I have met with a feeling here and there that such great works might very well be left to themselves. There is a very common notion that great manufacturers make great profits, and can fight their own battle, and moreover that they have rather a too determined way of asking for what they want. This may be true in some cases, and I hope it may be so with the Aska manufacturers. Their success will be a most valuable example; they will deserve all they earn, and if their demands are always as reasonable as they now are, they can be too resolute in making them. What they most want are,

Cost of cuttings an impediment to the growth of sugar, because by Government on the manufacturers growing cane for distribution.

Effect of the Aska works in the district consequent claim on Government.

Annals of irrigation works required.

Relief by the land, not the crop, being taken as security.

Annals of irrigation works required.

Annals of irrigation works required.

Annals of irrigation works required.

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Annals of irrigation works required.

Annals of irrigation works required.

encouragement to the growth of sugar, and such fine roads elsewhere as that which has been opened to their benefit, between Aska and the port of Munsoorcottah.

60. From Aska we proceeded to Russelcondah, and although travelling some portion of the road in my palankeen before day light, I had in going, and returning, opportunity sufficient to determine the question as to which is the best line of country for the great road, and I must say I give the preference to that suggested by Lieutenant Harrington. The present line might have been made to follow the highest ground between the two rivers; very much more strictly than it has; and had it done so, it would have answered tolerably, when the river embankments were raised; but there is no sufficiently good reason for that line being chosen, and the country south of the Lohurkundy has great advantages which should not have been overlooked. Even though a road may be secured through low ground cultivated with rice, such as the land between the two rivers, there are in this country great objections to such a line where, as is the case here, the cattle employed upon it are dependent on free grazing for their subsistence. The repair of the road as well as its first cost will be greatly reduced by taking it on the higher ground, and the position of the bridge over the Lohurkundy, which if placed suitably for the proposed line will be close to the town of Russelcondah, and will be very advantageous as a bridge is urgently required there. As I had not received the orders of Government regarding Captain Rundall's letter when I was in Goomsoor, I am not able to answer the question as to whether there is, or is not a ridge of high ground between the two rivers. There certainly is no such ridge for a considerable distance, and anomalous as it may seem, it is very probable that there may be a hollow instead of a ridge in that position from the point of junction of the two rivers to Russelcondah, though the distance is 6 miles. Such will invariably be found where the point of junction has become by degrees lower and lower down the stream, by the extension of the point between them from deposits, and such actually is the case for some miles above the junction of the Lohurkundy and the Mahanuddy. In such cases the Delta form of the country is found to exist. The highest ground is close upon the bank of each river, and there is in consequence a hollow between them. Near Russelcondah this appears to me to be the shape of the surface, and Mr. Mcquoid's road is in the valley. It was on this account that Lieutenant Harrington was led to think so many bridges necessary as the water stood along the line of road. The remedy required here was not additional bridges, but embankments, and if the case had been understood, the road would have either formed one of the embankments, or have run parallel to one of them. The work done will not however be altogether lost, as the road in the dry season will be a great convenience to the inhabitants of the space between the rivers and when the embankments are made, it will form an excellent approach for them to Russelcondah, even without being metalled. The accounts of money spent on each part of the work done, as well as that required for the completion of this important road will be submitted by Major Birdwood; and Lieutenant Harrington, who is with that Officer now in Goomsoor, will trace the new line.

61. The embankments of the Aska river were being laid out while I was there and one complete portion will be secured before the rains. They will be of great value, and I see no cause to apprehend their doing injury to any one. There will be a slight additional rise near the sea, but as the general fall is 4 feet a mile, and there is no length of Delta channel, the difference in level will be very inconsiderable any where. The cost of guarding the cross drainage where it falls into the river, will be greater than was anticipated; but as the rise in the surface is very trifling compared with that of the large streams that have been similarly treated, the sluices will be far more simple, and easily built.

62. In Captain Rundall's Report upon the Irrigation of Ganjam (of 6th November 1854) some valuable suggestions are offered as to the works that should be immediately undertaken; but there will be a difficulty in carrying out these proposals, or indeed in making any great improvement in the irrigation of the District, if some steps are not taken to obtain information as to the area and condition of the wet land at the present time; and the value of a supply of water, for one or more crops. There is but little known on these subjects in many Districts, but in Ganjam there is the most profound ignorance on every point connected with the extent cultivated, and the value of its produce; now under the present system, does there appear to be the least chance of any better information being obtained. Mr. Elliot in a letter to the then Collector, wrote in March 1850, suggesting that it be advisable rather to fall back upon an ancient division and registry of the land which was lost sight of, than to allow things to remain as they were, but this was not carried out. Captain Rundall proposed to open a channel from an annicut on the Aska country between Aska and Munsoorcottah he was led to suppose by the Thasildar of 50,000 Rupees might fairly be anticipated from the revenue when a project was prepared, and sent for an opinion, to the Collector, i Thasildar of that time, that nothing could be expected beyond the saving of a portion of revenue. Now, although, the area of cultivable land had in the first rated, there was no doubt whatever that an immense increase of produce would be obtained from the works proposed and why there should be no revenue in proportion does not seem to be true, that the word "wet land" has so indefinite a meaning, that it may

Road from Aska to Russelcondah.

Aska river embankments.

Irrigation works suggested.

rigated, or not irrigated, or partially supplied with water, or flooded, and besides that there is no knowledge whatever what the produce is from lands under any one of these conditions. Land capable of producing by the help of some rain, a tolerable crop of rice is "wet land"; and so is that which has water for two crops or is so well provided, that it might have a crop of sugar grown upon it; and if there is a Cutcherry "mamool" of what an acre produces, such has been established without any reference to the use made of the land. Whether it is well farmed, or cultivated with the poorest means, the mamool is the same; and if it has any foundation at all, it has no reference whatever to the capability or real value of the land. While this state of things exists, the Engineer Department may spend all the money possessed by the Government with no certainty of any direct returns from their works. The Engineer may survey the land, shew the measured area of what he waters, and point out what is drained, and what secured from flood; but when this is done, a statement may be found to prove that it was all "wet lands" before, and no extra revenue can be expected from it. The fact of the land not being watered before, will not alter the case, for what is called in the accounts wet or dry, no one can point out on the ground. It is said in the general way, that there is no use in irrigating for a second crop, because the ryots grow a second crop, and never had been taxed for it. Whether that crop is rice, or oil seed, scanty or abundant, secure, or precarious, still the people like to have it without tax. They would not, (it is supposed) like to have a crop worth 15 Rupees an acre, if they have to pay an assessment of 2 Rupees, so well as a crop of the value of 5 Rupees, for which they pay nothing. Such is the supposition and a most mistaken one it is.

63. I have seen a good deal of the Hindoo cultivators of the country, and the high price that they are ready to pay when dry land is irrigated has frequently astonished me. But the fact is that they are not so ignorant as we are. They live in their fields and see all that is going on from day to day, and know right well the exact effect of water on their crops. They don't confuse between a crop that has yielded a poor harvest, and a heavy crop, they see the risk that each field runs, and know the cause of the mischief that they dread, and although there may be a fear when any new work is proposed, that it will not succeed, and that they will be taxed, nevertheless, yet when the work does succeed, they see the change, and know the value of it; and if they do not say all they know, they are willing enough to own the Government claim to additional revenue, and to give it, if too much is not demanded. It is for us to determine what the value of the improvements are, and to take only such portion of the increase of produce as shall pay us a liberal profit, and leave the Ryots, as they will be in all cases, very much greater gainers than the Government. But to do this, some trouble must be taken to learn what the land will yield according to the treatment it receives. Mr. Elliot began an enquiry in Rajahmundry with a view to this, which if followed up would have been invaluable, but the information he obtained was thought insufficient, and therefore it was not added to till it was made sufficient, but it was laid aside as useless.

64. The Ganjam District has, from the very favorable distribution of the rain and the form of its surface, and the goodness of its soil-capabilities beyond most parts of the presidency, and there are admirable opportunities for constructing the most effective and profitable works of irrigation, and as soon as the probable result of them has been determined on the best data procurable by the Revenue Officers, they may be undertaken. Captain Rundall has suggested some of very good promise, and Major Birdwood is searching for sites in which he can place works especially suited to the cultivation of sugar; but the Revenue Officer must work with the Engineer, each in his own province, or the Government will not get the return it should from the money spent; the upshot of which must be, that the irrigation of the country will be suspended. So completely has the value of irrigation been ignored in Rajahmundry, that in one report it has been shewn, that a talook without irrigation has yielded a greater increase of revenue than those thoroughly watered. And though it is not probable that such an assertion will be made in Ganjam, I maintain that no money can be securely spent, till such results of revenue management or revenue statement are rendered impossible by the real difficulty in obtaining such information. If it could have been had at no expense from irrigation being determined by actual trial. It is absurd to suppose that it has been worth while to have spent 20 lacs of Rupees in procuring it in 1853; more than that sum has been lost to the Government by the doubt which it has thrown on the lands of Rajahmundry remaining untaxed.

When I returned through Aska to Chutterpore, and on reaching that place my knee was so much swelled from an accident I had met with near Chicacole, that I was unable to leave the house for a fortnight and missed in consequence seeing the port of Ganjam, which as I have said elsewhere, I was particularly anxious to compare with Munsoorecottah.

66. At Chutterpore there is a very curious lake of fresh water which must have risen to its present height by artificial embanking, though there is no decided band to be found. This collection of water, which extends along the line of coast for about three miles, occupies the hollow almost invariably met with within the sandridges of the coast, but instead of being on the sea level, and open to the tide during the rains as is usually the case; its surface is 10 feet above high water mark and there is no channel by which it is ever drained. The surface water in the monsoon flows off into the Munsoorecottah backwater, and as no rock is said to cross the line, I feel confident that the constant construction of small earthen banks, as in the course of time not only prevented the existence of a drain to the level of the bottom of the backwater, but has by degrees raised the surface of the water to the height at which it now stands. Major Birdwood and Lieutenant Harrington spent what time they could spare in the examination of this lake, but I was unable to join them, and there is still much to be learnt about it, as on it depends the plan adopted for connecting the Chilka lake and Ganjam river with the port of Munsoorecottah.

67. If a canal is opened from Ganjam southwards, it must pass through this hollow, and it becomes a question whether it would be advisable to drain the lake and allow the tide to flow through it, or whether it would be better to lock up to the surface of the lake, and down again to the tide level. There is now some cultivation dependent upon this collection of fresh water and a revenue of 1,000 Rupees is said to be received from it but more information is required on this subject.

68. The points to be decided before a canal is projected through the small lake at Chutterpore are, whether it is advisable to keep up the water to the present height or to increase the quantity for lockage or for extended irrigation; whether the land irrigated might be better watered from another source, and the lake drained; or whether the great body of fresh water now applied to no purpose might not be usefully employed, either for irrigation or to produce water power that might be applied to machinery, I am inclined to think that it will be better to lock from tide level to the present height at least, if it is not necessary to rise a yard higher, but the enquiry into these particulars will occupy sometime, and I must leave them to Major Birdwood who agrees with me in the advisability of connecting the Ganjam river with Munsoorecottah river, if only to reduce as far as possible the injury done to the north road by the heavy and increasing traffic between the Chilka and Munsoorecottah.

69. The Ganjam river has been navigated experimentally from Aska to Ganjam, by Mr. Minchin of the Aska Sugar Factory, who took a large raft of Rum casks down the stream during the rains; the voyage was very successful, and had there been a canal from Ganjam to Munsoorecottah, the venture would have answered perfectly; but on reaching Ganjam, land carriage was not available, and the casks remained so long in the river, that there was some considerable loss in their contents. If suitable boats were brought into use, this river might be navigated for several months of each year, and as soon as the more pressing necessities of the Aska works are supplied, I have no doubt that the able and energetic gentlemen who have now charge of that establishment, will turn their attention to this means of reducing the heavy charges now incurred by the Company, in the carriage of Rum and Sugar to Munsoorecottah.

70. The North road from Berhampore to Rumbah (28 miles) has now a heavy traffic on it. There is a great consumption in the towns of Berhampore, Ganjam and Chutterpore, besides which there is an active trade between Munsoorecottah, Ganjam and the Southern ports of the Chilka lake. The thorough repair of the north road was therefore very necessary here, and it is in very good order from Berhampore as far as the Ganjam river, but between Chutterpore and Ganjam there are still a good many small bridges required, where nullahs are now passed, by those wretched substitutes for them, road dams. From Ganjam to Rumbah the road is now being made, and in the present state of the trade it is very much required. From Rumbah to the frontiers of the Madras Presidency, is a distance of 13 miles, and the road is said to be in very bad order, but it is of less importance there, as the Chilka lake affords a much cheaper mode of transport than the road would, if made ever so perfect.

71. After completing my inspection of the north road, through the Ganjam District, I can safely say that no part of it has as yet been made which was not urgently required, either as an approach to towns of importance, or as parts of lines leading to the sea ports. Major Birdwood will report again upon that portion of the line where a question has risen as to the course that should be chosen, and will reduce the breadth of metal on all those parts on which the traffic is light.

72. Rumbah is a small village near the south end of the Chilka lake, and is the principal place of landing for the goods which seek a market in the Ganjam district. There is another small village the name of which I have lost, that has a landing place also, and the traffic passing through the two villages is altogether very great, and, if I am rightly informed, rapidly increasing, in consequence,

chiefly, of the demand for oil seeds in the port of Munsoorectah. As the villages are in the country of a Zemindar, I was unable to get an account of the quantity of rice and oil seeds landed there, though an account must be kept, as the Zemindar levies a toll upon them, neither could I ascertain with accuracy the rate of duty paid, but it is evidently very light as the boat people make no complaint either of the amount taken, or the means used, in collecting it. A Memorandum was given to me as the rate, but it was not considered trust-worthy.

73. The trade of the Chilka is carried on in boats quite peculiar to the lake, and in some respects well suited to it. They are made of planks without ribs or keels, and are perfectly flatbottomed with perpendicular sides. This form is necessary in the unimproved state of the landing places, as the lake is very shallow at the edges, except where a rocky knoll forms the bank; and in such positions goods cannot be landed with safety from the breaking of the waves. The bed of the lake is all of the softest mud, for the slope from the shore is so slight, that but for the rise and fall of the tide, loaded boats could not approach the most favorable landing places within several hundred yards, and when the rise of tide is slight, as it is at the south end of the Chilka at this season, the boats can only be unloaded by the carts being driven into the lake to meet them. These boats are pointed against the wind, and have mat sails when the wind is fair, set upon two loose bamboos which come down upon the heads of the crew, if the sail is by accident shaken in the wind, I never saw any boats so rude in their rig and consequently difficult to manage, but even with these drawbacks and most lazy working, the carriage on the lake is very moderate, as the accompanying Memorandum will shew. There appear to be a great number of these rude boats which have been kept up principally by the demand for firewood from the western side of the lake, for the manufacture of salt on the north shore; and on the strip of land between the lake and the sea; but of late years the demand for oil seeds in Europe has led to its increased cultivation in Orissa, as well as elsewhere, and as there are no exporters there, for a reason sufficiently cogent, which I shall remark upon hereafter, the crop now finds its way to the ports of Ganjam for shipment. There has always been also an active trade in rice on the lake and the quantity landing at the village of Rumbah during my stay, could not be less than 50 tons a day.

74. The produce of Orissa is evidently driven to the ports south of the Chilka, from the total absence of all means of carrying it from the interior direct to the sea. Had this been the case there must have been great export trade from the Delta of the Mahanuddee which is one of the most fertile countries in the world; with no greater impediments to the loading of the ships than are overcome at all the small ports on the coast of Ganjam. Indeed there is one natural port in that part of the coast, which might be made a place of great trade, and give life and wealth to all the finest parts of Orissa. The place I allude to is Dumrah, which only wants approaches from the land to become of great importance as the shipping port of that highly productive and already densely peopled Delta.

75. But the only road from the interior to the coast is from Cuttack, to Pooree or Juggernaut, which perhaps because they are Collector's Stations have this means of communication afforded them. But this road having no metal upon it, and being of pure delta mud, is so deep after the slightest rain, that carts can hardly travel on it, and I may here observe, that from our frontier to Calcutta, the great road, though made with great cost on a high embankment is nowhere metalled, and in consequence is hardly passable for carts excepting in the driest weather.

76. During the rains a branch of the Mahanuddee which falls into the Chilka, is navigable as far as Cuttack by the lake boats, and much use is made of it, but if the Chilka was joined by a canal with Munsoorectah, or even Ganjam, the traffic that line would be greatly increased, for when once aloft, the cost of carriage for each mile is so small that distance is of little consideration.

77. Before I make my proposal for the navigation of the Chilka to better account I must make some remarks upon the capabilities of the lake with reference to the several purposes to which it might be applied; but I regret to say that I am unable to go into the subject so fully as I had hoped to do, in consequence of my lameness having prevented my getting to all parts of it, for a complete examination. I might be induced in consequence to withhold my remarks which must necessarily be crude and unsatisfactory, but as I have said with regard to the Bimlipatam river, I am always glad myself when making enquiries upon such subjects, to have the advantage of all the opinions and suggestions that have ever been given upon it, and I record mine in this case, to be of whatever use they may to those who take up the subject hereafter.

78. The Chilka might be turned into a fresh water lake without the slightest difficulty, and in that case, a vast area of the finest land might be brought under cultivation and irrigated. We have in the Colair lake a case precisely similar. The bed of that lake is below the level of the sea high water, indeed in parts it is below low water mark, and such is the case with the Chilka. The Colair is connected with the sea by a channel open to the tide and but for artificial means its waters would be like those of the Chilka, or any ordinary backwater, salt in the dry season, and fresh or nearly so during the rains. From time immemorial (I believe) the Colair has been secured against the tide by embankments which have every year been cut to allow the passage of the floods from the river that fall into it. The openings for this purpose were closed after the floods had passed, and before the water in the outlets had become salt. This was an expensive operation, and a constant source of anxiety, but the return from the lake land, was enormous; and the skill of those employed upon it had become such that currents which would have appeared perfectly uncontrollable to those who were unacquainted with works of the kind, were brought under restraint at the time required. This rude mode of management has been now permanently superseded by the construction of a weir which allows the escape of the water while it prevents the ingress of the tide, the crest of the work being above high water mark.

79. Such a work is quite practicable between the sea and the Chilka. The rocky islands would afford admirable material for the purpose, which with the water carriage of the lake could be employed in any quantity at an exceedingly cheap rate. The original mode of cultivating the Colair was to plant those parts of the bed which were left bare by evaporation or with shallow water over them, and the cultivation extended lower and lower as the water receded during the hot weather; the richest land was at the lowest level that was cultivated, but when the lake dried below a certain point the water became brackish and unfit for irrigation. There was great gambling in this cultivation and every year some portion was lost; but the profit from what was saved was so great that every available acre was taken up, not by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but by people from a distance who every year came to bid against each other and scrambled for a share of the lake. The Godavery Anicut has put an end to this, and with the permanent outlet the cultivation is secured. The whole bed of the lake above the level of the brackish water can be always cultivated and the crops watered without the slightest risk by water from the Godavery; and this change might as readily be brought about in the Chilka, the bed of which would no doubt be found equally fertile, while the area of available land would be infinitely greater. That the bed though salt now, would be soon fit for cultivation, there can be no reasonable doubt, as we are constantly recovering land from the Malabar backwaters, the beds of which are as salt as that of the Chilka, but it is found that in the second year the soil has been so well washed, that it suits rice perfectly, and yields abundant crops. The water for its irrigation could be stored on the small streams that fall into the lake, or it might become a portion of that great irrigation which ought to exist under an anicut thrown across the Mahanuddee above Cuttack.

80. The Chilka might thus be made to produce either rice or sugar and as Orissa has so dense a population there, can be little doubt that a crop would be raised on the whole of it, but whose property the land of the lake would be considered I do not know. I have pointed out the way in which it may be made use of; by excluding the sea and I will now venture an opinion as to what might be done with it if it was considered more advisable to make it a place of shelter for sea-going vessels.

81. The management of the outlets from the rivers and backwater on our coasts is still puzzling all who are attempting it, and whatever may be the correct theory of the deposits, which invariably form bars across them immediately beyond the line of Coast, it appears probable that it will only be found practicable to keep a deep passage to the sea by artificial means, at moderate cost, where there is a set of the ocean currents upon the shore, and a consequent tendency to encroach upon the land from a steep beach; where this is found, it is highly probable that by fixing the breadth of the outlet, a certain depth may be obtained and secured; greater or less in proportion to the quantity of water flowing through the passage. In some of our rivers which have a constant drainage from the country, a navigable passage through the bar is kept open of depth sufficient for large cargo boats, even when the area of backwater is very small; but some of the best outlets for navigation are those which are mainly dependent for their depth on a great area of backwater where the tidal action throughout the year is powerful and constant.

82. The Chilka lake is supplied by a number of small streams, and only one of great capacity which carries a large volume of water from the Mahanuddee in the monsoon and I believe conveys little or no water into the lake in the dry weather. The very great area of the lake is against a deep passage being cut by the monsoon drainage, as its wide surface rises very gradually and a broad outlet will open, whereas had the lake been small a greater head of water would have been raised by the first sudden flood, and the outlet would have been deepened, I have elsewhere observed this dif-

ference between large and small backwaters, in some situations the effect is observable throughout the year, in others the depth is so much more dependent on the tide than on the drainage, that the temporary depth obtained during the first flood of the monsoon is comparatively of little importance, as however our knowledge of the whole subject is very incomplete, it is evidently advisable in attempts to improve these outlets, to turn every current to account as far as possible. In the case of this lake, which is very much larger than any of the backwaters on either coasts of the peninsula, we have at our command a much greater tidal scour than is to be had elsewhere, not only from the greater area but from the rise and fall being greater also, we ought therefore ceteris paribus to have a greater depth of water through the bar. What the depth is I am not informed, as I was not able to examine it; but there are reasons why the quantity of water entering and leaving the Chilka with each change of tide is not what it might be; and whatever it is, I feel sure that it might be considerably increased.

83. That the quantity of water entering the lake is from some cause greatly deficient, is proved by the rise and fall at the south end of it, being far less than the rise and fall in the sea, whereas had the supply been complete, there would have been no less a change of level within and without the bar; it seems probable therefore, that if we can detect the cause of this and correct it even partially we might add so great a volume of water to the tidal current, as materially to affect the section of the outlet and if in doing this we regulated the breadth judiciously we should secure the most favorable form of section, i. e. that which would convey the whole amount of water required with the greatest depth. The cause of the deficient supply of water is, I think, attributable to the position of the present outlet which is the most unfavorable that could be found if the object be to deepen the passage. It is at one end of the lake, and the passage within is neither direct nor free from obstruction, and if a map * of that portion of the lake is examined it will be easily imagined that long before a full supply of water could be made to reach the south extremity of the lake the tide will have turned. If no other cause existed this alone would reduce the ingress of water very greatly, but there is another cause which aids this in a very remarkable degree. During the dry season the wind blows in a strong continuous gale from the south for months together, and it is clear that the level of the lake water is so greatly disturbed by it, that the surface is much higher at the north end of it than the south. I am sorry to say I was unable myself to determine what the difference in level was, but the effect of continuous gales in such cases is noticed by Mr. Ellet in his work upon the Mississippi and the result of such an action of the wind is registered in figures on the houses of Saint Petersburg, where a steady gale blowing up the gulf of Finland, checks the current of the Neva and swamps the delta city. This accumulation of the water near the entrance of the Chilka, must reduce greatly the quantity entering the lake; and this doubtless accounts for the very trifling tide at Rhumbah, which, when I was there in April, did not amount to more than 1½ foot at the height of the springs, while the tide in the sea is said to rise and fall 5 feet. At the time I speak of the level of the southern end of the lake was at least 8 feet lower than its surface level is. During the north East monsoon, when the water is somewhat increased by the streams falling into the lake, but still more by the wind, which then is as steady and almost as violent from the north, as it is from the south in April.

84. A great ingress and egress of salt water would be effected by two openings one in the north and one in the south, as the action of the prevailing winds would then cause currents through the lake, but the best effect from the tidal current would probably be obtained by opening an outlet midway between the ends of the lake, and if this could be done through a part of the spit of land which separates the sea and lake where it is not so wide as to make the passage too long, I feel confident that the tide could be raised easily to its full height in all parts of the lake, and the scour increased to its maximum, and if at such a point it was found that the sea shore was tolerably steep, i. e. having no tendency to "form out" I feel assured that an outlet might be made and kept deep enough for ships to enter. I wont presume to say what depth might be obtained, but we have at Cochin both tide and extent of backwater far less favorable, and there the depth at spring tides is 14 feet, and the vessels of 1000 tons built inside the river are taken to the sea over the bar.

85. Whether it would be advisable at the present time to lay out the sum required for either cultivating the bed of the Chilka, or improving its entrance from the sea in order that it might be made of some use to our shipping is another question. I am not inclined to urge one improvement or the other, at the present time, as there is so much to be done of more immediate necessity in Ganjam, that I would not employ the labour of that district in the work, and while Orissa is at the mercy of the Mahanuddee without the means of carrying its produce to the flooded at one season, parched with drought at another, and almost as far beyond the reach

of a market as if it lay in the interior of the Continent, the Chilka lake is not a fit subject for the attention of the authorities of that country; at present the inhabitants of those wonderfully capable districts, Pooree, and Cuttack; European as well as Native, seem to speak and act as if they only lived there at the sufferance of the Mahanuddee whose rule is as arbitrary as their submission is pitiable.

86. Crops are gathered with thankfulness when the floods spare them, streams are navigated till some drift or sand bank forbids their further use, villages rise and fall with each change in the set of the current and it is said that the town of Cuttack itself is under orders to quit its present site, if the waters of the tyrant river should ever again reach the point they did last year. It is not probable that this state of things will last for many years, although the alarm caused by the Damooda river has for the present thrown a doubt upon the utility of embankments in the minds of those who have not had the advantage of seeing what has been done by their means in the southern deltas. That the Damooda is too big for its bed there is no doubt, and that such vast volumes of water and mud, as are poured down the valley of the Ganges, will cause anxiety to those on whom the duty devolves of controlling them, is little to be wondered at too. That there should be failures and losses here and there under any management is not surprising either, but that such occasional losses should be made the reason, for the rivers of India generally, being left uncontrolled, as beyond the power of human skill to manage, is most incomprehensible, and this too, when we have Tanjore as an example of what good may result from the strict confinement of a delta river, and an artificial disposal of its waters, with the experience of its working for a hundred years. It would be absurd to limit the advantages which that country receives from its modern hydraulic works to the revenue it pays to Government; but taking that as a means of comparing the unimproved district of Cuttack, with the well regulated delta of the Cauvery, we find the revenue of the former to be 8 lacs of Rupees, while the latter pays more steadily, 45 lacs from an area very considerably less. Taking it for granted that the time is not far distant when the Mahanuddee will have its annicut, and the delta be secured against flood and drought, its lands irrigated, its produce carried almost without cost, and a water power nearly equal to the strength of its working population, added to its effective labour, as has been done for the deltas of the Godavery and the Kistna in the last ten years, the employment of the Chilka in one of the ways suggested, may not be far in the future. A possibility that must be my apology for wandering beyond my own limits, and leaving the immediate object of my tour, the Budget for the coming years.

87. There is a small work which I am very anxious to see commenced at the Ganjam end of the Chilka lake, a Canal connecting it with the Ganjam river. While at Rhumbah, I made an excursion to Pyragee, a village situated on the land which separates the lake from the sea. Major Birdwood and Mr. Harington were with me, and we were all struck with the facility that existed for opening this communication. A good lithographed map of the Orissa Provinces, on a scale of 4 miles to the inch, sent to me by Captain Thullier, the Deputy Surveyor General of Bengal, gave a fair promise of an unobstructed line being found. Our observations during our visit to Pyragee confirmed our belief; and since leaving Ganjam, I have received a most satisfactory notice of the line from Major Birdwood, who has had the country levelled and sends so favorable an account on all points, that I hope a mere trifle will be wanted to open the communication. On this being done, the Port of Ganjam will have the full advantage of water carriage from all the borders of the lake, and during the monsoon much of the produce of Cuttack and Pooree will be carried through at a very cheap rate. Munsoorcottah will still have to pay for 12 miles of land carriage, but by the time we are allowed to proceed with new works for the improvement of the country, I hope a project will be prepared for completing the line from Ganjam through the Chutterpore Backwater. If the cost of the Ganjam and Chilka cut is as small as I expect it to be, it would be better to leave it quite unobstructed by tolls, but the canal to Munsoorcottah will be more expensive, and there is no reason why a light toll should not be raised upon it.

88. As the success of the efforts we are now making to reduce the cost of carriage from the interior to the sea, depends in no slight degree upon the salt trade, I shall offer some remarks upon it, and in so doing it is possible that I may notice several errors in the mode of management which have already attracted the attention of Government and are either under investigation or in the course of correction in other parts of the Presidency.

89. That the profits derived by the Government from the Ganjam salt is not what it might be is proved by its very limited sale in comparison with the extensive area of country demanding it. Ganjam supplies not only a breadth of country for greater than that provided with salt from the western coast, but has also an extensive country to supply inland from Orissa, which I suppose to be the consequence of salt being made in the coast districts north of Ganjam at much greater expense, by the use of fuel, instead of by solar heat only. I cannot say what the actual area of country dependent upon Ganjam may be, but I may safely say that it is not less than three times that dependent for salt on Canara, while the sale in Ganjam is rather less than in that district, and it is evident that

even there the demand would be greatly increased if the price to the inland consumers could be reduced. The financial results therefore may fairly be anticipated from the removal of every impediment to the sales of salt in Ganjam, renders the subject of the highest interest, and seems to call for an investigation more searching than can be given it by the local Officers, who are already overwhelmed with business.

90. I need not dwell upon the direct profits derivable from an extension of the sale of salt, they have been sufficiently discussed already. The importance of the trade to an Engineer is in its beneficial effects on the cost of carriage, which although it has been long admitted and of late years has led to arrangement being made some ports of the Presidency with that in view. The effect that may be produced by it has not even yet I think, been fully appreciated any where, and seems hardly to have been thought of at all in Ganjam.

91. There can be no doubt that the cause of the very small consumption of salt in the country obtaining its supply from Ganjam is mainly attributable to the great cost of carriage, and only in a very slight degree to the amount of duty levied upon it by the Government. It will be seen by the map that the area of the distant country to be supplied is so much greater than the district of Ganjam, that if the wants of the whole population were fully provided for, the home consumption of that collectorate would be comparatively of little importance, and certainly would not be such as to make the amount of tax, or monopoly price, the first object of consideration as it seems to have hitherto been. This will be apparent from the fact that the monopoly price, is now doubled by the cost of carriage in the first 45 miles, while much of the salt has to be carried 300 miles.

92. In making any arrangement with a view to increase the revenue from salt, it is I think incumbent on the Government to keep in view the fact that whatever is done to facilitate the sale and reduce the cost, the great body of the consumers will never obtain so much as they require. The inhabitants of the inland districts will never be able to afford the same quantity in proportion to their numbers as is now consumed by the people of the coast; and as they, one and all, pay the tax on salt they are dependents of the British Government whether inhabiting British territories or not. Apart therefore from considerations of humanity, they have a claim upon the Government which should induce it to make such arrangements as shall lead to the salt revenue being derived from the sale of the greatest possible quantity. But this has not been by any means the case heretofore. The present state of things in Ganjam shews indeed a total absence of this consideration. The salt stores are close to the places of manufacture, however inaccessible they may be. The approaches to them are unimproved. The quantity manufactured is kept so low that a bad season leaves the consumers with a supply more than ever scanty and consequently at a famine price. The quality of the salt offered for sale may, or may not be fit for distant carriage, and there has been no sufficient economy of the time of those who come from the interior to purchase. The principle upon which the salt monopoly in passed years has been managed, has been such as might have been expected from a trader who had no capital and looked to obtain what profit he could without it from those who were driven by necessity to purchase from him.

93. This system has been unfair to the inhabitants and most impolitic as a measure of economy on the part of Government whose interest would have been better served if every effort had been made to suit the want of its customers, and extend the sale. If in short, the sale had been carried on with the vigour and enterprise of a private trade with all the capital required at hand. I am quite aware that it is the wish of the Government to act upon the opposite principle now, and that it is anxious to remove the existing impediments to the trade, and increase, as far as circumstances will admit, the quantity sold, and I am most anxious to see that principle acted upon in Ganjam for the reasons above stated.

94. To reduce the cost of carriage into the interior the communications must be improved where water carriage cannot be had, cart roads must be opened and either these communications must terminate at the places of manufacture, or the stores of salt must be removed from them to the lines of communication. The latter will I have no doubt in all cases be found most advisable, as the salt is made in swamps, where, even if practicable communications are opened, no interchange of goods is likely to take place, and it never can be advisable to have wholesale shops so situated.

95. I have elsewhere said that salt is required as a return load for the produce of the interior brought to the coast. This is no where more remarkably the case than it is in Ganjam,

which has an active export trade, and no important, nor any coast manufacture but salt, which is in sufficient demand to balance the weight of goods brought to the ports for shipment, a return load where water carriage is used would probably reduce the actual cost of carriage about half a pie a ton a mile, and it would even in that case be worthy of consideration, but in the case of cart carriage, which will be the best means of conveyance for the goods passing between the interior and the coast for many years to come, the saving will not be less than 4 pice per mile even when the roads are placed in a thoroughly efficient state. And as the saving bears a proportion to the expense of carriage, till the roads are in order, it will be greater still. Even 4 pice is a difference greater than would be effected by the change from good common roads to the cheapest Railway or by any expenditure in perfecting the vehicle used. And it is thus evident that the provision of a return load is one of the most important remedies that can be applied to the present depressed state of the interior of the country.

96. As salt will be a return load for the produce of the interior, so that produce will be a return for salt, and when the interchange is complete, the cost of carriage will be at its minimum, and the sale of salt at its maximum. To this end I propose that there should be depôts of salt at all the ports, and that eventually, none should be kept either in the swamps, or off the main lines of trade.

97. At present the great carriers of salt are the Binjarries, upon whom the people of the country beyond the Ganjam frontier are entirely dependent for their supply. These people now bring very little of the produce of the interior to the coast, and the whole charge for their going and coming has to be paid by the consumers of salt, who have also to pay for the loss of time occasioned by the swamps being impassable after the rains end, frequently many thousand head of cattle are then brought together, which are detained for weeks while the swamps dry. I have no account of the numbers that have been so collected near the pans of Ganjam; but on one occasion at Buntamilly (a pan similarly circumstanced in Masulipatam) 40,000 head were waiting for several weeks, and on the swamp becoming passable, two months were occupied in loading them.

98. This peculiar race of people travel very short marches daily, and trust entirely to the forage they find in the waste lands of the country they traverse. On some few lines of road, where they are engaged in carrying cotton and other produce from a distance, the inhabitants oblige them to purchase forage, by cutting and stacking the grass when the monsoon ends, and destroying all they cannot cut, but the Binjarries are not so ill-treated in general, and in countries dependent upon them for salt they are rather a privileged race. Carriage by the pack oxen of the Binjarries is more expensive than by the worst country carts, in the worst roads, which appears at first, as a comparison of the men and cattle employed, unaccountable; but on further investigation it is evident that the mode of working the cattle without artificial forage is bad economy. To give them time to supply themselves with food, the march is barely made more rapidly than at the rate of 5 miles daily, so that the time of the cattle is lost, and with it the time of the men also, and although any amount of consideration for the cattle is shown when rest and additional grazing time are supposed to be wanted, whole droves of hundreds are sacrificed from parsimony in the use of purchased forage when the grazing fails.

99. The number of cattle that load at Nowpada annually must be about 1,00,000 and as there is always a great press for salt at the end of the monsoon, they must accumulate in like manner in that neighbourhood also, when the season is late. But a still greater loss, and consequent charge as carriage results from the state of the country a few weeks later in the season, when the forage fails from draught, and fresh water is scarce. Then vast numbers of cattle die before they can reach again their grazing ground in the hills, and many more become unfit to bear their loads.

100. In the means of conveyance here described we have sufficient to account for the very limited sale of Ganjam salt, and the best promise of greatly enhanced receipts from this important source of Revenue where we take steps to improve them. We have this promise realized in Canara, where a judicious outlay on roads has led to the carriage of salt on carts, with such an increase in the quantity sold, that the profit pays a fair interest on the outlay; while the trade of the country has the advantage of the roads.

101. In Canara, the salt being imported by sea, was always stored in the ports, and as the produce of the country beyond the Ghauts was brought to them, by those who carried the salt as a return load the trade had always that advantage also: yet every step taken to facilitate the carriage and reduce its cost, was found to act beneficially on the sales. Thus the removal of the salt from the ports to the foot of the passes was found to answer: and even a change of position of six miles was in one case productive of profitable results. This was near the coast where

forage was expensive, and in such localities every mile saved is of importance to the Binjarrie carriers. If such changes effected so much in Canara with its limited field of demand, it may be supposed how great the annual loss of Revenue has been in Ganjam while the salt has been shut up in the swamps.

102. Eventually the trade in salt will be independent of the pack oxen of the Binjarries but that will not be till the passes have been made practicable for wheels; and capital and enterprise have been found to construct carts capable of carrying some 20,000 tons a year, an average distance of about 200 miles. We cannot make our arrangements to suit that time, for the present we must look to the Binjarries as our principal customers, as they have been hitherto such as the people are, they are all important in the salt trade and if we study the interests of Government, and those of the people requiring salt far from the sea, we must suit our arrangements to them, and to do that, salt should if possible be supplied to them, not where it is now offered for sale, but at the foot of the passes, which are from thirty to fifty miles inland.

103. The opening of roads from the ports to the hill-country has commenced, and even now salt might be stored in several places most favorably for the Binjarries, if Government or private enterprise undertook the carriage so far, I have little hope from private enterprise in Ganjam at present. Salt is a perishable article and one that requires a considerable capital to trade in profitably; I have no doubt that it will some day be as much an article of general sale as grain, but the question is what can be done immediately to supply the millions waiting for salt, and give them the advantage of the roads as soon as they are opened. To do this I think the Government must set the example of enterprise, and employ its capital. If this is done instead of its interfering with trade objectionably, it will, I am sure, give new life to it, and as private individuals can work more economically than the Government, it may fairly be expected that the profits derived by Government will lead to a successful competition; on the establishment of which the Government may quit the field.

104. If stores were built by Government on the frontiers of the hill country they might be placed at the disposal of private traders who might be induced to purchase salt if it was not taxed till its leaving the inland stores. In former times contracts of great amount were made between the Government and the Binjarrie Chiefs who were proverbial for their good faith, and I think it probable that it would answer for the Government to enter into agreements with these people to give them salt at a fixed rate at the inland stores if they would take large quantities, the rate either covering the cost of carriage or not as seemed in each case advisable. The Binjarries who have a natural antipathy to the Engineers and consider themselves a doomed race in consequence of cart roads being opened through the country, are quite aware of the benefit they would derive by their journey ending at the foot of the hills, and while I was in Ganjam they begged that a road for carts might be opened so far, in order that they might obtain salt without leaving their grazing grounds.

105. If the Government do not consider it advisable to give so much direct help as I suggest it will, I trust, at all events erect stores in all the sea ports, and as a temporary measure store salt also well clear of the swamps, with good branch roads to the depôts; or place it on the great north road where the roads from the interior cross that line.

106. As the roads and passes improve, the Binjarries will bring more of the products of the interior to the coast; and if salt is not supplied to them near the hills, they will deliver their loads in the ports, and salt will be purchased there, unless there are other depôts on the line they travel, further from the sea, in which case they will quit the ports and load these there, for they will not remain near the coast longer than they can possibly help. In Canara wherever the Government established a depôt of salt the coast merchants located agents to purchase the produce brought from the interior. There was usually a combination of these agents against the Binjarries but their chance of good prices was little better in the ports, and they were in general too happy to change their loads and get into the Hills again. Wherever there is a change in the mode of carriage in such a trade as I am speaking of, there must be a transfer of the goods to a new owner, as the carriers from the interior are themselves owners and will never hire carriage however well it might answer to them to do so. In the selection of sites for stores it is therefore advisable to choose spots near large trading villages or Bazaars, if such can be found, and it might be worth while to place the stores even a few miles out of the direct line of trade to take advantage of such positions. On the line of the north road there must be many such commercial villages favorably situated for the Binjarries, nearly if not quite, on the lines of road leading to the ports, and very fairly provided as to forage and water where such villages cannot be found, sites for building might be given to merchants or their agents.

107. If the Government form such depôts as I am now speaking of, which will be at no great distance from the pans, I imagine that the cost of carriage would not be added to the price of the salt, but a question might be raised as to whether that addition should be made if salt was stored far in the interior. This question may generally be treated simply as a question of economy, but where the extra sale caused by keeping the price down, will bring as good a profit to the Government as a less quantity sold at the enhanced price, it is I think incumbent on the Government to give the inhabitants the benefit of the reduced price. If the gain is the same in either case it would be denying the people a costless benefit to add to the price, and lessen the consumption, such an arrangement would be entirely contrary to the liberal principle upon which the Government is working in opening roads into the interior, the objects of which are to give the inhabitants of the inland Countries the advantages possessed by the people of the Coast District.

108. Where salt is carried by water I am confident that it might be stored free of all extra charge for carriage, trusting to the extra sale for repayment even if the depôts were in the very heart of the continent, but where the ordinary land carriage is employed the charge for carriage might be made, so that the Government would enter upon the trade on an equal footing with private dealers who would have the advantage resulting from their more economical mode of working and eventually taken the trade out of the hands of Government. In treating the two cases differently, my object is to give the consumers all the advantage that can be given to them without loss to the Government; with water carriage they need not be dependent upon private carriers and pay for carriage, with land carriage the Government may work to a loss if the charge is not made and the Government charge may be even greater than that of private traders. But as I have before said that charge should be determined upon the spot and on the principle of giving all the advantage possible to the consumers.

109. The Engineer Officer could give a good suggestion as to the most advisable positions for the stores and none should be built without his opinion being obtained, as his operations must regulate eventually the course of trade.

110. To give new vigour to the trade in salt it should be the sole duty of some Officers to study the impediments now existing to its sale and suggest the means most suitable in each locality for reducing the cost of it. If the Ganjam salt trade were taken up in this spirit and energetically pursued, it would be an act of charity to several millions and would undoubtedly bring its own reward in an immediate increase of revenue.

111. To do the best for the inhabitants inland, a new capital must be brought into use between the sea and the Hills. The Binjarries confining the use of their money and labour to the country within and beyond the Hills. To supply this new capital the Government might give salt to private traders at the cost of manufacture, leaving the extra cost or excise to be levied on the sale of the salt to the Binjarries. If such a contract was entered into with the Government by the merchants who purchase produce, they would barter salt for grain on the frontier, and pay the Government in money on the coast a very moderate security would be necessary in such a case and the extra sale of salt would cover all occasional losses.

112. There are many minor inconveniences and annoyances to which the purchasers of salt are now subjected and which might be removed by the appointment of an agent to manage the trade, who had no other duty to attend to. If such an Officer was fully impressed with the idea that his success was dependent upon his making himself agreeable to his customers, the arbitrary measures that have been forced at times would never again be resorted to. If I am rightly informed large numbers of Binjarries have been refused the salt of Nowpada till a stock in hand at Omeravilly was sold, though that salt was so inferior and unfit for carriage to the market they supplied, that they preferred waiting any length of time rather than load their cattle with it. There are many less palpable losses and inconveniences to which the purchasers of salt are subjected; the sum of which must make every material reduction in the quantity sold, and it cannot be expected that the Collector or his Assistants can give up so much of their time to the details of the trade as to meet the wants of the purchasers. They cannot as an agent should, place himself in the position of a private trader and study from day to day the wishes of his customers, and till that is done neither the Government nor the consumers will be treated as they ought. In recommending the appointment of an agent, I must however be understood to mean not one who would occupy himself in measuring heaps of salt but who would look into the trade far and near, that he might ensure every facility being given and every impediment removed.

113. My tour through Ganjam has impressed me most favorably as to the capabilities of the district, which far exceed those of the Presidency in general. It has a good soil, a formation of surface that not only gives tolerable security of abundance of rain but tends to a continuance of the supply in seasons when the less hilly countries are entirely without it. If it has not good harbours, it has a roadstead throughout its whole length, from which goods are shipped inexpensively, and one port at least is capable of great improvements. The rivers offer facilities for irrigation on a great scale, and will, if they cannot be navigated themselves, feed canals that will lead directly inland from the principal ports. On the coast, salt can be prepared in any quantity, at the cheapest rate, and there is a market inland for all that can be carried there.

114. The climate and soil of nearly the whole district is suited to the growth of sugar, for which there is even now a demand (for both home consumption and for manufacture for export) that would ensure the sale of all that was grown at the present highly remunerative price, even if four or five times the present quantity were produced. There is a certainty also of the demand increasing to meet any extension of growth, because there are few countries in the world that can produce sugar at the price it bears in Ganjam. Inland from this district, is a country little known; but all recent accounts of it lead us to the conclusion that its importance has been greatly underrated. Bustar is now for the first time, under European supervision, and has already been visited, by a member of the Nagpore Commission, whose interest in it is sure to lead to its becoming an active and good neighbour. It will now be to Ganjam, what Mysore is to Canara, and all that is required to bring that about, are roads to connect the two districts; works which would, I have no doubt, well repay their cost to either one country or the other.

115. The roads I speak of, are only second in importance to the irrigation. It is true that the coast district might become rich without any trade with Bustar, and roads into that country, are not so absolutely essential to its prosperity, as communication with the sea is to the inland province. But there is an urgent call for these roads, to change the character of the bordering country; to give security of life and property to the inhabitants of the frontier Talooks, and to extend the sale of salt. The Government of Madras has three reasons for opening roads from the coast of Ganjam, to the plains of Bustar, and even though that country did not join in paying the cost of them, their effect on the salt trade alone, would make them advisable undertakings as investments for the Government money. But as the value of them would be so much greater to Bustar and other parts of Nagpore, and the doubt which hung over the value of such roads in the minds of some (before the Canara passes were opened for the benefit of Mysore) no longer exists, we may begin our portion of the work with a certainty of its completion by our neighbours. It is difficult to understand why a greater effort has not already been made to open roads through the Goomsoor, and Kimediy Hills. Every one has allowed that for the brutal customs of the Khonds, to counteract which we are every year spending large sums upon the Meriah Agency, and every fresh out-break in the Hills shows that without them, our police, and even our troops, are almost powerless. One grant was made for money to open a pass from Russelcondah, but the unhealthiness of the country upon the work to Erope; and since that time no further steps have been sent the Officer employed taken to carry on the road.

116. The true reason for the absence of these important works is probably to be found, in the same cause which closed the last attempt. The terrible fever in the Hills has been too much for the zeal of those who have traced the roads in the plains, and the difficulty of finding labourers who would risk their lives in the execution of the work, has satisfied them that there was no use in making the attempt. The fever in that part of the country, is indeed of the most fatal character, and the climate is only free from malaria during a very brief period yearly. This will no doubt be found a great executive difficulty, but I have had much experience in the jungle of Malabar and Coimbatore, and I feel confident that money may be made to remove this difficulty as well as others; and I believe that by management the passes may be opened without the sacrifice of life. I have never recommended an attempt to work in spite of fever; my plan has always been to press on the work when the jungles were safe, and though the healthy season is shorter here than it is in Malabar, I would do the same here, calculating that the cost of the work would be somewhat greater than on the Western Coast; what I propose is, that a body of coolies should be enlisted and organized, for the public works of Ganjam; and that they should be employed on the passes only when the hills are most healthy. Having such a body of men at command, they could be brought to the pass on the day appointed, and leave it when the season ended, and in the improved condition of Ganjam, there will be employment enough for them in healthy parts of the district throughout the year; so that there need be no great loss of their services at any time.

117. I am quite aware that corps of coolies have been declared a failure, as more expensive than the common labourers of the country, employed as occasion required upon the public works, I am not however prepared to admit this. I do not think that any corps has been sufficiently well organized, and disciplined, to make the trial a complete one. I have seen gangs of prisoners, under good management, become so skilled in road making that their services were of more value than an equal number of coolies, even when the latter were paid by the quantity of work done; and I have not a doubt that the superior skill of practised men in such a corps as I suggest, would more than counterbalance the skulking and malingering, which I admit to be inseparable from such a corps. At all events, I am confident that by such means the Ganjam passes might be opened,

In the passes, a corps of coolies would be economical. and that the extra cost (if there was any) would be less in amount than the expense occasioned by loss of time, waste of superintendence, and risk of life, that would be occasioned by attempting the works with common coolies collected on the spot. I would at once enlist 500 men for the Government talooks, and 300 men for the Kimediy estate, and when they were at work, I would employ with them, all the volunteers from the hill country that could be induced to join the working parties. This I think would lead in the course of time to the Sowrahs and others taking service in the corps, which would gradually weaken their attachment to their chiefs, whose influence over them is productive of nothing but evil. The success of the corps would depend in no slight degree upon their officers and I have great confidence in recommending their trial at the present time in Ganjam, for I know no one who could be better entrusted with the general control of them, than Major Birdwood, whose temper and judgment in the management of men has always made him a most effective and popular commanding officer. He has several officers under his orders who could assist him to organize them, though he would require distinct officers for the command of them permanently; and if he gave his assistants, or executive officers, for that purpose, he would require others to replace them.

118. Since I left Ganjam I have received a letter from Lieutenant Harrington saying that Lieutenant McNeil who is in charge of the Meriah sacrifice agency, is willing to undertake the opening of a road from Russelcondah to the foot of the Coorminghia Ghaut, if money can be given to him for the purpose. Major Birdwood will address the Chief Engineer on the subject and I hope the sum required can be allowed, for the work is of the greatest importance; and Mr. McNeil (who was in the Sapper corps for a time) having some local knowledge, and influence, may be able to get the work done well, and expeditiously. This agency has now been at work for many years, and the sum spent upon it has been enormous. It was appointed from true humanity and kept up on the same account, with unbounded liberality; the sum spent may too, for all I can say to the contrary, have been laid out with judgment; and a temporary check has, I believe, been given to the abominable practice it was instituted to suppress. But if there is any truth in the voice of the country, no material effect has been produced by it on the character of the Hill people; and if such is the case, it may be found that the Agent will have taken his first step towards the permanent correction of the brutal customs of the Khonds, when he gives up his time to road making.

119. The passes most urgently required are, one or perhaps two at the head of the Palcondah valley (these are I suppose in Vizagapatam); one in the Kimediy estate above Buteley; one North-west of Kimediy, and two from Russelcondah; one of which is the Coorminghia Ghaut above alluded to. Passes fit for carts should be opened immediately at these points as soon as good lines can be traced, and the first employment of the Corps might be on the Buteley and Coorminghy lines. I may here express my conviction that the presence of such a body of Government labourers would be as effective as a Sibbundy Corps, in the prevention of such outbreaks as that which is now causing a loss of life and property in Kimediy. Had such an organized body of men been engaged upon the Buteley road, in all probability the Sowrahs would have been working with them, and indifferent to the call of the Dundasuna, or if not, they would never have attempted to rise, so weak as they were in numbers, while so large a party, well acquainted with the country, was close at hand. The effect of these roads through the Hills, will be to destroy the power of the petty chiefs, and give freedom to their dependants; which will lead to an inter-communication with the plains and an introduction of new habits. The Chiefs will not at first approve of the roads being opened, as they will see correctly enough what their effect upon themselves will be. They will imagine too a thousand consequences as terrible in their minds as the "Zillah Court" that the Coorgs pictured to themselves as the first procession that would ascend the Perimbaddy pass; but some trifling luxury brought more cheaply into their country, will make them forgetful of their original fears; and as a reduction in the cost of saltfish, on one Ghaut being opened, made the Coorgs urgent for more passes, in spite of the dreaded Judge; so the Sowrahs and Khonds will shortly take an interest in the roads, and be no less anxious than their neighbours to turn them to account.

120. In a former part of my notes, I have alluded to the export duty as a means of paying the cost of working, and repairing the roads; and I think that a continuance of that tax would

Export duty more advisable
than a toll for the repair
of Roads.

be more advisable than a toll, if any direct receipt from them is necessary. There will be a great outlay on the roads of Ganjam, and their effect on the land revenue will be very slow, indeed that source is much too uncertain to be trusted in districts so circumstanced, and some other returns must be sought for. The objection to a toll is that the carriers who are of a poor class, have no money, and the effect of it may be the same as was caused by the transit duties in Mysore, where the produce could not be moved by the producers. The merchants on the coast have money, and it will make no difference to them whether they pay for the roads by an increase on the cost of carriage or on an export duty. I admit the advisability of free trade, but as money must be raised to pay for roads, and the trade cannot be free of all charge, it will in my opinion cause less interference with the traffic of the country, if every restriction is removed from its carriage to the ports. But I hope in Ganjam it will not be long before a better arrangement of the salt trade, and the further extension of the sale of that article; by improved communications, will make the Government independent of all direct tax upon other goods carried by land, or by sea. When the passes are open, I am confident that we may trust to the salt in that district, for an increase of revenue, so far exceeding the cost of the roads and canals, that we need not impose either a toll or an export duty; and I hope till then we may have the latter as it now exists, rather than any toll however light. Now that each Civil Engineer has only one district to give his attention to, the capabilities of the country will be soon learnt. Major Birdwood has already a clear view of the wants of Ganjam, and will I am sure supply them as fast as money is placed at his disposal.

121. While travelling through Ganjam, I discussed with Major Birdwood the most advisable subdivision of the district for the Executive Officers, when the work is taken up by the Engineer Department; and it was determined, that one Officer should take charge of the valleys of the two southern rivers (the Nagalea and Calingapatam river;) one Officer Kimedy and the Talook that lies between it and the sea while it is in the hands of Government. One or two, (if two are to be had) for the valleys of the rivers Rushkolea, and Mahanuddy, and for the Government lands in the north. This is a well defined division, and would ensure the works both of irrigation and communication being carried out systematically. Major Birdwood has already several very valuable Executive Officers, and he could I think take up the work at once, with a very moderate additional subordinate establishment. Though Lieutenant Harrington would manage one of these divisions admirably. I should be sorry to see him relieved from the general duties of the district, as he has a thorough knowledge of it, and he would be an invaluable Assistant to Major Birdwood in the organization of his new department, and the instruction of the local Officers on their taking charge of the subdivision.

Fort St. George, }
12th July, 1856. }

(Signed) F. C. COTTON,

Deputy Chief Engineer.

(True Copy)

C. E. FABER, COLONEL,

Chief Engineer.

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REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF GANJAM.

1. In considering the state of the Public Works in the Ganjam District, it will be most convenient to divide it into the Northern and Southern portions, as there is a long strip of intermediate country which is entirely composed of petty Zemindaries:—

2. The Northern portion contains 6 Amany Talooks viz., Goomsur, Hautgur, Sooradah, Moherry, Poobacondah, and Itchapore; of these the Moherry Talook has been but 3 years the property of Government, while that of Hautgur* has only just been purchased. The Southern portion forming the Sub Collectorate contains the Wadadah Talook.

3. Out of a total land revenue of about 6 lacs of Rupees, Rs. 4,18,000 is derived from irrigated lands, Rs. 1,50,000 from other lands, and Rupees 32,000 from other sources.

The means of Irrigation described.

4. The means of Irrigation consist of channels taken from the rivers, which traverse the district, some of which are led to reservoirs, which store the water brought by the freshes, and some irrigate the fields at once.

5. Of the two portions the Southern is the best furnished with river channels, as it has the advantage of two large rivers from whence to draw its supply. From the Nangoolea* or Chicacole river, one large channel is taken off near the village of Nimtoorladah, which runs for a distance of 20 miles, and waters land yielding a revenue of Rs. 31,000. From the Wumshadaura or Calingapatam river there are 4 channels taken off the right and 4 off the left bank. The former water land to the amount of Rs. 34,600, the latter to that of Rs. 60,000.

6. On the left or Northern side of the Calingapatam river whatever land is not irrigated by the above mentioned channels is supplied from tanks wholly dependant on the local rains, with the exception of a small irrigation work lately constructed across the hill stream called the Gareeboola gedda, from which a channel has been taken off supplying the tanks lying between the village of Paltalagam and the coast at Magaveram, affecting at present land assessed at 4,500 Rs. and calculated to redeem a large quantity of waste and jungle.

7. The Itchapore talook, the next in order, to the northward contains about Rs. 30,000 irrigated land, which is supplied principally by 3 small channels taken off the Itchapore river, and the rest by tanks fed from hill streams of which that at the village of Montereddy is the largest.

8. The Moherry talook has no river irrigation at all. There are very few large tanks in it, the principal one being close under the hills to the west of Berhampore at the village of Lauty. Its wet lands however are assessed at 60,500 Rs.

* Nagavali.

Supplying Channel to Poorshot- pore Tank.....	Rs. 9,918
Byree Dasey Buttay.....	15,448
The Garra and Omravilly.....	8,262
The Calingapatam Channel....	990
	34,618
The Polaki Channel.....	32,000
The Looklam Do.....	5,000
The Jullmoor Do.....	16,488
The Nagarcutticum Channel....	6,804
Total.....	60,292

9. The Poobacondah talook contains the principal irrigation work in the northern part of the district. This is the large channel taken off the Godhalo nullah one of the feeders of the Ganjam river. Under this channel which runs nearly parallel to the southern bank of the river, there are according to the talook accounts 9,292 acres of land yielding a revenue of Rs. 26,372.

10. On the northern bank there is a small channel taken off the Ganjam river, at the village of Anamanpilly Agraharum for the supply of the Dollabilli tank at Poorshotpore and intended to irrigate 9 villages besides, the total revenue being Rs. 7,000. The rest of the lands in this talook are watered by tanks dependant on the local rains.

11. The Goomsur talook, the most extensive of all, has no main supplying channel, but a number of small ones taken off from the different streams that traverse it, there are no masonry Annicuts or sluices, the method hitherto pursued being to erect sand banks just after and before the rains, so as to catch the earliest rising of the river, a most precarious and unsatisfactory proceeding.

12. The principal channels are in the Pilepadah and Vistnoochakrum mootahs, each said to water about 10,000 Rs. worth of land, but as I have no authentic statement of the amount I cannot be sure. The rest of the channels affect comparatively small areas of land.

13. Of the Hautgur talook, I am unable to speak, as having only lately become the property of Government, I have never had an opportunity of inspecting it.

14. Having thus briefly sketched the means of irrigation possessed by each talook, I will now proceed to state the actual condition of the principal of these works as far as I have been able to inspect them.

15. The large channels in the Wadadah talook taken off the Nangoolea and Wumshadara rivers, are all old native works, they have been excavated with a great fall in their beds, and having been unprovided with head sluices or any masonry works to regulate the quantity of water entering them, these channels have gradually become much enlarged beyond their original dimensions, and consequently in high freshes convey a much greater quantity of water than is required, which is of course productive only of injury to the crops. Such of the channels as I have had already surveyed and levelled, have a fall of about 70 feet in a course of 20 miles, and for want of attention have at their lower ends become very crooked and winding.

16. Though very important works, as may be seen from the marginal* statement of the revenue dependant on them, their usefulness has been contracted by giving them so great a fall, for had advantage been taken of carrying them on, as a high level as possible, a great many more reservoirs might have been filled, which now only derive their supply from the local rains.

17. The tanks also in this talook, both those filled by the river channels, and those dependant only on the rains are mostly unprovided with either calingulahs or sluices, in consequence of which the bunds are liable to be breached, while the ryots are obliged to cut holes in the bank in order to obtain the water, and as these holes are seldom strongly repaired, they are almost sure to be large breaches during the ensuing monsoon. There are no annicuts across these two rivers, so that the water in very low freshes and in the summer season is lost to the country.

18. Exactly the same may be said of the channel and tanks in the northern talooks. The largest work there viz. the irrigating channel taken off the Goodhalo nullah just from a want of knowledge of the simplest principles of Engineering is at times a source of great injury to the country affected by it on account of the enormous body of water which it conveys to the lower lands. The fall along this channel is also 3 feet a mile, and in one place 6 feet. The width at the head has enlarged to 60 yards, while at 2 miles lower down it is 40 yards. This is altogether disproportionate to the quantity of land requiring to be watered, and the bed has become so scoured out that sluices originally constructed in it have their floors 3 feet above the level of the bed.

19. The Heradaroo channel is the only one taken off the Rooshkoolea river itself. It is intended to fill the Dollabilli tank at Poorshotpore and to water 9 other villages; but these last complain that they are not properly supplied while the people at Poorshotpore complain of having too much water.

20. The principal channels in Goomsur, viz., the Dummarumma gedda and Mahanudce, are similar to the rest just described, invaluable in moderate freshes, but productive of injury in the high ones.

21. The defects of this system of irrigation thus are apparent. In the Wadadah talook a number of channels have been excavated independently one of another, each having a separate head, and taken off from the level of the bed of the river. By this arrangement owing to the constant changes which take place in the bed of the river itself, while one channel is over

The actual condition of the Works.

* Not given in the original Report.

The defects of the present system.

abundantly supplied while another cannot get any water into it until the river has risen some 5 or 6 feet, the velocity acquired by the great fall given to these channels, has the effect of deepening their beds continually, which renders the necessity of cross banks being raised every here and there to bring the surface of the water to the level of the fields. These cross banks while they are injurious to the channel by occasioning breaches are also the cause of many disputes between the different villagers. Another defect is that, in their present state they cannot take advantage of the small freshes in the river, which in the event of a late or a scanty monsoon is the cause of the whole cultivation being thrown back, which of course is prejudicial to the proper growth of the crop if not sometimes endangering its failure altogether. The result of this uncertainty must necessarily be not only a considerable fluctuation in the revenue, but a source of hardship to the ryot, who after having engaged for the land is obliged to run the risk of the season being unable to calculate on the production of his crop.

22. Seeing then that such are the defects of the present system, the remedies by which these are to be overcome must be stated, and in the improvements proposed. I am about to suggest, I have been guided by the consideration of what is required to secure the present extent of cultivation under the existing channels as well as what will tend to bring a larger quantity of land under the influence of river irrigation.

23. I would therefore recommend first bringing all the present channels as far as possible under control by supplying them from one main head. For this purpose, I propose throwing an annicut across the Calingapatam river just above the village of Heeramundalum, where there is a favorable site for such a work, and lead a channel from thence, which shall follow the highest level attainable with a fall of one foot per mile, which will I think allow it to terminate in the backwater at Nowpadah. From this main head I would supply all the four other channels on the northern bank, and by thus regulating the quantity of water allow the land to have just as much water as was needed; and at the same time not interfere with the proper drainage of the country.

24. The four channels on the south bank of the river may likewise be supplied from the same source, but as lands belonging to the Vizianagram estate intervene, there may be some objections to carrying out this project which do not at present appear, and therefore I have not laid the line of this channel down on the map.

25. The Wadadah channel taken from the Nangoolea river being the only one on that side, all that will be necessary at present is to construct a head sluice to regulate the water during the high freshes of the river, to repair the banks where necessary, and to straighten the course of the channel by cutting away some of the most intricate windings. By taking off a high level branch on a small fall, more land might be brought under its influence, but as I have not yet the exact levels for this taken yet, I could not mark out the course it would follow.

26. Between these two rivers there is a high ridge of country extending from 2 to 4 miles in width, at present lying almost wholly waste from want of means of irrigation. A great deal of this however would be commanded by a high level channel from the proposed annicut at Heeramundalum, and by making new and restoring the old tanks I doubt not a great portion of this tract, containing about 20 square miles, will be redeemed.

27. Besides supplying the existing channels in the northern side, the proposed new main channel would convey water to a number of tanks hitherto dependant on the local rains, convert a good quantity of dry land into wet, and allow of a large extent of waste and jungle being redeemed, as it would command the whole country between it and the sea.

28. The heads of the present channels I would not close up but protect with head sluices, as in the event of more water being required than the main channel could convey, or of some unforeseen accident happening at the head, these channels would not then be deprived altogether of water, but draw their supply, as now, direct from the river.

29. But with this project, I have also held in view the feasibility of establishing a water communication for at least 6 months in the year between the village of Buttely in the confines of the Kimeddy Zemindary, a great emporium for trade, and the Salt pans at Nowpadah. The whole rich valley of the Purlah Kimeddy Zemindary would thus be opened up, and an incalculable saving effected in the transport of produce, which would tell with especial force on the item of seeds, as the principal crop ripens in the month of September, when there is the greatest quantity of water in the river, and when carriage by land is most expensive. The great demand for seeds has caused such a rise in the prices, that any saving that can be effected in the cost of carriage will tend to increase the export, and give additional stimulus to the cultivation, as the present prices are very remunerative. I have limited the time of navigation to 6 months, but from what I have seen of the Calingapatam river, I should say that there was enough water in it to supply a navigable canal for 8 months in the year. The supply for the remaining 4 months could without doubt be obtained by having reservoirs in the Kimeddy Hills, but this is a point I

Combining navigation with irrigation from the proposed canal.

To

THE PRESIDENT & MEMBERS of the
BOARD OF REVENUE.

Gentlemen.

1st. We have received your letter of the 17th ultimo with its enclosures.

2nd. In the discussions which have taken place respecting the affairs of Ganjam, the expediency of introducing the Permanent System of Revenue and Judicature into that Province has been so fully admitted, that the question which remains for immediate consideration, appears to be limited to the amount of the assessment which it may, under all circumstances, be advisable to establish as the permanent demand of Government upon the Zemindars.

3rd. We cannot however deny to ourselves the satisfaction of expressing our entire approval of the distinct view which you have taken of the former history of Ganjam comparatively with the actual resources of that province; and our concurrence in the principle by which you have been guided in recommending that the causes of jealousy and anxiety, by which the Province has been so long distracted, shall be now removed to the extent that it is practicable for the Government to remove that evil, by fixing, without further delay, the amount of the revenue in perpetuity, and by excluding the prospect of future change.

4th. It would be now useless to go into further consideration of the particular circumstances which have attended the decline of affairs in Ganjam, but in the present state of that country, we consider the object of restoring the confidence and tranquillity of its inhabitants on a permanent basis, to be superior in importance to the precarious hope of realizing a more extended revenue than that which you have been induced to recommend, after mature consideration of the statements referred to in your report; and we therefore entirely coincide in the expediency of fixing the assessment of the Zemindaries on such a principle of moderation, as may be expected to ensure its punctual payment, without again imposing the necessity of exerting the public authority for the purpose of obtaining the liquidation of the revenue.

5th. In proceeding to communicate to you our detailed instructions relative to the settlement of Ganjam, we are concerned to observe the unfavorable description which you have given of the state of public authority in the Zemindaries of Goomsur, Vizianagur and Pretabgherry; and the ascendancy which has been acquired by the rebels Mone Deo, and Jugganaut Deo, over the affairs of the two latter Zemindaries; appears in our judgment to preclude the possibility of entering at present into any defined arrangement with the possessors of those districts.

6th. Such an arrangement would, in its consequences, imply a direct acknowledgment of the authority of the usurpers, which might produce an impression highly injurious in the minds of the other tributaries of the province of Ganjam, while the hope which it would afford of realizing the public revenue, would be precarious and delusive, and would probably, at an early period, terminate in the necessity of again asserting the public authority by the employment of troops—a necessity which it is the leading object of the proposed system, if practicable, to avert.

7th. Under this view of the subject, therefore, we are of opinion that the condition of the Zemindaries of Vizianagur and Pretabgherry does not at present admit of a permanent settlement being formed with the Zemindars Balabhadra Deo and Chandramonee Deo. We however approve the principle of assessment which you have proposed for the two Zemindaries, and authorize the establishment of it so soon as the influence of the rebels, whose ascendancy at present prevails, shall have ceased to exist.

8th. Although the disposition which has been manifested by the Zemindar of Gumsur discourages the expectation of the immediate advantage which might otherwise have been produced by the settlement of that Zemindary, and though we regret that the proscribed rebel Sriara Bunge should still have been enabled to maintain a footing in the territory of Gumsur, we do not consider the circumstances which we have stated in regard to the two former Zemindaries to be entirely applicable to the latter, and accordingly think it proper that a Sunnud should be issued to Danonjah Bunge for the settlement of Gumsur, in perpetuity, on the principle recommended in your letter which fixes the Jummah of that Zemindary at the sum of 20,000 Pagodas per annum.

9th. Having particularly considered your reference of the subject of the Zemindaries of Jellantara and Calicoote, we entirely concur in the justice and expediency of restoring those Zemindaries, according to your recommendation, to the respective claimants, the Jummah of the former being fixed at the sum of 7,000 Rs; and that of the latter at 19,000 Rs. per annum.

10th. We shall not at this period recur to an examination of the motives by which the Government may have been formerly actuated in sequestering the Zemindary of Moherry after having granted a Cowle for that possession to the Rane of the former Zemindar, but as she faithfully performed every stipulation required when she was put in possession of the Zemindary, we are of opinion that a proprietary right was then conferred on her which does not appear to have been superseded by any circumstances which have yet been brought to our notice, and we accordingly desire that the Zemindary may be offered to her at the rent recommended by you.

11th. As you are of opinion that the intrigues of the relations of the family might be obviated by the adoption, on the part of the widow, of the nephew of her late husband, to whom she appears to be favorably disposed, we desire that the Collector may be instructed to use his endeavours to impress on the mind of the widow a sense of the expediency of this arrangement.

12th. Although we entirely concur with you in thinking that the considerations which dictate the expediency of a moderate assessment being imposed on the estates into which the Havelly lands of Ganjam have been divided are not equally urgent as in the case of the Zemindaries, yet

in both cases the future prosperity of the country will be best promoted by creating to the landholders an interest in the improvement of their lands, and by leaving to them adequate resources for the attainment of that object. The assessment proposed by the Collector for the Havelly lands does not appear to have been regulated with sufficient attention to that consideration, and we therefore entirely approve the grounds on which you have recommended that the proposed jummah shall be reduced to a scale more proportioned to the probable means of the future proprietors, and to the principle which has been observed in other settlements.

13th. We accordingly authorize the division of estates which you have proposed in the Havellics of Ganjam, and desire that the sale of the estates may be advertized when the necessary arrangements shall have been made for that purpose.

14th. Having expressed our approbation of the mode in which you have regulated the rates of assessment in the several estates and Zemindaries in the province of Ganjam, we shall state in this place a connected view of the revenue which will be produced.

1. Gumsur.....	Star Ps...	20,000...	..
2. Daracoote.....		7,142...	36
3. Hautghur.....		15,714...	12
4. Vizianagur.....		6,571...	18
5. Pretabgherry.....		5,714...	12
6. Turlah.....		1,142...	36
7. Pauloor.....		342...	36
8. Hoomah.....		342...	36
9. Biridi.....		1,285...	30
10. Surengly.....		1,000...	..
11. Chegutti.....		9,714...	12
12. Jerradah.....		571...	18
13. Burraghur.....		1,142...	36
14. Seergur.....		1,571...	18
15. Sooradah.....		714...	12
16. Boodarsinghy.....		142...	36
17. Mundasah.....		4,000...	..
18. Moherry.....		17,142...	36
19. Calicoote.....		5,428...	24
20. Jellantara.....		2,000...	..

AND FOR THE HAVELLIES.

1. Barwah.....		2,228...	24
2. Montreddy.....		2,314...	12
3. Soonapoorum.....		2,828...	24
4. Coorlah.....		1,371...	18
5. Aska.....		1,342...	36
6. Coomauree.....		1,714...	12
7. Ilingilli.....		1,857...	6
8. Woodia Ganjam.....		514...	12
9. Bamunchoyee.....		914...	12
10. Bawanapore.....		1,428...	24

15th. The permanent land revenue of the Zemindaries and Havellics in the district of Ganjam proper, will consequently be in future Star Pagodas 1,18,200 exclusive of the revenue arising from the lands farmed to Captain Evans.

16th. In conformity to the principle which has been observed in other Zemindary settlements, we authorize the entire remission of the balances due from the Zemindars of Ganjam previously to the commencement of the present Fusly amounting to Star Pagodas 3,72,372-40-10, but we agree with you in opinion that the Zemindars should be required to discharge their engagements for the present Fusli as a previous condition to issuing to them the permanent Sunnuds, and we desire that instructions to that purport may be communicated to the Collector.

17th. When we shall have been informed by you that the Zemindars are prepared to accept their Zemindaries at the rent which has been fixed, we shall direct that the permanent Sunnuds be prepared and transmitted to you for the purpose of being delivered to the Zemindars.

18th. Having concluded our consideration of this subject, we deem it proper to desire that the Collector may be enjoined to explain, with care and precision, to the respective Zemindars, the nature of the engagement which they are about to contract, and to impress upon their minds the advantages which are to be conferred upon them.

19th. You will particularly desire the Collector to point out to their attention that the permanent settlement, in providing for the payment of a moderate assessment, frees them for ever from the fear of future exaction, and that the extent of the public demand being now immutably fixed on a just principle, all grievances to which they may have been liable under an imperfect system of Government will be finally rectified, that they will now, if their conduct shall be guided with prudence, be enabled to enjoy in peace and comfort the fruits of their industry, and to bequeath their lands and possessions in security to their descendants.

20th. We desire that the Collector may be instructed to contrast in his communications with the Zemindars the happiness of that condition with the precarious tenure of their former ac-

have not yet attempted to investigate. With this the subject of the desirability of establishing a salt depot at the foot of the Hills, bordering the Jeypore country naturally suggests itself, and there can be but little doubt that the establishment of such a depot would cause a very extensive increase in the export of that article, as the diminished cost of carriage would enable it to be supplied so much more cheaply to the inhabitants in the interior, and become one of the most effectual means of putting an end to the illicit manufacture, which it is now almost impossible to prevent.

30. I do not here enter into the details of this project, and the enumeration of the several works required to carry it into effect, but as far as I am able to calculate roughly, I think the cost will be about 50,000 Rupees. As soon as the country is more passable, I purpose having a careful survey and levels taken, the particulars of which will be submitted together with the estimate.

31. Besides the above, the tanks must all be provided with Calingulaks and sluices; but as these are mere ordinary works, they require no special notice.

32. In the Itchapore talook there is so small a breadth of land between the hills and the sea, that only a very limited extent can be affected by channels from the river, and therefore the improvements to be made must consist in rendering the existing channels more secure, and preventing their being breached, as they now are, during the high freshes of the river.

33. The Moherry talook although having 60,000 Rupees of wet land is, as stated above, entirely dependant on the local rains, and this talook has therefore required careful consideration. The chief means by which it can be benefited with river irrigation, would appear to be by the construction of an annicut across the Rooshkoolea near Aska, a mile below the junction of the two rivers, from whence a channel must be led on the right bank skirting the highest ground up to the Godhulo Nullah which it must cross either by an aqueduct or by the annicut hereafter proposed, and passing the village of Injelly be carried, as the levels allow, across the highest country towards Munsurcottah, terminating in the backwater at that place, and filling all the reservoirs that lie below it.

34. The benefit accruing from this work will necessarily be very great, as it will convey water to a hitherto wholly unirrigated tract of country, rendering certain what has till now been very precarious, and converting large extents of land into wet cultivation which have hitherto yielded only dry crops or lain altogether fallow. This channel would, like the one in Wadadah, be also available for navigation for 6 months of the year, but of the possibility of extending it over a further period, I cannot speak positively, as I know that the supply in the river after December is generally very small, and I do not know enough of the country to say where extensive reservoirs might be constructed, though the general aspect of the country would seem to indicate that many such localities exist among the basins formed in the different ranges of hills that are scattered throughout it.

35. The increase of revenue derivable from the increased irrigation would, so the Tahsildar once stated to me, amount to Rupees 50,000, and which I myself think might safely be taken. The cost of the work on a rough calculation would amount to a lac of Rupees.

36. From this same point also, a channel can be taken which shall provide for the irrigation of all the Poobacondah talook lying to the north of the Ganjam river.

37. For supplying the portion which lies to the south of that river, it will be only necessary to improve the existing channel from the Godhulo Nullah, by constructing an annicut across the latter, cutting a new head to the channel, and protecting it with head and under-sluices, correcting the fall in the bed with masonry dams at the requisite spots, and thus enabling it to be of more extensive use than it even now is.

38. The Gumsur talook will require a different system altogether, the peculiar features of the country will not admit of the irrigation works being brought under the control of one main feeder, consisting as it does of a succession of narrow valleys separated from each other by ranges of hills, the drainage from which is discharged down the centre of each valley, as will be perceived by a reference to the map,—a more minute and detached system of works will be required, and which it will require some little time and care to carry out so as to allow of the country being properly supplied, while at the same time the drainage is not intercepted. As yet I have not had sufficient time to devote to the consideration of this question, and am therefore unprepared to lay before the Board any suggestion except that of improving the existing channels, and of embanking the rivers. This last appears to be a most necessary measure for the preservation of this talook, and will require careful execution as the levels along the banks of these several rivers vary considerably at intervals. This project, as entered my Budget for 1854-55 lately submitted, I estimate would cost Rs. 75,000, and I think that competent officer should be appointed to carry out the works. The loss from floods in this

talook are stated to be considerable, being, as a Tahsildar informed me, from as much as 10 to 20,000 Rupees.

39. For the Hautghur talook, I am not able to suggest any thing at present from the reasons stated above; and the talook of Sooradah comprising comparatively so small an extent, I have deferred visiting until I had more leisure.

40. Before concluding my remarks on the irrigation works of the district, I would beg to state that the minor works such as tanks &c. have been considerably improved within the last 3 years. The amount of repairs annually executed is five and six fold what it used to be in former years, and the most important of these have generally received the inspection of some member of the Department. The Wadadah talook has received the most attention and necessarily so, as it is the most important, having the largest and most valuable works of irrigation in it and containing the greatest extent of irrigated land, viz., $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole district. The more extensive works I have recommended in this report, I have long thought necessary, but have felt that it was useless to propose them until I should be certain of having means at my command to carry them out. There are few artificers in the Ganjam district, and till lately, the ryots and villagers were unaccustomed to seek for employment on the Public Works. The prejudice is gradually, I hope, being overcome, as the presence of the various European Officers and Overseers employed on the construction of the different lines of Road, and the regular payment made by them, seem to have given confidence to the people. These works are thus preparing the way for more extensive ones, and not only will the artificers whom I have sent from the Vizagapatam district find continued employment as the new projects are successively sanctioned, but, doubtless, the class will increase amongst the people of the district also, the higher pay serving as a stimulus to increased exertion.

41. While submitting this memoir on the irrigation of the Ganjam District, I have thought it may not be out of place and unacceptable to the Board to state, at the same time, a few words regarding the communications of the District. I have therefore entered on the map, the roads, already sanctioned, in the different stages of progress, and such as are still proposed to be made.

42. The Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are necessarily, by their formation, rendered independent of connected projects with other districts, the only point to be considered being the opening of lines from the interior to the coast; completing the communication with Nagpore, and a few lines of intercommunication between the principal towns. A reference to the map will show that nearly all has been provided for, the proposed Roads marked yellow being for opening such tracts as have hitherto been shut up, such as that from Aska to Cheekaty and thence to the port of Sonapore; and from Aska to Rumbah on the north; and on the south from Sarvacottah to Calingapatam; from Palkondah to Nowpadah—a track greatly frequented by Brinjarries; from Varanasy to Kimeddy; and from Buttely to Nagaricuttacum to join the road, already sanctioned, to Byree. The two last run almost, if not entirely, through the Kimeddy Zemindary, and could be executed with the funds available for that purpose.

43. The Road from Palkondah towards Nowpadah would branch from that already sanctioned, and in the event of the channel from Heeramundalum being available for navigation, need be carried only to the most convenient point in the channel to which Salt from the Pans would be brought.

44. I cannot close my remarks on the communications, without pointing out, in reference to the Report by the Committee lately assembled for systematizing the Public Works in the Presidency, the extremely favorable nature of the country in the Ganjam district for carrying out the coast Canal. Perhaps in no district does the line present so few difficulties, or could be opened sooner than between Calingapatam and the Chilka Lake, and even in this detached portion would prove of much value to the commerce of the country, by enabling produce to be carried to the most favorable shipping port. The Roadstead of Munsoorcottah is very often for days inaccessible on account of the high surf, while a few miles lower down, produce can be shipped without risk at Sonapore, and the difference of transit by water to the two places would

be insignificant, compared with the delay and anxiety caused by the detention of a vessel in rough weather. There are a number of hollows, called Tumparahs or tanks, extending for miles parallel to the beach, and just at the back of the sand hills, containing several feet of water in the centre. These only require short cuts to be connected one with the other, and these again with the Backwaters and long swamps, which last, would require but a very small amount of excavation to render them navigable.

45. In conclusion I would beg to sum up in one view the principal works mentioned in the report, which are as follow.

An Anicut across the Wumshadara river at Heeramundalum, with channels on the northern side to be rendered navigable, also as far as circumstances will permit...Rs. 55,000

An Anicut across the Rooshkoolea river below Aska, with channels to water the Moherry and Poobacendah talooks, also to be rendered navigable as far as circumstances will admit..... 1,00,000

An Anicut across the Godhalo Nullah head and undersluices, and a new head to the channel..... 11,000

The embanking of the Rooshkoolea, Loharakundee and Mahanaddee rivers..... 75,000

Calingulahs and sluices to the different tanks..... 1,00,000

Improvements in Gumsur and Hautgur talooks not yet ascertained, but from the revenue of each being a lac of Rupees, the probability is, the required expenditure will amount to one year's revenue, as there have been no extensive works ever yet undertaken in them..... 2,00,000

Superintendence for the whole..... 50,000

Total Rupees .. 5,91,000

46. The time required for the execution of these projects will depend of course on the amount of labour that can be obtained, and probably they would extend over a period of 5 years, as at the same time the various Roads from the interior are being opened, and the necessary masonry works connected with them will demand a proportionate number of artificers.

47. The particulars for the talooks of Gumsur and Hautgur must be stated in another report whenever I have had sufficient time to devote to a proper inspection of them.

48. The projects I have already brought forward, I trust, will tend to the improvement of a large proportion of the district, and afford means for the development of its resources, and as such, I hope will meet with the favorable consideration of the Board and Government.

Civil Engineer's Office, 9th Division,
Camp at Waltair, 6th November 1854.

(Signed) F. H. RUNDALL, Captain,
Civil Engineer 9th Division.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT UPON PROPOSED IRRIGATION WORKS IN NORTH GANJAM.

The principal physical feature of North Ganjam is the Rooshkoolia. This river rises in the Khond Hills above Goomsoor; near Aska it is joined by the Mahanuddy, with a stream larger than its own also flowing from the Eastern Ghauts; 5 miles lower down the Donaye falls in on the left bank, and 10 miles below Aska the stream is augmented by the Godahallow flowing in on right bank from the range of Hills situated to the west of the Military Station of Berhampore. The Rooshkoolia enters the sea at Ganjam, formerly a most flourishing Port and chief Civil and Military Station in the Northern Circars, still a place of considerable trade, but shunned both by Europeans and Natives on account of its unhealthiness; the causes of sickness are happily removable, and as no other place in the vicinity possesses equal natural suitableness for trade, not much will be done towards improving the District before it will become evident that works must be undertaken to restore to Ganjam its former supremacy over the numerous small ports dotted along an extensive line of coast.

2. The basin of the Rooshkoolia comprises an area of 2400 square miles; of which perhaps 1000 square miles is mountainous, the remaining 1400 square miles consisting of undulating ridges and valleys broken by numerous isolated Hills composed for the most part of gigantic gneiss and granite boulders. In this large area is contained the Government Taluqs of Berhampore and Goomsoor and Zemindaries of Darakota, Hautghur, Callicote, Beridi, Shargada, Coorla, and Pedda and Chinna Kimedy.

3. The people subsist principally upon rice; and on the success of the rice/cultivation the general welfare of the District depends. The cultivation of raggy has been of late wisely increased, some of the ryots being warned by the last famine not to depend entirely on their rice fields for support: gram and oil seeds are grown on the highlands. No cholam is grown; this is to be regretted as it requires but little rain, is more nourishing than rice, and for cattle both grain and stalks constitute excellent food. Sugar-cane gardens are very numerous, and great trouble and expense are lavished on its culture.

4. The entire rice crop is dependent upon the local rains, a considerable portion receiving little more than what actually falls upon it. The best rice ground is imperfectly irrigated by natural drainages and hill streams, the supply of water being sometimes supplemented by means of small tanks, mostly without sluices or calingulahs, but very useful in enabling large areas of cultivation to tide over a short cessation of rain. Of important tanks or river channels the District is all but destitute, there are, I think, but two Irrigation works that would in the Bellary District yield Rs. 500 revenue; under these circumstances the yield of grain on the uplands is at the best but scanty, in favourable years fair crops are obtained in the valleys; during average seasons the ryots after much anxiety have to mourn over the crops lost, and make the most of those saved; in bad years nearly the whole crop is lost, and a scarcity or famine of greater or less intensity results.

5. The Sugar-cane, though often injured by drought, is seldom altogether lost; the gardens being usually close to the river and receiving from the villagers every care and attention. The total cost of cultivating an acre of sugar appears to be about Rupees 150, and its value on the ground about Rupees 200.

6. The District is tolerably well off for roads, but difficulty is experienced in keeping them in repair, no good gravel being obtainable, the rocks being almost exclusively felspathic. The draught cattle are nearly all agricultural animals, very small and weak. In fact I have not seen a single bullock here, fit to be yoked to a cart; buffaloes are much used for drawing bandies: they are not adapted for the work, being very slow and soon knocking up in the sun when unable to bathe or wallow in the mire; the introduction into the District of a better breed of cattle and of cholam to feed them with, is most desirable and should receive attention.

7. The general condition of the District must, I think, be pronounced unhappy and such as to demand amelioration: the prevailing custom of growing rice upon lands depending solely on the rains for irrigation must always be a source of anxiety to the people and to Government, and must produce famines periodically, perhaps, the oftener now that high prices and other causes have given a great impetus to the export grain trade. The soil is rich and fertile, there is little barren or stony land, the hills rising abruptly from the plains; the rain-fall is very large though not excessive, and though variable never appears to fail; all parts have short easy access to the sea; but,

notwithstanding all these advantages, Kurnool and parts of the Bellary District evince signs of far greater prosperity than Ganjam; doubtless much of the squalor and wretchedness observable around is due to the apathetic character of the Oorials, and one great argument in favour of large Public Works is, that through them the people would be trained to labour and their indolence gradually overcome.

8. But though appearances might lead one to form a contrary opinion, undoubtedly the general welfare of the District has advanced considerably during the last 12 years; the revenue has risen from Rupees 15,74,143 to 27,29,045, the increase being chiefly obtained from larger salt sales. The trade in this article still admits of further expansion, much of the increase of Rs. 9 lacs revenue from this source during the last 12 years is attributable to the formation of roads; and it can hardly be questioned that the few lacs expended on communications between the coast and the interior have yielded cent. per cent. through the salt trade alone. The recent famine has of course seriously checked this progress, and the recurrence of such calamities can hardly be prevented except by very extensive irrigation works. The people are naturally disinclined to change their ideas on agriculture, and grow other crops on land specially prepared for rice, in such a manner as to represent a capital of at least a million sterling. The importance of Irrigation works in this District must be measured not only by the prosperity they will induce, but also by the misery and loss they will prevent. The immediate cost to Government of the late Famine was estimated by Mr. Grigg. C.S. at 6 lacs of Rupees; but this did not include loss by decrease in consumption of salt and many other indirect and remote losses such as a permanent rise of nearly 20 per cent. on labour upon Public Works, a rise due not to any wholesome cause but to the worst of all possible causes, death by starvation of the labourers. We should probably very considerably under-estimate loss to Government of the late Famine in setting it down at 10 lacs.

9. Whilst considering Ganjam Famine years, it is quite necessary to bear in mind that, a rain-fall there constituting a year of drought would, in most parts of India, be regarded as ample. I have no reliable data of rain-fall previous to 1863; and probably the accompanying register* does not include a very wet year, when the average fall over the District might reach 60 inches; a fall of 46 is sufficient to ensure a satisfactory season if distributed over both monsoons. In the so-called years of drought, 1864 and 1865, that preceded the last Famine, the register shews falls of 33.5 and 31.2 respectively. In both years, especially in the latter, the deficiency is mostly accounted for by the failure of the October rains, i.e. the North East monsoon. A perusal of this Rain register affords us two important facts, viz. that in the worst years sufficient rain falls to fill tanks or reservoirs ordinarily well situated; and, secondly, that rice crops would be safe under reservoirs holding in reserve as little as one month's supply of water.

10. That nearly all the irrigation works fail to alleviate the general distress during Famine years is due to their insignificant dimensions; and being intended for ordinary years, in very bad seasons a small tank capable of saving 50 acres of paddy is rendered entirely useless by water being drawn off for 100 acres until the tank is empty. The only two important works in the neighbourhood that I know of, and to which I have alluded, have answered perfectly. (1) The Koratholy tank, an old work, is fed by a channel from the Godahallow which has recently been improved, and a weir thrown across the river; the crops under this tank have never suffered; no remission on a revenue of Rs. 15,000 has ever been made; and the ryots during bad years make very large profits.

(2.) The Boary Reservoir was constructed by the British Government in the year 1861 at a cost of Rupees 10,749. The total area deriving water from this tank is 1632 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 10,172; an increase of Rs. 1845 on the old revenue due to a water-rate of little more than one Rupee per acre. The average yearly repairs amount to Rs. 70; so that 17 per cent. is derived upon the original cost of construction. The lands under it had an ample supply of water during the famine year, and there was no remission of rent or water rate.

11. The most remunerative manner of laying out a few lacs of Rupees would probably be to construct several Reservoirs in well chosen sites, and trust mainly to existing channels for distribution of the water. But to irrigate extensive areas by means of Reservoirs, long and expensive distributing channels must be excavated; and this being the case, it is obviously wise and economical to lead them from or through the principal rivers from which, throughout a great portion of the irrigation season, they will convey water that has not undergone the expense of storage, and which would otherwise flow unheeded to the sea, the Reservoirs being drawn upon when the river's supply begins to fail. I consider also that, any channel that will for many months in the year consecutively convey a large body of water should, if possible, be made navigable. Irrigation works alone, though they will afford sufficient food for the people, will not, unaided by Railways or Canals, civilize the country, nor awaken the minds of the Oorials from the wretched apathy that now debases them. Neither will the waste lands be taken up, nor any land be properly cultivated, so long as there is a constant demand against the agricultural cattle for draught work. Much of the rice crop that is this year lost, would have been saved had it been planted a month earlier, which it would have been, had not the Ryots been tempted to hire out their cattle to the very last moment that appeared to give them time for ploughing.

12. In a country like Ganjam where the natural supply of water is almost, though indubitably not, sufficient for irrigation, water artificially stored is unquestionably of the highest value. In the Godavery, where the soil is not more fertile than here, an acre of land pay Rs. 2 kist and 4 for water, and it is universally admitted that this total rent of Rs. 6 is very light and might well be increased to Rs. 10.

In Ganjam the kist levied is as follows—

On artificially imperfectly irrigated land. Rs. 2- 15- 4.
On wet lands depending on local rain. ... Rs. 1- 14- 7.
Dry land..... Rs. 1- 5- 9.

But we may assume that, land thoroughly irrigated and fertilized by river water would bear a total charge of Rs. 6 per acre, and that land irrigated to a less degree could afford to pay Rs. 3, communication through the country being improved. The channels in the Godavery are now usually made so as to discharge a maximum of 2 cubic yards per hour per acre for the land they irrigate, but for many years Sir A. Cotton's rule of 1 cubic yard per acre was followed and generally found sufficient, 2 cubic yards only being required at the commencement of the season just to enable all the fields to be ploughed and planted at the same moment. I believe in the Godavery Delta $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards per hour per acre to be sufficient for a channel to convey; and that here, where the rainfall is much greater and the configuration of the country so favorable to irrigation by drainage, a channel need only be required to be of a capacity to discharge $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard per acre per hour, and that with this quantity supplied when wanted, crops will reach perfection.

13. The Irrigation scheme I propose consists of channels contoured on as high a level as is convenient down either slope of the valley of the Rooshkoolia, leading from weirs built across the Mahanuddy and Rooshkoolia. During moderate weather these channels will convey the river water direct to the fields; during wet weather they will fill the small tanks lying below; and when the water in the River falls low will be supplied by Reservoirs from above. My observations and levels have hitherto been chiefly directed to the right bank and Doab. The guiding difficulty in contouring this channel is the obstacle offered by a considerable mass of Hills situated between Aska and Injelly approaching so close to the Rooshkoolia, that the upper part of the broad valley of the Godahallow could not be reached by working round on that side except by a very long and difficult route, and not then probably without serious loss of level. We are consequently forced to enter on the Godahallow through a ridge joining the Aska to a still higher range of Hills (the summit-level of this ridge is M. S. L. + 200 feet) by constructing a weir on the Rooshkoolia immediately below the confluence of the Janemilly nullah upon a granite barrier there met with, its crest being level with highest flood line or M. S. L. + 175 feet; and allowing a fall of 6" per mile, the cutting under the summit level will not exceed 30 feet + 5 feet depth of channel, say 35 feet. From the Rooshkoolia weir I would lead a channel to the Mahanuddy below the confluence of the Barata nullah, and there place a weir with crest up to level of highest flood or M. S. L. + 183 feet so that this channel primarily intended to supplement the supply in the Rooshkoolia would have a fall of 8 feet in 17 miles. Between the two weirs a somewhat formidable cutting appears necessary which further exploration may possibly shew may be avoided.

14. Every facility exists for constructing the two weirs, and very little masonry will be required on the channel that connects them; the cutting above alluded to being the only expensive portion of this Section. Below the Rooshkoolia weir, the levels are favourable until the Sharagadah ridge is reached near Soonamoe. Cutting through this ridge will cost a large sum, and occupy much time and labour, as much rock will probably have to be removed: still the cost need not be extravagant if the work be done systematically, and suitable and powerful machinery employed; the blasting might perhaps be facilitated by the use of Dynamite. The stone blasted would certainly be valuable, as building stone is seldom to be picked up in this District but has to be quarried. Immediately below the cutting, the Sharagadah nullah must be crossed: and a little further on, the main stream of the Godahallow. This river is spanned near Injelly by nine 30 feet arches. The rest of the line on to Chetterpore is quite free from formidable obstacles, from the Mahanuddy to where the channel crosses the Berhampore road, the channel bed might have a continuous slope not exceeding 6 inches per mile so as to be well adapted for navigation; near the point where the road is crossed, to drop the channel bed may be found advisable, and then continue it with a uniform slope on to Chetterpore, where it would command the low land to the south of Ganjam and might terminate for the present.

15. The drainages crossing the line of canal will be received into the channel or passed under according to circumstances. Streams irrigating considerable areas of land would mostly be passed under, especially through the Zemindary Estates, as the most economical arrangement and also to avoid water disputes. We should throughout the scheme interfere as little as possible with existing irrigation. Godahallow might be crossed by a weir; probably an Aqueduct, with weir and supply channel above, would be preferable, constructed so as to prevent sand from entering the channel the removal of which would be an endless source of trouble and expense.

16. I should propose that the canal should be from 5 feet to 6 feet deep and that it should be entirely within soil where the excavation is easy for the reasons usually assigned in favour of such a mode of construction. To avoid rock, however, it would for portions of its length be taken partly or entirely within embankment.

17. From the returns received from the Collector it appears that, belonging to the Government Taluqs, there are commanded by the proposed channel—

17,369 Acres of irrigated Land.

102,852 Acres rain irrigated or Dry.

20,000 Do. waste that can be cultivated.

This is only a rough calculation, and the Revenue Survey now in progress will probably shew a considerable excess over this estimate. In addition to this Government land, there are under the proposed channel 142 square miles of Zemindary estates, so that probably we might have to irrigate immediately about 2,00,000 Acres more or less thoroughly.

18. I propose that the canal joining the two annicuts shall be constructed to carry 60,000 cubic yards per hour, and that the main canal from the Rooshkoolia be of capacity to convey 1,20,000 cubic yards per hour through the Sharagadah cutting: this quantity to be gradually reduced after passing Degoopody as we approach the termination at Chetterpore.

19. To attempt to make an Estimate of the cost of the project would be mere waste of time until the general approval of Government has been accorded to the proposed works; nor has the proper moment arrived for determining the quantity of water that it is desirable to store upon each of the principal Rivers; there appears no reason to doubt, but there would be an increase of revenue of Rs. 5 lacs per annum from the South bank channel alone; and the works might be credited with 5 lacs on account of $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of a single Famine, also with at least $\frac{1}{4}$ a lac per annum on account of increased Salt sales. The Reservoirs, although quite a necessary adjunct to the scheme, need not be taken into account in the first Estimate. The cost of constructing them would be amply repaid by the revenue they would yield on the second crop, as in ordinary years they would be full in the beginning of November. After a failure of the North-East Monsoon this would not of course be the case, as they would have been emptied in saving the first crop.

20. Navigation canals and other important works in the District should be pushed on with now, as the irrigation works when once commenced will require all the labour available. (1) The canal from the Chilka Lake to Ganjam though not perfected is completed and navigated, and the Survey and Estimate for continuing this canal on to Gopaulpore are nearly ready. (2) A still more important canal would be one from Ganjam to Aska where it would join the main irrigation canal and finally terminate at Russelkonda. I would recommend that orders be issued for Surveys and Estimates, for the first section of this work; viz. from Ganjam up to Angeli. This canal would pass through a highly cultivated tract of country, at present quite impassable for carts or even laden bullocks for more than six months in the year; and it would also be the means of draining a considerable area of marsh land. From the imperfect returns before me, I should estimate that the traffic upon it would be about 40,000 tons annually, now carried on roads @ 2 annas and 6 pice per ton per mile. The cost of carriage by canal would be 6 pice; so that, if another 6 pice were charged as a toll, the return on a length of 20 miles would be 25,000 Rs. per annum. Such cheap inland water communication would give an impetus to the Salt trade, and there would be a considerable saving in cost of road maintenance; taking advantage of existing channels, the cost of excavation would not exceed 1 lac of Rupees, the rise of 80 feet would be attained by ten 8 feet lift locks 60' x 10', costing Rs. 80,000. Total cost of work certainly not more than two lacs.

21. A copy of this report will be forwarded to the Governor's Agent and Collector of Ganjam, from whom I have received every assistance applied for and who will doubtless strenuously advocate the execution of works calculated to promote the prosperity of the District and to raise the depressed condition of the people.

Special Executive Engineer's Office,
Chetterpore, 23th October 1868.

(Signed) T. BECKLEY, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer on Special Duty, Ganjam.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF CIRCUIT

IN THE

VIZAGAPATAM & CHICACOLE DISTRICTS,

Dated 12th September 1784.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press by M. Jaggayya.

1884.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE COMMITTEE OF CIRCUIT
IN THE VIZAGAPATAM AND
CHICACOLE DISTRICTS.

Committee,
Chicacole, 12th September 1784.

AT A COMMITTEE, PRESENT.
MORGAN WILLIAM, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD SAUNDERS.
EDWARD FROWD,
WILLIAM ORAM.
MR. MAXWELL, sick and absent.

The members having finished the investigation of the different parts of the Cassimcota Division of the Chicacole Circar, they now assemble to determine upon a form and arrange the materials for the report &c.

Mr. Oram begs leave to deliver in the following observations.

A number of ideas connected with subjects of investigation having occurred during the course of my enquiry, and which might escape if trusted to memory only, I have taken the liberty of throwing them into the following form for the use of the Committee, to the better judgment of which I, with deference, submit them.

I shall first touch upon the mode and particular heads of collection and the abuses or improvements that have fallen within my notice; for, however simple and eligible the original Institutions of the Hindus may have been, the venal pursuits of Musselman Nabobs, and the easiness and relaxed management of Zemindars have left so much at the disposal of these crafty dependants that no system can be more abundant in irregularities or stand in greater need of amendment.

Regarding the ancient and present mode of establishing the collections I understand that, formerly, when the country was under its native Hindu Princes, and probably before there were large exports of commodities and returns of money, the troops and laborers being then paid in necessaries instead of coin, (as is still practised within land) the produce was equally divided in kind between the Rajah and the cultivator, the latter defraying all expenses of servants, watchers, &c.

The proportions were established by a valuation made in presence of the Circar servants and village people just before the harvest, the particulars of which Estimate, being registered by the Curnaim, the public servant, after the grain was trodden out, received the Government's moiety. But since the arrival of the Mohamedans a different mode has been introduced by many of the chetrias others whom they appointed their Zemindars or Deputies; for, these entire aside the ancient usage, and after ascertaining, by measurement, the quarable land, imposed a fixed rent of 10 Rupees per Garce called cist, the

which was to entitle the labourer to the unrestricted disposal of his v
But this alteration, favourable as it may at first sight appear, to

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bitant, was calculated solely for the convenience and profit of the Zemindar, as it afforded him an opportunity of taking part of the collections in advance, and served as a foundation whereon to calculate any further assessments, soon after, perhaps, in the very same season, pretending the lands were improved and could bear it, they established the mulluwuttee from 100 to 150 per cent. upon the cist, and which from that time was considered as a fixed and yearly payment, to which, when the season has been remarkably favourable, they have added an exaction called Nazer generally taken at the rate of 50 per cent. upon the cist. Upon this joint amount the Zemindars draw a further advantage of the Sary which was originally their allowance from the Moguls of 10 per cent. upon the collections, in reward for maintaining good order and preserving the cultivation. These several Taxes reduced the cultivator's share from one half to about one third of the paddy produce, at which rate, although allowances are made for the difference of the soil &c., the proportions are understood to be every where established, nor is the smallness of their gain considered by the laborers as a hardship in a soil so easily cultivated, and a climate so remarkably equal as this of India. But the Zemindars were not contented with the above receipts, and therefore introduced the long list of charges mentioned in the Village Account, which I shall annex to this and which reduces the inhabitant's share to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the harvest, the share on small grain is half, and the Government's proportion is invariably paid in money.

The system of Government in these Districts appears to have been nearly the same from earliest times. Formerly the Maharaz or Hindoo king deputed his inferior Rajahs to the management of a Province, and the Mogul afterwards appointed his Soubah and Nabobs, all which officers possessed unlimited power over the lives and property of the people, but it was understood to be restricted by justice, during the administration of the Raz whose wants were few, and good Government the principal recommendation to his master's favor. The line of Equity was perhaps but seldom overstepped, but the more necessitous Musselmans lost in sensuality and debauchery, and stimulated by ambition, quickly deviated from rectitude to obtain wealth, and either practised injustice and oppression themselves, or winked at them in others when ample Nazers made it no longer his interest to oppose them. Each of them managed by inferior Agents, for the most part Hindus, and who, upon decline of the Mogul Empire being already in office, and having much wealth at their command, established themselves in their respective managements. Since that period the Zemindars, experiencing a greater share of freedom than before, have indulged themselves in indolence, and, entrusting their Parganas to Renters, have delegated to them the fullest extent of their own authority, and contented with receipt of the kists and Nazers, have suffered them to continue the collections in specie without enquiring the yearly estimated account of produce, though they cannot but be sensible of the impositions to which themselves are exposed and of the hardships and oppressions experienced by the laborers, which abuses those accounts would clearly ascertain.

The village cadjans which were intended to shew the full produce of the country and to be equally a check upon the rapacity of public servants and receipt in the villagers, are at present nothing more than Rolls of the Government zabandi, which, instead of being a restraint upon the Renter, are a cloak to his sins, because entirely in his power from his extensive authority, he having disposal of lands and offices under him and from the consequently dependence of the Curnams. In some few Parganas the annual valuation is still retained, and in those I have shown the amount of produce, but the laborers do not appear to be benefited thereby as the supineness of the Revenue of collection.

The amount of the cist, Mulluwuttee, Nazer, Bilmuctah Maniam Tax, re-annexed Maniams, old customs, and the sary upon them, I apprehend to be nearly the amount of Revenue Government might receive annually without distressing the inhabitants, supposing the collections in Vizianagaram Zemindary to be still continued in specie. The Mokhasas or Jaghires are included herein, being given only for a time and instead of wages to a favorite servant, or relation, or for the support of some reduced Rajah and his family. I do not find the sary regularly collected as it ought to be, which is, in some measure, explained by the Renters themselves cultivating a portion of the village ground on this account instead of taking the whole amount from the people. The produce of which land they do not enter in the village accounts, and in some places the sary and Government's share are collected together without marking the proportions of each.

The Durbar charges are an absolute imposition: as the present collections by under-renters is attended with no sort of expence, the Revenue being paid in money, and the Renter either empowers the Curnam to receive the village payments or deposes some trusty Peon for that purpose: where the Jamabandi is 3rd, Government, and not the Ryots, should defray all charges.

The Rawyasay, Woolpha and Swamy Chunda or other pretences for extortion as may be seen in the village accounts hereafter to be added to this ought to be discontinued.

The wottum comes under the same description, and I conceive should be set aside. The Sivoy Dust is an oppression of the worst kind, being money taken by force and as the name imports without reason or pretence.

The Maniams or Inams are grounds given in lieu of wages, and excepting about two Rupees per Garce were cultivated free of Taxes, the renters sometimes took large Nazers from them, and in cases where more land is held than the Maniam authorizes, they share a collusive profit. They seem to have been instituted as a secure income to the public servants, and to exempt them from the Batta and Fees usually taken upon payments in money, and a considerable part was given as a retaining salary to artificers when such people were scarce, and an itinerant livelihood easily obtained, they being afterwards bound thereby to reside at the village and attend the Rajah's or Renter's summons, whenever their services might be necessary, receiving only an additional daily batta while absent from their families. Another proportion was given to Swamy Houses, to Bramins and others, and appears to have been alienated in various ways, some by Zemindars in favor of particular servants; some by Renters for their friends; and afterwards through intrigues, or error suffered to continue, and even though rejected, regularly claimed again upon every change in the management. A third sort was given by the Head inhabitants to those they favoured, and are generally imposed upon the Circar with success; amongst the whole of these to so large an amount, I have never been able to meet with one Title Deed or Sanad, which incline me to believe most of them are irregularly obtained, or the real owners being dead, are now engaged by Renters, Curnams, and others to the prejudice of the Revenue: the only way of acquiring a correct knowledge of the state of these alienations is when opportunity serves to resume the whole, and when the claim appears good either in sequence of Sanads, or a possession of 24 years, the Maniam may be restored to the claimant. The commencement of this term of years being prior to the Anarchy and irregular assumptions that took place after the reduction of French authority in these Circars; for, I can perceive no good reason for a sum, as this must amount to, on the whole Zemindary, should

authorized perquisite of servants, especially as but a very small part of them is attached to the Pagodas.

The Agraharams, by ancient custom, were bound to pay a shotriem or yearly acknowledgment of one or two Rupees per Garce, but Sitaram Razu considering their wealth and proportion to the rest of the country not deeming that payment sufficient, has of late taken a new and considerable tax from them. These villages are held by Brahmins of all denominations though there appears to be only one description of them legally entitled to this indulgence, and even then, only in behalf of the idol whose worship they celebrate. There are three distinctions amongst the Brahmins all of equal inherent purity, but of greater or lesser estimation, and privileges as their pursuits are more or less holy. The first and most respected devote their lives to the service of the Devatah, and are entitled to protection and subsistence from the Circar; the second or the Panchangams or those who practise astrology, predict good or evil hours, calculate eclipses, and compose the Calendar, and are supposed to be so continually engaged in these enquiries and their religious duties as to have no spare time remaining to themselves; they are therefore to be supported by the alms of the people ever ready and happy to supply them as much from certain superstitious notions as a sense of religion. The third class of Brahmins is composed of those who pursue some lay profession either as a merchant, or an interpreter, and are considered as suffering a temporary defilement. Neither of the last have any claim upon the Circar, yet have found means with bigotted Zemindars to obtain many valuable villages, over which they are attentive Taskmasters, though of themselves generally indolent. It may be proper to observe that their Agraharams are of no service to the Pagodas which are supported by the Zemindars, and the offerings of the people, and although I should be extremely cautious of infringing customs of so ancient a standing, it may not be unnecessary to remark that, depriving the better mentioned Bramins of their lands would not be a measure so contrary to their own law as is perhaps generally imagined, which, if I am not mistaken, forbids the resumption of such lands only as are applied jointly to the service of the devata and use of the Bramin, and conscious that no country could support that numerous tribe in idleness, it has described the occupations proper for them to follow. I am aware that, such as are struck with the appearance of antiquity and partial to the continuance of long established customs will object to this idea, while others supposing it intended for immediate execution will be apprehensive of the Bramin influence over the Zemindars, (for the populace here cyphers) and startle as at a dangerous innovation: but this suggestion is to a future period of greater regularity in Revenue and confidence in Government than the Natives are now sensible of, nor is it my wish to destroy these venerable and excellent institutions, or throw the helpless Bramin unassisted upon the world, but only to mark the corruptive abuses that time and weak men may have occasioned in the original system.

✓ Terast villages are grants only in Parganas near the Hills, and were given to certain peons who are to protect the country against robbers, as the most likely means to make them active in its defence. Plunderers were formerly numerous and troublesome during the existence of many small Rajahships and Zemindaries, as they could find shelter, but of late are considerably decreased, and the restless daring: one Company of Sepoys being found far more efficacious in these free-booters than all the Terast people together: their villages may be resumed with propriety, and the peons having no longer a pretext to be assessed like other inhabitants, excepting in those places where the unhealthiness of climate renders fatal to strangers. Doratanam Villages are grants to the Zemindar's family or castes for their subsistence, who are to

assist in defending the country, but have no better claim for retaining their ground than the Terasts.

The customs and farms were formerly collected at moderate rates upon cloth, grain, Bazaar articles, Inland Trade, Toddy and Arrack. If the duties on necessities of life were set aside, it would be a great encouragement to population and the manufacturers, but those on Arrack, beetle, bracelets and luxuries might be continued with propriety.

The tax on artificers might be discontinued, I imagine, at least for some time, being a check upon Industry, and of course injurious to the Company's interest; but the new Taxes in addition thereto imposed since 1780 have had the most pernicious consequences for being extended to all handicraftsmen, and collected first as a Tax upon every weaving family, as a second * * * upon each loom, and as a third, on the washing, chopping and sale of the cloth, besides the duty upon cotton. Many of that useful tribe are obliged to forsake their trade and adopt a different way of life, or where unable to pay, have been drawn abroad when their property was seized to discharge these new assessments.

The Village Curnams would not take upon them to ascertain the quantity of waste ground, and in the account of cultivated lands it is probable they have not been very accurate, particularly in that of the Maniams. I was also obliged to adopt their report of inhabitants and looms, being unable to visit every place myself, but supposing their accounts of the latter correct, and allowing that each loom can make two pieces of long cloth a month, the annual amount of cloth may be easily calculated.

The authorized Revenue arises from payments on account of Government share of produce, from the Junior duties which are oppressively taken according to the renter's will from the Sea and Land Customs, and from certain light taxes on the Bazar and artificers. Paddy and dry grain of various sorts in the proportion of about one-third, Sugar-cane, Indigo, Cotton, Lack, Honey, Iron and Fruits of various kinds are the produce of the country that fell under my investigation. I think their situation is in general high so that they are not to be accounted the most fertile parts of the Circar, and here it is plainly proved that alteration to agriculture is not always a sign of prosperity in the people, for, the oppressed ryots are obliged to cultivate every clear spot of ground that they may be enabled to discharge the Circar demand and have enough remaining for support of themselves and families.

The condition of tanks and water sources I understand to be but very indifferent, except at the Agraharam and Mokhasa villages where the possessors are attentive to preserve them for their own advantage, for, although it is found necessary to repair those in Government villages from time to time, this is done in so slight and hasty a manner that the first violent rain frequently destroys their labour, and depriving the people of the necessary means of cultivation, reduces them to the greatest distress.

The fortified places that fell within my observation excepting Vizianagram appear to have been built when the country was parcelled out into feudal Governments under Hindoo Rajahs, and intended rather as retreats for the persons, property, and cattle of the inhabitants from robbers and hostile neighbours, than as citadels or posts of defence; the internal wars of these petty lords being merely predatory and undertaken more for plunder than dominion.

The manufactures I have met with are generally coarse cloths from 12 to 20 Punjams, fine and common Muslins, and a variety of gentoo cloths and Turbans, but, in Vizianagram, which is considerably improved of late years, there are many

very able workmen of all kinds, and some shawls are woven there. I have understood it to be an observation of the merchants that the fabric of long cloth has failed considerably during the war, owing I suppose to the price of provisions in consequence of large exportation of grain; to the new and heavy taxes, want of usual advances for the Company's and Foreign Investments, and the urgent demand of Foreigners trading hither in single ships, who purchase any sort of cloth rather than waste their time and lose the season for returning. I am also informed that, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the cotton used in the manufactures is the produce of the country, owing as much to the necessity the people are under of cultivating dry grains for their subsistence, as to unfitness in the soil and want of inhabitants, the necessary supplies are therefore brought from within land, which being liable to heavy duties may be considered as another cause of decay in the long cloth. I apprehend therefore that all duties affecting the weavers and the cotton should be discontinued, and if the Rajah of Nundapoor should represent it as prejudicial to his income, it would be more advisable to forego part of his tribute rather than leave any pretence for taxation.

As to the state of the Vizianagram Military, the Sepoys, though composed of well looking men of the best castes; yet being under black Officers are very ill disciplined and irregular, and I suspect their indolent habits when disbanded will prevent many from taking the Company's service. The Sibbundy and Peons are also good men, but as soldiers, are a mere rabble of no sort of consequence when opposed to Regulars, and of the same description are the troops of the other Zemindars.

On the introduction of new regulations into the Circars the presence of an European Force and an increase of the Sepoy battalions may be found highly necessary, as all the Zemindars will be tenacious of giving up their soldiery, and without an appearance of ability to enforce the enquiry, we may be imposed upon by false returns.

The great abuses existing in the present system I conceive to arise from the avarice and inactivity of the Zemindars who neglecting the most principal part of their duty, attention to the people's rights, sell them in fact to interested and oppressive Renters. Cultivation therefore is the consequence of necessity and not of choice, and would probably fail very considerably by desertion, were the neighbouring Hills less fertile or the surrounding countries under better regulations. I think it certain they cannot be under worse, for, although the labourers are concerned in so large a proportion to the Rajah's income, they experience no sort of return either in protection or assistance towards improvement of their lands, which the state of the village Curnams, who are now the servants and creatures of the renters, and the inutility of the latter being the only tribunal to which the injured can complain, besides the unnecessary alienation of lands as Mokhasas, Maniams, Terasts &c. all conducing to increase the disputed power and the demands of Government, render the villages nothing more than wretched hovels, and leave the labourers only a bare subsistence, at the same time that a few favorite Chetrias about the Rajah's person absorb at least $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the collections without affording any competent advantage to the community or country, being the tyrants of one and so frugal and apprehensive of appearing wealthy, that the better part of their riches are altogether sunk, and of course useless to the other.

I have heard that it was once proposed to let the villages by lease to the Head inhabitants for 10 years at a fixed rent, in order to lessen the pretences for oppression in the Zemindars and Officers of Government, and to secure to the

Company a certain annual income. This project might be successful were the Natives more accustomed from having just superiors to be just themselves, and place confidence in their Rulers. But considering their present depravity and the despotism that has long prevailed the whole system, I apprehend these new renters would find constant excuses for short payments, the truth of which, from their number, it would be difficult and expensive to ascertain, and suspecting that Government had the secret design of plundering them on their becoming opulent, it is probable they would not exert themselves, but would practise oppressions upon the tenants and their dependants to discharge the assessments on their own more extensive cultivations, while the whole of their profits would be secreted and lost to the community.

Perhaps when Courts of Justice shall be established and the Natives become acquainted with their rights, this idea might be adopted with success, but so different is the general usage and genius of the people, long accustomed to servitude, so depraved, when rid of immediate restraint, that I cannot but be very doubtful of the advantage to result from such a change.

The foregoing observations are more particularly applicable to those parts of the Vizianagram Zemindary that fell within my investigation, but such particulars respecting my 15 Parganas separately and the countries of Nundapuram, Palcondah and Kimidi as appeared worthy of remark, I have added at the back of their several abstracts.

In the whole course of my enquiry I did not hear of any established Courts for the determination of suits and redress of grievances, the Natives being absolutely slaves, liable to every exaction of their arbitrary superiors, and totally destitute of any property in the soil, even their house and garden ground is the Circar's, but in consideration of the expense of building and planting them, the Zemindar or Renter who may take possession, allows them in some instances an equivalent. In disputes between individuals, it has been customary to submit the case to the head inhabitant, and sometimes, when the parties have been violent, or the cause of consequence, they have carried it before the renter, but in the latter appeal, the judgment is said to have been generally purchased. In Criminal matters which seldom occur amongst Hindus it has been usual for the Zemindar or his principal servant to decide upon them as they say agreeable to the * * *. I must confess I do not imagine that any other civilized country can be in such extreme want of regulations in favor of the people, and how for these 17 years of the Company's superintendence without any Courts of Law, these Circars have been kept in tolerable order, is really unaccountable, unless we suppose the remembrance of Mussulman severity may have still continued to operate upon the pacific disposition of the Hindus in preserving tranquillity; for, though justice was not invariably attended to under Mahomedan Amaldars, upon the whole it was not disregarded, and the very appearance of an Establishment for distribution of justice no doubt contributed in some degree to keep the oppressive and turbulent under restraint. Presents, it is true, were too generally used and admitted of; but within the havalys, the wants and interests of the inhabitants became a particular part of the Amaldar's consideration, who gathered his harvests rather from the contentions and intestine feuds of the Zemindars than from the labors of his immediate dependants. The former he rated with an high authority, correcting or displacing them as he saw proper, and in cases of revolt and rebellion, it was customary to erect near the capital a Colomb Minor which was a pillar or pyramid ornamented with the skulls of the offending party and his followers, and which seems to be a practice of Tartar origin. Two of these edifices are to be still seen

at Chicacole, and there are two or three, I believe, in the neighbourhood of Masuli, patani. It appears also that much larger sums were paid to the Amaldars, nominally Nabobs, than the Company receive at present, not indeed under the head of Jamabandy, but as Nazai, to secure the favor and protection of those absolute deputies, neither was it then so much in the Zemindar's power to withhold payments and by forged stories impose upon the Circar, as the Mazumdar's office was efficient to enquire into the state and produce of every stewardship or Zemindary, when the Amaldar suspected fictitious reports * * * had been made to him and when at the expiration of every 15 years, in consequence of a general measurement, a valuation was or should have been made of the lands within his jurisdiction. For some of these estimates and reports of ground, I have sought in vain, and imagine they were made away with during the Amaldarship of the Pusapati Family or lost or suffered to decay on discontinuance of the Mazumdar's office, overset by the intrigues of the same Rajahs, it being, when in execution of its duty, the great check and restraining authority upon ambitious and enriching Zemindars from want of those ancient records as a guide, and our neglect of enquiry into established customs it is surprising to observe the large stride towards independency and consequent anarchy that have been taken by all persons possessed of any authority, but most strikingly in the Zemindars, who, though really no more than servants at will during the pleasure of Government and just execution of their duty, have not only in many instances altered the names, extent and mode of collection in the

* * * Parganas under them, thereby to deceive and embarrass the enquiries of Government and erase the memory of their first acquirements and mode of obtaining them, but have also presumed to style their lands a Circar or Government, and themselves sovereigns treating with the Company on a footing of equality and taking upon them to name children to the Zemindaries, whom they often adopted from other families as if they held by hereditary right, and that a stewardship was to descend in lineal succession; and have further so blinded and misled us, Europeans, as to dispute when settling their annual payments, urging their disbursements for honorary and necessary expenses, the support of Troops and their Forts &c., in palliation of a large Jamabandy, although the whole of their receipts which is called the Circar's share except the sary or 10 per cent. upon the gross amount is the true Jamabandy of the Company and from which no other deduction should lawfully be made.

After considering the above it will not be thought extraordinary or improbable, I presume, when I suppose if the Revenue was brought back to the first principles and the system of Zemindars altogether abolished, that the Northern Circars would be found to yield at least a crore of Rupees to the Company. To effect this, however, an entire new arrangement will be necessary. Upon the leading step to which I must observe that, considering the authority of Zemindars established by long example by the interested presents of Mahomedan Governors, and by the want of information in Europeans, it might be difficult at present to deprive them at once of their assumed power, and reduce them to their original condition although it is certain they have not the same hold of the people's affections as the Dhaos possess, because of the oppressions they tolerate and their want of hereditary right. Yet when their Military (amounting in the extent of the Circars to 3,500 at least) shall be decreased, and the Government enabled by raising their payments to keep on foot a considerable force of its own, stationed in the heart of every powerful Zemindary, it will be no longer an hazardous or arduous enterprise to reserve the management under its own servants and allow those dispossessed officers an ample, though not profuse, maintenance.

To shew the necessity of reducing the Zemindars' power not partially but entirely, it may be proper to observe that, while Zemindars have revenue at their disposal, the integrity of Europeans and the public interest must be considered as precarious, that in consequence of the very inadequate payments made by many of the most powerful among them, they are enabled in some instances to extend their influence over inferiors, in others, of forming connections with the neighbouring powers, and in all of keeping on foot a Military Establishment, and entertaining notions of importance ever connected with riches, but inconsistent with their station as servants, and which except by force it will be difficult to eradicate. That the desolation and failure in the haveli lands is to be chiefly attributed to their influence acting by allurements, where devoid of authority, but by force and open oppression compelling the inhabitants to remove into their Zemindaries, where the character of renters affords them the opportunity. That it will be impossible (however well disposed the Company may be) to establish the rights of individuals, and their proportion of the crops upon a permanent and secure footing until the whole Circars are brought under one form of collection and Government, and that allowing these Rajahs excepting the few who claim by hereditary pretension and the ancient Hindu usage (whose countries are in general a barrier to our possession, and which none but themselves can manage to advantage) to retain the smallest appearance of authority or the most distant hope of possessing or being able to establish a separate interest would be highly impolitic and dangerous as has been already evinced, as I understand, by the doubtful conduct of them all during the war, because a revolution must at any time be a desirable event from their hope of becoming more independent, and the probability of expunging any arrears that may be due to their old superiors, of which examples are not wanting; and here allow me in few words to examine the practice of renting, which, by some, may be considered as proper to be adopted on the * * * of Zemindars, a system in which I can see nothing to applaud and which too often accelerates the ruin of countries that had otherwise been flourishing and happy. The general mode appears to be that the countries are rented to persons who either bid very high for the Company's advantage or obtain the lands on easy terms by acquiring the favor of those who are empowered to let them. In either case as the produce is to reimburse the expense, it must of course be liable to other demands above the just collections which are generally brought about in the following manner. Harvest time being near, the renter overvalues the produce to secure a large and undue proportion to himself, which, where the inhabitants are, a little beforehand they will object to and may refuse to reap until he consents to a more equitable valuation rather than be a loser as the crop would soon spoil, he is in the end obliged to comply: but no sooner are the lawful collections gathered in, than his peons and servants begin the work of force and torture, under various pretences squeezing still more from the country. The inhabitant pays indeed, but he has lost all confidence, as he knows of no power that can afford him redress. During the ensuing year those who have wherewith to emigrate forsake the district, while the miserable remainder having no object to encourage their industry, cultivate barely enough to complete their payment and for their own support. So that the supply being more scanty the exactions of course are become excessive, and as the renter must have a profit rather than part with all his receipts to fulfil his engagements, he feigns a thousand excuses to secure his end and cover the fraudulent detainment of part of the Revenue. In the later years finding the District neglected and abandoned, if he thinks it his interest to continue his Cowle, a collusion is entered into with the principal people, to whom, for a certain sum he rents the management of their respective neighbourhoods, thus increasing the number of

taskmasters and the wretchedness of the laborers, he sometimes grants Sanads of exemption from taxes to these people, which are brought forward at an after period and often with success. Having thus run over a few general observations which may be found necessary hereafter, I now beg leave further to submit the following ideas upon a reform of system for management of these Circars which appear in such evident want of some regulation.

I conceive for the present, and as leading to more material alterations in future that the Zemindars' payments should be increased, the amount of their Military disbursements at least and their troops of every kind immediately disbanded; and for relief to the country they should be obliged to resume the mode of yearly valuation leaving the established proportion of one-third of the produce clear to the cultivator. Considering our ignorance of Revenue matters I also think it would be advisable that Company's servants should oversee the Cutcherries of the Zemindars, and when the Company's possessions shall hereafter be in a state of tranquillity, Government being supposed to have a sufficient force upon the spot, the authority and management of Zemindars might be at once superseded and themselves obliged to reside for a time at least at the neighbouring subordinacies.

As the Circars when rid of the load and embarrassment of Zemindars would at the lowest statement produce a hundred lacks of Rupees, the country should be divided, I think, into Districts of 10 lacks each, and these again into Parganas of 2 lacks, as divisions of a less amount would be a needless increase of expence and officers. Want of checks having been the great evil and cause of abuse in the Zemindars' management, the first object of reform should be so to establish the advantages of the Revenue servants as to render it the particular and immediate interest of each to prevent abuse or maladministration in any part of the system; to attempt which, I recommend that the emoluments of all should rise in different proportions according to their charge and responsibility from the gross amount of the joint collections and not be a fixed salary certain in receipt and independent of the office. Nor should any individual be allowed to draw commission upon the produce of the lands under his own charge, but be obliged to share in an equal proportion with others of the same description. By perusing the regulation it becomes the evident object of every one not only to exert himself to the utmost for improvement of the Revenue, but likewise his interest to detect and complain on every instance of fraud or inattention in others, and without some such union of interests, it is not to be expected that every one will attend to the correct discharge of his own duty, or be at all solicitous and inquisitive about the public benefit, and the conduct of others.

As to the mode of collection I would adhere to the ancient practice of yearly valuation, at least till population and the private riches of the inhabitants shall have increased, and that experience in the Circar and advantageous situation in the people have proved the real worth of the country, when leases or property in the soil may be established as shall then appear most expedient. And here I must remark that private right to ground seems to have existed formerly under the Hindus from its being said to be still the case in the Carnatic, but whenever the Mahomedans conquered and established themselves as in these Circars and so far south as Pulicat all the land is claimed by Government, and the people considered merely as slaves, which oppressive innovation the Zemindars do not appear to have set aside in any one instance.

To receive the revenue in kind would undoubtedly be most easy and advantageous to the inhabitant, but when the loss that might arise during its conveyance to the granaries which would fall upon the inhabitants is considered, the probable waste while in store, the decrease by measurement and the tricks of under-servants both in delivery and issues, there is much reason to apprehend deficiencies will too frequently occur. Collection in money is certainly most convenient and least liable to abuse, but would be an hardship upon the people from the small amount of specie current in the Circars, and the very high interest always exacted when any are obliged to borrow. It is a consideration, then, which mode ought to be adopted, and whether the ease and prosperity of the people which includes the increasing and future wealth of the Circar, or the immediate advantage of Government, and prevention of error in its servants should be most attended to. For my part I at present would prefer a medium; the cultivator's first payments to be made in kind, and when a sufficient time had elapsed for disposal of their grain, the last half in money.

Before I enter upon an explanation of the plan for future management I shall, by way of contrast and for information, beg leave to describe some of the principal officers in the Mahomedan establishment. The first of whom from his commanding the army had the title of Phousdar, but was really the Amaldar, and commonly called the Nabob, was at first the King of Golconda and afterwards the Soubah of the Decans' Deputy, derived many advantages from the appointments he had in his gift, as well as from command and payment of the Military generally reckoned from 7,000 to 10,000 men, which emoluments, with annual Nazers from the Zemindars, his Deputies, are computed to amount to about 4 or 5 lacks per annum. He was allowed by the Durbar in those instances when he did not rent the Circar 5,000 rupees a month, but which in that case was discontinued as he then made deductions for support of the troops &c. expenses yearly (60,000 Rupees).

The Khazi.

Has to decide on points of Faith and law, and regulate the Mosques. He arranged the price of Bazaar commodities, authenticates by his Seal all public or private transactions, and determines the punishment or price of blood in cases of murder, upon all of which he had fees according to the importance of the case, or the ability of the party. Had Jaghires worth 4,200 Rs. Maniams and Customs on the bazaars of about 1,600 Rs.

The Khanago.

Was with the Mahomedans the Accountant-General of a Soubah, which consisted of many Circars, from each of which he had a similar income in proportion to the produce. The accounts, state of those countries, and the transactions were forwarded to him by the Mazumdars of each, which digesting into a digest he presented to the Durbar with such remarks on abuses or benefits as occurred known to him. He was in short the Head of Revenue within the Soubah and enjoyed considerable perquisites from Nabobs and others. As he resided at Hyderabad, I had not been able to learn the expence of his Cutcherry, but understand he had the Amcer, was allowed one per cent. on the Jamabandy or rather one per cent. on the whole Chicacole Circar then about 4 lacks, also on the bazaars of Chicacole, amounting to about 1,000 Rs.

The Mazumdar.

Is the principal officer of the Circar, liable to be displaced by the Nabob, though he may continue, it being found most convenient. His assistance

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occupancy, and that he will encourage them to begin a reform essential to their future peace, by disbanding their superfluous followers as no longer necessary to their security.]

21st. It will be proper that particular care should be taken to explain the cause of the permanent Sunnuds being withheld from the Zemindars of Vizianagur and Pretabgherry; and that it should be made known to the Zemindars generally throughout the province, as well as to those Zemindars immediately interested, that the measure of issuing such Sunnuds has been rendered impracticable by the conduct of their relations.

22nd. In the meantime we desire that the Collector may continue to make the best temporary arrangement in his power for collecting the revenue of the Zemindaries in question, until we are enabled to judge of the operation of the measure which we have stated, or of the necessity of adopting measures of a more decisive nature.

23rd. It is our wish that our orders respecting the permanent settlement of Ganjam should be carried into effect with the least practicable delay in order that the settlement may commence with the ensuing Fusli.

24th. As the settlement effected by Mr. Cherry for the current year, Fusli 1213, appears to have met your approbation, we confirm it at Rs. 5,62,896.

We are &c. &c.

Port St. George, 23rd June 1804.

Signed W. Bentinck.
" J. Stuart.
" W. Petrie.
" J. Chamier.

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REPORTS

OF

Mr. EDWARD COTSFORD,

DATED 25th JULY 1771—20th FEBRUARY AND 6th JUNE 1772.

AND

OF

Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS,

DATED 31st DECEMBER 1787.

ON THE ZEMINDARIES OF THE

GANJAM ZILLAH—

WITH STATEMENTS.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,

By K. Viraswami Reddi.

being necessary with the Zemindars, with whose Revenue and force he was well acquainted, they made him considerable presents, gave him jaghires in their Zemindaries, and he was allowed 1 per cent. on the Jamabandy of the Havaly only, about 2,000 Rs. yearly; he has also Jaghire villages and duties on the bazaars of 6,500 Rs. more.

The Mazumdar Mutasaddies.

Were for the Havaly only, their grants or sanads are, in some instances, where the party was a Brahmin, given as Agraharam for him and his posterity, being more secure than a Jaghire which ceases on being out of employment. They had villages and grants of ground besides duties from the salt farms &c. and some bazaars amounting to 1,500 Rupees besides Perquisites.

Adalat Daroga.

Judge in the Superior Court where the Nabob was supposed to preside. He was sometimes a relation, or servant of the Nabobs to whom he made his report and paid the profits of his post, but more commonly a man of some education, who, for a specific sum rented of the Nabob, the right of deciding causes, and receipt of the fees &c., a most pernicious practice. The Durbar made him no allowance not knowing such an officer. The fees were considerable and established at 25 per cent. on the value of the property contested, besides, after Nazers from both and a present from the successful party according to his ability.

The Cutwal.

Was in charge of the Police of Chicacole, had the care and punishment of prisoners, was allowed 60 rupees per month, and in Jaghires 250, and fees from the bazaar 200 more, besides perquisites.

Zemindars.

Generally Hindus of the Kshatrias or Raz caste, appointed by the Nabob and confirmed by the Saubah, to manage a division of the country conquered from the ancient Hindu Kings and their Deputies, and who were often relations of the reduced families, for being men of the Sword, of impatient tempers, unacquainted with the arts of peace, and too indolent for the application necessary to acquire them, those adventurers readily made over portions of the new territory to the charge of such Hindus of ability as would receive them, allowing them to preserve their religion and customs, on condition of paying the full produce of the land, after deducting the expenses of collection and a commission of 10 per cent. in their own favor. Such appears to have been the introduction of Zemindars whose diligence and economy soon rendering them rich, they by the aid of the Mazumdars (also a Hindu) and proper use of the deceived or bribed the succeeding Nabobs into false opinion and the grant of more extensive country and indulgences in which where appears that they were ever suffered to attempt sovereignty with impunity, being always kept in subjection and go. course of time, however, and chiefly, I believe, in consequence of the changes at Hyderabad, when Aurangazib Kings of Golcondah, they grew to the height of power and then at, thinking and acting as they were Kings and not the Government, in which idea the conduct and want Europeans has not a little confirmed them. They were allowed 10 per cent. on the Jamabandy, which on 50 lacs or half the Circars is 5,00,000 rupees. Having the absolute authori-

they introduced roosooms or fees to themselves and principal servants, amounting on the above sum at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to about 75,000 Rupees. On pretence of receiving variety of coins, some of which were bad, they instituted a Batta of 3 per cent. to make up their loss on exchange, supposing only 35 lacs paid in specie; this Batta would be 10,500 Rupees, while the lands were regularly assessed or valued, it was easy for the Nabob to learn the true produce, to avoid which inconvenience some of them not only overturned the former arrangement of the Purgannas, but introduced the levy by cist, Mulla wattee and Nazer, those accounts being easily falsified; and also enabling them to take a part of the payment in advance, but they still kept up the claim upon the inhabitants for Cutchery charges, though the better part of them did not exist, and have wholly ceased since the Zemindary lands have been put under renters, which charges calculated on the cist of 50 lacs would amount to 3,25,000 Rupees. The Ravasey, and woolpha, appear to have been introduced for payment of their servants, and to defray their own travelling expenses, which calculated on the cist would amount to about 35,000 Rs. The whole of those charges are now collected by renters, but come ultimately to the Zemindar, the Muchilkas being increased in proportion so that the Zemindars' oppressive collections over and above their sary must, upon a Jamabandy of 50 lacs of Rupees, be 5,40,000 Rupees, and including the sary would amount to Rs. 10,40,000.

I shall now proceed to explain the officers, and the expense that appear to me necessary for the administration of justice, which I apprehend to be the most essential object and likewise for management of the Revenue when no longer embarrassed with Zemindars.—

The Chief and Council of the Subordinacy.—

To constitute a Civil Court of Justice, wherein all claims, and disputes, public or private, between Europeans and Natives might be speedily decided upon application to either. The appeal being to the Governor and Council, they should sit twice in every month keeping a Register. The parties obliged to plead themselves, or by their friends, and no regular attorneys or law forms on any account admitted. The usage of the country and equity of the Judges should be the law, a mode much less likely to be attended with expense, inconvenience and hardship than a system of bills, and answers with other forms that too frequently occasion unnecessary delay, they should also attend to the politics and defence of the province, the provision of investment and their several other duties as when the Company had no territory. The chief should receive the collections from the Muzumdars, and being in charge of the treasury, in order to afford him a sufficient income, he should have 2 per cent. commission on the Revenue. The members also, in recompense of their additional trouble, may have 2 per cent. commission divided amongst them over and above the advantages of the employes they now hold; and I must add that it appears to me highly improper that Chiefs and Councils should be allowed the least interference in Revenue, from the impression of their influence already established, the authority that must in all events be vested in them, and their confinement to a particular spot which must oblige them to leave a great deal to Agents and Servants, who being distant from their principals, and having no public responsibility in themselves, are likely to practise greater exactions than exist at present under Zemindars. Besides which, being judges over all, their having any appearance of interest abroad, may perhaps be attended with inconvenient consequences, and may pervert in some instances the use of their Establishments, while allowing them com-

mission but depriving them of any active power, would probably make them inquisitive into the management of a country from the success of which their principal income is to arise, and would be likewise a restraint upon the actions of the Revenue Officers, as the Council might in case of their misconduct be allowed to communicate their sentiments to the Honorable Board.

The Phonogo, a Company's servant, should hold that office in the same extent as under the Mussalmans, to reside upon the spot and correspond immediately with Government, being under no other control or interference, and responsible accordingly, and as great abuses might have sprung from too extensive an influence in this officer, he is to be debarred from receiving any part of the revenue, and confined to arrangement of the Circar accounts, to appointment of the officers under Muzumdars, but without authority to displace them, except by permission of the Governor and Council. He is to receive and publish all reports and orders respecting revenue, and to issue directions for clearing ground and indulgencies to villages upon representation from the Muzmadars if he thinks them well founded, and to report to the Presidency the measures necessary for the benefit and improvement of the country and of the good conduct or delinquency of the servants under him. For support of his Cutcherry and his own income, for perquisites and bazaar fees being discontinued, he should be allowed one and half per cent. in the Jamabandy of the whole northern soubah Circar.

The Muzmadar, a Company's servant, in charge of 10 lacs of rupees Jamabundy which being first collected agreeably to the Regulations by the head inhabitants and Curnams from the people, he shall receive it in open Cutcherry and forward the cash to the subordinacy. His account &c. to be certified and sent regularly to the khanagai under whose orders he is to be placed, but answerable before the Chief and Council as a Court for acts of oppression &c. and all interference with those natives who administer Justice particularly excepted to: for his own income and support of his Cutcherry he should be allowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission upon the Jamabandy of his Muzumdary.

The Despondee, a Native.

Appointed by the Khanago and Muzumdar as head Writer, Collector and Overseer of a Purgannah producing 2 lacs of rupees. All accounts and revenues passing through his hands, he is to authenticate and forward to the Muzumdar having immediate authority over the village Curnams and the Nague Warri, and though of no jurisdiction as a Judge, empowered, upon application from the Adalut Darogah, to punish any trifling crime or imprison any troublesome or guilty person. The Nague Warri already in his command for revenue duties, affording the means of these latter executions without increase of the Establishment or expense to Government. He may be allowed 1 per cent. commission on the collections of his Purgannah.

The Adalut Darogah.

Chosen by the Head Inhabitant to decide upon all disputes and crimes within a Purgannah. He should reside at the cusba or principal village and hold his post for life if he chose it, but, to be degraded and severely punished, if discovered to be partial or unjust in his Judgments, being responsible to the Court of Judicature at the Subordinacy. On days of his Adalut he might be empowered to summon four substantial house-keepers to assist him, but careful not to misuse this privilege or be otherwise oppressive, the Despondee being directed to for-

ward complaints to the Mazumdar, and he to the Court of Justice, supposing the sufferers unable from any cause to proceed thither themselves. He should be allowed no attendants or public servants as giving him too much weight with the vulgar, and because he might sometimes use them to improper purposes. He should be allowed a Mokhasa or Jaghire Village producing 1000 Rupees a year. But as it would be proper to make the appointment valuable to him, and to place him in some degree under the inhabitants, a small tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per cent. on the inhabitants, share might be collected for him by the Village Curnams.

The Nague Warree

Of about 25 Peons at each Cusbah, their duty to bring in refractory inhabitants or criminals and to guard the cutcherry, accounts and money, their pay, 4 Rupees a man, and the nagues 8 Rupees each per month.

The Village Curnams.

Their duty is well known. They are to keep the particulars of produce and the public accounts of the village, delivering a copy thereof to the Despondee. To report the state of cultivation and population &c: assigning reasons for any change. The junior and jackoity or land Customs Curnams should make similar reports to the Despondee. They also being under his orders. Their people have lands instead of wages, and there are certain presents which they receive at seed time and harvest from their towns folk, which being matter of favor, it would be wrong to forbid. Their present income from their maniams and mirasseys, I find to be about 60 Rupees a year each man, and that the villages upon an average produce 1200 Rupees each, so that a purganna of 2 lacs would contain about 160 villages.

The Head Naidoo.

An inhabitant, who might be allowed as at present to adjust disputes in the villages when the parties choose it, be instructed to afford assistance to the Curnam, and encouraged to think himself trusted by Government. He should retain his maniam. The Curnam and Naidoo, to avoid needless expense, should collect Government's share or its payments from the different inhabitants and deliver the same at stated periods at the Muzumdar's Cutcherry.

The Barikee and Dandasee.

Generally two in a village, the former are Parias who measure and watch the grain, and the latter are usually of the nague caste, are watchers over the paddy heaps and the village, and accountable for things stolen. They have each an handful of paddy from every candy they measure, and batta when sent on business. The latter receive a light tax from every house of about $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, and they have maniams also. The allowances on this plan may at first appear too large, but will cease to be thought so, I trust, when it is considered that perquisites hitherto the only object of office and key to appointments are guarded against and forbidden, while the Revenue would be increased to a respectable amount without injury to the inhabitants, and Government advantaged in every point of view. The servants also enjoy an honorable means of becoming independent, to the want of which must be attended the irregularities that some of them suffering in this foreign climate have been driven into.

In establishing laws for the guidance of the Courts and adalut Darogah I would recommend that they be selected from the jentoo code, or other than from the mahomedan koran, excepting, however, the commutation of punishment by

money which should be absolutely set aside and execution for crimes inflicted with a spirited severity. Neither ought Mahomedans to be trusted with the part of the Adalat, their biggotted and intemperate faith rendering them gross customers of the more tolerant Hindoos, while their habitual indolence, arrogance and luxurious dispositions render them altogether unfit for so difficult a station. Hence it is that impartial justice has been seldom known in Mussalman Audalats, and hence may be inferred the propriety of trying Hindoos by their countrymen and of applying the laws already translated for European information to benefit the people for whom they were originally constructed. And I may confidently affirm there is no country in India so well prepared as these Circars for the reception of any change of system its Masters (for here the Company really are so) may think proper to introduce, not alone from the absence of those lazy, turbulent and factious drones, the Musselmans, whom the oppressions of Zemindars and renters, (favourable only in this instance,) the want of a moorish Cutchery to subsist by, and the encouragement given at Phazel Beg Cawn's Durbar to Circar Mahomedans, have driven or drawn from the land.

But because the more temperate and forbearing Hindoos who are remaining, having been long accustomed to subjection, are broken into obedience to the ruling power, while their sufferings under arbitrary and rapacious Zemindars, governing according to the Mahomedan institution must bias them in favour of any alteration that shall promise them relief and the enjoyment of their property. In pursuance of the idea that Mahomedans should be discountenanced on all occasions or used only as soldiers, and which strikes me as essential, I will beg leave to recommend that, as Sitaramrauze, in addition to the foregoing causes, has, during his renting the havaily, by annexing the Inam lands to Government, collections obliged numbers of them to emigrate with their families to Hyderabad and other Mahomedan Governments, that the Company should at least retain the Inams of these absentees who have departed from their protection, preferring the enervating indolence and uncertain payment of a Black Durbar to our Military service at all times open to them, but which from its regularity and discipline does not accord with their vitiated habits. Being quit of such dangerous dependants, we ought not to entice them back again nor embarrass the promised quiet and happiness of the Hindoos by associating with a people so abstinent and obedient the luxurious and riotous, lest the force of example as they become independent should teach them to become insolent and licentious.

Curpam, the most northern part of the Vizianagaram Zemindary, was formerly dependant on the Nundapuram Rajah and held by the family Dhiruhalarh, paying a tribute of 7000 Rupees, besides having 2000 men in readiness for the Superior Rajah's service. It remained in the same family till 1773, when Sitaram Rauze, being at an entertainment there, took it by surprise, secured all its wealth, and made the Rajah and his relations prisoners. The inhabitants resenting this breach of hospitality were continually in arms, and besides destroying the crops, put him to great expense in supporting troops, and in presents to appease their principal leaders. On using his influence Viziam rauze restored the country to Sivaram, the dispossessed Rajah, who was to pay him 40,000 Rupees a year. But Sitaram afterwards drove him into the Hills, from whence, on obtaining protection and an allowance from the company, he repaired to Vizagapatam, where he has ever since resided, and the country been managed as a Purganna under Vizianagaram.

In this country, many hill villages pay only a nazer of fruit, wild beasts, hawks, honey, and certain leaves which the Hindoos use instead of plates. Marun

where there is a ruined Fort is watered by a river and Curpam chiefly by tanks, the latter has a small mud fort with a garrison of 50 sepoys and 200 peons under Visiaputtoo. The crops are valued every year and were formerly equally divided between Government and the labourer, but at present the former secures $\frac{2}{3}$ to itself.

Belgaum formerly Sangamvalasa adjoins on the north to Curpam and on the south to Bobilly, it was originally under Nundapuram. The Rajah Row Buddreah Nisamconda rebelling against the Dhao about 20 years ago lost his country, and sometime afterwards Sitaram Rauze took it from the Dhao of Nundapuram. Row jogi surviving relation of the old family has a mud fort with a ditch and a garrison of 70 men under Chinttapattee Ram Rauze. The country is intersected by some rocky hills, is watered from tanks and produces much paddy, formerly the inhabitant's share was half, but the introduction of cist and Mullamatty has lowered it to one-third.

Muckawah is south west of Belgaum and has an inconsiderable fort situated within the first range of hills. It was reduced by Viziam Rauze upwards of 50 years ago. The Rajah's name was Virabhadra Cowdu Churlah, his descendant has a mockhasah from the Rajah of Nundapuram, but none from the Puspatee. The force here is 200 peons, the country high and much encumbered with Hills.

Chamodoo is situated still further in the hills and three coss westerly from Muckuwah. The name of the reduced family was Ramasu Moodoo Letchu Rauze, a distant relation of which is in being and has a village from the Nundapuram Rajah but none from Vizianagaram. It has a small fort and some peons to assist in the collections, but is said to be neither fertile nor healthy. Both these countries are partially watered by the Sittanagram River Meaghavellu which joins the Chicacole River at Sangam in Veragottam.

BOBILLY—The only part of Bobilly country that came under my inspection were the Purgannas of Rajaum and Covetah which formed the eastern boundary thereof and join to the Havaily. The former lays high, is well cultivated and noted for its coarse cloth. The other situated on the Chicacole River, from which it is watered by channels is well inhabited and produces a great deal of paddy. Within the latter, 10 villages of the havaily have been included, which were given by Anunda Rauze (when acting Naib for Hussain Ally) as Agraharams to certain Brahmins, who, doubtful of the authority or considering their property in them as more secure under the Hindu Zemindars, found means by paying their shrotrium to Vizianagaram to be included in that Purganna.

Heramundalam which lies north of the Havaily and is separated by that and the Palconda Hills from the Vizianagaram Zemindary; it appears to have been anciently a part of Kimedi, but from its advantageous situation in the neighbourhood of the most accessible pass into that country, was taken and added by the Nabobs of Chicacole to the Havaily. Narrain Dhao afterwards recovered it by negotiation. During Sitaram Rauze's administration and his schemes to obtain a substantial footing in Kimedi, the death of Narayana Deo affording him an opportunity of assisting Gazzepatti to regain the country for whom he became security, he is said to have received this Purganna on behalf of Vizianagaram as a recompense. This fort is built of mud without any ditch, and stands on the western bank near the confluence of two rivers that flow out of Kimedi. The troops are 150 irregulars, and it has four small iron guns. The country which

is a plain mostly between mountains, having the advantage of the Vamsana li or Calingapatam River, produces paddy and is otherwise fertile.

Sree Kurmamu was under Kimedi, but annexed by the Nabobs to the Havaily. It was afterwards restored to Kimedy and again alienated as a mokhasa to Durmah Rao, a Mahratta Brahmin, who, quitting the country, gave it into possession of the Puspatti, with whom it has since remained. The town situated on the seaside in a fine extent of paddy fields is encompassed on three sides by the Havaily. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins and the whole expense of the church ceremonies is defrayed by the Zemindar. A Brahmin, to whom the renter of the Havaily has given a Government village called Sattavada, after changing the name to Sitteramporam, has got it included in the Purgannah, hoping thereby to insure his possession of it.

All the remaining purgannahs of the Zemindary that fell under my enquiry, excepting Paundrungy, belonged to the Mahomedan Havaily and composed the better part of the Zemindary originally entrusted to the Pusapaty family viz. Potnoor, which is generally a flat country, watered by tanks and one small river which rises in the hills behind Gopalpilli and disembogues at Bimlipatam. It is upon the whole well cultivated, but capable of much improvement if better inhabited. The Fort of Vizianagaram where the Zemindar resides is on the northern extremity of it, a square of 250 paces long on each face, with four round bastions of 5 embrasures each, the whole built of stone and brick, and surrounded with a wet ditch, yet altogether in a defenceless state and much out of repair. It has about 20 pieces of cannon from 18 to 6 pounders, and the troops amount to about 1000 sepoys and 2000 Pike and Matchlock men, including the Zemindar's Equipage.

Lovah seemah is a small hilly District on the sea side about 4 coss from Vizianagaram.

Daopilli lies N. W of Vizianagaram and near the hills; it is a plain country but does not appear to be very populous. The fort which has of late been used as a state Prison for reduced Zemindars is a square formerly of mud, but now faced in part with a brick revetment; it has not any ditch and is incapable of any defence. The force is 150 irregulars, and it has four small French iron guns.

Gundradoo is a flat and well cultivated purgannah, lies off North of Vizianagaram and has the benefit of the Gurreegudda river that comes from Paloor and Teada and empties itself at Covara.

Lackavaroo is Northeast from Vizianagaram, the country high and mountainous, and much overrun with jungles and brushwood. The Casba is a considerable weaving village.

Paundrungy, south of Potnoor, is a small District of 8 or 10,000 Rupees a year, and was the last remaining possession to the family of the famous Bahu-balunda, whose ancestor appears to have been grandson to one of the last Hindoo Kings of Dhilli, and travelling south to have settled in the country of Rajah-mundry. Being driven from thence by the Mahomedans his family retired and established itself in this the Calinga Country, where it became powerful and is reported to have considerably enlarged Chicacole. Latterly, however, the Gurru Gudda was the boundary between the n and the Mussulmans, who, after their entire reduction, gave the country south of that river as a Zemindary to Mahadewermah of the Puspatti line, and reserved only this small Purganna as a Jaghire for the

ancient family, the last male of which being now dead, it has reverted not to the Havaily but to the Vizianagaram Zemindary.

Long after writing the above I received the accounts of Nundapuram Agraharams, now attached as a Purgannah to Vizianagaram. They were returned by the Pusapati, when the rest of Nundapuram after being reduced, was restored by Vickeram dhoe.

Nundapuram Zemindari.

Ramchandra Dhoe, Rajah of Nundapuram, is descended of a Rajah, formerly a servant and favorite to an ancient king of Jagganaut, and sovereign of these Northern countries, who gave him a daughter in marriage and bestowed this tributary principality upon them. These Rajahs succeed by hereditary right, but Vickeram Dhao, the late one, usurped the Government, and by assistance of the Puspatti obliged his elder brother Laullah Kistnah Dhoe to fly to the Maharattas, amongst whom he is said to be still living. The original place of residence and from whence their title was derived is Nundapuram (about 2 days journey South West of Jaypoor) which went to ruin on their removal to Narrainpatam as being more central and better situated to oppose the hostile attempts of the Nabobs of Chicacole. Latterly Vickeram after driving out his brother made Jeypoor in the road to the Mahratta country and where he built a Fort his place of abode at which the family still continue. The present Rajah is about 25 years of age, and has one daughter whose mother is of the family of Bahoobalundah. His country being entirely in the mountains is extremely wild, but divided into six regular Districts besides a very extensive tract to the southward inhabited by a rude and barbarous people who make him presents at the Dassarah, owe him Military service and are devotedly attached to him, but over whom he has no real authority. He collects these Feudatories by sending the Coallah (a Bow and arrow) amongst them which is expeditiously forwarded from chief to chief, each one observing to feast the Messenger for whom he collects the Boluntah or handful of rice from every house and piles it in an heap before him. The troops are quickly assembled by this method, and amount to 18 or 20,000 men when all together.

This Government which was very extensive formerly paid a peishcush of only 24,000 Rupees to Chicacole. Its present reduced condition appears to have been occasioned by its connection with Vizianagaram to which it was granted in jaghire by the Court of Hyderabad. For, after Vickeram Dhao's perfect establishment, Sitaram Rauze finding it difficult to keep possession of Gonepuram, restored it to that Rajah, who in return and for other good offices is said to have made over all his pretensions to the Districts of Sauloor, Meckuwah, Chamadu, Belgaum Carpamu &c. now producing upwards of 4 lacks annually to the Puspati, they having been formerly overrun and some of them retained by Viziam Rauze. Sometime after Vickeram Dhao and the fugitive Rajah of Saloor, disgusted at Sitaram, and understanding how little the Company were benefited by the above addition to the Zemindary, intended offering advantageous terms for those lands if permitted to resume the management of them, which accounts no sooner reached Sitaram, than he found pretences for using the Company's troops against them, and having reduced the whole country compelled Vickeram to take refuge in Buster when every thing was quiet. The Company's officer was said to have invited him to revert his being seized by his enemy and to have obtained for him a Tribute of 2,000 Rupees. At length the frequent complaints of the discontented people convincing Sitaram Rauze he could not do any extensive and wild a country to any effect, the whole

was restored to Vickeram, and his payments (improperly called Pescush) established at 40,000 Rupees, but of which he has never paid more than 30,000 Rupees.

During these disputes the Dumsah or Fazer Beg Cawn reduced a part of this country called Malakingherry which, though capable of raising 10,000 fighting men, does not pay above 1,200 Rupees. It has however gained in a present from Darias Sing of Bustar, a district called Cantonburree, west from Jeypore, which pays about 4,000 Rupees. This country not being a part of the Company's possession, the accounts were not delivered to me. The forts were all destroyed when reduced, but the country is still strong from its difficult passes and extreme unhealthiness. The standing troops do not exceed 600 peons and the Rajah has 3 elephants and a few horses.

The articles of produce are paddy, dry grain and sugar-cane, but the former sells only at 3 or 4 Rupees a garce from want of exports and consumption, also wax, lack, honey, iron and some timber. A fixed rent is the almost general mode of collection amongst these free people who would revolt upon the smallest innovation. And as the villages are too trifling to require curtnames to each, the head naidu is answerable for the collections made in September and October. About a seventh of the revenue rises from duties on goods brought through the District for the use of the Circars, and which pay at the rate of about 40 Rupees on every bullock load before they are clear of the Hills, but nothing is taken on their return with salt &c. Rayagudda is the principal resort of lambardies and Merchants from within land where they are sometimes met by others from the low countries. The former bring wheat, wax, jaggefy, dammer, gingely seed, coarse painted cloths, cumbalies, opium and medicines, which were exchanged for salt, a little money and some cloths, the hill people being without manufactures.

The Rajah's real receipts and the state of cultivation in these mountains being little known from the danger of penetrating into them, I do not place great dependance upon the accounts from thence, seeing it is so easy to deceive. But I think the revenue cannot greatly exceed one lac of rupees, not only from the cheapness of all things, but because it is scarcely probable Sitteram Rauze would have settled the payments at 40,000 Rupees had the country been capable of an heavier assessment.

Nundaporam forms a deep, strong and defensible frontier to the Company's possessions in those parts, having on the west and north the countries of Bustar, Godavauram, Cashpore, Kalahunda and Dondapuram under Hindu Rajahs, independent in fact but admitting the supremacy of the Maharatta Administration &c. It extended once to Badrachalam, but the southern parts are now lost or gone into a state of wildness and anarchy so that Jeypore is at present the most western and southern division of the regulated country, but so wild, mountainous and unhealthy, that few Europeans or Natives of the low lands have penetrated to the capital, which is 30 Coss W. N. W. from Sauloor.

Narrainpatam is about 30. Coss east from Jeypore and borders on the Zemindaris, it is a fertile valley, through which runs a river which joins that of Chicacole near Marungy, and it is surrounded with lofty hills, the approach to it being through narrow straits; several strong barriers were formerly across them.

Rayagudda is 15 Coss E. N.E. from hence and is a country of mountains and deep valleys, having on the west, Cash

North ward from hence is Singapuram (10 Coss) equally wild and sickly. It is bordered by Bezapuram, Lunzigudda and Godavauram, a rude people, who are naked, subsist chiefly by fruits and by hunting and avoid intercourse with strangers.

From hence for six coss East is Vissumkotah under a Rauze or Rajah called Tat Rauze, who holds it of Nandapuram and owes him military service. It has a small mud fort of little consequence. North of it is, Datidpuram which is under Kalahunda, and on these the Codu people, an uncivilized race of mountaineers exist. Gonapuram is 18 Coss S. E. from Vissumkota, the best cultivated of all the divisions, and being worth contending for, has undergone some revolution. Narain Dhao of Kimedi took it by force from Nandapuram and afterwards gave it in Jaghire to Pratab Dhao, who retained it unmolested during the whole time of his brother's misfortunes. After Guzzepetty's restoration, Sittaram Rauze is said to have obtained from him the promise of this country and demanded it of Pratab, who refusing to give it up, the march of the company's troops, obliged him to forsake it, and Sittaram remained in possession about 3 years, when being unable to manage it any longer, he transferred it to Vekeram Dhao. It joins to Kimedi and Curpaum and has the Savara and Codu people in the North East.

The Rajah not having sent me an account of his troops and household expenses, I am obliged to substitute the following statement given by his Muzinadar.

Yearly expenses for 600 peons ...	9,000	Jaypore ...	...	7,591	0	0
Do. household ...	14,000	Narayanapatnam ...	...	11,570	0	0
Paid to Vizianagaram ...	40,000	Rayagada ...	...	16,722	0	0
		Singapuram ...	...	3,222	3	0
	Rs. 63,000	Gunupuram ...	...	24,313	12	2
		Vissumkota ...	...	12,469	12	3
				Rs. 75,883	14	5

Palaconda and Viragottam were formerly a part of the Havily, and placed by the Nabobs of Chicacole under management of a Yellama man, called Conda Rama Rao as Zemindar, upon whose death they were bestowed on the present family in reward of services against the Nandapuram Rajah. The jamabandi was from 14 to 20,000 Rupees. In 1778 Sittaram Rajah in consequence of some internal feuds reduced the country with the assistance of the company's troops and annexed it to Vizianagaram. It was however soon after restored to the Zemindar and his payments raised to 50,500 Rupees, besides a difference of exchange amounting to Rs. 1515; for which Venkata Rajah, Commandant, became security, to whom the country is in fact mortgaged, and Sardar Viziam Rajah remains little better than a Pensioner.

The Paraganahs situated 6 Cosses northwesterly from Chicacole are a slip of land between the Nangulya Nadi or Chicacole river, and the mountains from 2 to 4 Cosses broad, and about 13 long. They give in some parts two crops a year, the great one after the rains, and the other in May, which being an inferior grain is therefore equally divided and paid in kind, and distributed to the servants and troops, as part of their wages. The collection on the great crops by Cist and Mullavatte, but the people assert that since the Zemindar be-

came dependant on Vizianagaram, he has exacted near 10 per cent more than was usual, not by regular assessment, but in an arbitrary manner. Besides paddy, the principal article of cultivation is the sugarcane, from which they manufacture a great deal of jaggery and some coarse sugar. The water channels I found, were made by the village people during the dry season without any assistance from the Circar.

Palaconda, the principal fort, was destroyed when taken, but Viragottom remains. It is a square about 200 paces on each face, built of mud, with four towers, and an inconsiderable ditch. About four cosses within the Hills N. E. from Palaconda is a Ghaut into Kimedi called Molezime, where there is a wall and gate and a constant guard kept on each side.

Considering the impropriety of any one Zemindar being dependant on another, and the goodness of this Rajah's pike men who are celebrated as the best in the country and are of course a considerable addition to the Vizianagaram Military Force, I beg to suggest the propriety of his being made independant of all but the company, or whether considering his being a weak man, it would not be much better to allow him a stipend and annex the country to the Havaily.

The Zemindar's household expenses are stated at ...	13,263	0	0
The Troops at 600 Irregular annual cost ...	13,824	0	0
Batta to Tahsildars and peons from Vizianagaram ...	800	0	0
Terasts and Doratanams ...	31,382	0	0
Payment to Vizianagaram ...	50,500	0	0
Difference of exchange to Do ...	1,515	0	0
	<u>Rs. 79,899</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
To receive from the Government Villages ...	51,747	3	7
The Seavoy Dust ...	10,774	8	0
The Agraharams ...	2,361	4	1
The Doratanam and Terasts ...	36,692	9	0
The Customs ...	10,228	8	0
	<u>1,11,804</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Deduct amount retained by Doratanams &c. for their support ...	31,382	0	0
Remaining for Zemindar ...	<u>Rs. 80,422</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

Report on Kimedi.

Kimedi has been long subject to the Family of Naraina Das, descended from the Rajah of Jagannaut, who was formerly sovereign over these countries, and from whom it is said to have separated on their father's nominating a natural son to the succession. Moving southward with a numerous train, it conquered and established itself in Kimedi, as another brother did at the same time in Vizianagar in the Ichapur country. The succession is hereditary and their people regard them as the offspring of a deity. Owing to this opinion and its warlike character the family was never entirely reduced by the Mahomedans, although we hear little of it with certainty until the time of the late Rajah Jagannaut Narain Das, who

was engaged in continual wars and generally with success. At last the Soubah of the Deccan having instigated him to disturb the Company's possessions, his country was reduced by Colonel Peach, on his return from Hyderabad, and himself and family obliged to take flight into the mountains, from whence after frequent descents he again possessed himself of Kimedi. Being afterwards driven out, he retired to Golconda, and soon after deputed his natural son, Jaggannat Dhao to negotiate with Rama Jogi, the establishment of that favorite child in the Rajah ship, but the manager declined the business, regarding the succession as the right of Guzapathi Dhao, who upon the death of Narrain Dhao (who had lived for some time in great misery and dread of being taken) by interesting Sitaram Raz and his exertions at Vizagapatam, he obtained the Zemindary of Kimedi for Gaza-pathy.

The commencement of this young man's administration was marked by the fate of his unfortunate friend, delivered into the hands of Sitaram Raz, who besides a personal pique, considered his abilities as the greatest obstacle to his own designs and influence over Kimedi. Under the imputation of misconduct and debt, Ram Jogi was imprisoned at Vizianagaram, where he soon after expired and not without appearances that gave ground for a suspicion of poison.

In requital of the above assistance, Gazapathi is said to have afterwards made over the Purgannahs of Gonipuram and Heramandalam to the Puspati Family, but the schemes of the latter upon the country at large not meeting with the success expected, it endeavoured to effect their completion by means of Arzu Beg the Kimedi minister, and a creature of its own recommendation, which when the Raza perceived, he resolved on removing Arzu Beg and appointing his own uncle Pratab Dhao in his room; whereupon the former retired to Vizagapatam.

This Family arrangement not being approved, Gazapathi was directed to attend at Vizagapatam. On his disregarding this summons, Ensign Wottern was sent with a party of sepoys to Kimedi, probably to enforce the above, but it should seem without any harsh, or coercive orders, when owing partly to the warmth and confidence of the officer, misled by an interested dubash, and partly to apprehension and haughtiness of spirit in the Rajah and his followers, the European and his attendants were all laid dead on the cutcherry, and after skirmishing a few days to cover the retreat of his Family and Treasure, Gazapathy fled into the Hills, from whence he continued a long time to molest the country.

Jagannaut Dhao was appointed to Kimedi under tuition of Arzu Beg, who as the youth was idle and dissipated, managed without control and applied, if report says true, the Revenues to his own purposes. The country remained under this arrangement until the Mutiny of sepoys at Vizagapatam in 1780, where Gazapathy having obtained forgiveness, had sometime resided. The ring leader of the mutineers having the gentlemen in his power, and afterwards liberating them without injury, Gazapathy laid claim to the merit of saving their lives, though many strongly suspect that he was himself no inconsiderable mover of that unfortunate affair. In reward however of this dubious service, Kimedi was bestowed to him, and his brother, being recalled, had a pension of 600 Rupees monthly. After about 20 months, during which Arzu Beg had been continued in office, he Kists falling in arrear, and the minister displeased probably at the indepen-

temper and interference of his Master, representing that it was not occasioned by his subjects, the Raja was recalled, and directed, as the last disagreeable alternative, to empower his brother to manage for two years, Arzu Beg and two other black men becoming securities. The inability of Jagannath Dheo being very soon evident, these securities were permitted to make the collections, divided for that purpose, and from that time they acted under the character of renters. The term of his suspension being at an end, Gazapathi Dheo has lately returned and taken charge again without being embarrassed as before with the interference of Arzu Beg, who died during his rentership: so that although the character of the Rajah does not warrant sanguine expectations of regularity, yet as separate interests and a division of authority exists no longer, it is probable the country will experience an easier management, and the Company's payments be more correctly attended to. For though Gazapathi is arrogant and a man of violent passions, he appears by no means destitute of abilities. His children are two sons and two daughters, and his principal wife is of the family of Bahouba Landah.

Gazapathi expresses a great desire to resume Gonapuram and Heramandalam, which, he asserts, were taken from him by compulsion, and artifice and were not of his own free gift. For that being, at that time a youth, Arzu Beg, Narahari and Kaurmano, three headmen of his catcherry, upon his obstinate refusal to sign the deeds of transfer, forged his signature and forwarded them to Sitaram Rauz, who immediately took possession, in which he tacitly submitted, fearing the extraordinary power and influence of the Zemindary, and the Viziam Raz and Jagannath Rauz coming to Kimedi upon business, surrounded his house with 500 men; alarmed at which, he fled into the hills, and that after his departure they compelled his servants to make out a sannad giving Heramandalam to Viziam Raz. Upon this representation of Gazapathi, I beg to remark that Gonapuram was originally a part of Nandapuram, but forcibly taken by Narain Dheo, and that Sitaram's restitution of it to Vickiram Dheo can be considered in no other light than restoring it to the lawful owner. But with regard to Heramandalam, if the above assertions are true and it is thought proper to restore it to him, he should pay for it at least the sum of 8,000 Rupees and even then, he will be no loser; as I am convinced the village cadjans sent me are untrue or the country under its present management does not flourish as formerly, the ancient value being 12,000 Rupees and my average only 8,600. Though I must think as the Paraganah is the very key to Kimedi and being divided from all the Vizianagaram lands, that it might with propriety be annexed to the Havaily. The country of Kimedi is surrounded with mountains, the vallies extensive and very fertile, having every advantage of tanks, rivers and abundant dews, but the climate is so extremely unhealthy that it proves fatal to most strangers who reside here during or after the rainy season. It is bounded on the East by Surlah, and Tekkali on the North, by the lofty hills of savara people on the West, by those of Palaconda and Corupaum, and on the South by the Chicacole Havaily. Its greatest length from East to West is about 25 coes and from North to South 15 coes including the ranges of hills that intersect it in some parts and are its boundaries in others.

It is generally believed there are mines of gold in the country North East from Kimedi called Mahaindranallu, as some of the finest sort of that metal is brought from thence, and is probably picked up in the torrents that come from the mountains, but on this subject they are extremely secret pretending to have

method of purifying the gold that comes to them from the lower countries. To deter any from going in search of those mines, they relate dreadful tales of the dangers surrounding a mountain far inland, which contains water that transmutes all metals into gold,

The Fort at the Capital was formerly of some strength but is now in ruins. The Hill Forts which are to restrain the wild savara are nothing more than slight walls of earth in the centre of vallies and fenced round with hills and almost impassable jungles. They are garrisoned by the Godial Caste, a race of the hill people who are reduced and civilized and pay a yearly Nazer to the Rajah.

The will of the Rajah is the law nor did I hear of any court of justice.

In the form of my English accounts of Kimedi, I have adopted a different mode from that of the Zemindary, because the produce was forthcoming in every place and the account more concise though equally complete with the former. I have not been able to obtain village accounts for the same years as of the Zemindary, nor a regular and complete succession of those I have taken, either because they were concealed and lost in the late changes or carried away or buried when the hill people or the fires frequent during the dry season destroy every thing before them.

The principle produce is paddy, and it has dry grain, Sugarcane, Wax, Honey, and Timber. The manufacture is muslin with variegated silk borders in great demand amongst the Hindoos. The collections in the poor and hilly country is made by Bilmuctah or appraisement, founded on the produce of the preceding year, which practice enables them to take one kist in advance from the cultivator; afterwards when the crop is ripe it is valued, and should the produce have increased, a proportionate nazir is taken, if lessened, no deduction is made in the first appraisement. In paddy lands, the crops are valued, the laborer's share depending on the quality of the soil. Those watered by labor, retaining one-half and the flooded grounds under tanks one-third of the harvest. The Government share is taken chiefly but not entirely in kind. The Bilmuctah collections only being established in money. There are Kurnams only at the Cusbah villages, the head Naidus being responsible for the other villages. The repairs of tanks is at the Rajah's expense, without any additional collection. The late renters increased the receipts by striking off such Terast peons as were of no use and joining their ground to the Government villages, but they are said to have discouraged the merchants from passing that way, thereby to keep up their own price on commodities and that many villages lost people in consequence of their severity.

By conversing with inhabitants, former Tahsildars and Catcherry servants of Kimedi, I understand its Revenue in favourable times, to be nearly three lacs of rupees, and never less than one and a half.

But the average of the accounts sent me, calculated upon years when rice was at a great price, amounts to only 1,87,051 Rupees, which make no doubt their authenticity, the deficiency may be partly accounted for by the many changes and variety of interests that have occurred in the management, disturbing the quiet and confidence of the people, who have been long without a fixed head or any encouragement to labor.

The Rajah's accounts of his disbursements are to be considered as a display of his family expenses formerly and not as actual present payments for

I imagine he does not spend at this time more than one-half the amount here given.

	Rs.		Rs.
Household expenses ...	23,400	Pay to 300 armed peons ...	35,000
Support of his sons and mother ...	3,200	Batta to Sepoys ...	6,000
Pantaloo and Cutchery ...	12,000	Kists to Company ...	86,000
Tahsildars' wages ...	2,000	Discharge of balance ...	20,000
Presents to head men ...	5,000	Part of debt to Vizianagaram ...	10,000
Do. to Savara people ...	3,000	Private debts ...	22,400
Expense of his equipage ...	7,500	To his brother's allowance ...	7,200
Do. feasts and charities ...	8,000		1,45,600
To choultries and other charities ...	4,000	The Abstract.	
Private charities ...	2,400	House and Cutcherry expenses ...	75,500
Repairing Tanks ...	5,000	Military debts ...	41,000
		Kists and debts ...	1,45,600
	Rs. 75,500		2,62,100
Pay to 3,000 armed men ...	35,000		
Batta to Sepoys ...	6,000		
	Rs. 41,900		

This income arises from

	Rs.	A.	P.
23 Mutahs or small Paraganahs ...	1,49,604	4	9
Hill Forts under the Godial people ...	6,890	0	0
The shrotriem from Agraharams ...	10,669	12	4
And the Customs ...	19,887	6	10
	1,87,051	7	11

The Savara people, whose hills are to be considered as part of the Circar, from what I can learn, appear to be the aborigines of the Calinga Division, who were driven from the plains some ages ago by the more polished and conquering Hindoos from the Northern part of Hindustan. Preferring liberty and those rude mountains to a civilized dependance on foreign intruders, the manners of these people being little known, it may perhaps be proper, as matter equally new and curious, to relate such of their customs as have reached my knowledge.

This people though at present far from being numerous, are divided into a number of communities and known by different names in different parts of the Chicacole Circar. Their manners also are more or less civilized in proportion to their intercourse with the Hindoos. Those immediately bordering on Kimedi are called Godeal and are in subjection to that Rajah. The distant mountains are inhabited by the true savara, an athletic, well made race of men, of a lighter color than the warriors, who appear to have come originally from the northward, but some of them are afflicted with a hard swelling in the throat, and they are also, in particular situations, of a low stature, with large heads and bellies, but small limbs, the effect of some peculiarity in the climate. Near Kalahunda they are called Codu, and down the range of mountains almost as far as Badrachellam, many societies of the same people are to be met with. The life they lead is

extremely wild and savage, dwelling amidst almost impenetrable wood and mountains, and subsisting upon plunder from the low lands, by hunting and the fruits of the forests, though, in some places, they cultivate small grains sufficient for their support. They use the bow, and arrow and battle axe, but of a rude construction, and are entirely ignorant of manufactures, many going quite naked: they are said to have no distinction of rank, the religious men only obtaining respect amongst them, nor do they seem to have any idea of regular Government.

The religion has no similitude to the Hindoo except in the worship of an idol; but the Goddess of the Savara seems to be regarded as an evil spirit, as it appears they never supplicate for benefits, only to avert misfortunes; and neglect her at all other times: but at the annual festival they betroth a virgin in a most singular way, for it being customary for the women to assemble at certain places to bathe, the lover comes amongst them and catches the girl he chooses by the hand, who is no longer at liberty to be taken by another. He is immediately attacked by her companions, runs away and hides himself for a short time, and on his return, after making presents to her parents, demands his wife. In case she refuses him, herself and family are obliged to remove to another society, when she may be chosen again by one more agreeable to her. It is usual for the younger to marry the widow of the elder brother, should she have no children, and be younger than him, otherwise it is not expected.

They make annual sacrifices to the spirits of their deceased relations, invoking at the same time the spirits of all their ancestors and afterwards feast upon the offerings. Human sacrifices also are in use amongst them from a persuasion they render the deity propitious, secure them a plentiful subsistence, and exemption from sickness and danger of wild beasts, supposing that the neglect of this ceremony would occasion want, and dreadful calamities to befall them.

These hills are supposed to have mines of many sorts of metals, but the savageness of the people, wildness of the country, inclemency of the climate are insurmountable obstacles to their being rendered of any advantage.

Messrs. Saunders and Frowd deliver in the following report.

The Purgannahs allotted to us for investigation being now finished and the accounts made out, we proceed to lay before you such remarks and information that have offered to us in the order pointed out by our Honorable Master's commands.

The produce of the Purgannahs of Laccavarapukota, Reilly, Antrovah, Narava, Simmachellam, Pentaseema and Pondumerka, we found to consist of the following articles, Paddy, Gantal, Korralu, Samalu, Jonnal, Cholum, Horse-grain, Pesalu of two kinds, Kandulu, Gingily and Lamp oil seeds, Cotton and Tobacco. In the Pentaseema Purgannah besides the above, salt is collected, at Pedda Carashan and Sarvasetti: this article is also collected at Poodimarka in more considerable quantities. The Ankapalli, Kondikirla, Erravaram, Wappalam and Packinada Purgannahs, besides the above articles, yield sugarcane, sanagalu, turmeric, physic seeds and janapachettoo, or the gunney plant; in the Modagole and Saanakalo Purgannah, the greatest part of the foregoing articles and some wheat, at Royaveram in Pakiunada, some saltpetre is collected; Golcondah and the Panderah countries, Paddy small grain, some bees wax and dammer are produced but of the first articles no great quantity. In our progress through the

countries of Lakavarapucotah, Autovah, Reilly, Narvah, Penteseemah and Simmachalam, we observed them to be indifferently cultivated, the countries abounding in Mountains and jungle, and where paddy lands have been, many of the tanks out of repair. The Ankapalli, Kondakirlah districts appear very fertile, having the advantage, besides channels from the river, of two considerable tanks or lakes from the lake of Anakapalli; Sitaram Raz has ineffectually cut a very deep water channel at much expense, in order to effect the purpose of cultivation.

The Madagole country, lying along the great western range of Mountains, is principally highland, but in many parts had the advantage of channels from the river that runs from the Mountains through that District, Wadady, Anakapalli, Kondakirlah, and empties itself into the sea at Watterah.

The Tonaka villages lying on the banks of the above mentioned river are consequently very fertile.

Golcondah and Padderoo lying S. W. of Madogole, amidst the range of mountains, are not very fertile in grain. Madogole, esteemed very unhealthy in general, but particularly in the wet season, and Padderoo and Golcondah, in so much as it often proves fatal to the natives themselves who go thither from the low country.

The number of inhabitants in the several Purgannahs undermentioned, was given as by the village curnams, and includes men women and children.

Lackavarapu Cotah.....	4,655	Ankapalli.....	38,124
Autovah.....	16,362	Kondakirlah & Erravaram.....	9,278
Reilly.....	17,415	Woopalam.....	3,132
Narvah.....	6,002	Puckeenaudoo.....	11,588
Pentaseemah.....	6,702	Madugole.....	45,292
Simmachalam.....	2,005	Tonaka Villages.....	11,175
Poondamerkah.....	7,407	Golcondah.....	7,265

N. B. No account of the inhabitants of Padderu but they are supposed to account from 7,000 to 10,000. We apprehend the number of inhabitants of Golcondah to be reckoned too few, as there are upwards of 20,000 peons.

From an enquiry of several inhabitants, but particularly from Anapindu Vissanna, regarding the increase or decrease of population in the several purgannahs, we are sorry that it has been so frequently confirmed to us that the number has decreased very considerably, owing to a dreadful famine in the year 1776, and other years less calamitous, and that the assessments have been so exceedingly heavy for a number of years past, to occasion many of the inhabitants to leave their ancient habitations. We also regret that, from our own observation, the people must have long labored under great difficulties, and that in many parts of the country, their appearance bears the marks of indigence and poverty.

The manufactures of these Purgannahs consist generally of Bazaar cloths, long cloths 12 and 14 Panjum, in Reilly and Autovah of the Company's assortments, in the Anakapalli districts, besides the above cloths, long cloths 16, 18 and 20 Panjams, Long cloths superfine, Iyarus, Muslins, Cambrics, Turbands, men's and women's cloths and Guntty cloths are made. The long cloths and all the sorts of fine, are generally carried to Vizagapatam and there exported for the use of that settlement.

The number of looms in each Purgannah are specified in the general abstracts amounting in the whole to 1,616.

The amount of our Revenues is shown fully in our village accounts; the collections are as follow,

Villages.	Customs.			Doogeralah Booghannah's new collections.		
Lackavarapukota.....	15,661	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,250	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Autovah.....	37,710	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,898	9	5
Reilly.....	37,286	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,946	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Naravah.....	21,102	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,543	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pentaseemah.....	24,172	15	0	374	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simmachalam.....	6,712	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	182	5	0
Anakapalli.....	92,678	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,865	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kondakirlah and Yerravaram...	43,962	13	0	3,570	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Woppalam.....	30,727	0	0			
Packenadda.....	30,727	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,223	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Poondemerkah.....	21,405	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,241	8	0
Modugulu.....	84,326	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,688	11	0
Tanakah.....	68,361	14	6	1,757	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Golcondah Pescush.....	2,200	0	0			
	5,19,258	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,309	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
				Total 5,80,568	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

The village accounts specify the articles on which the revenue arises under the denomination of Cist Mulluwatty Bilmuctah, Nazer, Sary. The introduction of this mode of collection was, as we are informed, first made about sixty years since, in the time of the great Viziam Rauze, who made a general assessment of his countries, and levied the revenue in specie; the list appears the first assessment, the Mulluwattee, an increase thereof which is in some greater than others, being from 50 to 150 per cent and upwards, as the different situations of the lands would bear. The Nazer appears to be a present exacted by Government in plentiful years from the inhabitants, and the Bilmactah is a rent wherein the renters let the lands for as much as they can get, and for the most part is only in small grain lands. The renter's sary was originally an allowance of 10 per cent on the net revenue, given by Government for the renter or Manager's support, but now is paid by the inhabitants, the renter or Manager sometime takes it in money or otherwise cultivates a portion of land in lieu thereof.

Besides these are the several taxes of Moterpha, Wuttum, cutchery charges, and a levy collected on Merasy maniams and Agraharams. The tax of moturpha is collected on all manufactures and tradesmen, the further particulars thereof and the hardships these people labour under, we shall hereafter explain.

The Wuttum is an allowance to Government of 3 per cent on all moneys paid in specie, and we understand to be of an ancient date. The cutcherry charges are for the expenses of the cutcherry during the time the revenue was levied in kind and is now become part of the collections. In these charges are also included the expenses of peons' batta, cart hire, also batta to peons and the servants of the renter, or any great man who may pass through the country; from

the curnam's merasy a levy is made, also from the village servants and their allotment of lands; made them for executing the duties of their office. The Manyams are grants of lands generally given to Brahmins, and had, from long usage, paid a small tax to Government, but which have lately been much increased and the Agraphams are allotments of lands given in greater or lesser proportion for the maintenance of Brahmins, then generally paid to Government a small tax but since the year 1779, their taxes have been raised so considerably as to produce much to Government.

In the different Kasabams are chokies for the collections of land customs; See Customs are levied at Poodimarca; a revenue also arises on salt in the Poodimarca and Pentasima Purgannah.

We also think it necessary to remark that a small collection is made at Rayavaram in the Paikinada District on salt petre.

The mode of collecting the revenues appear to be attended with very little expense in the open country, as it is chiefly collected by peons sent by the renters for the purpose; or, as we are informed at Ankapalli, by the Curnams or head inhabitants, who carries and delivers the same at the Kasuba to the renters, shroffs, and mutsuddies. That in Madugole and the hill countries, considerable expense appears to be incurred in both for troops and sibbandy peons, in order to prevent the hill people from committing devastations on their neighbours.

The proportion or shares allotted to the inhabitants are on lands that are best watered from charcoos, and channels, from rivers, 10 putties in the grace of paddy (or one third of the produce) from other lands where water is not so easily to be had, and the ground not so very fertile, the inhabitants are allowed 12 putties in the Garce (or two-fifth of the produce); that in small grain lands which is usually settled by Bilmuctah, which mode is most to the renters' advantage, the inhabitants should be allowed 15 putties in the Garce, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce, in place where lands are given to cultivate by Brahmins and persons favored by Government, they are allowed 15 putties in the Garce, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce, the remaining parts are Government share.

The inhabitants appear to labour under many grievances in that part of the collection which is called Cutcherry charges, by being often obliged to pay batta to renters and Government, peons for cooly hire, cart hire, and furnishing straw to the reuter, or Government, and these appear very heavy burdens upon them, and oftentimes many of the cultivators themselves are necessitated to perform these services.

The Natives do not, by our enquiries, appear to have any security. The will of the Rajah, and, under him, the will of the renter alone prevail, who in cases of complaint of the cultivators against the renter, they must generally be addressed by him, or otherwise should they prefer their cases to the Rajah, it is oftentimes referred by him to the renter, and the consequence thereof course makes him their enemy, and the situation of the complainant worse than before. It appears from the information we collected at Ankapalli that the renters had even the power of changing the lands of the inhabitants, and in some cases of depriving them thereof and giving them to others.

At Lockavarapucotah there are the ruins of an ancient Fort, formerly possessed by a Rajah named Rangarau, who was nearly related to the Bobbi.

Rajah, he was dipossessed by Sitaram Raz, the bastions are yet standing but it is capable of no defence.

At Davarapilly there is a country Fort near the hills or Range of Mountains formerly possessed by Casipathy Raz, who granted a Jaghire for the maintenance of some peons or sibbandy for its defence, we learnt from them that the son of the same Rajah is kept a prisoner there, aged about 20 years, his father possessed three purgannahs in that neighbourhood.

At Ankapilly, there is a very good mud fort, but it is at present out of repair, and no troops kept there.

At Madgole there is a very small neat brick fort finished as high as the corridor. It was built by some Madras bricklayers in imitation of an European fort, it is at present without a ditch, if it was not within gun shot of the hills, it might be made very defensible to a country enemy. It lies W. a little Northerly from Wodady, they have a regular Battalion of sepoys dressed and disciplined after the European manner, these are said to amount to near a thousand, under the command of Appalaraze, the nephew of the Commandant, Venkataraze the renter.

At Novagapaka there is a mud fort, the walls and bastions partly standing but rendered totally defence less by cutting roads through the ramparts.

With respect to the Courts of justice we do not find that since the time of the Musselman Government, there has been any regular administration of justice substituted in their room, there was however in these times we understand one at Chicacole, another at Itchagur, and a third at Casimcotah. The Zamindars in their several Districts have administered justice, but even then we have not heard that it was by any regular mode, and in the Havaly, the renters or their deputies took upon themselves the office, except in some cases when application has been made to Vizagapatam, but we do not know that this has been done frequently.

At present, in the zamindary, in both Criminal and Civil cases, application is made to the renter, who informs the Rajah fully thereon; if it be a matter of importance he waits his orders for his future proceeding, in matters of less consequence, such as small debts and small crimes, he takes upon himself either to inflict punishment or to decide finally thereon.

With respect to our Honourable Master's Commandant, on the introduction of similar Regulations to those established in Bengal for courts of justice, it being a matter of such importance, we wish for the present to defer giving any decided opinion thereon, till the investigation of the whole circars be completed, as in the prosecution of our enquiries, new lights may arise. We have however to remark that the book of Regulations sent us, relate only to the Mofussil Adaulet, and Sudder Adaulet. There is an omission in the binding from page 22 to 31, we request also, in the interim, to be furnished with the orders previous to the Regulations, as well as those of the Fouzdari Adaulet, together with the forms of procedure instituted for these Courts.

These heads of inquiry we conceive to come immediately under the discussion of the committee at large, and are therefore induced to defer making further remark here.

Although we are equally sensible with our Honourable Masters of the propri-

CONTENTS.

- From 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.
- From Do. to Do. dated 20th February 1772 reporting on the expected receipts from certain Zemindaries.
- From Do. to Do. dated 6th June 1772 reporting the result of the Expedition against the Pretapagherry Zemindar.
- From 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 acquire any authority merely from being printed.

To

THE HON'BLE JOSIAS DU PRE ESQ.

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR &ca.

COUNCIL AT FORT ST. GEORGE.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRs.

1. Conformable to my letter of the 7th Instant the 5 companies of the 3rd Battalion of Sepoys, as also the Cofferies and Topasses, are cantoned at Itchapoor under the command of Captain Bandinell, 4 companies of the 4th Battalion of Sepoys at Aska, and the remaining 6 companies, with two field pieces, are stationed in the Callicoote 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 Jagernaut, 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, Jellantra, Sourunghi, Bouraursinghi and Turlah are two years in arrears; Callicoote, Vizianagur, and Sourerah are three years in arrears; Burragur, Beroudi, Hoummah, and Seergur, I believe, at the end of the present year, will have no balance remaining on them.

4. 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 Rauze 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 25,000 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 above 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 while others (more powerful) do not pay more than one third, some one quarter, and the Zemindary of Goomsur not even a sixth part.

of having the whole of the Military employed in the circars under the immediate orders of their servants, yet experience has shown how very fatal, and destructive it has been to their troops when employed on the hill service. We are therefore, from motives of humanity, induced to recommend the continuance of peons for this hazardous duty, especially as we are satisfied the present allowance under the denomination of Mokasas, and pay to peons for this service, is less than the regular expenses that would be incurred by the Company's Sepoys.

Having gone through in detail the commands of our Honorable Masters, we now beg leave to offer such further observations and reflections that have risen to us in the course of our enquiries.

From every information we have been able to obtain, all accounts agree, that, for several years past, the cultivating inhabitants have labored under greater difficulties than formerly, that various means are fallen upon by the renters to exact from them to the utmost, and that no instance appears of the inhabitants, of their ever engaging in any works of stability for the improvement of the lands, nor indeed can it be expected without having property in them, and no doubt, were they to enjoy such a property as to hold them upon paying just, and equitable proportions to Government, as is the case in the Carnatic, and not be liable to have them taken from them at the will either of the Zamindar, or his Manager, or renters, it would be a great spur to their industry, and lead them to engage in useful undertakings and cultivating the waste lands, but such is the situation of the people, that no show of wealth or opulence is seen amongst them, apprehensive that any appearance of riches would render them objects of oppression.

The proportion of the crops from the best ideas we can form that would give the inhabitants satisfaction, is one-third of the produce of paddy in the best lands, and two-fifths in others, and one-half of other grain, and all the straw, the grain to be trodden out and the quantity measured, their share delivered to them without any obligation to take Government's proportion, to be relieved from all the new exactions and particularly from the tax under the denomination of cutcherry charges, which obliges them often to furnish the bullocks, carts, coolies, pay & batta to peons, and renters' servants; whenever the renters are obliged to call upon them for such assistance, an equitable and just payment should be made them in proportion to the service executed, change of so very extensive a nature would no doubt take considerable time to instil into the minds of the inhabitants, and it would probably be long, before they would either comprehend fully the privileges granted, or would be induced to exercise such rights if granted to them, fettered as they have been; but in the course of time, and with assistance of proper persons appointed to watch over their rights, we would hope and flatter ourselves that most salutary effects would be produced.

Another great source of oppression is the collecting the kists previous to the times of harvest, by which means the ryots are subjected to heavy interest to the money lenders who take advantage of their necessities. The small grain harvest is gathered in September, at which time it was formerly the custom to begin the collections, and continue them monthly in six kists, by which time the whole of the great December and January harvest was gathered in. We therefore are of opinion that the Zemindars and renters should be obliged to adopt the ancient mode of receiving the revenues.

Three modes of managing the country offer themselves to our view, and though we are sensible that many objections will arise in each notwithstanding

we think it our duty to communicate the same to you, the first is by dividing the crops and allowing the cultivator his share in kind, and the Zemindar's receiving his proportion in the same manner. The second, by permitting each Zemindar to rent out his country himself, and the third, by giving the lands to the inhabitants themselves in small allotments, at a just and equitable rent for the Zemindar's share. In all these cases a superintendent will be equally necessary, in the first instance, we stand between the Zemindar and the inhabitant, in the second, between the inhabitant and the renter, and lastly, in case any disputes should arise between the ryots themselves and which the Zemindar may not be able to settle, and in order to give the greatest satisfaction, that appeals may be from the Superintendent's decision to the chief and Council of Vizagapatnam or any other person you may judge proper.

We are aware in the alteration of any system or the establishing a new one, particularly when such alteration is in favour of the inhabitant, that a diminution of revenue must be expected until the cultivators from encouragement and their industry shall have increased their stock, and are enabled thereby to improve the lands as well as cultivated the neglected and waste lands. Under these circumstances a renter for a short period, who only can be expected to pursue his own interest, must be unfavourable and even should you consent to let the lands for a longer period, as in the case of Sitteram Rauze, in the Chicacole Havaly, whose lease is for ten years. We are sorry it is not in our power to point out a single instance of his having undertaken any plan of improvement, although six years have elapsed. The latter plan seems to be liable to the least objection, should the inhabitants be induced to consent to it, a fair and equitable rent fixed for Government proportion of the crop. At all events it will be of the utmost importance to the Cultivator, that when you shall have fixed his share and the taxes he is to pay, the same should be published through the country, and copies written out, lodged at the Kasoobah of each Purgunnah that the inhabitant's way have access to it whenever he finds it necessary.

The allotment of ground for cultivation, or grain to the village Curnams and servants, we conceive should be made them without any deduction whatever, that the Manager, or renter, should neither have the appointing, or displacing, nor any control, or interference over the curnam, further than may be necessary in the duties of his office, that besides the accounts he delivers the renter or Manager and that which he keeps himself, he should annually transmit to the Mazumdar, or person appointed by Government, a regular list or abstract thereof, when the accounts of the Purgunnah may be easily referred to in case any malversation may be committed by the renter, Manager, or their deputies.

We have no doubt of the propriety of re-establishing the office of Mazumdar, should the Board determine to manage the countries by renters, without the control of Superintendents, as we conceive it to be his duty not only to receive the whole of the Circar accounts, but form and arrange the same, as well as to make representations of any oppressions of the renters on the ryots, his regular allowances appear to be one per cent on the collections on the Havaly, and a gratification of three Mokhasa villages in the Zamindary, the whole may amount, as we understand, annually to about 9000 Rupees. But should the Right Honorable President and Council resolve to employ the Honorable Company's Covenanted servants to superintend the collections, we are of opinion in such case, that the office of Mazumdar would be unnecessary, at so great an expense, as the Curnam's acco-

might be transmitted to such officer, or office, where regular books should be kept for that purpose, an abstract of which annually be transmitted to the Presidency.

It has ever been the custom not only for Zamindars to grant lands for charitable purposes, but also for the renters and head inhabitants to allot certain portion of grounds for the maintenance of Brahminies, the extent of these thro' the whole Zemindary being nearly one-fourth of the produce, an amount so very considerable would induce us to suggest an entire stop to be put to any further alienation, were we not very cautious of recommending any alteration, where the religious prejudices of the natives are so materially concerned, and where the system has been so anciently established, we however, submit to your Lordship &c's consideration, whether a restriction should not be totally put on the Renters and inhabitants making grants, and on the Zemindar, so far as that may be allowed, except such as have your approbation, or persons whom you may think proper to entrust with such authority.

It appears from our accounts that Sitharam raze has taken all the fees of the Pagodas under the name of Swamy chundah, as well as the revenue belonging to the Pagodas of Simhachelam and Padmanabham, and pays himself the expenses of several Pagodas. We understand likewise, that it is agreeable to the customs of the Braminies, that head men should be appointed for their collections, to regulate the expenses, the surplus, if any there be, is reserved for unfavourable years. We judge that these privileges should be fully confirmed to the Kraminies for the purposes originally intended. Notwithstanding we gave directions to all the village Curnatus to require the Maniamdars and the Braminies holding agra-harams, to bring to us the grants by which they held their maniam and agra-harams, the Brahminies of Madgole only produced theirs from Linga Baupati, former Zamindar, and his ancestors, we understand that many had lost their grants by accidents of fire, and some were apprehensive to bring them to us fearing, they might not be returned them, but the most part claim from long possession, we have taken lists of them in each village with the quantity of land of each Maniamdar.

We find from our accounts that both agra-harams and Maniams always paid a small tax to the Circar, but that since, the year 1779, they have been heavily assessed, and it would in our opinion be better to moderate the tax in an equitable manner and in proportion with produce. For a general resumption, we apprehend would be deemed a harsh measure, inconsistent with the humane views of our Honorable Masters, and subject to distress a very numerous body of people, nor do we conceive that in such case it would be attended with all the advantages to Government that might be expected therefrom, we beg leave to recommend the consideration of this matter to your Lordships &c.

We learn that in every village, there is an officer called Bandasi or Bariki, who is of the pariah caste, whose business it is to watch the grain when it is in stack in the fields, for which he receives a small maniam and some perquisites at the time the grain is trodden out, and some times, maniams are given to the village Naidu, or head inhabitant, but we do not find this privilege to be established in every place.

With respect to the manufactures, we have to observe that various assortments of cloth are exported at the different seaports of the circar, viz Vizagapatam and Bhimlipatam, and in smaller quantities at the other inferior places. That from the same place, as appears from a minute of our President, there were during the

times of peace about four thousand bales of the Honorable company's and private Merchants exported, but from the account of the chief and Council, to whom we thought proper to apply, we learn that for the last 3 years there have been no more than bales exported from that Factory. The smallness of quantity we apprehend must be owing to the effects of the late war, which prevented merchants making advances to the manufacturers, as well as to a stop having been put to the Honorable company's investment. Besides the cloths exported from the above seaports, we also understand that a very considerable quantity of cloths is manufactured in the southern Purganas of this Circar, and which are carried from thence to Injiram and the adjacent Factories. We are sorry we have not been able to collect the particulars from the choky accounts, as no accounts of the Honorable Company's cloth is taken, as it pays no duty. We are of opinion that no cloths should be suffered to pass without a dustack from the chief and council and an account thereof should be taken at each choky, that the particulars might be compared with the Dustack which would prevent private goods being passed without paying the duties.

Respecting the Inland duties, we have already, in the former part of this address, observed that a choky is established at every Kasba or principal town in each District, and which duty or Jamah is rented out by the head renter to the subordinate ones. The rates of collection are inserted in our Pargannah accounts, but the gross amount of the articles on which the duties are collected, we could not obtain; the renters informing us they had not any accounts or being unwilling to subject them or their profits to our inspection. These customs we are informed have been levied from a length of time, are not perhaps burthensome from their rates, but from their numbers as the Bungarah people, who come for salt through the mountains before they reach the seaside, must pass through several of these Purgannahs.

In the instructions the Honorable Board, in the year 1776, gave to the committee, they were pleased to point out particularly to them, the hardship of the trader in this respect. We are therefore induced to represent whether it would be most for the benefit of the trader to pay one duty on his merchandize to be collected at the first Choky on their coming into the Circar, and whether it ought not to be at a medium of the present rates, and also one duty only on the export of salt &c. and that certificates be given to enable the merchants to pass the rest without interposition.

The Export duties on the sea coast on grain, we learn from a letter from the chief and the Council at Vizagapatam, have been regulated by them in the year at the different ports; the rates on the other articles of export are inserted in our Pargannah accounts.

Mr. Williams delivers in the following minutes.

I have the honor to lay before the committee an account of my investigation of the different Purgannahs and villages which compose that part of the Havaily lands called Chicacole, as contained in the following papers viz.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|----|---|
| 1. Abstract of the Revenue collections from the villages immediately under Chicacole as contained in the following papers | 26297 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 2. Abstract of the collections from the Purgannah of Bommali, amounting to | 31403 | 9 | 10 | 4 |

3. Abstract of the Revenue collections from the } Paragannah of Nagarikatakam amounting to ... }	11169	14	5 $\frac{4}{7}$
4. Abstract of the collections from the Purgannah of } Jalore amounting to ... }	26985	12	8 $\frac{2}{7}$
5. Abstract of the Revenue collections from the } Paragannah of Karakavalasa amounting to ... }	12071	5	1 $\frac{5}{7}$
	344537	12	6 $\frac{5}{7}$

6. An account of Sitaram Rauze's collections from the Agraharam villages of Chicacole above the established rates contained in the Sanads granted to the Agraharamdars or holders of those lands.

7. Account of the collections from the darobas villages without the sanction of Government.

8. Account of his collections from the agraham villages in the Purgannah of Bommai without Do.

9. Account of his collections in the Purgannah of Jalore from the villages without Do.

10. Account of his collections from the Agraharam villages in the Purgannah of Karakavalasa without Do.

11. Account of the collections made in 1783, specifying the amounts of the under renter's Muchilkas or rent agreement, including assessments or fees, and of the uncustomary nazars, and loss to the under renters in the delivery of their paddy at 17 when it sold at 40 Rupees per Garca.

12. Account of cultivated and uncultivated ground, tanks, gardens, looms, quantity of paddy and number of bullocks for cultivation.

13. Account of Sitaram Rauze's collections from the agraharam villages of Nagarikatakam

14. Account of collections made by Sitaram Rauzes managers.

15. Account of the produce, valuation by anchanadars, specifying the respective shares of Government and the cultivators for their trouble. The loss arising to them from partial valuation of the grain in favor of Government and the exactions made on them on account of bilmukta rent in the villages of Chicacole.

16. Of Do. for the Purgannah of Jalore

17. Account of Do. for Do. of Karakavalasa.

18. Account of Do. for Do. of Nagarikatakam.

19. Account of the rates of duty collected under several denominations at the different Chowkys or custom house places, and of those established in, 1782, by Duggirala Muchanna.

20. Account of Agraharam darobast, and mokkasa villages re-annexed to the Havaly lands of Chicacole.

21. Copies of sundry mulchilks and declarations.

Previous to adopting a new mode for the better management of the Havaly lands it may not be improper to enter into a minute investigation of what was practiced in the time of the Moorish Government and since the circars came into the possession of the Company, because from such an investigation, much information may be obtained, many abuses corrected, and the revenue collection established on a permanent footing, consistent with justice to our employers and the welfare of the natives. I shall therefore lay before the Committee the best intelligence I have obtained of the nature of the different offices established by that Government, for the purpose of collecting the revenues without collusion on the part of their officers or oppression to the inhabitants, under the heads of Fouzdar Aumil, Sardar at Naupada, Mazumdar, Naidu, Caranin, Anchanadars and Khanogo.

Fouzdar.

This officer received his appointment directly from the Court of Hyderabad, and on his arrival at Chicacole to take the country under his management, it was his first business to direct the Mazumdar to produce the Circar revenue book, or accounts for two or three preceeded years of such appointment for his inspection, after which he then proceeded to let the lands according to the following system, viz:

If a man in the time of his predecessor should have rented a farm for 20,000 Rupees per annum for two or more years, and it should be proved from the book of Mazumdar that the produce of grain did not yield a greater sum than what he paid as an annual rent, to the Circar, the Fouzdar would in that case grant him a new cowle on more favorable terms, by letting him have the farm at a less value, which was done by a deduction of 5 or 10 per cent. from the amount of the last year's rent, as for instance if the rent was before 20,000 Rupees the last year, and 10 per cent. deducted for the reason before recited, the new lease would be made out upon that principle for 18,000 Rupees per annum, this was done with a view to prevent oppression, and to encourage cultivation, and the rent was paid to the Circar in 6 kists from the month of September. If the renter profited by his farm, the Fouzdar could not deprive him of any part of his gains, but in reletting the lands, he would put an additional sum to the rent, equal to the profit gained by the old lease, but in case of deficiency of payments, the renter alone, and not the inhabitants, was responsible for any defalcation in the collections; they having no concern, or connexion with his losses or imprudent management, and if found guilty of extorting money from the inhabitants, the Fouzdar would cause restitution, and deprive him of his farm, but should it appear from enquiry that he met with losses through war or famine, a reasonable allowance would be granted on that account.

Aumil.

This officer received his appointment from the Fouzdar on preferring to manage distant Purgannahs to letting them to rent, but prior to his being invested with this charge, he gave a Mulchilka or agreement binding himself under a penalty not to commit any injury on the inhabitants. After being furnished with seed for the cultivation he proceeded to take charge of his office, and visited all the villages, where the Karnams were directed to attend him with their accounts in order to obtain every necessary information regarding the produce,

and value of the collections, at the same time enquiring into the state and condition of the paddy fields, tanks and lakes that they may be put in good order; in granting a cowle to the inhabitants their usual and customary shares were then expressed, and no deductions made under any frivolous pretence whatever, and on taking leave they were enjoined by the aumil to cultivate the lands properly, when the grain was fit for reaping, it was the duty of the aumil to report it to the Fouzdar, who would thereupon send anchanadars to value the crop, without permitting it to remain long upon the ground, as it would be a prejudice to the revenue. The crops being valued accordingly, without partiality to the Circar or cultivator, they delivered in an account of their estimate to the aumil, who took another account of valuation from the inhabitants themselves, and if on comparing the two accounts with each other a difference should be found in their calculations, he employed a trusty person to make a third valuation, which, if it differed from the two former accounts, he settled the difference at the midsum value, with which they were generally satisfied and delivered a signed account to him. This and the three other accounts were afterwards sent to the Fouzdar, whose duty it was to direct them to be entered in the Mazumdar's books, and to grant permission to the aumil to cut the crops, and after allowing the inhabitants their proper shares according to the express terms of the Cowle, the aumil then caused the Circar's proportion into heaps under their care, which was afterwards sold to them at the bazaar price in the month of January, except the Fouzdar should choose to reserve some of the grain for exportation or for any private use.

At Chicacole, there was another Aumil stationed, whose province it was to collect the land customs, and tax on artificers &c. the amount of these collections were daily distributed amongst the poor, lame and blind, according to their respective sanads, and if money was collected from the inhabitants on account of crimes or misdemeanours, it was distributed in the same manner, and never brought to account of the Circar, and in case the collections were inadequate to the expenses incurred for those charitable purposes, the difference was paid out of the Circar Treasury.

Sardar at Naupada.

At this place considerable quantity of salt was made for sale, and being the boundary of the Havaly lands to the N. N. W., a small mud fort was erected and a hundred men with a Sardar stationed on it for its defence. This Sardar acted in some degree like an Aumil, as he had not only the making but power to dispose of the salt to the Bunjari people, the method taken to encourage them to come to Naupada was to send the village Kurnam and Naidu to Chundanagapor with a cowle, signifying no duty of any kind but what had been always customary should be collected from them in their journey thither through the different Zemindaries, they were necessarily to pass through, that whatever goods they brought should be taken in exchange for salt, according to their valuation. At the expiration of the year, he settled accounts with the Kurnam and inhabitants, and annually transmitted them signed to the Fouzdar.

Naidu.

The province of this Head inhabitant was to see the grounds of the village properly cultivated, and to encourage by a proper cowle the people in the adjacent countries to promote the increase of cultivation. It was his duty likewise to see

the crops properly ascertained, with respect to quantity, either by the aumil, or renter or any other person who had the management of the village, without showing partiality either to the Circar or cultivators. He used to call upon the inhabitants for the money due to the Circar, and directed it to be paid into the hands of the shroff according to their agreement, and for his trouble, was allowed some inam ground and russiaoms by the Circar.

Kurnam.

This man's business was to keep a particular account of the produce and of all money transactions, whether they were justly or unreasonably collected by the Naidu, Aumil or renter &c. If the inhabitants thought themselves aggrieved, he was privately to furnish them with an account of all moneys paid and received by either of them, that the same might be laid before the Fouzdar in order to obtain redress. In doing this he would be particularly careful in giving such as were just and true, or else run the risk of being dismissed with infamy from his office. To encourage him therefore to do his duty he was likewise allowed russiaoms and Inam ground by the Circar.

Anchanadars.

They were people selected from the different villages for the purpose of valuing the produce of the lands before cutting. They gave Mashilka to the Fouzdar binding themselves under a severe penalty not to receive bribes from the inhabitants at the time of such valuation or to show any partiality towards the Circar. These Anchanadars were not employed in valuing the villages in which they resided, but was chosen by the Fouzdar and Muzumdar indiscriminately among others, to prevent collusion which would otherwise be practiced, were they to value the lands of their friends and neighbours. During the time of employment a daily allowance was granted to them by the Circar.

Muzumdar.

This officer received his appointment from the Court of Hyderabad, and his duty was to attend on the Fouzdar, and give him on his arrival at Chicacole every information relative to the affairs of the country. In settling the Jambundy or Rents, he was always present and assisted the Fouzdar with his advice; besides which, he took care to procure good security for the regular payment of his kist and obtained receipts for them when paid. It was his province to station Gumastas or Agents in the different districts, to keep a particular account of the collections and expenses incurred in each country, and at the expiration of the Fouzdar's Government, he delivered him signed accounts of the collections during the management, or they would not pass at Hyderabad. These Gumastas were likewise regularly to inform him whether the inhabitants were oppressed by the Aumil or Renter, that he might thereby be enabled to give a just report to the Fouzdar of every thing which passed in the district, and if the Fouzdar was inattentive to the duties of his station, it was then his province to lay the whole of his conduct before the Hyderabad Court for their information. For the support of his station he was allowed by the Circar 3 Jaghire villages, and one per cent. on the collections, besides Inam ground and fees on the different customs collected in the Havaly, and he had also some villages given him by the zemindar in their respective countries toward defraying his expenses, but if the Fouzdar had reason to suspect his fidelity, he secretly employed another person to give him an account of the affairs of the Circar, and of the Mazumdar

being proved to be unworthy of his trust, his conduct was reported by the Fouzdar to the Hyderabad Court for their information.

Khanago.

This officer's province was to keep the Circar books in the same manner as the Mazumdar, and had the same power conferred upon him. It was likewise necessary to have his signature put to the accounts, to enable them to pass at Hyderabad. He had an allowance from the Circar of Rs. 3,612 per annum in fees and Inams.

Coofeyah or Sahwanagah.

This officer likewise received his appointment from Hyderabad and usually attended about the Fouzdar's person. His duty it seems was to send private intelligence to that Court of what was passing in the Circar, and whether or not the Fouzdar acted with propriety in his station. He was allowed by the Circar for his support 1,512 Rupees per annum for his support, besides Inam ground.

Wankannegar.

This officer had also his appointment from Hyderabad, and his duty was to report to the Court the particulars of the misconduct or injustice of the Fouzdar, Mazumdar, Muttasiddies and other servants of the Circar. He was allowed for his maintenance 1,200 Rupees and had permission to rent countries.

Hakoobar.

His duty was to send a daily report to Hyderabad of what passed in the Circar and Fouzdar's house, for which he was allowed by the Circar 780 Rupees per annum.

Cauzee.

This officer received his appointment from Hyderabad, and it was his province to settle the price of provisions &c. every 8 days, and to decide on all disputes arising between Mahomedans, to permit marriages and renew sanads when lost by any of the inhabitants. For his expenses he was allowed by the Circar 5,780½ Rupees in fees, presents and Mokhasas.

Cutwall.

This officer received his appointment from the Fouzdar, and it was his duty to employ 40 or 50 peons to patrol the streets &c. prevent robberies, to recover stolen goods or be responsible for their cost, on which account he was permitted to imprison all offenders. In purchasing and selling of houses and grounds it was requisite to have his sanction to render it valid, and he was allowed a quarter part of the valuation for registering all transactions of this kind; besides which, he was allowed by the Circar 1,086 Rupees per annum in pay fees and mokhasas. The village servants and their business I here observe upon, under the Heads of Shroff, Carpenter, Barber, Barikee and Dundasi, Panchangum Brahmin, Poojary, Archakudu and Numbee.

Shroff.

His man receives from the Naidu of the village the money due from the

inhabitants to the Circar, and after examining its goodness pays it into the hands of the Aumil or Renter, and procures from him receipts, and delivers them to the Naidu in presence of the Kurnam, who afterwards enters the amount in his books as a record. He is allowed some Inam ground by the Kurnam and Naidu of the village.

Carpenter.

This man's business is to make ploughs for the inhabitants to use in cultivation, and if, at any time, his services should be wanted by the renter or Manager, he must work, and will receive batta for his trouble, and when the crops are cutting, he will also receive a bundle or two of paddy from the inhabitants, besides some allowance of Inam ground from the Naidu and Kurnam of the village.

Washerman.

This man's business is to wash the cloths of the inhabitants for coolly hire, and if employed in carrying baggage for travellers, or sent on any message from one village to another by order of the Kurnam or Naidu, he is not allowed any thing, and of course trusts to the generosity of the travellers for batta for his trouble. He is, however, allowed some bundles of paddy at the cutting of the crop.

Barber.

This man is allowed some Inam ground by the Naidu and Kurnam of the village and obliged to go on their messages from one village to another.

Barki and Dandasi.

These men are of the Pariah caste, and their business is to take care of the banks of the chervoo or rivers, and the channel leading from them to the Paddy fields, and to do any village service for the Naidu or Kurnams. Besides the Inam ground allowed them they receive from the inhabitants some paddy bundles at the cutting of the crop.

Panchangam Brahmin.

This man's business is to explain the calendar to the inhabitants and to inform them of the propitious time for ploughing the ground and sowing the seeds. He has some Inam grounds allowed him for his trouble by the Naidu and Kurnam of the village.

Pujari.

This man is the chief attendant in the Gramadevata Pagoda wherein he performs certain offices, and receives for his service some Inam ground from the Naidu and Kurnam of the village.

Archakudu and Nambu.

The Inam ground allowed for the Devata or deity is given to the above ministers for performing the religious ceremonies in the pagoda, provided the Devata has been stationed in a great village for a great number of years.

It appears from the village accounts given by the Kurnams that the revenue collections of Chicacole, and the 4 Purgannahs of Bommali, Jalmore, Karakavalasa and Nagarikatakam are made under the heads of Government share of

grain, Tax on artificers, allowance and Cutcherry charges, Government fees on paddy at 1 Rupee per garce, Wuttam or 3 per cent on payments, five Rupees per garce on Maniams or Inams, sevoy dust, Bilmactah, export and import customs at Calingapatam and Mafuzbunder, sayer or tax on artificers at Chicacole, Shaha Ganjoo or Land Customs at Chicacole, betel farm at Chicacole, cotaparcha or chopping customs, sepoy bazar and arrack farm at Chicacole, Duggirala Buchana's new customs, Narsannapet moturpha or tax on artificers, and sevoy dust at Chicacole; and as it may be proper the Company should have an explanation of the nature of those collections, I judge it necessary to lay before the Committee my sentiments of those subjects.

Government share of Grain.

The method of valuing the crop by Anchanadars for the Circar and inhabitants has already been explained under the head of Aumil, and the Circar proportion of the grain after deducting the cultivator's share should be from 15 to 20 putties in the garce, or half and two-thirds of the produce, which is afterwards sold to the inhabitants and the amount brought to the credit of the Circar, but it sometimes happened that the Aumil or renter settled with them in a different manner, by adopting another mode, with a view to avoid trouble and prevent loss, which I understand to be this, by taking a Muchilka or agreement from each inhabitant to deliver grain to the Circar equal to the amount of the produce of the preceding year. In which case he is to take upon himself the loss or gain arising from a good or bad year, the present renter has deviated from this just rule as will be more particularly explained under the head of Bilmuctah.

Wuttom.

This is an allowance of batta collected from the inhabitants on delivering money to the Circar, it is in general from 1 to 3 per cent. according to its supposed fineness or quality; the Circar is by this means a gainer, as this very money is again circulated in the district without any deduction whatever: of course there is no end to this injurious practice.

Allowance and Cutcherry charges.

Whatever russooms or fees were formerly allowed to the Musmadar and collected for the use of the Hanumanta pagoda, are included in this head and received by the present renter, on Circar collections, the former he is entitled to from his office of Musmadar, but has no just claim to the latter as it ought to be appropriated to religious ceremonies in the same manner as was allowed in the Moorish Government.

Tax on Artificers.

This is a custom collected in the villages on all gardens, weavers, fishermen, fishmongers, cowkeepers, potmakers, bracelet makers, chayaroot sellers, toddy sellers, fruit sellers, banians, boatmen, and bullock carriers of grain; besides which there has been a new custom collected on banians, weavers, oil-mongers, gold-smiths, thread-makers &c. by Duggirala Buchanna under the head of Cotaparcha as particularized in the account rates of duty, No. 19.

Government Fees on Paddy at 1 Rupee per garce.

This custom is collected from inhabitants on the whole quantity of grain produced in the village previous to receiving their shares from Circar. The

Brahmins, Banians, Velama caste people, moormen, and every new cultivator are exempted from this tax.

Five Rupees per Garce on Maniams or Inams.

This is a tax unjustly levied on the Maniamdars and gradually introduced by different renters from two to 5 Rupees per garce, since the Circar came into the possession of the Company, as it does not appear it was ever authorized in their records. The present renter has gone a step further in depriving them of their rights, having re-annexed the whole of them, except what belonged to the village servants, to the jerayati or Government lands without making any consideration to the Company for their produce.

Sevoy Dust.

Whatever money is extorted or taken unjustly from the under-renters or inhabitants as a bribe, or on any other account, whether it arises from fines for misdemeanors, or from the effects of deceased persons to which an Aumil or Renter can have no right, comes under this denomination, and is included in the village account of collections.

Bilmuctah.

According to the meaning of this head it is an established rent on a supposed valuation, and not to be increased in proportion to the produce; on that account it had been always considered as a favor to the person to whom it was granted; this method of letting lands is now perverted to a bad purpose, for, instead of complying with the terms of the cowle, the present renter, previous to cutting the crops, sends Anchanadars to the different villages to estimate the produce, according to his pleasure, regardless of the customary usage observed on such occasion, as particularized under the head of Aumil, and if the value of the crops should be found to exceed the supposed valuation, he took the surplus to himself, and in case of deficiency, obliged the under-renters to pay their full rent.

Export and Import Customs at Calingapatam and Maphuzbunder.

Under this head there is a duty collected on all grains, cloths, tamarinds, turmeric and sundry other articles, exported from those ports, besides basket rent, anchorage, city collections, sea gate charges, mercal fees, and fees to public servants, and also a collection of 3½ per cent. besides public fees on all goods imported, amounting on an average of 7 years to Rs. 9,828-14-0 6-7th per annum at Calingapatam, and to Rs. 1,239-3-10 at Maphuzbunder as particularized in the village accounts, Nos. 194 and 195.

Sayer or tax on Artificers at Chicacole.

This is a duty collected on all tradesmen of different denominations residing at Chicacole, and amounts to, on an average of 7 years, Rs. 3,971-11-3 per annum, as particularized in the accounts of this place. No. 196; besides which there has been a new custom levied on those people by Duggirala Buchanna in 1782 as particularized under the head of Cotaparcha in the account rates of duty, No. 19.

Shaha Ganjoo or Land Customs at Chicacole.

This head includes several others under the denominations of rum,

bazaar or travelling camp bazaar custom, dicany, bazaar borghuty or out customs, sultanbudah Siripuram Hawk or customs from Suntar and Copper customs, and produces a revenue to the Circar on an average of 7 years Rs. 11,090-9-3.

Betel Farm at Chicacole.

This farm is let to rent, and yields to the Circar on an average of 7 years a revenue of Rs. 1,255-4-6 6-7th per annum as particularized in the accounts of this place, No. 198.

Cotaparcha or Chopping Customs.

This is a duty collected at the different Chowkies and suntars in the Chicacole Havaly lands, and from all brokers and merchants who deal in cloths &c., and amounts on an average of 7 years to Rs. 6,583-2-7 2-7th per annum as particularized in the village accounts, No. 199.

Sepoy bazaar Arrack farm at Chicacole.

This farm is also let to rent, and produces on an average of 7 years Rs. 1799-8-9 per annum as per village account, No. 200.

Narsannapet tax on Artificers.

This custom was formerly collected by the former Masmadar, but of late years it has been brought to account of the Circar. It yields annually on an average of 7 years the sum of Rs. 82-15-0 as per village account, No. 201.

New Customs at Chicacole.

This tax is collected from the shroffs and Banians, and was established by Annappinda Vissanna, the present renter's Manager, in the beginning of his rent, it produced on an average of 7 years Rs. 426-8-8 per annum as per village account, No. 202.

Sevqy Dust at Chicacole.

This unjust tax has produced to the Circar as per village account, No. 203, on an average of 7 years Rs. 466-10-3 per annum; having already made observations on this head under the article of Sevqy Dust it requires no further explanation.

New Customs collected by Duggirala Boochanah.

This is a new additional tax imposed in 1782 upon looms and artificers of every denomination, and yields to the Circar on an average of 2 years a revenue of Rs. 5,054-9-9 per annum as per village account, No. 204.

From the great decrease in the sale of salt at Naupada, where I understand there was formerly upwards of fifteen hundred garce made annually, I am inclined to think it proceeds from the heavy duties levied in this article through the different countries which the Bunjahru people were necessarily to pass on their way to Chinnanagapore, and it may be in some degree owing to the inattention of the Company's Renters in not adopting the mode successfully practised in the time of the Moorish Government, that of sending to those people an encouraging cowl to induce them to carry on this trade as in former time. Whatever may be the causes of their backwardness in this respect, the exorbitant duties, most undoubtedly is the principal one, and some step should be taken to remove it to

their satisfaction and thereby increase the salt revenue in this District, which may, by proper management, be rendered considerable and should be an object of Government. On comparing the account of duties now levied on salt with those formerly taken, it will point out the necessity of reducing them to promote this object. They are as follows,

At Naupada, formerly	...	9 Rs.	Now 4½ per hundred bullocks
Tekkali Zemindary, do.	...	10 do.	6 do.
Bominali Purgannah in the Havaly, do.	4	do.	6 do.
Byree village in Havaily, do.	7	do.	7 do.
Karakavalasa Purgannah in the Havily, do.	...	2 do.	4 do.
Pollikonda, a country tributary to Viziam Rauze do.	...	8 do.	18 do.
Maringy and Cui pam, do.	7	do.	14 do.
Rayagadah, do.	25	do.	100 do.

70 do. 167-12

Deduct. 70

Increase of duties. 97-12

The bullocks carry 1½ putty or about 7 maunds, and the price of salt at Naupada is generally from 20 to 24 Rupees per garce, which being added to the duties received at the abovementioned places, besides what they pay in Districts belonging to the Mahrattas, make the whole cost of it so immense that it is no wonder this trade has declined of late years.

The present Renter, by deviating from the established rule of valuing the crops as before observed under the head of Bilmuctah, has considerably abridged the share due to the cultivator for his trouble as particularly explained in No. 15, and induces me to lay before the Committee the information I have received concerning the division of shares among people of different castes and different situations as established in the Moorish Government, viz.

A man employed in cultivating Paddy ground in his own village has for his own share...	10	Putties in every Garce.
If a stranger from an adjacent village by way of encouragement	12	do. do.
If Bramins, Chetries, Banians and Velama caste people	15	do. do.
If a man cultivate paddy ground long neglected.	15	do. do.
If the ground remains uncultivated for 10 years, only according to the quality of the soil he is allowed from	12	do. do.
If a man should be employed to cultivate ground which yield small grain	15	do. do.
But if the ground has remained uncultivated from 4 to 10 years he would be allowed	20	do. do.
If a man clears a piece of ground and sows small grains it was customary to allow him the whole produce of it for 5 years, after which period to pay according to custom	...	...

If a man cultivated oil seeds, grains of all kinds, cotton and tobacco he would be allowed half the produce for his trouble.

The taking uncusomary Nazers from the under-renters over and above the rent agreement, and obliging them to deliver their paddy at a very considerable less value than it is sold for at the different Bazaars, (No. 11) the not adopting the usual method of valuing the produce whereby the cultivators suffered a great reduction in their shares (No. 15) and making collections from the Dorobust and Agraharam villages exceeding the amount of the usual shrotriems fixed by sannads (Nos. 7, 8 and 9) seem to be worthy of the most serious consideration, and it is no less worthy the attention of the Committee, the new Tax on looms, goods of all kinds, and artificers commonly called Duggirala Boochanna's Tax as particularized in the rates of customs, No. 19.

It is also necessary to remark that, there is a great quantity of ground fit for cultivation in the Havaily lands (No. 12) which might be rendered valuable to the Company on proper encouragement being given to the inhabitants to cultivate it, if Government would adopt the system of the Moors to allow the cultivator for his trouble the whole produce of his labor for a stipulated number of years, and afterwards to settle his share according to customary usage with well cultivated lands, it may in time produce a considerable revenue to the Company. The Inamdars having complained of their being deprived by the renter of the Inam grounds granted to them in the Moorish Government, may be relieved from their present distress by a proper distribution of some parts of the neglected ground, and what they had before enjoyed for a series of years may be resumed by Government and re-annexed to the different villages from whence they were taken, in which case the renter who is in possession of them should pay a reasonable rent for them, or they should be advertized or given to the best bidders. I shall perhaps say more on this subject as soon as my investigation of the Inams is completed. Several of the Agraharamdars in the Chicacole Havaily lands have complained of the beriz of their villages (No. 20) the renter having taken them into his possession for some years past without allowing them any consideration, and, as I am informed, without the sanction of Government.

When I compare the conduct of the Company's Renters with the management of the revenues as practised in the Moorish Governments, I do not hesitate to declare it, as my opinion, that the present system of settling the collections is very discouraging to cultivation and distressing to the inhabitants, and unless similar rules are adopted with respect to the mode of valuing the grain before it is cut, as particularly explained under the head of Arnil, and the shares of the inhabitants ascertained conformably to old established custom, the cultivator will be left to the mercy of the renter and liable to the same oppression he experienced before the commencement of our investigation, particularly as Vizagapatam, seat of Government in this District, is so distant from the spot where the oppression is generally committed, that the injured native from his inability to defray the expenses of such a journey cannot obtain redress; it is true there is a Musmadar appointed by Government for Chicacole, who, from the nature of his office, should take cognizance of all oppressive acts in the districts, and transmit the particulars to the Chief and Council for their information, but unhappily for the natives this very office, established for their relief, is the means of concealing their situation from the humanity of the Company's servants, it being vested in the person of the renter who is the oppressor. The functions of the one being so incompatible with the duty of the other, is so glaringly evident that it requires no

comment; and I therefore beg leave to submit the propriety of the following proposition to the Committee towards obtaining that relief which will encourage population and promote cultivation in every part of the district, and of course be the means ultimately of increasing the revenues and making the inhabitants happy under our Government. These are.—

To recommend the appointment of the Superintendents for the District of Chicacole. Two of them to be stationed at Vizianagram, and Ankapillee for the affairs of that Zemindary; and the other at Chicacole for those of the Havelly lands and Kimedi and Tekkali Zemindaries. The duty of a Superintendent should be to inspect the Musmadars' books; to keep a strict eye on the conduct of the Musmadar and Kurnams of the villages and head Kurnams of the purgannahs to prevent collusion; to form a general abstract of the collections from the books of the Musmadar, and transmit the accounts either monthly, quarterly, or annually to Government for their information, with such observations he may think proper for their better management; to forward a like statement to the Board of Vizagapatam, that Government might likewise benefit from their opinions; to keep a register of what each cultivator receives annually from the produce; to inspect the condition of the Tanks and report to the Presidency what are necessary to be repaired and wanted for the further increase of cultivation, with an estimate of the expense likely to be incurred on that account; also to report to Government any fraud or negligence of the abovementioned officers and all oppressive acts committed in the district, and to transmit a copy of such information to the Chief and Council that proper measures may be adopted for putting an immediate stop to such proceedings, but none of these officers are to be removed or recalled without the approbation of Government; and lastly to be particularly careful in watching over the rights of the cultivator, that he may not be defrauded of his just share of the crops, which indeed should be the greatest object of his attentions, and he should be equally attentive to the rights of the Zemindar's Renters and Managers.

To recommend the appointment of a new Musmadar with a reasonable salary for the support of his station, or to be allowed what was formerly granted to his predecessor in that office: the appointment to come from the Presidency but not at the recommendation of the Chief and Council, as he should be rendered as much as possible independent of their influence, and on taking the oath of fidelity to the trust reposed in him, he is not to be removed from his stations but on well grounded complaints of misconduct by the Superintendent supported by the opinion of the Chief and Council on such conduct. The duty of the Musmadar should be to keep an exact account of the collections, charges incurred in each Purgannah, also, an account of the produce in each Purgannah, stating what part of it was received by the Circar and delivered to the cultivator, the whole of which should be inserted and particularized in the village accounts of collections, and a general abstract of the produce and collection transmitted in his own language to the Presidency and Vizagapatam once a year or oftener. To give constant intelligence to the Chief and Council of all acts of oppression or injustice committed in the districts, and to register all cowles or Muchilkas delivered or received by the Renters, Managers or under-tenants, in which should be specified the particulars of the shares which the cultivators of every denomination should receive from the Circar. To endeavour to accommodate differences arising from valuing the crops, or else choose indiscriminately among the adjacent villages a set of anchanadars to make a proper valuation, by which the disputing parties should be obliged to abide by a median valuation of the true

estimates which should be recorded in his books and an account of the same transmitted to Vizagapatam. To recommend if the present system of letting the lands to renters and they are again to others called under-tenants be continued, that the latter should be obliged, previous to cutting the grain, to select anchadars indiscriminately among the villages for the purpose of valuing the crops, and that the inhabitants should be at liberty likewise to put in a valuation, and in case of any material difference being between the two estimates, they must refer to the Musmadar and not the renter who is an interested person for the selling of it, but if he should be unsuccessful in the attempt to satisfy the parties, he must then make a third valuation, and they are to abide by it under a penalty obligation, or else be at the option to divide the crops at the medium value of three estimates as above explained. To recommend that the renter or Manager of the Havaly lands in granting cowles to under-tenants or in settling payments with the inhabitants in case of management, be obliged to specify therein the usual or customary shares which should be allowed to the cultivator for his trouble, and that his Muchilka be drawn out conformably thereto, and that a register of both be kept at Vizagapatam to refer to occasionally; to recommend that native agents of responsibility, giving security for their good conduct, be appointed by Government and stationed at certain Purgannahs in the Zemindary and Havaly lands, to keep a particular account of the produce of each purgannah, whereby the Company will obtain by degrees a perfect knowledge of the produce of each kind of grain growing in the Circars. They should be present at the valuation of the crop and to see the cultivator's fixed share delivered without deduction. Their books should always be kept open for the inspection of the Superintendents and Musmadar, and regular intimation sent them of offences of every oppressive act committed in their respective purgannahs. Although this may be attended with a considerable charge for a few years, yet it may be discontinued as soon as Government has obtained a thorough knowledge of the real produce of the country and the mode of ascertaining the proportional part of it for the cultivator.

To recommend that such Kurnams whose families had hereditarily enjoyed that office for a series of years, be restored to their office and a formal instrument of their appointment to such office be given to them by Government, therein specifying the particulars of their duty, which should be to keep the village accounts and exact accounts of the produce of every village in the same manner as the head Kurnams of the Purgannahs, and of all money transactions between the inhabitants and renter or aumil, in order to be referred to in all matters of dispute and to communicate to the head Kurnams all acts of oppression or injustice in their respective villages, and to do the same to the Musmadar and Sent, and to keep a register of what each cultivator receives annual produce. The account of the cultivator's share of the produce should be in the village accounts of collection. These officers being no charge to Government should enjoy their Inam without deduction under any pretence whatever.

To recommend, in case the lands are let to rent as before observed, that the renter should settle with the under-tenants as was practised in the time of the Moorish Government, which was that if the under-tenant proved by an upright conduct to his principals that he has been just to the cultivator, and that the rent paid is only equal to the amount of the produce whereby he was no gainer, and had nothing for his management, to make an abatement in the terms of his new lease which was formerly from 5 to 10 per cent. on the value of the last year's rent or the old lease. Indeed I think this rule should be observed whether the farms

were managed by an aumil or Company's servant, to encourage cultivation, prevent oppression. To recommend that all business of a revenue nature either with a Zemindar or renter shall be transacted by the Council at large and not by the Chief in the way of a report, and that all correspondence with the Zamindars shall be carried on in the name of the Chief and Council and not by the former alone, as was formerly the custom; because the Zemindars should not be considered as independent Princes but as holders of land at the will of the Company, and of course, should not be esteemed as part of the country powers.

To recommend that the Zemindars shall carry on no political correspondence with the Court of Hyderabad, and that they should not be allowed to have any political connection among themselves, as such connection may in time prove dangerous to the interests of the Company, specially in time of War, if there should be any man among them of great abilities and ambitious dispositions. To recommend the following divisions of shares to be established for the cultivators of every denomination agreeably to former usage, viz.

For paddy ground...	10	Putties every Garce...
To a man from adjacent village or country by way of encroachment.....	12	Putties every Garce.
To all Brahmings, Chetries, Banians and Vellamah castes.....	15	do. do.
To a man who cultivates neglected ground... ..	15	do. do.
If it has remained only in that condition 10 years.	12	do. do.
For small grains.—		
To a man cultivating ground fit for these articles.	15	do. do.
If the ground has remained uncultivated from 4 to 10 years.....	20	do. do.

To recommend that no renter shall extort a Nazer on the Muchilka under pretence that he had underlet the farm or that the produce of grain was greater than usual.

The principal objects of the Company are to reduce the strength of the Zemindars and thereby obtain an increase of Jamabundi, at least fully adequate to the amount expended by the Zemindar in keeping up a Military force, to ascertain and exactly define the produce to be received by the farmers of every denomination, and to free them from all undue exactions or oppressions.

How far I have succeeded in proposing Regulations for preventing the renters from oppressing the under-tenants, ascertaining their respective shares of the produce and obtaining in a few years a complete knowledge of the produce of the Circars, I must submit to the judgment of our superior; but this I can positively affirm that, whether they are erroneous or not, I have taken no small pains to answer the intention of the Company relative to those points. With respect to the increase of jamabundi, and reducing the strength of the Zemindars, or to offer them stipends in lieu of what they derive from their present possessions, I cannot give my opinion at present on those subjects before their arrival, when of course they will fall under our next consideration.

As the duties of the Chiefs and Councils and of the subordinates, by a new arrangement taking place in lieu of the present mode of conducting their revenue department, will be considerably increased, and as their present allowances are very inadequate for the support of their respective stations, the former only 400 Rupees and the latter 70 Rupees, per mensem. I would recommend a commission of

10 per cent be drawn on the collections made in the 7 Circars, which, after defraying the expenses of the new appointment of Revenue officers and agents, and the establishment of Courts of Justice in the Circars, should be divided equally between the said Chiefs and Councils, in the following proportions, namely, to the Chiefs two-thirds, and the Members of Council one-third, in lieu of all fees or perquisites under any denomination whatever, and the amount of this commission carried to the head of Circar's fund in their general books; but if, establishing a salary for the superintending servants at the subordinate settlements, should be judged most eligible of the two, I would, in that case, recommend that the Chiefs should have an allowance of 3,000 rupees, and the Members of Council each 350 rupees per mensem.

As it is my intention to digest all the foregoing propositions into a plan for the better management of the revenues of the Cassimcota Division of the Chicacole Circar, I shall therein observe on the necessity of establishing Courts of Justice for securing the property of the Natives and preventing oppression.

I have also the honor to lay before the Committee sundry papers relative to the investigation of Aundrah Zemindary and several Purgannahs and mootahs under the Rajah of Vizianagaram, viz.

		Rs.
Abstract of the revenues of Bogaporam	...	86,538 9 7
Do. do. Sembaum	...	43,487 10 9
Do. do. Badupilly	...	21,880 11 9
Do. do. Cottapallam	...	28,855 15 4
Do. do. Ramabadrapuram	...	28,339 8 4
Do. do. Ragulavalasa	...	74,871 0 0
Do. do. Bimlipatam	...	16,176 13 7
Do. do. Conada	...	9,492 8 6
Do. do. Aundra Zemindary	...	4,783 9 7
		3,14,126 0 0

The collections in the Zemindary villages are entirely conducted in a different manner from the mode adopted in those belonging to the Havaly lands, and made under the heads of cist and mullawutty allowance, and Cutcherry charges, nazer, bilmucta, 5 Rupees per garce on the maniams, Mirasy, nazar, and wuttom for 3 per cent. on payments, the nature of which appears to me in the following lights.

Cist and Mullawutty.

The method formerly taken to settle the cist was for the renter to employ some capable people of the village to examine the nature of the ground, and calculate what it might produce from a good cultivation, the quantity being then known, or rather conjectured, he then fixes the price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per Garce for Paddy, and 5 Rupees for small grain, which is termed a cist; but when the grain is fit for cutting, the renter sends his Anchanadars to value the crops, and on its being proved to be greater than the cist valuation, or the price higher than usual, he makes out an account of the whole at the bazaar price, and after deducting therefrom one-third for the share of the cultivator and the amount of the cist, he divides the remainder by the cist, and the produce is termed Mullawutty, and proper on an estimate to be equal to the amount of the remainder,

which is merely a deception calculated to prevent the inhabitants from suspecting there was an unfair division, if the renter took the whole at once to himself. Although this might be considered as a deception, yet the division of their respective shares was perfectly proper, because the renter was certainly entitled to the remainder without making that unnecessary calculation, after deducting what was due to the cultivator for his trouble, but the best rule is liable to abuse by rapacious men, and I am sorry to observe the inhabitants are more considerable sufferers from the present mode of settling the cist and mullawutty, as the renters in general make an estimate of the crops according to their own arbitrary will, without paying the least regard to the old established customs of settling the collection.

Allowance and Cutcherry charges.

This head includes several collections under the denomination of Swami Chundah, Woolfaravashee, and Durbar Saderwary, the nature of which I will describe according to their respective heads.

Swami Chundah.

This is a tax on the inhabitants of half a Rupee per cent. on the cist for the use of the Pagoda, but it depends upon the Rajah of Vizianagaram what part of the collections shall be expended on that account.

Woolfaravashee.

This is another tax on the inhabitants of one Rupee and six angas per cent. on the cist, and appropriated for the purpose of defraying the Rajah's expenses of travelling about the country.

Durbar Saderwary.

This is likewise another tax on the inhabitants of Rs. 13-5-0 per cent. on the cist which was formerly expended on the Rajah's principal servants to procure their good will and interest with the Rajah, but now the renter appropriates it to his own use.

Renter's sary.

This is a custom of 10 per cent. on the cist and Mullawutty allowed the renter for his management, but in some places they take more money from the inhabitants under various pretences.

Nazer.

If the produce of the village should exceed the cist and Mullawutty or the price of the grain should be higher than usual, the renter, on discovery of it, will exact from the inhabitants a proportional sum of money &c. this is termed a Nazer.

Bilmuctah.

This head has been already explained in my observation on the Havaly collections.

Five Rupees per Garce on the Maniams.

This tax was never in the Zemindary before the year 1779.

5. In our proceedings towards getting in the arrears due from the principal Zemindars, it is necessary to attend to the security of the Callicoote 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 Callicoote, or if he should be brought to terms without marching against him, we shall then have but little to apprehend with regard to Callicoote in proceeding with the Detachment wherever else it may be necessary.

6. I am very certain the Rajah of Hautgur will not pay the whole of his arrears in the course of one year without force, and, as there are others of the Zemindars (considered independently of the affairs of Callicoote) 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 Callicoote, and as the latter is fully satisfied with his situation and the treatment he has received, 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 in 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, and its situation with respect to Ganjam, it will bear a delay better than either of the other two.

8. In my letter of May 16th, 1762, I informed your Honor &c. that Beema-deo's claim to the Pretapagherry Country appeared to be doubtful. I shall now lay that matter before you from what I have been able to collect concerning it, that you may be enabled to judge thereon.

9. About the year 1571 or before, Chodungah-deo, who was Zemindar of the Countries of Vizianagur and Pretapagherry, 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 Caun (then the Soubah's Deputy at Chicacole) was referred to the decision of the other Zemindars, the Muzemdars, and the principal Servants of the Government. Their determination was that Vishnaud-deo, the eldest, should hold the Country of Pretapagherry, and the two others, Nersimah-deo, and Nunda-munny-deo, have the Country 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 Zemindaries.

10. In the year 1737, Durma-deo, a descendant of Vishnaud-deo, held the Zemindary of Pretapagherry; and Washadava-deo, a descendant of Nersimah-deo, that of Vizianagur. At that time, Anwer 6 din Caun (father to the present Nabob of the Carnatic) held the Chicacole Circar under the Soubah, and the Ichapour district was governed by a Deputy of his named Hussein 6 din Khan. Washadava-deo and his brother Petamber-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; and 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.

11. 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-naud-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, Jugganaud-deo was sent back to his father in the year 1765. Gaude Rammadoss, 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, Jugganaud-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 Narrain-deo, but at the time that Narrain-deo was hard pressed by the detachment under Col. Peach, 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 Pretapagherry 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 dispute his legality to the Zemindary of Pretapagherry, 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 Pretapagherry 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 on 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 seizing 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 Goomsur immediately afterwards, as our proceeding against Hautgur would put the business against Goomsur 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 Goomsur, will require more consideration before it is determined on.

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

19. The Zemindars of the Mahindrah 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 to themselves a part of the revenue, or receiving bribes given in a false estimate of them. As these Zemindaries are but

when Sitaram Rauze collected it on the cist, but in 1780 he levied it according to the above rate.

Mirassy Nazer.

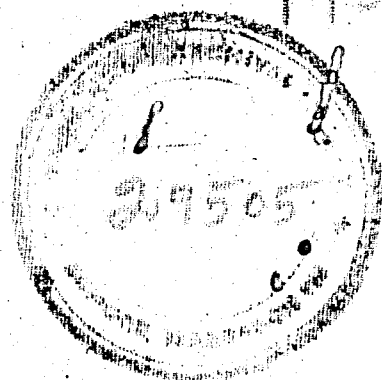
This is a tax on the village Kurnams or Conicopolys of 5 per cent. and collected generally once in 2 years.

Wuttom or 3 per cent. on payments.

This head has already been explained in the Havaly account of collections.

Besides the village collections there is one of customs under the denomination of Duggirala Buchanna's collections instituted by him in 1779, which, as it is on looms and artificers &c., requires a thorough investigation and reformation. It appears there never was any duty levied on the Agraharams before 1778, when, one of 5 Rupees per Garce was instituted by Sitaram Rauze, and in 1780, it was increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per Garce, since which period five only have been collected.

From what I can judge from the nature of the cist and Mullawutty, and Cutcherry charges, as collected in the present time, I cannot but consider the inhabitants are labouring under great oppressions, and as it is a principal part of the Company's instructions to secure the Natives in their property, it is to be hoped proper measures will be adopted to effect that salutary purpose.



small, it appears advisable to suffer this evil until the more material business is brought about, when they may be taken into the Company's hand 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.

GANJAM
25TH JULY 1771.

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

To

THE HON'BLE JOSIAS DU PRE ESQ.
PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR &ca.
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 payment 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 further 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 23th of August last, I find I was not sufficiently clear in explaining the proposal made by Munny-deo, the eldest son of Beema-deo, The annual tribute of 40,000 Rupees which he engages to pay, is for Pretapaghery as a distinct Zemindary, in which Vizianagur is not considered.

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

Rs.	Rs.
Callicoote.....45,000	Seergur.....18,000
Hautgur.....51,000	Beroudi.....6,000
Moherry.....65,000	Bourausinghi.....6,000
Daracoote.....31,000	Hoummah.....3,000
Mundesaw.....23,000	Sourunghi.....9,000
Chigutty.....40,000	Turlah.....12,000
Burrigur.....10,000	

making in all 3,19,000, so 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 30,000 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. If I 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, as also a letter from Vizeramrauze to the same purport. 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 Sittaramrauze 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 business, but this unexpected affair has obliged me to lay it a little aside, fearing the differences between Sittaramrauze 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 &ca. more fully, than I am at present, on these businesses.

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

To

THE HON'BLE JOSIAS DU PRE ESQ.
PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR &ca.
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, and there appeared to be a general slackness in the out-guards as is usual at that time of the 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 (in

number 59) crowded together to one of the bastions, and having quitted their arms sued for mercy. Fortunately, there was an officer with our Sepoys who prevented them from exercising any acts of cruelty upon the prisoners. The out-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, when, 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, Jugganaud-deo. Not judging it suitable, and having no authority to do it, but having engaged to Munny-deo to procure the Pretapaghery country for him, 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 meant 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 publick 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-

hensions for his safety; and, moreover, 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 a 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 Havelly 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.

I am,
Ganjam. Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
June 6th, 1772. with the greatest respect,
Your most dutiful servant.
(Signed.) EDWARD COTSFORD.

To

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 Jumma-bundry and amount of collections 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 classed

<i>Old Havilly.</i>		
{	1. Barwa	Pargunnahs.
	2. Itchapore	
	3. Montredi	
	4. Monsurecottah	
	5. Ganjam	
	6. Poobaconda	
	7. Aska	
	8. Bavenpore	
<i>Mootahs.</i>		
{	Coorla	Mootahs.
	Injilli	
	Bautgomorada	
	Bamanchoy	
Zemindaries		9,59,864
Havelly and Farms....		2,81,067
Rupees		1240931
		S Ps.
		354551

11th. In the 199 paragraph, however, of the Board's Report to Government of the 3rd September 1799, it was premised, that a deviation from the foregoing rate of assessment might be requisite particularly in the Vizagapatam and Guntur Districts, where upon a principle of policy the demand should be reduced below the actual competency of the Zemindars.

12th. That portion of the accounts to which we now have occasion to refer was founded on an average of collections made during the eight years immediately preceding 1788, the Committee considered them to be in general authentic, those furnished by the Zemindars themselves excepting Gumsur to be certainly undervalued, and keeping in view the important duty of not misleading where they could not inform, they declared them to be as complete as, under great disadvantages, could be obtained.

13th. Two third parts of the gross valuation of this province, according to the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, amount to Rupees 7,89,279 or 2,36,368 Star Pagodas.

14th. Conceding that this valuation when taken was as nearly correct as the nature and difficulties of their investigations admitted, yet when we contrast it with the amount of the revenue since realized, when we advert to the difficulties of collecting that amount, and to the enormous balances which have to this time accrued, we do not hesitate to pronounce the rule of assessment alluded to above to be utterly inapplicable to the present capacity, and adverse to the future prosperity, of this province.

15th. Whatever may be the causes which have produced this deterioration, whether the baneful effects of mutual jealousies and feuds among the turbulent Rajahs of this province, the desolating consequences of the famine of 1790-91, a declension of the price, and export, of grain and manufactures, or an inherent defect in the revenue economy containing in itself no operative principle of improvement we do not presume to decide certain it is that the revenues have considerably diminished.

16th. Referring to the state of the Province and its capacity of improvement, the late Board of Revenue thought, and the present Collector also is of opinion, that the fair dues of Government must be relinquished if the permanent rent be immediately fixed. Mr. Cherry therefore proposes that a settlement for five or ten years be concluded with the Zemindars as introductory of that system, we cannot but consider this proposition as palliating an evil which should be at once radically remitted as protracting a reform which should be immediately and effectually introduced; the experience of a series of 34 years demonstrates with irresistible force the delusion of further experiment in hopes of acquiring a maturer knowledge of the country, whilst the existing state of that country exhibits irrefragable evidence of the inefficacy of measures of temporary policy, the inexpediency of wringing from the unwilling landholder the uttermost rent he can afford to pay, diminishing instead of augmenting the interest he would otherwise naturally feel in improving his own lands, and repressing instead of encouraging his attachment and allegiance to the State. We have moreover been accustomed to consider this District, from physical and political causes, as combining other important views paramount to stipulations for realizing its just revenue to Government, & although its political situation may have undergone a change by the late annexment of the Cuttack Province to the British Dominions, still we think conclusive arguments may be drawn from the natural strength of the country, its extreme insalubrity and the turbulent disposition of the Zemindars, to evince the expediency of fixing, without delay, a reduced and unalterable demand, so moderate, as to leave them with ample means of comfort to excite their cheerful industry, to secure their attachment, or, at least, to induce a voluntary subordination which force of arms has hitherto been unable to compel.

collections according to accounts generally furnished by Government servants under the influence of the Zemindars and often by the Zemindars themselves (whose obvious policy it was to conceal rather than develop the real sources of their districts) have always been considered as under valuing the resources of the countries to which they respectively relate, but they have been found of great utility as criteria to regulate the judgment in the fluctuating system of revenue administration which has heretofore obtained.

10th. Under this impression, in the general instructions for introducing the system of permanent rents dated in October 1799, it is prescribed to the Collectors in the Northern Districts as a rule in determining the quantum to be permanently assessed on each Zemindary, to fix it at 66 frds per cent or two third parts of the Committee's valuation after deducting Salt and Sayer, and it is expressly enjoined that from this ratio, without an explanation of the most substantial reasons, they must not recede.

Para 19th and 20th. instructions for introducing the system of permanent rents dated in October 1799, it is prescribed to the Collectors in the Northern Districts as a rule in determining the quantum to be permanently assessed on each Zemindary, to fix it at 66 frds per cent or two third parts of the Committee's valuation after deducting Salt and Sayer, and it is expressly enjoined that from this ratio, without an explanation of the most substantial reasons, they must not recede.

17th. We shall not detain your Lordship by noticing the Military expeditions which have been undertaken against the Tributaries of this Province with various success as to their object, but from the climate of the country always fatally to our troops, nor need we refer to the large portion of its revenue which has thus been absorbed, the country is not now less inaccessible than at the time of its cession by the Nizam in the year 1768, its climate is equally noxious, and the disposition of the Zemindars alike unsubdued. Experience therefore, while it points out with certainty the consequences of continued insubordination on their part, demonstrates the necessity of a total change in our system of revenue administration, from fluctuating assessment to that of proprietary right in the soil, on the condition of a permanent and defined rent, so low as to make self-interest the security for its punctual payment.

18th. By the adoption of such a system of moderate and permanent assessment, the security of persons and property, of civil right and religious liberty under the dispensation of their own laws, a blessing would be bestowed on these Districts, at the same time that benefit was produced to the State.

19th. Under these considerations we beg leave to recommend the immediate introduction of permanent rents, and although the assessment which we have proposed for each Zemindary should, on a comparison with the accounts or receipts of former years, appear to be inadequate, we trust it will be considered as much as, with a prudent regard to the circumstances we have stated, should be made on the Zemindars.

20th. In our deliberations on this subject we have always had in view the difficulties that might ensue in the event of any of these Tributaries falling into arrears, and have endeavoured, in as much as depends on the assessment merely, to render a contingency of this nature unlikely to happen.

21st. The documents by which we have been guided in proposing the assessment of the Zemindaries are,

The report and statements furnished by the Committee of Circuit respecting Ganjam, and the following Statements compiled by Mr. Cherry.

Statement of the Sircar Collections from the Zemindaries since 1768, being a series of 34 years.

Statement of the Collections from the Zemindars for a period of 17 years.

Statement of the Sayer Collections for 16 years.

Statement of the value of the Zemindaries, excepting Gumsur, as delivered by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown, of the average value by the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, and of the averages of 17 and 34 years, of these we have considered the Statement of the Average Receipts for the last 17 years to be the most eligible, and with due reference to the rest we have been guided chiefly by it in fixing (subject to your Lordship's approval) the Permanent Assessment of each District.

An Abstract compiled from these documents and containing the amount of the Permanent Settlement recommended by us for each Zemindary and Estate is comprized in the Statement marked A, to which we request your Lordship's reference.

22nd. Having thus explained the general principles which have guided us in proposing the settlement of the Zemindaries, we now proceed to detail the assessments recommended for each.

23rd. This Zemindary in point of extent of land and amount of revenue is amongst the first in the province to the E. W. and South, it is surrounded by Hautghur and Dara-coote, and on the North it extends to the Marattah dominions, its principal river is a branch of the Mahanuddi, the lands on either side being level and fertile, but the E. and W. extremities are sterile and hilly. The prosperity of this district has long been disturbed by internal feuds among its rulers, nor have they been more fortunate in their external relation with the Company's Government. Your Lordship is acquainted with the present situation of its affairs, and that it was but recently reduced from a state of intestine convulsion and open rebellion to apparent tranquillity and subordination; the young Zemindar Dumnaji Bunje is reputed to be of a disposition the most inconsiderate and dissipated, and the late death of the Manager, Bavurta, has precluded the Collector from the means of restraining him, the father Srikara Bunje though in a state of proscription, maintains possession of that tract of country lying W. of Kollada towards Durgapersaud, whence even if it were desirable, it might be difficult to remove him, these circumstances, combined with local and political considerations, have induced us to propose a low assessment for this Zemindary.

N. B. In this sum they did not include Enam alienations to the amount of 40,000 Rs. and paying nothing to the Zemindar.

24th. The Committee of Circuit estimated its gross revenues at 1,66,140 Rs. 3rd parts of this sum, deducting Salt and Sayer amount to 1,07,760 Rs.

25th. Column 19 of the accompanying statement containing the permanent jumma proposed by the Collector, includes the Sayer, Salt, Abkary, and Moturpha, these being sources of revenue which, under the permanent system, Government retains in its own hands, an equivalent deduction must consequently be made from the gross before assessing the ultimate rent, the accounts of these sources so to be retained having been furnished by the Zemindars themselves, though probably not correct, may be sufficiently so to enable us to judge of the remission that should be made to them on these accounts, and we have, by a reference to the statements of the Committee of Circuit, made a proportionate allowance for the Loom tax.

26th. The average collections of 17 years are Rs. 71,297. The jumma recommended by the Collector for ten years, is 75,000, thenceforward in perpetuity 1,00,000, the amount of Sayer, Salt & Sca. deductions by his statement, is Rs. 3,000, and the sum we propose being allowed for Moturpha

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT TO GOVERNMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

3RD DIVISION OF VIZAGAPATAM DATED 29TH APRIL 1803.

47. In our report of the 9th September 1802 we submitted to your Lordship in Council the Permanent Settlement of the Havally lands in the 1st and 2nd Divisions of Vizagapatam, and we now proceed to complete that subject by stating the result of our proceedings on the 3rd Division of the Province which comprises the Havallies of Chicacole and Teekaly with the Zemindary of Kimeddy.

KIMEDY.

48. Guzzaputty Deo, Zemindar of Kimeddy, forfeited his Zemindary for repeated breaches of his engagements, for his disobedience of the orders of the Collector, and for withholding the revenue collected by him. The intention of your Lordship in Council was to qualify this necessary exertion of the Company's power by an indulgent consideration of the situation of the son of the Zemindar of Kimeddy, in order to establish the authority of the Company as well as to ascertain the resources of the Zemindary. It was thought expedient to keep that country for a time under the management of the Officers of the Company, and to appoint Doorgarauze, a relation of the family, and interested in its welfare, to be Manager of the Zemindary under the orders of the Collector. A Proclamation to this effect was accordingly published on the 21st December 1799.

49. On the death of Guzzaputty Deo on the 4th February 1802, your Lordship in Council was pleased in conformity to the tenor of that Proclamation, to constitute and appoint Poorshotum Narrain Deo, to be Zemindar of Kimeddy, and to direct that he should be acknowledged and be considered Zemindar by the Collector until the permanent jumma should be fixed.

50. The Zemindary having in the meanwhile been delivered to the authority of the young Zemindar, we now proceed to submit our sentiments of the amount of the jumma to be assessed in perpetuity on the Zemindary of Kimeddy.

51. The distraction in which the affairs of this Province were involved by the rebellion of Guzzaputty Deo, and the injury which the country and the revenue sustained from internal commotion, appear to have produced effects correspondent to the nature of such evils, in the diminution of the resources of Kimeddy. The management of Doorgarauze, however, under the superintendence of Mr. Cherry, has, in our judgment, been calculated to relieve the consequences of those convulsions, and we trust that the instalment of the young Zemindar, the continuation of Doorgarauze's administration, and the establishment of a system of law and security, will restore this province to its former prosperous condition.

52. By the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, it appears that the value of the Zemindary of Kimeddy, including Salt and Sayer, was estimated at Rupees 1,37,051, and that the annual tribute paid by the Zemindar amounted to Rupees 86,000, being a jumma in the proportion of $45\frac{15}{16}$ per cent of the gross revenue.

From Mr. Cherry 53. The accounts procured by Mr. Cherry of the value of the Zemindary of Kimeddy, state the gross jumma of that District for

Fusli 1204, including Salt and Sayer at.....	Rs. 1,31,338	0	0
In Fusli 1205.....	„ 1,37,875	0	0
In Fusli 1206.....	„ 1,44,555	0	0
	Total 4,13,768	0	0
	Average 1,37,922	0	0
In Fusli 1209, the year of the disturbances.....	86,724	0	0
In Fusli 1210.....	1,26,600	0	0
In Fusli 1211.....	1,30,127	0	0
	3,43,451	0	0
	Average 1,14,483	0	0
The average of the 1st three years.....	1,37,922	0	0
The average of the 2nd three years.....	1,14,483	0	0
	2,52,405	0	0
	Average 1,26,202	0	0

This report is printed merely for convenience of reference and does not acquire any authority merely from being printed.

DEDUCT

The amount of Salt, Sayer, and Abkarry on average of 5 years as ascertained by Mr. Cherry.....	Rs.	As.	P.
17,930	0	0	
The amount of Peshcush paid annually by the Vessayees, and to be in future received through the Collector.....	2,530	0	0

The average land Revenue 20,460 0 0
 of which is 1,05,742 0 0
 70,494 0 0

Leaving, on this principle, to the Zemindar, for charges of management and for his maintenance, an estimated annual sum of Rupees..... 35,247 0 0

On this calculation Mr. Cherry has remarked "that, as the Zemindary is just emerging

From Mr. Cherry "from a state of extreme confusion and almost ruin, to assess it beyond 30th April 1802. "the means the Zemindar possesses, would tend more to bring him into Para 4. "the distress and disgrace suffered by his father, than raise him to the "state I am satisfied it is the intention of Government to do by making "him Zemindar, and I should therefore conceive I neglected my duty did I not state to the "Commissioners my opinion of the means possessed by Poorshotum Deo to discharge the dues "of Government; I, therefore, after the most mature deliberation and in the hope that my pre- "suming to fix on any jumma to be paid in perpetuity by the Kimedy Zemindar, will not be "deemed improper, venture to offer my opinion; he might be able to pay for Fusli 1212 and the "4 ensuing years, 70,000 Rupees, and from Fusli 1217 and in perpetuity, 80,000 Rupees, which "sum is exclusive of the Sayer and Vissayees."

54. The result of this arrangement as it relates to the net revenue derivable to the Company would, according to our estimate, be as follows.

Amount of the jumma formerly paid by Guzzaputty Narrain Deo.....	Rs.	86,000	0	0
Jumma to be fixed in perpetuity on the Zemindary of Kimedy...	80,000	0	0	
Salt and Sayer taken on an average of 5 years.....	17,930	0	0	
Deduct items of land revenue improperly included in the Sayer. (See Collector's letter of the 13th November 1802)	6,903	0	0	

11,027 0 0
 Add revenue to be received by the Collector direct from the Vissayees 2,530 0 0
 93,557 0 0
 Increase of the jumma paid by the late Zemindar..... 7,557 0 0

55. Adverting to the former value of this Zemindary, to the liberal means which have been applied to the improvement of the Country under the administration of Doorgarauze, and to the temporary causes which have affected the revenue during the last three years, we are of opinion that, it is advisable to adopt a rassud jumma for this Zemindary; and in conformity to the opinion of the Collector, on whose practical knowledge we place great reliance, we propose Star Pags. 20,000 • that, the jumma may be fixed during the first ten years at the sum of Star Pags. 22,857 † 70,000 Rupees • and permanently from the tenth at the sum of 80,000 Rupees.† and we recommend that, the Zemindary may be entirely restored to Poorshotum Narrain Deo, subject to that assessment which appears to us to be conformable to the actual circumstances of the Zemindary, and to the object of your Lordship in Council in restoring the young Zemindar.

56. Your Lordship in Council having, by a Proclamation bearing date the 1st of January 1800, exempted the possessions of the Vissayees from dependence on the Zemindary of Kimedy, we have provided for that object by a separation of their payments from his jumma; and we beg leave to recommend with a view to arrange the future Government of them, with a due regard to their prejudices, that the local authorities be, from time to time, required to gain correct information of the manners and customs of these people.

57. Mr. Cherry having paid much attention to clearing the passes in the country, we beg leave to recommend that an obligation be required from the Zemindar of Kimedy to keep open those means of communication; that the names of the passes to be kept open be inserted by the Collector in the obligation; and, that if Mr. Cherry should deem it advisable to clear the passes in a more effectual manner, authority may be granted by your Lordship in Council for that purpose.

58. The revenue derived from Salt from duties in the transit of commodities by Sea and Land; on the sale of Spirituous Liquors; and on the monopoly of Betel and Tobacco; being considered to be items of revenue exclusively appertaining to Government, we have excluded them from the proposed jumma of the Zemindar of Kimedy, and recommend that the Collector may be directed to resume and administer the revenue derived from the above articles, and, that for the collection of inland duties, Chokies may be placed for the present, and until the amended regulations for the collection of the Sayer shall be published, at the stations pointed out by Mr. Cherry in his letter of the 13th of November 1802.

THE HAVALLIES OF CHICACOLE AND OF TECKALY.

59. The Havally of Chicacole is the ancient demesne land of the Company, and on the acquisition of the Northern Circars, was farmed for a term of 10 years to Seetaramrauz; the Committee of Circuit appear to have considered this measure to be inconsiderate, and the consequence to have been, that the best manufacturers and artizans, and the most industrious cultivators of the soil, were invited by offers of personal advantage to remove from the district in which the Zemindar had only a short and precarious interest, and that this temporary farmer purchased the means of exhausting the capital, the stock, and the industry of the district, while the officers of the Company, deceived by the considerations of a high rent and a responsible renter, overlooked their permanent disadvantage in such an engagement.

60. Under Seetaramrauz the regard, however imperfect, which had hitherto been shewn to the ancient rules relative to the division of the harvest, was thought to be an unnecessary diminution of the profits of his lease: the cultivator was compelled to accept whatever share of the grain the renter thought fit to leave in his possession, and at the same time was made responsible for loss arising from the deficiency of the neighbouring Crops.

61. The impoverishment produced by such a mode of management, and the calamity subsequently entailed on the district by the famine, must have materially injured the productive powers of the Havally.

62. Although the Vissabuddy system and destructive practice of Cist Cummoo does not appear to have existed in this Havally, the measures pursued for administering the revenues have constantly fluctuated, little has been hitherto done either to extend by a detailed settlement the benefits of a limited demand, or to suppress the exactions of the renters who have from time to time farmed the revenues.

63. Independently of these events so unfavorable to the improvement of the Havally of Chicacole, some parts of the district suffered considerable injury during the disturbances excited by Guzzaputty Deo, Zemindar of Kimedy, and the great fall in the price of grain, combined with the difficulty of disposing of it about the same time, although it did not so immediately tend to impoverish the people, had the effect of depreciating the revenue.

64. This district was formerly held in Zemindary tenure by the descendants of the ancient house of Orissa on a jumma of about Rupees 20,000 per annum. In the year 1797 the Zemindar in possession died, and no male relation having survived (except a natural son of the father of the last incumbent) the Zemindary escheated to the Company, and was declared Havally—the natural son and only claimant is since dead.

65. The Havally of Teckaly as well as that of Chicacole suffered material injury during the disturbances in Kimedy in the years 1799 and 1800, the exertions of Mr. Cherry have however effected during the last three years a progressive improvement of the revenue, and although the system of extensive rents has been continued, the evils arising from such rents appear to have been palliated in some measure by his endeavour to suppress the exactions of the renters: still, the beneficial effects of limiting the demand on the husbandman by known rules, and of collecting that demand under the operation of defined laws, remain to be produced by the introduction of the permanent revenue. Without entering minutely therefore into a retrospective examination of the affairs of the Chicacole and Teckaly Havallies, we shall proceed to suggest such arrangements as appear to us to be advisable for fixing a permanent settlement on those lands.

66. The lands of Chicacole and of Teckaly were originally divided into 26 Estates, but Mr. Cherry availing himself of the experience acquired during his personal superintendence of these lands, has revised the original division of them, and by a more convenient combination of their resources, has distributed the lands into 20 Estates, in point of value satisfactory to us, and of extent capable of management by individual Proprietors; the highest value of an Estate does not exceed 8,000 Star Pagodas, and the medium value is about 4000 Star Pagodas, under these circumstances we recommend that the proposed plan of distribution may be confirmed by your Lordship in Council.

67. Previously to the consideration of the amount of land revenue which we shall recommend to be permanently assessed on the lands of the Chicacole and Teckaly Havallies, we shall exhibit the result of the Collector's proposition in the following abstracts.

CHICACOLE.

Statement D.	Rupees.
Col. 22 The valuation of this Havally is stated by the Committee of Circuit at	2,91,764-0-0
Col. 23 The amount of the rents in Mr. Crawford's time was.....	2,87,457-0-0
Col. 24 The amount of the rents in the time of Mr. Keating was.....	2,98,065-0-0
Col. 25 The average gross revenue for 5 years, from Fusli 1202 to Fusli 1206, is	2,94,760-0-0
The average collections of Fusli 1210 and 1211 and of the jumma of Fusli 1212 is	2,60,702-0-0

68. On the foregoing grounds the Collector has proposed that the assessment on that district shall be

For the 1st year or Fusli 1213.....	Rupees. 2,78,032-0-0
For the 2nd year or Fusli 1214.....	2,85,820-0-0
For the 3rd year or Fusli 1215 and in perpetuity.....	2,93,239-0-0

69. The jumma of the 1st year (according to this mode of assessment) would be in the proportion of $4\frac{11}{16}$ per cent below the value of the Havally, as stated by the Committee of Circuit, in the proportion of only $5\frac{10}{16}$ below the average gross revenue of the 5 years from Fusli 1202 to 1206 and in the proportion of $6\frac{3}{11}$ per cent above the average collections of Fusli 1210, and 1211 and of the jumma of Fusli 1212.

TECKALY.

Col. 22	The value of this Havally is stated by the Committee of Circuit at....Rs. 56,352-0-0
Col. 23	The jumma paid by the Zemindar, including the rent of Nowpadah, in Mr. Crawford's time, was..... 24,472-0-0
Col. 24	During the administration of Mr. Keating the jumma remained at..... 24,472-0-0
Col. 25	The average gross value from Fusli 1202 to Fusli 1206 amounts to..... 34,316-0-0
Col. 31	The average of the settlement of Fusli 1210, 1211 and 1212 is..... 34,453-0-0

70. The Collector proposes to assess the Estates of the Teckaly Havally as follows.

In the 1st year or Fusli 1213.....	Rs. 43,000-0-0
In the 2nd year or Fusli 1214.....	44,000-0-0
In the 3rd year, and in perpetuity in the sum of.....	45,000-0-0

71. The jumma of the 1st year would be in the proportion of $23\frac{11}{16}$ per cent below the value of the Havally, as stated by the Committee of Circuit, in the proportion of $75\frac{11}{16}$ per cent above the jumma paid by the Zemindar, including the rent of the Village of Nowpadah, in the proportion of 7 per cent above the gross value of the Havally on an average of 5 years, from Fusli 1202 to Fusli 1206, and in the proportion of $24\frac{1}{4}$ per cent above the average of the collection, and of the jumma of Fusli 1210, 1211 and 1212.

72. Although the mode of managing these Havalies by letting them in large farms, disables us from including in the statement the amount of revenue appropriated to the expenses and profits of the renters, yet, adverting to the rapid gradations by which the revenue has been augmented during the last three years, and which the Collector proposes to pursue during the next three years, we are disposed (notwithstanding our general reliance on the accuracy and fidelity of Mr. Cherry's opinions) to doubt that the amount of the permanent revenue recommended by that Gentleman, can be supported by the evidence of the accounts on which it is founded.

73. The tanks which were destroyed in the year 1795 have been repaired at a great expense, and may be expected to produce a correspondent augmentation of the revenue, but we doubt that the population of the country is at present such as to justify an assessment higher than the value computed by the Committee of Circuit, and we know that the high jumma bundy settled during the administration of Mr. Keating was subsequently reduced by the remission of rent granted to the renters, we consider the actual revenue collected during the administration of Mr. Crawford to be a more just criterion of the resources of the Chicacole Havally, and we deem it to be equally repugnant to the spirit of your Lordship's instructions that the amount of the permanent revenue should become the means of inducing the future Proprietors to attempt encroachments on the rights of the inferior cultivators, or of causing the Estates to relapse through unavoidable failure into the possession of the Company.

74. Under this impression we have deemed it advisable to reject the rapid augmentation immediately proposed by the Collector, and to recommend a revised jumma for the first five years at the amount of the rents proposed for Fusli 1213, which being calculated on the whole of the Estates of the Chicacole Havally, the total amount will be equal to Rs. 2,78,032; we also think that the amount of the permanent assessment should not exceed the amount of revenue realized by Mr. Crawford which was the highest actual revenue ever received from the Havally. In adopting that rate therefore as the standard of the permanent assessment, we shall, we trust, have manifested that care of the public interests which is conformable to practical experience, while the calculation being formed during a period when the Havally was rented, sufficient reason exists for believing that the interests of the future Proprietors will have been amply secured in that portion of the revenue allotted

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during the period in question to the profits of the renters, we accordingly recommend that at the expiration of five years the permanent settlement shall be fixed at those rates which being applied to the whole of the estates, the permanent revenue will amount to the sum of 2,87,000 Rupees. The Statement D to which we have the honor of referring your Lordship in Council will exhibit the detailed operation of this mode of assessment in its application to the several estates.

TECKALY.

75. On the grounds on which we recommended the progressive and permanent assessment of the Chicacole Havally, we recommend that the assessment on the Estates of Teckaly may be fixed during the first five years at the amount of the actual settlement for the Current year, which, being calculated on the whole, will amount to 42,000 Rupees, and that from and after the fifth year, the permanent revenue be fixed at the amount proposed by the Collector, which being calculated on the whole, will amount to 45,000 Rupees.

76. The Statement D will explain to your Lordship in Council the operation of this mode of settlement on the several Estates.

77. If the rates proposed by us should be considered advisable by your Lordship in Council for the permanent assessment of the Havalies of Chicacole and Teckaly, we recommend that the lands may be sold by public auction on the 30th June next, and that the possession of the Estates be transferred to the purchasers on the 12th of July following.

78. We estimate that the introduction of the permanent assessment in the Havalies of the 3rd Division of Vizagapatam, will be productive of an augmentation of net revenue to Government, and we trust that the security of that augmented revenue is established on the solid foundation of the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the Country.

79. It appears that no establishment of Curnums has been maintained in the Havally of Teckaly, and that no allowances in land or in money have been defrayed from the gross revenue for the support of these Officers. Referring to the obligation provided by the laws on Proprietors of Estates to maintain the establishment of Curnums, we have assessed the jumma on Teckaly according to that provision, and we recommend that the attention of the purchasers of the Teckaly Havally may be directed, by a special condition of sale, to the necessity of establishing in that Havally an efficient number of Curnums, and of assigning land or fees in grain for their maintenance.

80. The Villages of Morarypooram Mocassahs to Ramanaputnaidoo have been excluded from the permanent jumma; we recommend that Ramanaputnaidoo may be permitted to hold them until his right to them shall have been tried and determined in the mode and in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

81. We further beg leave to recommend that the practice of pressing Coolies to work at the Salt pans of Nowpadah be discontinued, that the abolition of the practice be published at the time of the sale, and that the manufacture of Salt be abandoned at that Village unless Coolies can be procured on hire to work at the pans; an extension of the manufacture at other places will probably counterbalance any loss which may at first arise at Nowpadah.

82. In closing our report on the permanent settlement of the 3rd Division of Vizagapatam, we have much pleasure in stating, to your Lordship in Council, our opinion, that the reports of the Collector on the permanent settlement of the Division under his charge, evince as much anxiety for the happiness of the people as desire to advance the public welfare, together with great industry and a considerable degree of ability; we therefore deem it to be our duty to recommend Mr. Cherry to the notice of your Lordship in Council as a meritorious Collector.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) H. CHAMIER, Deputy Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL DATED 6TH MAY 1803.

The Board adopt the reasoning of the Special Commission in respect to the resources of the Kimidi Zemindary, and confirm the rate of assessment proposed by them, being for the first ten years Rupees 70,000 or Star Pagodas 20,000, and in perpetuity from the tenth year, Rupees 80,000 or Star Pagodas 22,857.

The recommendations of the Commission respecting the Vissoyecs, and the revenue arising from Salt and Customs, are conformable to the intentions of the Board; resolved therefore that they be carried into execution.

The Board approve and confirm the assessment proposed by the Special Commission for the Estates composing the Havalies of Chicacole and Teckaly. The jumma of the former will, in consequence, be fixed for the first five years at Rupees 2,78,032, or Star Pagodas 79,437, & permanently from the expiration of the fifth year at Rupees 2,87,000 or Star Pagodas 82,000. The jumma of the latter Division will be fixed for the first five years at Rs. 42,000 or Star Pagodas 12,000, and permanently from the fifth year at Rupees 45,000 or Star Pagodas 14,857.

The Board approve the recommendations of the Special Commission respecting the sale of the lands, the provision to be made for the Curnums in the Teckaly Havally, the Morarypooram Mocassah, and the manufacture of Salt, and it is resolved that they be adopted and carried into execution accordingly.

The Board have much satisfaction in observing the favorable opinion expressed by the Special Commission relative to the exertions of the Collector, Mr. Cherry.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Deputy Secretary.

(True Copy)

(Signed) E. FANE,
Collector of Vizagapatam.

STATEMENT of Havaly lands of the 3rd Division of Vizagapatam.

Villages.	Total computed measurement of Lands.			Unproductive occupied by Villages, and Rocks, and Jungles.			Alienations.				Circular Land.	
	Number of Villages in each estate	Number of Ploughs	Nanja or Pullum.		Punja or Mettoo.	Gs. P. T. A.	Service Mauniums.		Sunned Mauniums.		Pullum.	Mettoo.
			5.	6.			8.	9.	10.	11.		
1. Chicacole Havaly.	16.	843	Garces P. T. A.	Garces P. T. A.	320 4	51 15	160 2	10 14	34 18	20	3,028 13	237 15
2. Polauky.	6.	364	1,523 18	133 28	12	12	79 18	4 21	23 10	1 10	1,430 20	115 27
3. Woolum.	7.	632	2,585 18	1,408 22	1,105	1,105	145	12 9	90 15	21 25	2,349 3	269 18
4. Wammervelly.	7.	430	1,898 15	165	32	32	91 10	1 26	27 20	3 10	1,779 15	127 24
5. Pooshothapuram.	11.	481	2,152 23	453 6	107 15	107 15	160 6	17 18	111 5	20 25	1,941 12	307 8
6. Wadaudah.	16.	800	3,214 28	859 6	324	324	201 10	19 17	280 25	40 15	2,732 23	475 4
7. Doozey.	11.	309	1,610 7	374 21	145 5	145 5	111 11	5 6	136 6	30 25	1,362 21	193 15
8. Kintally.	15.	501	1,320 21	511 19	68	68	80 10	18 3	15	4 10	1,225 11	421 6
9. Honjaran.	5.	290	1,047 21	256 3	18	18	84 8	9 17	57	37 15	958 18	228 16
10. Sheerunahamedpuram.	17.	797	1,036 16	1,412 9	425 10	425 10	116 25	54 7	14	4	862 21	895 7
11. Cooppellie.	16.	374	2,051 7	725 7	189 10	189 10	112 6	30 11	264 27	4	2,692 21	505 16
12. Wongaraudah.	8.	123	290 20	97 10	11	11	25 23	24	4 27	1 6	264 27	85 16
13. Seerapuram.	8.	262	690	370 6	39	39	69 5	9 11	19	3	615 28	320 19
14. Bammallee.	79.	1,445	3,288 3	3,539 12	1,880 25	1,880 25	221 18	24 12	49	3	3,047 15	1,622 5
15. Jelmoor.	48.	1,012	3,829	782 22	335 5	335 5	237 11	8 15	68 25	2 3	3,522 24	436 29
16. Nagaracatam.	12.	189	1,136 20	182 19	55	55	81 7	4 16	488 10	1,055 3	1,055 3	123 3
17. Carikavalasah.	42.	213	2,547 25	682 25	339	339	72 13	5 1	1,376 16	24 75	2,475 12	338 24
18. Teckally Havaly.	319.	9,065	31,691 26	12,275 9	5,142 25	5,142 25	1,891 3	236 18	888 6	171 14	28,912 17	6,724 12
19. Nundegam.	63.	593	2,919 12 4 2	1,344 16 10	886 6	886 6	108 5	3 10	255 6	9 19	2,556 1 4 2	445 11 10
20. Ragonaudapuram.	51.	477	2,140 26 7 5	1,242 7 4	756 25 7	756 25 7	83 20	5 10	101 25	5 25	1,955 11 7	474 6 17
21. Boorgaun.	75.	859	3,613 26 6 2	2,309 8 16	1,527 23	1,527 23	100 8	1 20	131 9	16 2	3,332 9 6 2	769 23 16
22. Teckally Havaly.	199.	1,929	8,674 4 18	4,896 2 10	3,170 24 7 6	3,170 24 7 6	292 3	10 10	488 10	25 16	7,893 21 18	1,689 12 3
23. Teckally Havaly.	518.	10,994	40,366 18	17,171 11 10	8,313 19 7	8,313 19 7	2,183 6	246 28	1,376 16	187	36,805 8 18	8,413 24 3

STATEMENT of Havaly lands of the 3rd Division of Vizagapatam. (Continued.)

Cultivated in Fashi 1210.	Pullum.	Mettoo.	Uncultivated in Fashi 1210.		Average of 5 years from Fashi 1207 to 1211.	
			Committee of Circuit's Valuation.	The amount rented for in Mr. Crawford's time.	The amount rented for in Mr. Keating's time.	Average of 5 years from Fashi 1202 to 1206 Gross Revenue.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14.	Gs. P. T. A.	Gs. P. T. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15.	214 2	43 13	25,092 6	26,181 15	27,655 12	24,146 1 5
16.	97 27	18	10,683 12	11,138 6	13,246 4 9	12,094 5 6
17.	168 10	101 8	18,388 14	18,388 14	20,655 9 6	21,243 11 1
18.	84 9	43 15	23,535	24,507 11	19,986 12	18,077 9 1
19.	273 3	34 6	15,379 15	15,713	18,608 15 6	14,867
20.	340 3	135 1	28,905	30,213 2 6	25,156 6 9	25,564 3 6
21.	302 10	27 29	14,832 12	15,458 6	18,986 10 6	11,093 8 5
22.	165 16	118 26	14,427 8	15,923 15 6	14,798 15 3	11,139 3
23.	163 6	75 10	12,020 10	12,513 15 6	10,257 10 3	8,913
24.	792 7	103	16,995 3	17,715 2 6	18,044 2 9	17,919
25.	400 11	105 5	9,178	9,574 10	9,464 13 9	8,443 11
26.	75 23	9 23	3,614 8	3,763 5	3,686 10 1 3	2,422 14
27.	186 8	134 11	16,472 9	16,909 8	8,517 7 9	7,880 2 4
28.	1,283 15	338 20	30,469 12	32,017 5 6	33,691 6	27,015 4 3
29.	267 21	169 8	25,430	32,733 12	33,164 12	26,177 3 4
30.	110 14	12 19	10,020 7 6	10,884 13	10,810 12	7,437 15
31.	206 28	131 26	11,258 11	12,855 11	11,345 15 3	7,948 10 6
32.	5,122 3	1,602 9	2,917,64 13 6	2,87,467 1	2,98,065 13 6	2,52,413 6 8
33.	85 16 12 2	1,144 4 17	56,352 8 1	24,987	11,679 4 3	13,653 10 5
34.	53 23 9 2	420 13 7	56,352 8 1	24,987	8,128 9 6	10,416 9 4
35.	199 25 4 2	569 28 11	56,352 8 1	24,987	14,508 6 6	16,113 1
36.	339 5 6 2	1,350 6 16	56,352 8 1	24,987	34,316 4 3	40,183 4 9
37.	5,461 8 6 2	2,952 15 16	3,48,117 6 7	3,11,754 1	3,32,382 1 9	2,92,396 11 5

Add Col. 52 to Col. 40 and the total permanent jumma for the 1st five years is		53	54
S. P. Rs. C. Star. Ps. F. C.			
6,946	...	7,089	...
3,822	6	3,880	6
6,704	30	6,704	30
6,027	24	6,375	24
4,858	18	5,095	18
8,181	30	8,541	30
4,407	...	4,773	...
3,899	36	4,128	36
3,238	18	3,423	18
5,523	24	5,523	24
2,336	12	2,416	12
813	...	880	...
9,869	33	9,033	36
8,661	18	8,784	18
9,604	36	9,819	36
2,675	24	2,675	24
3,470	...	3,470	...
84,052	18	85,614	18
4,845	4	5,187	24
3,154	4	3,335	12
5,177	4	5,519	18
13,186	12	14,043	12
97,238	30	1,00,658	30

E. E.

Fort Saint George, Office of the
Special Commission, 29th April 1803. }

(Signed) J. Hodgson,
Secretary to the Commission.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) H. Chamier,

Dy. Secretary.

(True Copy)

E. Fane,
Collector of Vizagapatam.

7
16
Mr. WILLIAM BROWN'S

REPORTS ON THE

PURGANAHS OF

ASKA, BARWAH, POOBACONDAH,

ITCHAPORE, MUNTREDDY

AND

MONSURKOTAH

IN THE

DISTRICT OF GANJAM.

DATED 1801.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,

By K. Virásāmi Reddi.

1800.

TO,
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

These Reports are Printed merely for convenience of reference, and do not acquire any authority merely from being printed.

1. APPREHENDING very considerable delay, before the final completion of the documents which would enable me to report fully on the Revenues and local interests of this Province, I am induced to come forward with detached parts, as the materials may be collected in the Cutcherry and prepared for the Board's inspection. On this occasion the circumstances generally relating to the Moherry District, will be made the subject of my address; and after delineating the nature of the transactions which have terminated in the sequestration or assumption of this ancient Zemindary, the detail of management from Fusli 1201 to the present day, will be brought under the Board's notice.

2. I forbear to enter into the merits of those nicer transactions which may either have followed or preceded the outrage committed against the family of the present Rhani of Moherry which she still continues to deplore. It appears, that Hurrihurra Narraindra Deo, the last officiating Rajah of Moherry, was beset and murdered by the peons of his two brothers, Mhadhia Deo and Sanna Deo, some eighteen years ago. The latter of these men, who was confined in Madras until his death, is supposed to have acted this tragedy in person; the former, who was accused only of a participation in the deed, was driven to a desperate course of life, was afterwards taken prisoner, and is now under confinement at Masulipatam.

3. It appears that Cossurgee Lallah, who was the security for this Zemindary before the last Rajah's death, and had engaged to make good the usual tribute of Rs. 30,000 with the additional sum of Rs. 20,000 old balance, fulfilled the whole of these advantageous terms; and, on the demise of the Zemindar, no part of old balance or of current tribute, remained due.

4. On this occasion, the Rhani's apprehensions obliged her to fly to her relations in Chighetty for protection, and Cossurgee Lallah, profiting in the general confusion, obtained a confirmation of the Lease of the Zemindary at Rs. 45,000, which had previously been granted him. At this rate the Jumwabundy was continued during the residue of the life time of Cossurgee, and afterwards when Government resolved to call down the Rhani from her retirement, and publicly to invest her with the Zemindary, and to "confirm her in all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging" the same Jumwabundy of Rs. 45,000 was continued; Cossurgee, who now offered himself, being accepted as the security, and making himself at the same time, privately, the renter of the Rhani. In this manner it continued till Cossurgee's death, and afterwards under nassurwangee, whilst the Rhani retained her situation.

5. The measures confirming the Rhani in the Zemindary occurred in the year 1785 and although nothing appears in the records of the station or in the memory of the best informed natives that she had either fallen in arrears of her stipulated tribute, or in any respect incurred blame, the proposition of Mr. Crauford to place her on a pension and the Zemindary under the Company's own management, was brought about in the year 1791, scarcely 5 years after her investiture. The Rhani was then again compelled to retire, and obtained a pension of Rs. 12,000 per annum, continued to her ever since.

6. For the first year this Zemindary (now converted into Havelly land) was fixed in rent for Rs. 1,23,716—,—4. and did not fall short (or very inconsiderably indeed) of the expected realization of that sum. As it is not my province to enter into the examination of the reasons, although very sensible that the plea of inability to fulfil their engagements on account of the famine was made by Renters in all parts of the Circars, it occurs to me, that had not the famine taken place, the payments of that year would probably have fallen infinitely short of the sum received. It is certain, that the price of grain was enormous in that year, and it is obvious that the Renters had the power of securing an immense stock of it and to derive a proportionate advantage from the sale. The actual state of the collections, or of net revenue realized from this District, during the five years antecedent to Fusli 1206, or immediately after the assumption, is as follows—vizt.—

R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.
Gross collection for Fusli 1201.....	1,20,867-8-0	Gross collection for Fusli 1202.....	1,16,251-5-0
Deduct Rhani's pension Rs. 12,000		Deduct Rhani's pension Rs. 12,000	
Do. Charges collection.	2,340	Do. Charges collection.....	2,340
Do. Armed Peons.	29,153-1-1	Do. Armed Peons	27,936-8-3
Do. Remission ordered.	19,681-15	Do. Maramut	19,058-15-5
	63,175-0-1	Do. Extra charges	695-10-8
Net 57,692-7-11			62,031-2-4
			Net. 54,320-2-8

R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.
Gross collection for Fusli 1203.....	71,238-5-3	Gross collection for Fusli 1204.....	75,593-5-6
Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000		Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000	
Do. Charges collection.	708-8	Do. Charges collection.	787
Do. Armed Peons.	3,699	Do. Armed Peons.	3,699
Do. Extra charges.	654-13-6	Do. Maramut.	142-10
	17,062-5-6	Do. Extra charges.	708-9-8
Net. 54,175-15-9			17,337-3-8
			Net. 58,256-1-10

R.	A.P.
Gross collection for Fusli 1205.....	93,195-7-8
Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000	
Do. Charges collection.	845
Do. Armed Peons.	3,699
Do. Maramut.	129-8
Do. Extra Charges.	233-9-6
Do. Remission allowed.	10,675-15-6
	27,584-1-0
Net. 65,511-6-8	

For these five years the net collections are exactly two lacs eighty nine thousand nine hundred and fifty six Rupees. two Annas ten pice. the average of which for one year, is Rupees 57,991. 3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. We are to recollect, that independent of the fixed establishment of Fighting Peons (or rather the expense brought under that head) which amounted to Rs. 308-,-4 monthly, the positive or pretended call for an increase, (which sometimes swelled the monthly charge to Rs. 1200 and upwards) make the disbursements very great, immediately after taking charge of the Moherry District. To this amount I have also added the advances for Maramut, as a yearly disbursement, such to Government for ever. The practice of this District, having made it a payment or pecuniary aid of the Government, which is not (like the tacy, expected to be returned, but the abuse of this privilege has brought with it a still greater inconsistency, by making these payments equally the same, whether under a system of rent or amanie.

8. The description of the Revenue for the foregoing 5 years, has been drawn from the documents of the Cutcherry, to which I have referred, and the display has been intended for the purpose of elucidating, what the actual value of the Moherry District has been to Government, contrasted with the flattering expectations formed when first it was resolved to convert it into havelly land.

9. I now come to offer for the Board's inspection, the state of the revenue and in the same district, for the next 5 years, closing with Fusli 1210 which have been taken from the written documents in possession of the officiating revenue officers during that period, corroborated by the Muzaradars or Coolkurnies of the District. For the rate, however, of bringing before the Board, not the actual collections arising clandestinely to individuals, but the positive account brought to the credit of Government, I have merely, as in the detail of the first five years, put down such sums received for which public receipts were granted, and such sums disbursed, for which there appears a public sanction in the records of the Cutcherry. I shall annex under each fusli, in a note, such sums as are the fruits of collection and private fraud, as far as the same authorities that are referred to above have attested them after having ascertained the gross sum of all the expenditures of this nature, (that of 1208 and 1209 being already brought forward, in the accounts transmitted on the 8th October last year) the more minute examination of them, for the present, has been made a task in which my Head Assistant has been engaged. It is obvious that these are matters of charge, which the Courts of Adaulut will hereafter be more competently employed to investigate.

R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.
Gross collections of Fusli 1206 paddy accounted for are.....	79,215-0-10	Gross collections accounted for 1207	87,547-1-2
Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000		Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000	
Do. Charges collection	1,519-13-10	Do. Charges collection	1,399-2
Do. Armed Peons	3,699	Do. Armed Peons	3,699
Do. Maramut	4,997-10-6	Do. Maramut.	823-7-6
	22,216-8-4		17,921-9-6
	56,998-8-6		69,625-7-8

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 2,010-13-1

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 2,920-1-9

R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.
Gross collections accounted for 1208-54,496-10-3		Gross collections accounted for 1209-64,581-15-0	
Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000		Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000	
Do. Charge collection	1,589	Do. Charge collection	1,535-12-5
Do. Armed Peon	3,699	Do. Armed Peon	3,699
Do. Maramut	3,400	Do. Maramut	3,400
	20,788		20,634-12-5
	33,708-10-3		43,947-2-7

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 16,347-10

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 36,492-14-3

R.	A.P.
Gross collection accounted for 1209-72,263-13-1	
Deduct Rhani's Pension Rs. 12,000	
Do. Charge collection	2,533-4-3
Do. Armed Peons	3,881-15-5
Do. Maramut	3,808-6-0
	27,223-9-8
	45,050-3-5

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 3,436-10-4

10. The whole collections of this latter period appear to have been Rs. 2,49,330-0 5, the average of which for one year, is Rs. 49,866-,-1. It appears, however, that the sums privately disposed of during the same period, have amounted to Rs. 68,208-1-5 the average of which for 1 year is Rs. 13,541-9-5, which would make the yearly sum properly reverting to Government in fact amount to Rs. 63,507-9-6 an increase upon the five former years, but still, very short of the Government estimation of this valuable District.

11. I do not profess to enter on a critical examination of the misapplied sums introduced into the statement of these last 5 years which are indifferently accounted for, either in demands fulfilled on account of the Dubash Jugganaut Row, or in the short payment of the charge for armed peons, or in the misappropriation of Sawyer collections, or of tacy and no doubt of Maramut. In my letter of the 8th October last, notice was taken of the kind of private mutchilkas obtained from the Predauns or renters, and other proofs of this nature are sufficiently satisfactory to give the grounds of a much more regular and minute examination, will not be wanting when the Courts are formed and shall be disposed to call for them. To the opportunity of such an investigation, I am of opinion, this and the like matter of abuse of the public revenue, should now be referred.

12. In respect to the internal resources of this ancient Zemindary, and the local peculiarities it may possess, the enquiry which time has permitted me to bestow on such points has been too imperfect to enable me to speak of them with confidence. Provision has however been made in the directions issued to the revenue officers, in this and every other District, to obtain all the information which may be required, for establishing a correct and satisfactory estimation of the real value of each, an object which may be accomplished at any future period with as much public advantage as at present. The District of Moherry is universally admitted to be very productive, and yields in general a greater proportion of Paddy than of dry grains. It is not, however, devoid of very considerable jungles, and hills, the shelter of wild beasts, of konds or wild people (nearly as rude and savage in their habits, as the wild beasts they live amongst) and of discontented or refractory peons. There are also some Forts still left undemolished within the limits of this District, and, perhaps, both these and its tracts of jungle may some day be thought deserving of being more effectually removed.

13. In giving this description of Moherry, I shall be found to differ with the Committee of Circuit, who observe, that not one fort remains, and they are, also, wholly the subject of the jungles by which it is encumbered. But, of the opinion of its gross revenue (such, I mean, as may be considered, the Government proportion of the crops &c. &c.) I conceive, with the Committee, that 1,20,000 or Rs. 1,35,000 is a very ample extent to give it, perhaps I may with propriety say, even at the most flourishing period. But the investigation now on foot by the arrangement already referred to will produce a better and more certain criterion to judge by. In the meantime, nothing further, of importance occurs to me worthy of the Board's notice on this head.

Ganjam 18th August 1801.

I am Gentlemen

Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. BROWN

Collector.

TO,
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE PURGUNNAH of Askah, which I propose giving the description of in this letter, has formerly been numbered amongst the Zemindaries of the Ganjam Province. It then comprehended seven considerable Mootahs, each valued from eight to ten thousand Rupees on an average, which, when it was found necessary to dispossess the proprietary Zemindar, were made over to the neighbouring Zemindars who had assisted in expelling him.

The name of the last Zemindar of Aska is said to have been Ram Rowtoo Row, apparently of Marattah extraction, and his expulsion is dated from the period of the Moghul Government in the Circars. The neighbouring Zemindaries of Goomsur, Hautghur, and Daracote (all of them the most respectable in this Province) contributed principally to the accomplishment of this event, and for the active part they took in support of the Government, the Mootahs of the Askah Zemindary which might be contiguous to their respective countries, were either annexed to them entirely, or given to them in a sort of perpetual rent. For example, the Mootahs of Bavanapoor, Ballipuddra and Vishniachuckrum, were granted for freehold (if I may use the expression) to the Goomsur Rajah, though Bavanapoor has since for reasons which have not been clearly expressed to me, been placed under a lease only. Bramanachay on the other hand was simply granted in lease-hold to the Rajah of Hautghur; and Burradakuudy, Sussarangah, with the small village of Jadeh, were transferred to the Zemindary of Daracote; so they have continued ever since.

Askah, in its present insulated situation of only one Purgunnah (or one of the mootahs rather of which the district originally was composed) consists of fourteen villages, the average valuation of which may be computed at about Rs. 12,000. It has a fine river turning through it, that proceeds from the interior heights and vallies of the Gumsur country, a branch of it divides off, and both meet again and disembogue near the town and Fort of Ganjam. The cultivation is principally dry grain, the lands here and the surrounding country being remarkably high. It is diversified with numerous valuable topes, and abounds in sugar cane, the manufacture of sugar being esteemed here superior to perhaps any part of the whole Province.

You see in the midst of the Town of Askah (stretching along the banks of the river) the remains of a small mud fort, one face of which, if such it can any longer be termed, hangs over the bank of the river. There are quarters for Officers and barracks for troops, as well as a trifling arsenal and a small magazine, which, altho' these buildings are nearly quite in ruins, discover the consideration Askah has formerly held in the district. From its contiguity to Gumsur, Hautghur and Daracote, the three most extensive Zemindaries in the province, from its vicinity also to the borders of the interior districts of the latter province, it may be deemed a place of resort or of immediate observance; which points out the good policy of alway making it a post for a respectable body of our troops.

The Askah Purgunnah has commonly been rented, either connected with other more comprehensive rents, or singly with the small Purgunnah of Coorkah, of which I shall have to speak in its own place. The general rate of Jummaundy, in seasons very far back indeed, seems to have been about Rs. 12,000, but in the period of the late famine, (for the Fuslies 1201, 1202, and 1203) the Jummaundy, as well as the realization of revenue, seems to have kept pace with the inordinate price of grain. In the year 1201, the Jummaundy was Rs. 16,000 and upwards, and the actual payments accounted for to Government, amounted to Rs. 15,000. In each of the two succeeding years, the payments to Government did not fall short of Rs. 14,000. But at no other season has the revenue from this Purgunnah been so considerable and it is devoutly to be hoped, that at no future period of the annals of this or any other District, shall the rents of Government be permitted to increase, whilst the inhabitants are suffering the extremity of misery and want.

In the description given of Moherry, the Board will have remarked the variety and enormity of the private assumptions of the public dues, and in this small Purgunnah it may

almost be wondered at, to find the sums misappropriated amount to Rs. 10,000 and upwards, when those for the same period Moherry scarcely exceeded Rs 68,000. The fertile source of collection, which the practice establishes here, of not reclaiming any proportion of the sums advanced for marammut, so securely much encourages, can scarcely escape their notice. It is a matter I shall hereafter enlarge upon, and I cannot in this place suppress the indignation I have felt on observing the barefaced imposition practised upon Government in the dissipation of the vast sums demanded under this head. I shall now bring before the Board and conclude this report with a description of the revenues for the last five fuslies.

The collections of Fusli 1206 to the present day are as follows viz.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Collections in full for 1206.....	10,625	6	8
Do. old Balance.....	719	2	2
Do. Taccavy.....	109	3	0
	11,453	11	10
Deduct for Marammut.....	3,198	15	0
Do. Charges: Collection.....	358	4	0
	3,557	3	0
Net.	7,896	8	10

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 1,381 0 0

All the collections from the country of this year, were paid.

Collections in full for 1207.....	5,995	2	0
Do. old Balance.....	1,675	8	10
Do. Taccavy.....	40	5	6
	7,711	0	4
Paid to the Cutcherry.....	5,290	0	0
Do. old Balance.....	1,675	8	10
Do. Taccavy.....	40	5	6
	7,005	14	4
Deduct paid for Marammut.....	1,280	0	0
Do. Charge Collection.....	367	5	8
	1,647	5	8
Net.	5,358	8	8

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 1,840 12 3

Collections in full for 1208.....	8,047	8	0
Do. old Balance.....	529	13	4
Do. Taccavy.....	33	0	0
	8,610	5	4
Paid to Circar for 1208.....	6,500	0	0
Do. old Balance.....	529	13	4
Do. Taccavy.....	33	0	0
	7,062	13	4
Deduct for Marammut.....	800	0	0
Do. Charge Collection.....	364	13	4
	1,164	13	4
Net.	5,895	0	0

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 2,297 8 0

Collections in full for 1209.....	12,433	0	0
Do. old Balance.....	503	3	0
Do. Taccavy.....	100	0	0
Do. for Fines.....	116	0	0
	13,152	3	0
Paid to Circar.....	9,220	0	0
Do. old Balance.....	503	3	0
Do. Taccavy.....	100	0	0
	9,823	3	0
Deduct for Marammut.....	678	6	0
Do. Charge Collection.....	343	0	0
	1,021	6	0
Net.	8,801	13	0

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 4,007 6 0

Collections in full for 1210.....	10,738	2	0
Do. old Balance.....	42	12	8
Do. Taccavy.....	195	0	0
	10,975	14	8

Deduct for Marammut.....	685	0	0
Do. Charge Collection.....	493	8	5
Do. Armed Peons.....	485	8	0

1,664 0 5
9,311 14 3

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 685 0 0

If we add the total sum of net collections of these 5 years we shall find them amount to Rs. 37,236-11-9. The average of which for one year, is exactly Rs. 7,453-5-6. To have pronounced, therefore, the sum of Rs. 12,000 as the average of the gross collections, if any attention be paid to the facility with which defalcation of revenue seems to occur, it is the very utmost at which it need well be stated.

Ganjam 21st August 1801.

I am Gentlemen
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) W. BROWN
Collector.

TO,

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS will convey to you, for the Board's information, the description of the Baroovah Purgunnah, one of the most southerly districts of this province.

It appears that Baroovah, Vencatripuram, Collaum, and Pottaingy, were formerly four villages annexed to the Itchapore District, at which time, the town of Itchapore was held to be the seat of authority over the whole Province, then known by the general appellation of Itchapore. The Mahometan Governor of those days finding great inconvenience arise from the many references of seafaring people, or of merchants engaged in shipping, who frequented the port of Baroovah or had extensive commercial transactions there, very properly established a detached authority in the town of Baroovah, and contributed to its conveniences by adding the other villages to it, which since that period have formed the whole into a separate Purgunnah.

The same attentions to the encouragement of shipping and the concerns in trade, induced the introduction of numerous plantations of Cocconut and Palmyra, as well as other trees, and Baroovah, from these circumstances, has grown into a flourishing and well cultivated little district. One of its villages named Vencatripuram, has, however, disappeared, and the lands by which it was once distinguished (for of the town scarcely a trace remains) have since been included under the principal town of Baroovah. This town is more however, considered as a Port, than for its revenue, and it still continues, though in no proportion to its ancient constitution, to enjoy the advantages of a liberal intercourse of shipping.

The utmost extent of the revenues of the Baroovah Purgunnah, has, perhaps, never exceeded the sum of 13 or Rs. 14,000, unless we were to except, as we have found the case established in all the other Havelly districts, the increase of the rents during the famine, the general average of its revenue, in tolerable seasons, may be rated at Rs. 12,000, and it is, I conceive, saying the very utmost of it. This is to be considered also as wholly independent of the collection of customs at the port, and as to salt revenue or sawyer, there is not any attached to the Purgunnah. They have a chowky established for the duties on goods passing through the District, but the collections and payments produced from it, come under the care and control of the Itchapore Chowkidars. The salt pans at Sonnapore are sufficiently near to Baroovah, to furnish ample supplies of that valuable article for the use of the latter place.

The collections of Baroovah for the last five years, closing with fushi 1210, will appear as follows. vizt.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Collections in full for 1206.....	11,000	0	0
Do. Bakiah.....	225	9	0
	11,225	9	0
Deduct for Marammut.....	129	6	9
	Net. 11,096	2	5

N. B. The whole was paid to the Circar

Collections in full for 1207.....	6,280	2	0
Paid to the Circar.....	5,943	0	0
Deduct, paid for Marammut.....	222	0	0
	Net. 4,824	0	0

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 1,336 2 0

Collections in full for 1208.....	7,397	13	7
Paid to the Circar.....	6,001	0	0
Deduct for Marammut.....	201	0	0
	Net. 5,800	0	0

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 1,493 13 7

Collections in full for 1209.....	9,230	15	8
Paid to Circar.....	6,480	15	8
	Net. 6,480	15	8

Privately disposed of..... Rs. 2,750 0 0

Collections in full.....	7,147	4	5
Paid to the Circar.....	7,147	4	5
	Net. 7,147	4	5

The net amount of the collections for these last five years, by these accounts, appear to be Rs. 35,348-6-4, and the average for one year, Rs. 7069-10-10, the difference of expenditure in maramut having been but trifling. If we add the amount of collusive disbursements, being a diminution in fact of the actual collections, we should increase the yearly sum properly reverting to the circar, about Rs. 1,000, making it little more perhaps than 8,000. It may be venturing far, when we observe this, and when we consider the rise which the Jummabundy and collections took under the management of the renter chowdry (who was renter in 1206 and in 1209) which, however, never could be made to exceed Rs. 11,000, it may be venturing far, I say, to give the general average of its valuation at Rs. 12,000.

Ganjam 22nd August 1801.

I am Gentlemen
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) W. BROWN
Collector.

TO,

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

1. On this occasion I offer for the Board's inspection an account of the Poobacondah Purgunnah, perhaps the most fertile and most advantageous in the whole province. It lays close on the small tract of land, now belonging to the town and harbour of Ganjam, it has a fine river proceeding through it from the side of Aska, and it is amply furnished with lakes, tanks, and capacious channels for the supply and communication of water. It is skirted to the west by the Moherry Zemindary, to the northward, by Aska and Coorlah, and to the East, by the Callicote and Hautghur Zemindaries. To the southward, I have already observed, that the villages of the Terristanum Purgunnah approach it.

2. Poobacondah is one of the old Havelly districts which never has been under any Zemindar, or under any other authority, indeed, but of the Circar, but it has frequently been under the control and management of renters. The first of these was Juggabundoo Chowdry, who had the whole of the Havelly districts under him for a considerable time, and to him succeeded the famous Ballahkistnah Naidoo, and a consequent diminution of the usual receipts of Government from these lands. It is generally understood of the former, that the revenues were very highly rated and fully realized under his management, it is as generally known, that they were shamefully depressed and misappropriated, by the proceedings of the latter.

3. The general description of the cultivation assimilates very much with that of Aska, and the general aspect of the country, particularly as you approach the latter district, seems nearly the same. The extent of valley in many parts of Poobaconda, admitting of a great variety in cultivation, gives it however a consequence superior to any district near it, and it is rendered remarkable for its ample produce in Paddy, as well as in Sugar Cane, and in all the smaller grains of the province. It has a great number of Mango Topes, and other fruit trees, but no Salt manufactured within its boundaries. The proximity of the Ganjam salt pans, makes this no inconvenience. The cloth manufacture of this district is very extensive, and the names of Purshotpore and Pittelah, are nearly as well established as that of Berhampore.

4 The Jummabundy of this Purgunnah in former times, in times of its greatest prosperity, when the Chowdry already mentioned held it in rent, was Rs. 61,000. There have been periods of an older date, when the Jummabundy, or the collections, have somewhat exceeded

that sum, and the utmost in such cases, has produced from 65 to 75,000 Rs. of fair and substantial revenue. In the famine, again, the arrangement of the jumma and settlement of the revenue, took its usual unaccountable flight, and we find in 1201 the Jumma barely fixed at Rs. 1,03,000 and upwards, in 1202 at Rs. 1,04,820 and in 1203 it rose to Rs. 1,05,597. At this ratio of Jumabundy, it would appear, that the Purgunnah had been fixed in the first year of the famine, and it was made to run, in the increased proportion now pointed out, for a period of 3 years certain, or the whole period of the dearth. The collections, however, could not keep pace with the ill judged and rapacious demand imposed on the Purgunnah on this occasion, and it was found, that in 1201 only Rs. 69,200 were collected, in 1202 the sum of Rs. 65,937-1-10, and in 1203, even so much as Rs. 70,957-6-2. But in the very next year, as might have been supposed, the actual collections fell to the low sum of Rs. 33,554-1-4.

5. The collections which are to direct our immediate attention, from fusli 1203 to the close of 1210, appear as follows, viz.—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Jumabundy for Fusli 1206.....	56,352	0	0
Collections in full.....	41,887	5	8
Do. Sawyer.....	1,381	8	0
Do. Bakiah.....	11,799	8	10
Do. Taccavy.....	2,258	11	7
	57,327	0	1
Paid to the Circar.....	39,976	11	8
Do. Sawyer.....	1,081	8	0
Do. Bakiah.....	11,799	8	10
Do. Taccavy.....	2,258	11	7
	55,116	5	1
Deduct for Marramut.....	4,521	0	0
Do. Charges of Collection.....	970	13	0
Taccavy.....	67	4	1
	5,559	1	1

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 2,210 8 0

Jumabundy for Fusli 1207.....	24,687	0	0
Collections in full.....	28,255	3	0
Do. Sawyer.....	1,714	4	3
Do. Bakiah.....	13,454	8	11
Do. Fines &c.....	635	0	0
	44,097	0	2
Paid to Circar.....	24,687	0	0
Do. Sawyer.....	714	4	3
Do. Bakiah.....	13,454	8	11
	38,855	13	2
Det. for Marramut.....	1,515	0	0
Do. Charges of Collection.....	913	2	5
	2,428	2	5

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 5,944 11 0

Jumabundy for Fusli 1208.....	34,090	6	3
Collections in full.....	40,257	14	3
Do. Gardens under amanni.....	25	7	0
Do. Sawyer.....	2,700	0	0
Do. Bakiah.....	1,750	4	5
Do. Fines.....	543	8	0
	45,277	1	8
Paid to the Circar.....	34,090	6	3
Do. for Gardens.....	25	7	0
Do. Sawyer.....	1,650	0	0
Do. Bakiah.....	1,750	4	5
	37,516	1	8
Deduct for Marramut.....	2,200	0	0
Do. Charges of Collection.....	1,235	14	6
	3,436	14	6

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 8,700 10 0

Net. 34,079 3 2

Jumabundy for Fusli 1209.....	49,090	0	0
Collections in full.....	54,800	3	1
Do. Sawyer.....	3,300	0	0
Do. Bakiah.....	4,333	15	11
Do. Fines.....	542	0	0
	62,976	3	0
Paid to the Circar.....	45,803	3	1
Do. Sawyer.....	2,200	0	0
Do. Bakiah.....	4,333	15	11
	52,337	3	0
Deduct for Marramut.....	2,000	0	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	1,162	2	4
	3,162	2	4
	Net. 49,175	0	8

N. B. Privately disposed of 11,639 0 0

Jumabundy for Fusli 1210.....	55,253	0	0
Collections in full.....	39,361	3	4
Do. Sawyer.....	2,160	14	6
Do. Bakiah.....	588	10	4
Do. Taccavy.....	200	9	0
	42,311	5	2
Paid to Circar.....	39,361	3	4
Do. Sawyer.....	2,089	10	6
Do. Bakiah.....	588	10	4
Do. Taccavy.....	200	9	0
	42,240	1	2
Deduct for Marramut.....	2,052	0	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	1,332	3	6
Do. Armed peons.....	143	3	6
Do. Taccavy.....	1,149	7	0
Recovery.....	200	0	0
	949	7	0
	4,476	14	0
	Net. 37,763	3	2

N. B. Privately disposed of 1,311 2 0

6. The total of these sums of net collection or payment, is Rs. 2,07,012-8-9, and the average for one year Rs. 41,402-8-1. If we take the estimate of the actual collections, however, it would raise the yearly sum somewhat higher, say, to the rate of about Rs. 50,000, the enormity of private assumptions of the revenue, which amounts to not less a sum than Rs. 29,805-15, will no doubt strike the Board forcibly. Of the nature of the deficiency in the last year, I would say more, could I suppose the reasons were not already sufficiently explained by the desperate rupture of the hostile peons of Gumsur and Vizianaghur, through which fatalities, many of the finest villages of Poobacondah, and particularly Pittelah, were reduced to ashes. Take the average of all the seasons, and the general state of collections into consideration, and I think, upon the whole, that Rs. 65,000 would be a very ample valuation to fix on this District.

Ganjam 23rd August 1801.

I am Gentlemen

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) W. BROWN

Collector.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN.

THE Itchapore Purgunnah, which I am to describe for the Board's information on this occasion, takes its name from the Cusbah Town, at which formerly resided the Mahometan Ruler of this Province. Hence proceeds, of course, the general appellation which it has given to the Province, and which it is still made to retain in all public deeds and accounts. But I may remark in this place, that the seat of authority has long since been transferred to Ganjam, and the town or Purgunnah of Itchapore at no time since ranked so high, as to justify a continuation of that name by which to distinguish this Province.

The Town itself, still continues to remind you of its ancient inhabitants, and the remains of a mud Fort, the establishment of Muzeds and Mosques, and the great prevalence of enam-dars within its limits, point out the pre-eminence this town must have held in the possession of Mahometans. The Fort, it may be observed, is now enclosed and converted into a compound for stabling, under the directions of the Superintendent of the Stud, and forty or fifty of the Company's mares are usually kept here, for foaling. Until this institution became established in the Ganjam Province, Itchapore had usually been considered the command of an officer and the post for a small number of troops, and it appears to me exceedingly well calculated for this purpose, and meriting to be so continued. At one end of the town the Honorable Company possess a Bungalow and grounds attached, which are considered under charge of the Commercial Resident, but, for what reason, I have never been able to discover, as his business seldom takes him to that end of the district. In the Town are several very good houses of the natives, or other individuals.

The soil and general appearance of the Itchapore Purgunnah, betray a scanty and ungenerous nature, and its rocky and (in many parts) barren tracts, reconcile the apparent contradiction of a contracted revenue from so extensive a range of lands. The waste grounds approaching the sea, are turned to account, however, by being converted into salt pans, and that branch of Revenue, as well as its sawyer, have formerly been very ample in this District. This Purgunnah, extremely deficient in tanks and water channels, has the advantage of a river proceeding from the Vizianagur Zemindary which issues into the sea at Sonnapore, and though the Port bearing that name is properly speaking attached to Montreddy, the benefits derived from it are equally enjoyed by Itchapore. They have a good number of topes of various kinds throughout Itchapore and one very valuable beetle garden, but there are very few indeed, if any, Sugar gardens. A manufactory of saltpetre may be established at Itchapore, to which it will be proper to pay some attention, this being one of the few places in the Province, where the knowledge of the process is lodged with the natives.

The revenues of Itchapore, as has already been observed, fall exceedingly short of their presumptive scope, when contrasted with the dimensions of land, and at no period, it would appear, has a larger Jummabundy or collection than Rs. 67,000 been recorded. This occurred in the year 1197, universally acknowledged as the most productive in all parts of the Circars. It may be observed too, that the sum realized in that year includes the Sawyer and Salt revenues which were then much more lucrative to Government, than they have been at any subsequent period. The former is estimated at 8,000, and the latter at Rs. 5,000, and in all later dates, we do not find the two united, exceed the sum of Rs. 7,000 or very little more. I notice this, because in the valuation given by the Committee of Circuit of this Purgunnah (which evidently quotes the reported revenues of the year to which I advert) the reductions of exclusive revenue stated in the column, after which, the actual gross revenue is declared, amounts only to 8,547

Vide Enc. A in letter Rupees specified to be salt. But, it is not in these desultory reports 25th October 1799. I mean to enter into comparisons of this nature, it will more properly come under the detail of a general report on the whole Province, hereafter to be submitted.

A contradiction of the general system of assessment during the years of famine, to which I have naturally applied my remarks in the description of other districts, appears conspicuous here, and we do not find by any means that Itchapore has been immoderately rated in its Jummabundy, in any of the years rendered remarkable for it almost every where else. In 1201 the Jummabundy was not more than Rs. 45,000 and the collections little more than Rs. 32,000 in the next year, again I confess my surprise to find it increased to a Jummabundy of 47,000, and 34,000 Rupees actually collected, and in the last year (or Fusly 1203) it has got lower in its Jummabundy, which was fixed at 43,000 only, and produces a collection amounting to no less a sum than Rs. 41,000. The reasons which are given at this distant period for their apparent contradictions, are not very satisfactory nor reconcileable.

Let us now see what the last five years have produced, and the progressive diminution of the Rents will stand fully explained.

Jummabundy of fusli 1206.....	3,404	8	0
Collections in full.....	26,421	3	0
Do. Sawyer.....	3,017	2	1
Bakiah.....	8,253	2	8
Taccavy.....	438	1	0
Salt.....	660	6	0
	38,789	14	9
Paid to Circar.....	24,997	3	0
Sawyer.....	2,737	2	1
Bakiah.....	8,253	2	8
Taccavy.....	438	1	0
Salt.....	640	6	0
	37,065	14	9

Expended for Marramut.....	757	13	4
Do. Charges Collection.....	1,821	3	5
	2,579	0	9

Privately disposed of 1,724 0 0

Paid.....	37,065	14	9
Deduct.....	2,579	0	9
Net.	34,486	14	0

Jummabundy of Fusli 1207.....	17,355	12	
Collections in full.....	20,431	12	0
Sawyer.....	3,364	6	2
Bakiah.....	14,628	11	2
Salt.....	1,933	14	4
Fines.....	191	14	0
	40,550	9	8

Paid to Circar.....	17,355	12	0
Sawyer.....	2,571	6	2
Bakiah.....	14,628	11	2
Salt.....	1,104	14	4
	35,660	11	8

Expended for Marramut.....	1,255	12	0
Do. Do. Salt pans.....	349	10	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	2,026	10	4
	3,632	0	4
Net.	32,028	11	4

Privately disposed of Rs. 5,796 12 11

Jummabundy for Fusli 1208.....	18,408	8	0
Collections in full.....	24,575	4	9
Sawyer.....	4,060	6	10
Bakiah.....	3,689	5	6
Salt.....	2,034	14	0
	34,359	15	1

Paid to Circar.....	18,408	8	0
Sawyer.....	2,912	0	3
Bakiah.....	3,689	5	6
Salt.....	1,745	4	0
	26,755	1	9

Deduct. Marramut.....	1,300	0	0
Do. Do. for Salt pans.....	299	13	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	2,004	4	8
	3,604	1	8
Net.	23,151	0	1

Privately disposed of Rs. 8,524 6 8

Jummabundy for Fusli 1209.....	27,306	0	9
Collections in full.....	35,253	15	0
Sawyer.....	3,617	7	10
Bakiah.....	2,590	1	5
Salt.....	2,675	3	0
	44,136	11	3

Paid to Circar.....	27,306	0	0
Sawyer.....	3,218	11	10
Bakiah.....	2,590	1	5
Salt.....	2,043	3	0
	35,158	0	3

Expended for Marramut.....	1,200	0	0
Do. Do. Salt Pans.....	377	0	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	2,081	8	10
	3,658	8	10
Net.	31,499	7	5

Privately disposed of Rs. 9,457 11 0

Jummabundy for fusli 1210.....	34,868	9	0
Collections in full.....	24,605	9	2
Sawyer.....	4,136	5	10
Bakiah.....	185	15	0
Salt.....	1,866	2	8

Taccavy.....	601	0	0
Fines.....	38	0	0
	31,513	0	8
Paid to Circar.....	31,503	0	3

N. B. There were 10 Rupees less paid for sawyer

Deduct Expended Marramut.....	902	4	0
Do. Do. Salt pans.....	231	0	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	2,714	7	6
Do. Armed Peons.....	749	15	5
Do. Taccavy.....	139	0	0
	4,736	10	11
Net.	26,766	5	9

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 414 4 0

It is, perhaps, difficult to revert to the Collection and Jummabundy of former years, and particularly of fusli 1197, and deduce any consistent reasoning, from the then flourishing state of the revenues, compared with their present depreciated estimation, and we must naturally be astonished to observe, that, in so short a period as ten or twelve years (whatever stress we may place on the effects of the famine) that had intervened, the Jummabundy should have fallen

* From 1206 to 1210 inclusive. from Rupees 67,000 to an average of only * 26,397-5-9 and the collections from 67,000 (including Sawyer and Salt) to only 29,586-7-8 Rupees. In the Jummabundy of the former year, it appears, however, that the Sawyer and Salt have been counted upon, this was not the case in the average of the last 5 years, now quoted. Say the average of Sawyer and Salt in the latter period was 5,500 and we know it was about 13,000 in the former, the difference will be as follows vizt.

Collected in fusli 1127.....	67,000	0	0
Deduct Sawyer and Salt.....	13,000	0	0
	Difference.	54,000	0 0
Collected the average of the last five years, ending 1210	29,000	0	9
Deduct Sawyer and Salt.....	5,500	0	0
	Difference.	23,500	0 0
	Difference of the two periods.	30,500	0 0

which leaves a comparative difference of Rs. 30,500 of the actual revenues realized by Government in these two several periods.

In short, I do not suppose if we exclude the two branches of Sawyer and Salt, that this Purgunnah can possibly be rated higher, than at an yearly Jummabundy of Rs. 45,000.

I am Gentlemen.

Ganjam 5th August 1801.

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. Brown

Collector.

TO,

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

We are now to bring before the Board another small district, which from situation and soil, is, however, rendered valuable in its receipts to Government. I speak of Montreddy.

This small Purgunnah lays between the Moherry and Itchapore Districts, the town of Montreddy being immediately on the high road between the cusbah Town of Berhampore and Itchapore. The jungles of Moherry and of the inland districts of Chighutty and Terradah, encompassing this Purgunnah to the West and north-East, the Monsurcottah villages falling down towards the Sea by which it is bounded on the East and S. East, and the Itchapore country facing it on the South and S. Western sides. The country of Montreddy, here and there covered by bushes and brushwood, offers extensive tracts of a generous and fertile soil, and as the lands approach with its level towards the sea and the Port of Sonnapore, considerable tracts admit of the cultivation of wet grain. The Paddy crops therefore predominate, and it is not without its advantages, in Tanks and numerous strips of morass, which in general afford ample means of extending the culture of various grains in the higher parts of the District.

Montreddy has formerly had a Fort, placed at the cusbah Town, of which a single bastion (facing the Chighutty Jungles) seems alone to have survived the wreck; at this Port it has

been usual, and particularly in times of troubles, to keep a party of our troops. The Town has also contained, and still continues the residence of, very wealthy people, the great traders of this district, known by the common term of the Montreddy merchants. They would be truly respectable and valuable inhabitants, for this usual occupation of theirs, were they not to discover too much of the spirit of their caste as Orriah Bramins, and render the purposes of commerce too frequently subservient to interested plans of intrigue. There is another Fort, completely in decay and overgrown by brushwood, situated on the road to Itchapore, it is known by the name of Soovanny, at present considerable in its time, as may be judged from the evident pains taken in its construction, and the materials (all large solid stones) by which the bastions are faced. A large tank close by it, and the remains of an extensive village, added to its situation in the heart of the Moherry, Chighutty, and other formidable Zemindaries of those days, indicate its ancient importance and use. The records of the district are consequently filled, with the contests and achievements of the old Government, exhibited under the walls of the Fort of Soovanny.

There are few Sugar Gardens within the Montreddy country, and but a common proportion of valuable fruit trees, and though, it possesses the advantages of a good soil, of water, and of the communication with the Sonnapore harbour immediately attached to it, the contracted scale of the lands comprehended under this Purgunnah, renders it of no great importance in the scale of countries. The revenue has, however, been very considerable at times contrasted with the recent state of its collections, and, whilst we observe with unconcern, perhaps, for so small a district, that the collections have of late fallen so low as 6 or 7,000 Rs we cannot suppress our admiration at the ample sum of 24,000 or 29,500 Rupees, to which the Jummabundy has once been known to rise.

Montreddy was never under the Government of a Zemindar, nor in effect has it at any time had any other constitution but that of havelly land. It has had its opulent renters, however, as well as other Havelly Purgunnahs, and the names of Chowdry and Ballakistnah, stand foremost in the number. From these, as was the case throughout in Mr. Maxwell's or in his successor's time, it diverged into numerous rents of Predauns, who commonly were the head inhabitants of villages, and usually of the race of Orriah Bramins. I bring this forward here, as it has in some respect satisfactorily accounted for the monstrous inconsistency which we cannot but apply to the extraordinary increase of the Jummabundy in the years of famine, since it seems, that the proposals for renting the country (which occurred in the latter end of 1200) for a period of three years, commencing with 1201, was contended for by this vindictive and aspiring caste of people. They were permitted, I am told, to bid for the villages, one against the other till the offer amounted to a sum beyond all comparison of the just valuation of the land. It is, therefore, not what the country properly could yield (for that seems to have been wholly lost sight of) but what the spirit of opposition would produce, from which Government was made to derive its revenues of that day.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in 1201 and also in 1202 the Jummabundy should be rated so high as Rs. 29,500 in each year, and the collections from the Predauns in the first, to be 17,000 and in the next not less than 23,000 Rs. In 1203 it gave not more than Rs. 19,000 which produced the payment of Rs. 18,300 from the Predauns. But were we to look to the actual produce of the country (a point of investigation I cannot in this instance advert to) it is supposed the collection in Fusli 1201 did not exceed Rs. 3,500 and, if so, what must those unfortunate beings have suffered, who were the witnesses of a rise in the sale of grain, which at once cut them off from the smallest prospect of relief.

In the year 1197, that favorable era for the revenues of the Circars, the collections amounted to Rs. 23,566 which did not fall much short of the Jummabundy, rated for that year at Rs. 24,000. In prior and subsequent periods it appears also that the Jummabundy and collections, have not varied a great deal, from this rate, and it may nearly warrant the conclusion, that the proper average at which to fix the due and regulated valuation of this Purgunnah, would be Rs. 20,000 at which rate, it is my intention to fix it with the head inhabitants for Fusli 1211, on Rhyany mutchilkas. The last five years revenue is as follows vizt.—

	Rs.	A.P.
Jummabundy for fusli 1203.....	19,762	0 0
Collections in fusli.....	11,193	10 6
Sawyer.....	669	4 9
Bakiah.....	1,477	0 1
Taccavy.....	48	0 0
	13,387	15 4
Deduct-Expended for Marramut....	450	0 0
Do. Charges Collection.....	315	12 9
Do. Taccavy.....	77	13 3
	843	10 0
Net.	12,544	5 4

N. B. The whole amount of Collections paid in.
Privately disposed of Rs. 312 0 0

Jummabundy for fusli 1207.....	5,133	1	0	B. A.P.
Add Sawyer rented.....	1,001	0	0	
				6,134 1 0
Collections in full.....	6,133	1	0	
Do. Sawyer.....	1,001	0	0	
Bakiah.....	7,314	9	6	
Taccavy.....	57	1	10	
	14,505	12	4	
Paid to Circar.....	5,133	1	0	
Do. Sawyer.....	1,001	0	0	
Bakiah.....	7,314	9	6	
Taccavy.....	57	1	10	
	13,505	12	4	
Deduct-Expended for Marramut....	825	0	0	
Do. Charges Collection.....	355	12	6	
	1,182	12	6	
				Net. 12,322 15 10
N. B. Privately disposed 1,233 8 0				
Jummabundy for fusli 1208.....	6,434	0	0	
Add Sawyer rented.....	1,037	0	0	
				7501 0 0
Collections in full.....	9,295	8	0	
Do. Sawyer.....	1,037	0	0	
Bakiah.....	5,623	0	0	
Fines &c.....	1,184	9	4	
	17,140	1	4	
Paid to Circar.....	6,434	0	0	
Sawyer.....	1,037	0	0	
Bakiah.....	5,623	0	0	
	13,124	0	0	
Deduct-Expended for Marramut 900 12 10				
Do. Charges Collection.....	339	9	4	
N. B. Privately disposed 4,190 6 2	1,240	6	2	
Jummabundy for fusli 1209.....	11,925	8	0	
Add Sawyer Rent.....	2,100	0	0	
				14,025 8 0
Collections in full.....	17,415	11	9	
Sawyer.....	2,800	0	0	
Bakiah.....	810	2	0	
Fines.....	2,750	0	0	
	23,775	13	9	
Paid to Circar.....	11,925	8	0	
Sawyer.....	2,100	0	0	
Bakiah.....	810	2	0	
	14,835	10	0	
Deduct-Expended for Marramut....	754	10	0	
Do. Charges Collection.....	318	13	0	
	1,083	7	0	
				Net. 13,752 3 0
N. B. Privately disposed 9,512 5 9				
Jummabundy for Fusli 1210.....	15,500	0	0	Rupees.
Collections in full.....	10,709	0	4	
Sawyer.....	2,363	0	0	
Bakiah.....	597	0	4	
Taccavy.....	299	0	0	
Fines.....	3	8	0	
Paid the whole to Circar viz.....	13,971	8	8	
Deduct-Expended for Marramut....	955	10	0	
Do. Charges Collection.....	667	3	6	
Armed Peons.....	61	0	0	
	1,683	13	6	
				Net. 12,287 11 2
N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 780 10 0				

The total net of these collections amounts to Rs. 62,790-13-2, of which the average is Rs. 12,558-2-7, and the private assumptions in the course of the same period (say, from 1203 to 1210 inclusive) amounts to Rs. 16,158-13-11 a very good one year's complete revenue.

Ganjam 27th August 1801.

I am Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) W. BROWN

Collector.

TO,

J. B. TRAVERS Esquire.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Sir,

Nimmoo Chowdry and the other contumacious revenue officers whom I fruitlessly had summoned to my Cutcherry for the detail of the accounts of the Calicoote, Terristanum and Monsurkota lands, have at length made their spontaneous appearance for this purpose, and I am, therefore, enabled to report upon the villages of Terristanum and Monsurkota, (exclusively appointed for the Farm under the direction of the Superintendent of the Stud) as they stand recorded for the years 1203, 1207, 1208 and 1209. For the last year (or 1210) during which these villages have been detached from all control or interference of the Collector (as the Board have been pleased to direct) I have neither been successful in obtaining the particulars, nor have I considered it my duty to demand them.

The whole of the Monsurkota and thirty seven villages of the Terristanum Purgunnah, constitute this Farm, which, by an arrangement concluded during the discussions on this subject, appear to have aimed at defining a boundary, which was conceived to be the River running close to the Fort and to the private buildings of Ganjam. But this river can neither, from the nature of its serpentine course, nor from the exact limits of the villages comprehended by name within the dimensions of the Farm, be properly considered as its boundary, because, part of the land belonging to three of the villages of Terristanum excluded from the farm is on the south side of the river, and the land of many other villages, as the river turns off in its course to the eastward of north, naturally remains also on the southern side. This point will be brought more particularly before the notice of the Board in describing the revenue of the four detached villages of Terristanum, which have been separately investigated.

I shall present the Board in the first place, with the account of the Terristanum revenue for the years 1203, 7, 8 and 9, and conclude with that of Monsurkota, after which, the two statements and their respective abstracts, may readily be united and brought under one point of view.

TERRISTANUM VILLAGES.

The villages of this ancient Purgunnah, of which Ganjam has always been the Cusbah Town, are thirty seven in number as attached to the Farm, four of which are Aggraharums. A deep and unfordable channel proceeds from the heights, four or five miles north of the mouth of the Ganjam river, issues into the river not far from the Fort, and seems to form a natural boundary on this side, to the Terristanum villages which belong to the Farm. But no attention has as yet been paid to this circumstance, as will be more fully pointed out in its proper place, and by a mistaken idea of making the Ganjam River the boundary instead of the channel in question, a strip of land (containing about 480 burnums) has been wrenched from the four exclusive villages attached to the Town of Ganjam, of which no question has been made though severely felt by the respective villages to which the ground belongs.

If we look to the account of these thirty seven villages, as averaged by the Committee of Circuit, we are rather disappointed in the reputed valuation annexed to them, for during a course of many years actual collection, the accounts of the Curnums and Muzumdars, exceed them by much. If we look to the produce of these villages, for a period of five or six years back (or, rather, ever since the famine) we are surprised again, that they should at any time have yielded so much even as the Committee have allowed. The reduction, in the course of so short a period, which the revenue has experienced in these productive villages, can be attributed only to the impolitic excess of the rents during the famine and the cruel demand of payment, causes which have more or less, most deeply affected the Havellies of this Province. Hence follows the contrast in the view of these villages at a former period, compared with the present day, and the difference of Rs. 30,000 positive collection in fusli 1199, and about 31,000 Rs. in the next year, when there appears not to have been more than Rs. 3,979-7-9 collected in 1203, and only Rs. 12,212-12-8 in 1208, should no longer create wonder.

What opinion will the Board entertain of the Collector who should make a Jummabundy over these villages during the famine, to the following effect, for fusli 1201 it was fixed at Rs.

35,000 of which Rs. 24,000 were collected and paid in, for fusli 1202 the Jumma bundy was Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 30,000 collected, and in fusli 1203 the Jumma bundy (if we include what was afterwards thrown into Amauni) was about Rs. 33,000, and Rs. 25,000 actually collected. The contrast, as I have said before, is very conspicuous, when a comparison is drawn with late years, and here follows the detail of fusli 1206-7-8 and 1209.

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1206.....	27,174	0	0
Add the Rent of Sawyer.....	151	0	0
			R. A.P.

Collections of Jumma in full.....	11,197	1	7
Do. Sawyer.....	151	0	0
Do. Balance.....	2,074	10	5
Taccavy.....	536	11	9
One village under Amauni.....	20	0	0
	13,979	7	9

The whole paid to the Circar viz.....	13,979	7	9
Deduct-Expended for Marramut.....	1,684	15	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	300	0	0
	1,984	15	0
			Net. 11,994 8 9

N. B. Nothing Privately disposed of.

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1207.....	9,677	0	0
Do. Sawyer rented.....	151	0	0
			9,528 0 0

Collection of Jumma in full.....	11,589	2	0
Do. Sawyer.....	151	0	0
Do. Balance.....	2,908	9	7
Do. Taccavy.....	391	8	3
	15,040	3	10

Paid to the Circar of Jumma.....	9,677	0	0
Do. Sawyer.....	151	0	0
Do. Balance.....	2,908	9	7
Do. Taccavy.....	391	8	3
	13,128	1	10

Deduct-Expended for Marramut.....	665	10	2
Do. Charges Collection.....	300	0	0

966 10 2
Net. 12,161 7 8

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 2,212 2 0.

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1208.....	7,584	0	0
Do. Sawyer rented.....	175	0	0
			7,759 0 0

Collections of Jumma in full.....	9,507	7	8
Do. Sawyer.....	175	0	0
Do. Balance.....	1,380	5	0
Do. Taccavy.....	1,150	0	0
	12,212	12	8

Paid to the Circar of Jumma.....	7,584	0	0
Do. Sawyer.....	125	0	0
Do. Balance.....	1,380	5	0
Do. Taccavy.....	1,150	0	0
	10,239	5	0

Deduct-Expended for Marramut.....	1,250	0	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	300	0	0

1,550 0 0
Net. 8,739 5 0

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 2,423 7 8.

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1209.....	11,346	0	0
Do. Sawyer rented.....	175	0	0
			11,521 0 0

Collections of Jumma in full.....	15,145	1	0
Do. Sawyer.....	175	0	0
Do. Balance.....	465	4	6
Do. Taccavy.....	600	0	0
	16,385	5	6

Paid to the Circar.....	11,346	0	0
Do. Sawyer.....	175	0	0
Do. Balance.....	465	4	6
Do. Taccavy.....	600	0	0
	12,586	4	6

Deduct-Expended for Marramut....	1,097	0	0
Do. Charges Collection.....	300	0	0
	1,397	0	0
			Net. 11,189 4 6

N. B. Privately disposed 4,399 1 0

In the course of these four years, there appears to have been actually collected 57,617-13-9
From which, if you deduct Sawyer..... 652-0-0

There will remain Gross Collections of land revenue..... 56,965-13-9
The average of which is exactly..... 14,241-7-54

But if we deduct from the gross collections, not only the sums which have been collusively appropriated, but also the charges which the Circar has incurred to realize the amount, the sums will be reduced extremely.

The total collections will be..... 44,084-9-11
The Sawyer Revenue deducted..... 652-0-0

There will remain net receipts..... 43,432-9-11
The average of which would be..... 10,858-2-54

We have to remark at the same time, that the actual Payments of fusli 1206 (when the Jumma bundy was Rs. 27,174 independent of Sawyer) were considerably diminished, owing to the plea urged on the part of the Predauns or Renters in that year, for a remission of Rs. 10,879-15-9 on account of loss by the overflowing of the Ganjam river, which was fully accorded.

Upon the whole, I do not scruple to consider these thirty seven villages of Terristanum, as attached to the Farm under the Superintendent of the Stud, to be intrinsically and bona fide worth from 20,000 to 25,000 Rs. and upwards, of positive and substantial Revenue to the Circar and I have reason to believe, that the collections of last year (viz fusli 1210) did not fall short of Rs. 18,000 notwithstanding the distraction of the times during which they have been realized.

MONSURKOTA PURGUNNAH.

The Monsurkota Purgunnah, at the Cusbah Town of which the Collector of the Company's Havellies in this Province usually resided, contains properly twenty one villages in number. From fortuitious circumstances, one of these villages has for some years become extinct, another of these is Aggraharum, paying only a shrotrium to the Circar, and the whole compose therefore at this day, including the Aggraharum, only twenty villages.

Monsurkota is represented to possess no superior advantages, either of soil or external property to render it a very valuable Purgunna to the Circar, but it seems to me from situation, by the advantage of an excellent port for shipping, and by the possession of good tanks, to be capable of great improvement. The revenue has not at any former period, however, been very ample, and we are surprised to see, for so great a number of villages, the trifling sum of Rs. 13,947-1-2 given as the Committee of Circuit's definition of its total gross

Vide paper A. collections. And this sum is even greater than seems to be admitted by the Muzumdars and Koolournies from whom I have obtained my information.

By their accounts, the collections of 1197 (the year I have generally made the criterion to judge from) did not exceed Rs. 7,746, other subsequent seasons have yielded more or less, something of a comparative amount with the same year. For example in 1198 the collection was 7,695 and in the next year 7,630-13-9 Rs. During the three years of famine, again, the revenue kept up its high pretension with the neighbouring districts, and the amount of Jumma bundy in 1201 is found to be Rs. 8,405 (exclusive of sawyer) and the collection Rs. 5,328-11-6. In 1202 the Jumma bundy was Rs. 8,035-15-5 and the collection Rs. 8,512-7-11 and in fusli 1203 the Jumma bundy was made 7,473-2-1 Rs. and the collections amounted to 6,911-11 Rs. The whole of which estimation is given, without including any part of Sawyer, but it embraces the Salt farm.

We now come to the reverse side of the collections of this Purgunnah; and in describing the years 1205, 1207, 1208, and 1209 have to offer a detail of diminished collection, which corresponds but little with the amount of former years, and still less with the intrinsic worth of these lands. It is indeed remarkable, that the very first of these years, should fall off so exceedingly, that we have to record a Jumma bundy in fusli 1205 of 8,181 Rs. of which 7,966-8-4 Rs. were actually paid in; and in fusli 1208, not more than Rs. 2,145-7-7 Jumma bundy, and the collections stated at Rs. 2,394-4-5 independant of Sawyer. The four years commencing with this one, will appear as follows viz.—

The Jumma bundy of fusli 1206.....	2,145	7	7
Do. Sawyer Rented.....	500	0	0
	2645	7	7

Collections of Jumma in full.....	1,822	6	11
Do. Sawyer.....	337	14	0
Do. Balance.....	422	14	0
Do. Salt.....	133	15	6
Do. Taccavy.....	15	0	0
	2,732	2	5
Paid to Circar for Jumma.....	1,638	6	11
Do. Sawyer.....	337	14	0
Do. Balance.....	422	14	0
Do. Salt.....	133	15	6
Do. Taccavy.....	15	0	0
	2,548	2	5
Deduct-Expended for Marramut... 874	0	0	
Do. do. Salt do..... 254	0	0	
Do. Charges Collection..... 599	3	1	
	1,727	3	1
	Net. 820 15 4		

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 184 0 0.

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1207.....	2,001	0	0
Do. Sawyer rented.....	500	0	0
	2,501	0	0
Collections of Jumma in full.....	2,801	6	2
Do. Sawyer Do.....	580	0	0
Do. Bakiyah.....	1,233	4	0
Do. Taccavy.....	40	0	0
Do. Salt.....	1,212	2	8
	5,866	12	10
Paid to the Circar Jumma.....	2,001	0	0
Do. Sawyer.....	500	0	0
Do. Balance.....	1,233	4	0
Do. Taccavy.....	40	0	0
Do. Salt.....	1,023	8	0
	4,797	12	0
Deduct-Expended for Marramut 591	4	8	
Do. Salt Do..... 250	0	0	
Do. Charges Collection..... 567	13	0	
	1,409	1	8
	Net. 3,388 10 4		

N. B. Privately disposed of Rs. 1,393 3 3.

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1208.....	2,051	0	0
Do. Sawyer rented.....	500	0	0
	2,551	0	0
Collections of Jumma in full.....	3,113	13	9
Do. Sawyer.....	575	0	0
Do. Balance.....	621	2	0
Do. Taccavy.....	100	0	0
Do. Salt.....	992	4	10
	5,402	4	7
Paid in Circar Jumma.....	2,051	8	0
Do. Sawyer.....	500	0	0
Do. Balance.....	621	2	0
Do. Taccavy.....	100	0	0
Do. Salt.....	740	15	6
	4,013	1	6
Deduct-Expended for Marramut... 800	0	0	
Do. Salt Do..... 250	0	0	
Do. Charges Collection..... 549	6	7	
	1,599	6	7
	Net. 2,413 10 11		

Privately disposed of Rs. 1,708 10 4

The Jumma bundy of Fusli 1209.....	3,326	0	0
Do. Sawyer Rent.....	525	0	0
	3,851	0	0

Collection of Jumma in full.....	4,642	0	0
Do. Sawyer Do.....	700	0	0
Do. Balance Do.....	634	11	8
Do. Taccavy Do.....	120	0	0
Do. Salt Do.....	987	15	0
	7,084	10	8
Paid to the Circar for Jumma.....	3,326	0	0
Do. Sawyer Do.....	525	0	0
Do. Balance Do.....	634	11	8
Do. Taccavy Do.....	120	0	0
Do. Salt Do.....	687	15	0
	5,293	10	8
Deduct-Expended for Marramut... 700	0	0	
Do. Salt Do..... 224	13	6	
Do. Charges Collection..... 537	8	8	
	1,462	6	2
	Net. 3,831 4 6		

Privately disposed of Rs. 2,178 0 0

To state here, as in the detail of the Terristanum villages, the collections now brought to view, we find,

The total amount of actual collections in these four years.....	21,085	14	6
Deduct the Sawyer revenue.....	2,192	14	0
There will remain gross collections.....	18,893	0	6
The average of which for one year.....	4,723	4	15

In the same manner, if we deduct the charges collection, and the expense of Marramut, from the gross collection, as well as the embezzlements to be traced in them, we find,

The net collections after the deduction of charges collection and Marramut.....	10,454	9	1
Deduct further the collections of Sawyer.....	2,192	14	0
The net sum reverting to the Circar.....	8,261	11	1
Of which the average for 1 year is	2,065	6	94

From the low state to which the Revenue of this Purgunnah has fallen, and the excess given in as the estimate of its former collections by the Committee of Circuit, it is difficult to form any just opinion of its intrinsic valuation, if I had known the full extent of the last year's receipts (or 1210, which is generally supposed to have been considerable) an estimate might have been more correctly made. However, if I have given the valuation of the thirty seven villages of Terristanum, at a computed valuation of 20 to Rs. 25,000, I cannot be very far in estimating that of the Monsurkote Purgunnah at 5 to 7,000 Rs. annual revenue, independent of Sawyer.

Thus, to bring the actual collections of the last four years under observation, after deducting Sawyer, the united amount will appear as follows viz.

Actual collections of the 37 villages of Terristanum, from 1206 to 1209 inclusive.....	57,617	13	9
Deduct Sawyer collection for the same period	652	0	0
	56,965	13	9

Actual collection of the Monsurkote Purgunnah from 1206 to 1209 inclusive	21,085	14	6
Deduct Sawyer collections for the same period.....	2,192	14	0
	18,893	0	6

The total gross revenue of the whole farm, after deducting Sawyer, ... 73,858-14-3
Of this the average in one year would be exactly ... 18,964-11-64
but this sum for the average of one year, may be considered very little more than what the produce of the thirty seven villages of Terristanum, independent of Monsurkotah, has been supposed to yield in last year. In short, from a candid review of the substantial revenues of these two united districts, I cannot possibly conceive them inferior to the absolute estimation of thirty thousand Rupees annual Jumma, but this opinion has no retrospect whatever to the principle on which their appropriation as a farm under the Superintendent may possibly have been grounded.

Ganjam 4th September 1801.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. BROWN

Collector.

27

REPORT
OF
MR. WILLIAM BROWN.
COLLECTOR,
OF
GANJAM.
ON THE
REVENUE SETTLEMENT
of the
DISTRICT OF GANJAM
FOR
FUSLI 1211
dated
15th March 1802.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,
by, K. Veeraswamy Ruddy.

To,

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

of the Board of Revenue

Fort Saint George.

GENTLEMEN,

1. I now sit down to give you a cursory and succinct description of the Revenues of this Province, with the circumstances allied to such a subject which my own personal enquiries and arrangements (in bringing them to a progressive state of order and substantial benefit for our employers) enable me to lay before you. I shall divide my subject into three heads, considering and detailing the first under the description of our Havelly lands in Purgannahs, the second, under that of our Zemindaries, and the third head, a general description of the entire Revenue and other connections relating to it.

2. It is unnecessary to bring to your view the early stages of our possession and administration of this Province, once a most flourishing and delightful tract of country now reduced to nearly the last ebb of a depopulated and frightful waste, capable, however, still, of recovering from the brink of utter dilapidation and ruin; susceptible still of the fostering hand of care and attention; and likely, by a wise and honorable system of Government, to rise superior to its apparent destiny and yield in importance and splendor to no Province of which we may at this day boast the free and unencumbered possession.

3. It is my intention hereafter, to offer for the consideration of the Board a more detailed investigation on the progressive decline of the affairs of this Province, deduced from causes which may elucidate many hidden and obscure facts that have hitherto been but slightly probed and little understood. Many very interesting matters are still to be investigated, which a distinct detail of this nature calls for; and it must be obvious, where the settlement and peace of the country may be said to be only now absolutely established, much time and perseverance are still required to accomplish an object, which cannot in any respect be previously commanded. I shall therefore, for the present, content myself by simply speaking of the Province as I found it, and describing it in the state in which it is now (after a lapse of seventeen months) offered to your observation.

4. In the month of August 1800 Government resolved on the removal of Mr. Snodgrass from office; at a period when it was strongly supposed and believed by the Board of Revenue that the collections were diminishing from the want of energy or want of principle in those, who had been employed in the interior to manage them. In that month the late Collector was accordingly removed, and my nomination to succeed him immediately took effect.

5. On my arrival at Ganjam to take charge, I could not for the space of several days find the Collector prepared to resign affairs to my hands; and I was at length under the necessity of publicly urging an early and ready compliance with the orders of Government. On the 31st of August 1800 he signified his desire of being relieved from office, and I then met him for this purpose, when it too plainly appeared, that the servants in office, dispersed over the several Havelly Purgunnahs, and acting immediately under or conjointly with the Dubash Jugganaut Row (whose office was denominated Superintendent of the Cutcherry) had caused the demur which had occurred.

6. These Purgunnah officers in settling their final accounts with the Cutcherry, maintained the fact of having paid into the hands of the Superintendent, the sum of Rupees thirty six thousand seven hundred and seventy, and ten pice; which had not been accounted for publicly by him. The amount of collections of this sum, had therefore never been brought to the public credit in the accounts; but, as ample security was obtained, for making good within a short period the whole deficiency, I consented to provide for the remissions which the specific Purgunnahs would claim in this account in my future progress to ascertain and realize the collections of the current year. This point has since been fully adjusted, and no Balance on account is outstanding under that head.

7. From this trait in the conduct of the Dubash (or Superintendent) Jugganaut Row, added to the loud voice of the inhabitants from all parts of the Province, there remained no doubt in my mind of the gross abuse of the extensive powers vested in this man; and as it would be a primary object of the principles of my administration, to detect and expose the authors and

perpetrators of the irregularities supposed to have prevailed in affairs, this man seemed to me a proper object for an immediate example. His person was therefore secured, and with the first convenience he was placed in the degrading situation of a culprit in the Cutwal's choultry. The steps which have since been taken in regard to this man (whose conduct stood further arraigned on the charge of the Mundesah Rajah, as well as in regard to Brazaballaba Doss (who had willingly or unwillingly, been an active performer in the transactions of the Province for a considerable time previous to my arrival) have already been detailed for the Board's information. The examination, touching their situations and power of acting, have severally been made; and there remains only a judicial prosecution to be entered upon for bringing the guilt and responsibility home to those to whom it may legally appear to be chargeable.

8. This previous measure being adjusted, it became necessary in the next place to look round me, and to weigh the steps I had to take in my progress thro' the difficult and important tasks committed to my direction. The facts must be plain to my perception, as every concurring circumstance indeed too forcibly offered to my view, that this had been a complete Dubash Government; that I had to wade through all the intricate passes of connivance, of corruption and of fraud, which a profligate and unlicensed system of administration had teemed with; and that it required a decided display of power and open conduct, to subdue and overturn the opposing interests which were likely to thwart my endeavours to restore order and consistency in affairs. It became, therefore, expedient to see what were the existing and prominent evils, what would be the shortest and most effectual mode of correcting them, and what might prove the most advantageous and most simple palliatives to substitute in their room. I had entered a wide field of anarchy and insubordination, of neglect of public regulation and contempt of public interest, of private collusion and flagrant dissipation of the public dues, of disordered revenues and disaffected tributaries.

9. In the Commanding Officers of the troops in the Province and at stations was found a participator in illicit profits; arising from the grant of taxes obtained of banians &c. in the several towns where they were stationed, which were so many deprivations of the avowed rights of Government. In the Cutcherry shroff, head mootaseddy, writers, nay, common peons, the receivers of roossooms &c., which were in fact so many levies imposed on the regulated collections of the country, tending directly to lower their absolute value to the Circar. In the higher officers of revenue, the clandestine partakers of nazurs and stated or assumptive perquisites from Zemindars and Renters, which, whilst they left no hope of defined payment to the one side, encouraged an extensive range of unlicensed demand on the other, and contributed on both sides to depreciate and vilify the fair and justifiable dues of Government.

10. In the general and interior administration of the Revenues and Civil authority of the Province, you found the Collector removed to the distance of 12 Miles from his Cutcherry. As superintending the affairs of this Cutcherry, and the immediate occurrences of Police, you found a Dubash in the full plenitude of native pomp and characteristic sway. He had his little durbar at his own dwelling, to which Zemindars or their Pauters and Vakeels, to which Renters, Peishcars, and all the inferior departments of the station, appealed and sought for audience. He had the entire direction in the receipts and application of the public money, transmitting his own reports to the Collector, and acting solely on the force and result of such communication. He had in his train, Sepoys, Peons, and a multiplicity of attendants; and, as an indispensable addition to the character he supported, the captivating allurements of a despotic dancing woman to encourage and promote intrigue, dissipation and extravagance.

11. The Cutwal and his department were directed by and obeyed this Dubash's or this woman's orders, and he became a liberal instrument in the hands of these people, for the practice of every species of extortions or oppressions. There was a mutual understanding between them, and a mutual participation in unlicensed gain; and, as if this were not a sufficient remuneration to qualify the scandalous manner of discharging his office, this Cutwal lived in the enjoyment of Roossooms derived from the revenues, in common with all the other Circar servants, which, by adding to his importance and influence, contributed to strengthen his means of doing wrong. Allied to his Department, and the next in authority under the Dubash, for the purpose of accomplishing the same ends, was a person in the capacity of directing and deciding on causes in arbitration; the emoluments of whose employ, constituted by the extortions derived from either party, were become of so much consequence and stood forth so notorious, that they were invariably rented out or farmed by the Dubash at a certain sum, and the utmost to be made of the job left to the option and control of the successful candidate. Thus, still to pursue the gradations of profit and usurpation encouraged by this system of administration, even the business of attaching peons to Zemindars on batta (or the duress imposed for compelling payment of their tribute) was also farmed out, and the management of appointing such and such a number of these peons over the particular Zemindar, rendered obnoxious to the resentment of the Dubash, was left to the discretion of the person who had obtained the contract. Hence the gross injuries sustained by the Mundesah Zemindar, and his well founded complaints against the oppressive conduct of the Dubash.

12. In regard to this and other Zemindars, what was the state in which I found them? The Mundesah man declared obstinate and contumacious; the Soorighy Zemindar, supposed to be equally repulsive and disaffected; and Goomsur in arms and acting in open defiance of the Company's supremacy. Two Zemindars in confinement; and all the other Zemindars of the Province, either openly or secretly combined to withstand the oppressive treatment under which they groaned. Repeated acts of aggression had already occurred, whether in the Havelly Purgunnahs, or by one Tributary against the other; and a complete state of confusion, anarchy and universal distraction, seemed to pervade all ranks and orders in all parts of this extensive and much injured Province.

13. That it could not be otherwise in the societies amongst the interior circles of the Province, must be evident from the facts already related; for, from the face of affairs as they were conducted in the heart of the Province, may be conceived what must have prevailed in all the corresponding parts. The Peishcars, as they were termed (which I call Tanadars) in the Purgunnahs, the Naikwarries, the Coolcurnies, the Musmadars, the Renters, were all of them so many instruments in the hands of the Dubash, continued in office and in the exercise of power, no longer than as they answered the purposes of their patron. That it could not be otherwise in the Zemindaries, must be as evident from the constituted appointment of the Tassildars, backed by the creatures of the Dubash, who were occasionally employed to give a spur to their unexampled aggressions. Thus Vencatram Puntulu, the head mutseddy in the Cutcherry, acting under the immediate orders of the Superintendent, and Brazaballaba Doss, always the ready servant of every new authority in the Province, could be put in motion only as the Agents of the Dubash who held the fate of both within the compass of his arbitrary rule. The coercive power of the public Cutcherry, supported by the active zeal of this devoted individual, thundered their anathemas over public affairs; under the weight of which Zemindars were crushed and the whole Province rendered a scene of cruel rapine and scandalous oppression.

14. The first thing that occurred to my mind, under such a state of circumstances, was to believe nothing could be tolerated on its present footing. If I had judged otherwise, I must have allowed that a state of affairs could be admitted in which no part of the regulations of Government was observed. A state of affairs in which unbounded profligacy and native cunning (added to every scene which injustice and oppression had disgraced) had become the conspicuous and rooted principles of management. It therefore was found indispensably expedient, though justified only by the extraordinary necessity of the case, to undo every thing that had been done, and commence an entire new system of administration.

15. The necessary publications were immediately issued throughout every part of the Province; and what struck me as a clear and easy task in regard to the Havelly Purgunnahs and Assigned Zemindaries, did not startle me as being less indispensable or less practicable in regard to the Zemindaries. A removal of several of the Peishcars &c. was ordered in the former, and the whole of them were called to the Cutcherry, and obligations taken from all of those again to be employed, strictly enjoining them to a faithful and diligent discharge of their duty in office. From the latter, it was almost superfluous to recall the Tahsildars &c., since the state of the Zemindaries in general was now such as to induce them of their own accord to abandon an office they could no longer efficaciously support. The Zemindars were in the meantime aggrieved that the proceedings which had hitherto obtained regarding them, as transacted by the direction or connivance of the Dubash were wholly disapproved by Government; and my appointment ordered on the principle of removing every just cause of complaint, of quieting the minds of the oppressed, and inflicting the severest punishment on their oppressors. I informed every Zemindar, that all intermediate agency between them and myself, was henceforward to be discontinued, and I courted a personal meeting with them all, and an immediate investigation of their grievances, whilst I pointed out the reciprocal claim on their obedience and good conduct which such a proceeding implied. Finally the conduct of the Cutwal's department, the abuses in the Towns of Military Stations, and every other irregular and illicit practice were reformed or abolished.

16. Every eye was at this time diverted to the Goomsoor Zemindar, and the fears of those who were conscious of the illtreatment he had received, were justly excited at the formidable preparations he was making to resist further oppressions. The conduct of the civil power appeared in his eyes, as little less than monstrous, and the weak state of our military force contrasted with the body of armed men which he could command, and then had in arms, was not likely to inspire him with respect or fear. His name had been formidable throughout the Province from a very old date, and his connections who followed him from choice in it, or those who feared his power and obeyed his summons through constraint, were nearly two thirds of all the Zemindars. Although to the plain and conciliating terms held out to him, he yielded his consent of an interview with me, his mind was not immediately in a state to acquiesce on reasonable or substantial grounds. Much might, however, have been obtained by persevering in the same simple and steady propositions, had not other almost insurmountable obstacles occurred to defeat my endeavours towards an amicable accommodation.

17. The nature of these obstacles has already been so minutely detailed in my several addresses on the subject of my fruitless negociation with the Zemindar, that I shall not now

trespass on the time of the Board by recapitulation of the circumstances. Suffice it to say, that had not the mind of Street Jara Bunge been debauched, both by the improper habits he had at length acquired, himself so, and by the operations of insidious advice to which he was hourly exposed, he might yet have been saved from the fate which has overtaken him, and the confusion and loss to revenue been averted. To contribute to this fatality, the evil counsels of Purlah Jugganaut Deo, were a powerful incentive; the escape from confinement of Munna Deo, a most unlooked for and almost insuperable auxiliary; the subsequent enlargement of Jugganaut Deo of Pratabgherry, equally instrumental; and the unguarded or interested proceedings of individuals at Ganjam, the latent and forcible causes.

18. After several meetings with the Zemindar, and using every other means that could inspire him with a just confidence in my intentions towards him; the time devoted to negotiation, and to the patient investigation of his accounts (from the 1st of November 1800 to the middle of January 1801) was at length found to terminate in the alternative of taking up arms to compel obedience and procure peace and good order to the Province. The detail of this momentous period (when the advanced body of Peons of this Zemindar, more than doubled the force we then had to oppose to him, and the centre of the Province exhibited another body equal to his in strength and ready to cooperate with him in arms) has already been fully submitted to the Board; and it will not be the least wonderful and satisfactory part of the transactions which have come under my guidance to reflect (notwithstanding the opposition so unaccountably experienced at the time from the Collector and Commanding officer at Chicacole, in the aid required from them) that, in less than two months we could shew and nearly overcome the formidable combination of interests which constituted this insurrection; and, in less than four months (with the addition of Bengal troops which latterly arrived) completely subdue the whole. It is only necessary to reflect, that in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792 only one Zemindar (Monna Deo) singly opposed the Company's arms, for a period of not less than three years; and on this occasion, a combination of eight of the most formidable Zemindars (Monna Deo again included in the number) aided by the active exertions of Purlah Jugganaut Deo from the neighbouring District, were openly in arms against us, and completely dispersed in so short a period as has been mentioned.

19. Having once declared the Zemindar of Goomsoor in a state of insurrection, and all further negotiations with him being withheld, a warning (however ineffectual) was given to all the other Zemindars to beware of affording him any assistance; and in the course of February measures were pursued to reinforce our troops at Aska. A detachment was, in the meantime, hastily called into the field, consisting of nearly the whole force which we could draw together; urgent letters being at the same time transmitted to Chicacole, to push forward to our aid all the troops they could possibly spare. In the month of March this detachment, (consisting of 5 Companies of the 1st of the 9th Regiment N. I. about 350 strong; all the European Regulars, the 1st in garrison, about 90 men, and a Brigade of six pounders) took the field; and, after leaving the collections of the revenues to be managed as well as possible in my absence by my Head Assistant, I accompanied their march thro' the Province, to oppose the operations of the rebels.

20. In the month of May the Bengal Regiment arrived at Ganjam, and quickly after joined at a period when we had with a mere handful of men (the detachment of 4 Companies of the 1st of the 10th Regiment N. I. having meanwhile been furnished from Chicacole) had several warm contests with the rebels, and by the fortunate occurrence of killing the Seerghur Zemindar in one of them, broke the heart of the insurrection. In the month of July, after over-running and subduing the whole of Goomsoor, and piercing across the country and penetrating to the extremity of the Vizianaghur country (Monna Deo's Zemindary) we returned from the field into garrison, completely successful in all our operations.

21. We had in the course of these operations, with the previous detachment commanded by Lieut. Colonel Smith, twice marched to the relief of Aska and of Berhampore, severally attacked or threatened by Monna Deo's force on one side, and nearly the whole body of Goomsoor Peons on the other. We had made a rapid march at night to prevent the junction of these two bodies, Monna Deo being then prepared to march from Seerghur for that purpose; we appeared in the morning very opportunely, as they were in full march, and fortunately put them to flight by the lucky shot which killed the Rajah of Seerghur. We were by this stroke enabled to temporize with the family; and, admitting of the submissions of the infant son, restored this Zemindary to order. The event also infused terror into all the other Zemindars, and disheartened their future plans. We next attacked the Daracoote Zemindar, and compelled him to detach himself from his connection with Goomsoor; and most of the other Zemindars, who had generally speaking, been compelled to join the confederacy, laid down their arms or refrained from using them against us.

22. At this period the Bengal Regiment reached Ganjam and the command of all these troops devolved on Colonel Marly, and under him, with so considerable an addition of force, we easily expelled the old Zemindar from Goomsoor, and placed his son in authority in his room; and the same easy task concluded our operations by the subjection of Vizianaghur, and the admitting of his son as a fair claimant to the Zemindary forfeited by the misconduct of his father. This enabled us finally, after fixing a line of detachments at proper stations (for maintaining on

substantial grounds the authority of Government thus rapidly restored, to return again to garrison; and well persuaded, that the supremacy of the Company's arms had now been vindicated and stood fully acknowledged, there was then left with me the important office of improving the advantages we had gained, by establishing the dignity of Civil order and defined regulation in affairs.

23. There remained still a great deal to be done, before the settlement of Revenue, except in the havelly Purgunnahs, could be properly looked to. It became prudent to give time to the minds of men, which had been so deeply agitated, to recover some calmness, and reflexion, if left a little to itself, would I conceived, produce better consequences than any abrupt measures hastily or inadvertently proposed. The inhabitants had abandoned their villages, in all those parts of the Province which bordered on the hills and jungles; nor had they yet perfectly recovered of their alarm. Some time would elapse before the country, after so severe a convulsion, could be restored to its ordinary course of internal economy and established occupation. Good policy demanded, that the declarations which had originally been made to the country at large and to the Zemindars in particular, on my first arrival to take charge (and which were now to be seen in their enforcement and in the shape in which they were to be understood for ever after) should be as cautiously introduced as they were to be firmly upheld and speedily adhered to; a precipitate and rash procedure in such matters, at so critical a conjuncture, might frustrate the good intentions of a change in system, so entirely different from every thing that had gone before, and as the character of Government was to be stamped in the nature of these proceedings the greater circumspection and care became necessary.

24. The disturbances in Goomsur were, in the mean time, far from perfectly composed. The accession of the rains, had rendered the country and climate unfavorable to our troops; whilst these causes were entirely advantageous to the active spirit of the deposed Zemindar. The insurgents in other parts of the Province (under Mahertah, and under Sonnah Padshah) no longer found an asylum in the jungles of Vizianaghur, or Sooringhy, and it suited but too well the wishes and purposes of all parties, that they should be permitted peaceably to retire, although the Goomsur man should be found to benefit by their retreat. This was in fact the case and in two repeated attacks, so late indeed as the middle of December last, (when the last successful impression was made on the insurgents, in the severe repulse they experienced at Koladah) my time was variously and indispensably engaged, in providing for the defence and security of that Zemindary I was once more under the necessity of repairing there in person, and having met the young Zemindar, and appointed a sufficient body of peons to act under his immediate orders, returned again to Ganjam for the purpose of entering minutely and actively on the investigation and regulation of the revenues.

25. The preparations which had already been made, for obtaining the accounts (particularly of the state of the collections for the last five years, commencing with Fusli 1205) which might readily enable me to judge of the rate of assessment to be proposed for the new Fusli (viz. 1211) had, at the same time, for object, the probability of being able to bring home to the conviction of the Dubash Jagganaut Row, the misappropriations of the public Cash under his direction during that period. As for the state of collection during Fusli 1210, the year in which I took charge and in the whole progress of which so great a distraction had prevailed over every part of the Province, little satisfaction could possibly be expected. Many villages had been deserted, a vast number had been plundered and burnt to the ground; and fear and mistrust had seized on all the rest. In despite of which, through persevering exertion and constant attention, a considerable sum of current revenue was realized; but though it might be contrasted with the collections of the preceding year (under comparatively a peaceable state of affairs) with advantage, it is not by any means to be quoted, in a relative estimation of the resources of the districts from which it was drawn.

26. A more exalted and highly important consideration, inspired me with the warmest interest, in obtaining as quickly as possible, and in ascertaining on the least exceptionable grounds, a criterion of the true state of the revenues. This was no other, than the expectation (so long and so often promised, and at length believed to be certainly determined on) of no longer delaying the introduction of Courts of Adaulut on the Coast. The examination of the revenues was, therefore, on this interesting account, the more minutely and the more warmly embraced for I believed (and good sense and reason will certainly not discredit the opinion) that an immediate, if but a temporary, assessment of the lands might advantageously be made, so as to favor the measure of intended change of system, whilst the opportunity and the power would be employed hereafter (with equal if not greater efficacy) to regulate the whole on the principle of a final division and permanent arrangement.

27. A very material and critical point would at the same time, be accomplished by the examination of these accounts, such, as I considered the state of the assigned or sequestered Zemindaries of this Province, to have an undoubted claim to. At a period, when I was loud in my declarations of supporting the rights and protecting the property of the meanest individual, when it was of the greatest consequence, that such declarations should be upheld and firmly maintained

I could not hear the petition of the Rhahee of Moherry, the prayers of the Rajah of Jellanthrah, or judge of the predicament in which the Callicoote Zemindar then stood, without feeling for their situations and desiring to afford them redress. By displaying the actual state of the revenues in some cases, by calling for the simple question of avowed right in others, and by contrasting all these with the actual advantages to be derived from the measure (both on the score of revenue as well as justice) I had flattered myself with some applause and looked for certain success, in bringing such matters to a public and full hearing.

28. For these various considerations, more or less important and essential to the affairs under my direction, the examination of the revenue in all the havelly and assigned Purgunnahs employed my time and attention to the end of September. My reports on the subject, and the various references regarding the Moherry and other assumed countries, will explain the sources from which my decisions were drawn and the nature of the sentiments which the whole induced. The same examinations enabled me, as I conceived, to substantiate in the clearest and most unquestionable manner, the defalcations in the revenue occasioned by the treachery of the Dubash Jugganaut Row; for nothing seemed to me so plain or so undoubted, as in matters purely of a revenue nature, as the attested and corroborating accounts of village Gurnums and District Mazumdars, or other public and official native servants of the Circar, to identify the facts.

29. Urged by the repeated and pointed orders of the Board, not to delay under any pretence the immediate and minute examination of Jugganaut Row, what had been obtained of written document, through the channel of these revenue myrassy servants was made the grounds only of such examinations. One of these (dated in October last and the first which occurred) has been forwarded for the Board's information, and this matter, as well as the other incidents and particular business which have been already adverted to, occupied my time from the middle of July to the close of November.

30. It was now time to enter on the active and busy scenes which have completely engrossed my attention and labor, from the commencement of December last to the present hour when I am writing you this detail of facts, at the village of Pattapore, in the Pretanbgherry Zemindary, having only this day (26th February) finally arranged the settlement of this Zemindar's Jummabundy for the current year. But many forcible reasons prompted me to bestow my first enquiries and personal attention in the southern parts of the province, and, as the first of all the Zemindars who demanded this consideration, the Mundesah Zemindar peculiarly deserved it.

31. During all the contentions which had raged through every part of the district, here though the most injured and most insulted of all, preserved a discreet and firm attitude. Our Government. His distance from the immediate scenes of action may indeed have favored the prudent maxims which he adopted; but the treatment he received and the provocation he undoubtedly felt above most of his neighbours for revolt, might almost have excused the opportunity he had of indulging his resentment. He had, nevertheless, persevered during the height and continuance of the troubles, frequently to pay in the amount of his tribute; and it appeared as an extraordinary instance of good conduct, that no justifiable balance could be charged against him, when I came to arrange his settlement of the current year. But the motive I felt above all others to afford this Zemindar the earliest testimony of my favorable disposition towards him, arose from the predicament which he incurred in regard to the Collector of Chicacole, who had in a most extraordinary manner, first confined a principal servant of the Zemindar in the Cutwal's Choultry at Chicacole, and, under various pretences, prevented his enlargement, this had given the Zemindar very serious uneasiness and public offence.

32. Having arranged all previous points with this Zemindar, and finally settled his payments for the year, I proceeded to the settlement of the Turlah country-the districts of Barwah and Jellanthrah having at the same time been examined and arranged. From this quarter I stretched across the country to the Chighatty, the Doodarsinghy, Jerradah and Sooringhy Zemindaries; and from these, passed into the regulation of the havelly Purgunnahs of Itchappre, Montridi and Moherry. From hence I came to Ganjam, in order to fix the Jummabundy of the Hoonah, Palloor, and Birredy Zemindaries. I next took the direction of Askah, and once more entered the Goomsur Zemindary which, having been settled as well as the country would admit, I passed over to Daracote, proceeded into Sooradah and returned through Bodagadah to Aska. In the course of which tour, it was my particular object to see and converse with each Zemindar individually, and to observe the state of their interior villages and cusbah towns, as well as places of abode, which, to the exception only of missing as yet to visit the residence of the Hoonah, Palloor and Birridy Rajahs, I have completely effected.

33. Having thus fulfilled the intention of this Report, in giving you a minute detail of the occurrences which have marked my proceedings since my first entrance in the difficult and energetic office entrusted to my direction, I have to plead in my defence for the trespass of so tiresome a story, the appeal to your indulgence and consideration which I presume to claim. Without dwelling on the topic of any secret or open opposition, which I may be supposed to have experienced and did meet with, without adverting to any circumstances of the want of due support,

without complaining, that, for an arduous and most intricate management, I should have felt more competent of success had I possessed more plenary powers than those consigned to me; I trust no part of my proceedings will discover insufficiency or a relaxation of energy to do the best in my power for the public advantage, actuated by this sentiment in explaining all the transactions which have come under my review, and impressed with the belief of their giving satisfaction to your Board, I shall now proceed to the next intent of this Report, which is that of laying before you the exact state of the revenues of the current year, in the order which has already been proposed.

34. These are nine in number, including the resumed or assigned districts of Moherry, Callicoote and Jellanthrah. The whole are managed by amannie, leaving to the discretion of the Tanadars who preside over them, such interior arrangement (by consigning any number of villages to inferior or subrenters, or to the head inhabitants themselves) as might best provide for the substantial realization of the collections.

35. The discrimination of the revenue placed separately under each Tanadar, comprehends the Mahal or land produce, and all manner of local taxation and specific rents or contracts within the Purgunnah for the Sawyer (which distinguishes the collection of customs on articles passing and repassing, and is confined to the levies at the particular chowkies, and to Stamp duties) separate gumastahs have been appointed, and for the management of the Salt, I have also found it necessary to entertain particular Gumastahs.

36. It has been my study to lessen the number of these servants as much as possible, but the number, though much diminished since I took charge, is still considerable. For the particular branches of revenue in Arrac and beetle at the cusbah Town of Ganjam, where the community is so extensive and the concern therefore so much greater (in the lieu of renters who have not offered for the present) separate managers are also entertained. The same separate management is also adopted in the collections of the duties at the Ports, all when will appear particularly mentioned, under their proper heads.

37. The advances made for cultivation and to effect the usual repairs of tanks, have been minutely attended to in the present year. A partial loss, I believe, occurred under this part of the economy of revenue, in the course of last fusly, but it would be deemed an instance (after all,) of exemplary saving and care, were we to compare it with preceding years. I am of opinion, that, if we were to take a strict account of the abuses which have prevailed in the Ganjam havellys, under the simple article of advances for the presumptive purposes of Mairrammut &c. the profuse dissipation of the public money would amount to an immense sum. The more effectually to prevent loss of this nature, and to check the too free application for sums of this kind (particularly for repairs of tanks &c.) the return of the money (except in the most remarkable cases, when the work was considerable and absolutely required) has been redemanded from the inhabitants. Formerly it was customary to require a return of the advances for Tacavy only, hence, nearly the whole advance for Tank repairs, &c. was appropriated to private use and clandestinely withheld.

38. As my principles of management have already been expressed, in the course of this report, and as they have, indeed, been sufficiently understood from former experience, I deem it superfluous to detail the nature of my instructions to the revenue officers under my direction. I sat out with a positive declaration, of not suffering intermediate agency to perplex or disgrace my measures, and I have uniformly and not unsuccessfully adhered to this resolution; this principle, in a few words, implies, that the revenue officers shall hold an immediate communication with me, and strictly observe this rule, that they shall consider it an offence, liable to fine and punishment, to correspond with the writers of the cutcherry or with any of the individuals whatever, on public matters, that they shall in other points make no disbursements from their collections, except by my specific order, that, on sending in their monthly accounts (closed to the 25th of each month) they shall receive the regulated monthly pay and contingent charges for themselves and servants attached sent by me from the Huzoor Cutcherry. Having said so much in explanation of these general points, I shall now proceed to describe the Purgunnahs as they stand for the present year.

39. This ancient Zemindary (placed under the assumed denomination of Havelly land for a period of years back) has been formed into distinct Mootahs, of which there are nine in number. These comprehend again one hundred and twenty seven villages. Bordering so near upon and containing indeed so much of the jungly tracts with which this Province abounds, subject, at the same time, to the perplexing interests of its presumptive Zemindary authority residing in the very heart of it, the desertion of its inhabitants during the late troubles, and the jarring of authorities, have operated considerably to the disadvantage of revenue. Many of the towns are still left, neither completely peopled, nor sufficiently cultivated, and one of the Mootahs (named the Gattiparry Mootah) which usually has yielded an annual collection of between four and five thousand Rupees, has not afforded more than 1128 Rupees 8 As. by the Peishens formed in the present fusly. This has been owing chiefly to its distance from the centre of the District, and the intervention of a deep jungle near 9 miles in

length, as well as its proximity to the Vizianagur Zemindary, which was the theatre of our principal disturbances.

The assessment of land produce, with the addition of the Shrotriums and	
Cuttubuddy, and all rents of gardens &c. has been rated at a peishcus of.....	68,091—11—6.
The Moturpha consisting principally in house taxes and all local imposi-	
tions amounts to.....	2,300—0—0
Arrac and beetle is expected to yield.....	4,000—0—0
	74,391—11—6.
Add the estimated collection of Sayer separately managed.....	5,000—0—0
Total Revenue.....	79,391—11—6.

40. The advances made for cultivation and repairs have amounted in the present year to Rs. 7523-9-6 of which sum, it is likely 5 or 600 Rupees may be remitted, we may therefore complete the grand total of expected collections, to about 81,000 Rupees. If we compare this sum, with the amount of the collections under the same heads of receipts, it will be found to exceed the average of the revenues of the last five years, by about 15,000 Rupees: which, considering every thing, is a very great increase. About $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of this whole sum remains only to be collected.

41. The small, but improving Havelly Purgunnah of Muntreddy, is contiguous to Moherry, and is situated on the borders of the same jungly and rocky tracts, which skirt the latter in a S. E. direction. Its cultivation is supposed to consist principally in Paddy, on a calculation of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of low land. It has not been distinguished into Mootahs, but generally assessed in separate villages, of which it contains, twenty one in number.

The peishcus of this number of villages, is fixed at.....	Rs. 17,938—0—0
The Moturpha is computed at.....	1,500—0—0 N. B. It has
The Arrac concern.....	800—0—0 no Sawyer
Total Rupees.	20,338—0—0 collection.

The Taccavy and Marramut afforded to this Purgunnah, amounts to the sum of Rs. 1118-8 of which we will say, that one hundred Rupees may be remitted. In this case the grand total of our receipts for the current year will be about twenty one thousand Rupees, exceeding the average collections of the last five years, in the sum of about 8,000 Rupees, little more than $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of which remains to be collected.

42. We come next to describe the contiguous Purgunnah of Itchapore, formerly the most opulent and best peopled of the whole Province. A great tract of its lands stretches in towards the Sooringhy, Ferradah and Boodarsinghy Zemindaries, and the active scenes of disturbance and disorder, which spread over this part of the Province in the late troubles, extended their fatal consequences to this Purgunnah. Many villages were affected, and the revenue still suffers from this cause.

This Purgunnah consists of 44 villages, not made into Mootahs, which have been as-	
essed for the current year at a peishcus of.....	27,951—15
The Moturpha is computed at.....	1,377—14 7
The arrac &c.....	14,00—0 0
The Salt.....	2,000—0 0
	32,729—0 0

Add the estimate of Sawyer.....	2,300—0 0
Total Rs.	35,029—0 0

To which may be annexed the recoverable sums, under the heads of Taccavy and Marramut, amounting to Rs. 1377-5-4 making the whole expected revenue of this year, 36,416-5-4 or an increase on the average collections of the last five years, of about 3,000 Rs. if we admit of any remissions of the advances for cultivation and repairs.

43. This small tract of country, bordering on Itchapore and on a thick and hilly jungle, and exposed to the inroads of Koudhs or hill people, contains 60 villages in number, but many of them fall so low in their revenue as to offer in many cases not more than 10 or 12 Rupees each yearly. It is one of the assigned Zemindaries, the young Zemindar, whose name is Ramchundra Chotriah Deo, commonly resides at the town of Boodarsinghy. For his personal safety against the attacks of the Sonnah Padsah, the Zemindar has usually had a guard of our sepoy's attached to him. I have reduced their number to a havildar's party, and by this protection afforded to the country, with some addition in peons which he was permitted to entertain during the late troubles, the country has in this year been raised to nearly a full discharge of its revenue.

The Peishcus on the villages has been settled at.....	1,1007—0—0
Add the Moturpha.....	148—0—0
The Arrac farm.....	180—0—0
	11,335—0—0
The Sawyer is computed at.....	700—0—0
Total Rupees.	12,035—0—0

The advances for Cultivation and Marramut, are stated at Rs. 409 which will make the total recoverable amount, rise to the sum of Rs. 12,444 in the present fusly. Independant of this, the Jagheer, permitted to be appropriated for the subsistence of the Zemindar is supposed to yield about 2,000 Rs. which separately enjoyed by the Zemindar the whole of the expected collections revertible to the Circar has been arranged so as to give the expectation of a revenue in this year, which nearly doubles the average amount of the yearly receipts of the last five years, and of this sum, about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd only remains to be realized.

44. The next little havelly Purgunnah or district which comes under observation, is the adjoining one of Barwah, which consists of only four villages, but larger in dimension and in point of collection than any of the Jellantrah district. Both these districts are placed under the management of the same Zemindar. The Cusbah town of Barwah itself has formerly yielded a revenue which exceeded what is now collected from the whole four, this has, however, been chiefly owing to the former flourishing state of the Port, in latter years the shipping that has been known to frequent the place, has been very deficient, so much so that the receipts of customs in the course of the year are insufficient to defray the expense of servants employed in collecting them.

The peishcus in this year, has been settled at.....	7,127 8 0	N. B. It has
Add the moturpha.....	743 8 0	no Sawyer.
	7,861 0 0	

The Taccavy and Marramut has amounted to Rs. 190-8-1. Say, therefore, that the total expected collections will be 7971-8-1 allowing a remittance of Rs. 90 only under this head. This makes the total surplus receipts, compared with the average of the last five years, about 1,000 Rs., and there remains at this day not much more than that sum to be recovered.

45. We now return again, and passing across the Purgunnah of Monsurcottah and the villages of Terristan attached to the Stud, enter the Assigned District of Callicoot. The Zemindar whose name is Ramakhistnamah Murdaraize has had some villages of this District consigned to him as a Jagheer, which may originally have afforded him the sum of ten to fifteen thousand Rupees annually. But, since the famine, they have been considerably reduced in number as well as value, and are not supposed to have produced one half of their full collection for several years past.

46. The part of the country which we have possessed, and which we have continued to possess now for a period of near 30 years, is divided into 3 principal Mootahs, and these Mootahs contain about 99 villages, some of them are, however, exceedingly trifling, and much below their proper state of cultivation. In course of last year Streeckara Bunge the Goomsur Rebel, contributed still further to debase their due valuation, by overrunning a great part of them and compelling the Zemindar to commit acts of aggression and contumacy, that continue still to be felt. In the course of these disturbances, a defalcation in the revenues of the assigned villages sunk the sum of Rs. 3,843-0-7 which the Zemindar, the moment he found himself at liberty securely to abandon his connection with the rebels, very commendably has made good from his own Jagheer.

The peishcus in the present year has amounted to.....	24,579 5 0
The Moturpha is computed at.....	1,315 13 9
Extra revenue.....	544 5 0
Arrac and beetle.....	55 8 0
	26,494 15 9

Add expected Sawyer Revenue.....	2,800 0 0
Total Rupees.	29,294 15 9

If we add to this the amount of the money to be reimbursed by the Zemindar, which amounts to Rs. 3,000, also the recoverable amount of the Taccavy and Marramut which in this year amounts to Rs. 300, we have an expected collection from this country of Rs. 32,594-15-9, of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ only remains due to this day, this calculation gives us an increase of revenue here, amounting to not less than Rs. 10,000 when compared with the average receipts of the last 5 years.

47. We will next proceed to the valuable Purgunnah of Poobacondah, one of the richest and most convenient of all the havelly Districts. I have already reported separately on the merits of this and several other Purgunnahs, there remains therefore little to add in this place short of the satisfaction we must derive from observing it's rapid return to the ancient prosperity which it has boasted. In the present fusly, notwithstanding the desertion of its inhabitants from many of its finest Towns, and the difficulty always attending their relinquishment from the districts they may have had fled to, we have obtained a settlement of revenue which brings our expected receipts to a near comparison with the most flourishing period of its collections.

The Peishens on the villages, which are sixty in number (not in Mootahs) is fixed at 54,450-0-0	
The Moturpha.....	1,155-0-0
	55,605-0-0
The estimated amount of Sawyer.....	2,500-0-0
	Total Rupees. 58,105-0-0

The disbursements in Taccavy and Marramut amount to Rs. 3,278-12 which make us (if we rely on the recovery of Rs. 3,000) to calculate the expected receipts from this District not to fall short of Rs. 60,000, exceeding the average of the five preceding years by not less than Rs. 14,000.

48. The small Purgunnah we have now to describe, (named Aska) borders on Goomsur and other Zemindaries, and it has, from time to time, yielded to the purposes of these surrounding interests, until it has been reduced from once an opulent Zemindary to its present condition of an insignificant Havelly District. It comprehends only fourteen villages at this day, which have come under the settlement of revenue.

The Peishens of these fourteen villages is fixed at.....	10,523-8-0
Add the Moturpha.....	1,000-0-0
	11,523-8-0
Include estimated receipts of Sawyer.....	650-0-0
	Total Rupees. 12,176-8-0

The advances for Taccavy and Marramut are stated at Rs. 630-9 which, after a deduction of Rs. 230-9 for the repair of an essential work at the turn of the river where a bank of masonry is constructed, we may reduce to Rs. 400 recoverable. This will increase the total recoverable sum of collections in the present year to Rs. 12,576-8 about Rs. 3,000 more than the average of the five last years, of which about $\frac{2}{3}$ this remains to be collected.

49. Contiguous to the last mentioned Purgunnah, we find the small district of Coorlah, placed on the direct road distant about half way, between Aska and the populous Town of Berhampore. It consists of only 8 villages, which are much exposed to the incursions of the hill people, and, in the course of the late troubles, suffered more than any other part of the Province, from the depredations committed by all parties on its defenceless towns. The Revenue is, therefore, not yet brought to its utmost extent, but a little time given to recover it from these causes of obstruction, the Coorlah Purgunnah will rise into some interest again in this Province.

The Peishens has been settled at.....	4,002-0-0	N. B. Ichas
The Moturpha is calculated at.....	137-10-0	no collections
Arrac and Tobacco.....	53-0-0	in Sawyer.
	Total Rupees. 4,192-10-0	

The Taccavy and Marremut for this small Purgunnah has been very considerable, owing principally to the injuries it suffered during the late troubles. The sum is not less than Rs. 729 As. 12 of which it may be advisable to excuse the greatest part, if not the whole. The collections, including some return of these advances, has already been completed, but an examination into the matter will be made.

50. Almost incorporated with the lands attached to Coorlah, stands the insulated Mootah of Hinjelly, which, for a number of years past, has been rented for the annual sum of Rs. 6,200 to the young pensioned Zemindar named Gopenand Bunge, of a family once the officiating Zemindars of Goomsur. No specific examination has been made of the actual revenues of this Mootah for a certain period back, as of most of the other Purgunnahs (excepting Coorlah) which have now been described. The last lease for which the rent was fixed expired with fasly 1210, but the young Zemindar consented, whilst proper persons were employed to take a minute account of its past collections, to continue the management of it as a rent in the present year at the usual rate of payment.

51. The Cusbah Town of Ganjam, or rather the land revenue and collections arising from the 4 villages of which it is composed, conclude the description of the havellys. We will, at another time, take into consideration the detrimental effects produced by the land cultivated in Paddy, surrounding the Town of Ganjam, which proves the annual cause (at the change of the winds, and the first access of the rains) of the sickness and death of so many of its inhabitants. It is every way expedient to put a stop to this part of the cultivation, nor will the loss of revenue be at all material, even if compensation were made to the people who have enjoyed the fruits of it so long. The spot of ground on the other side of the river, and on the side of the nullah opposite to the one occupied by the Superintendent of the Stud, continues still to be withheld and unaccounted for by the Superintendent's people.

52. The principal revenue in Ganjam, consists in the extra branches of Arrac, Beetle, Sawyer and Salt, and we will state the whole together as follows.

The Peishens on the land produce fixed at.....	1,086-0-0
The Salt under amanie.....	225-0-0
The Moturpha.....	1,303-9-0
Sawyer estimated.....	3,000-0-0
The Arrac, under amanni, and the Beetle and Tobacco, expected to be.....	12,000-0-0
	Total Rupees. 17,614-9-0

The small sum of Rs. 136-4 has been expended in advances for cultivation &c. we will say, consisting on the most probable extent of the receipts for the present year, that they will exceed the payments to the Circar by six thousand Rupees, as realized on an average of the last five years.

53. A Summary of the expected collections in this year from the foregoing Havelly and Assigned districts, will make the revenue appear distinctly in the following state, viz.

The expected revenue from Moherry including every possible head of receipts. 84,000-0-0	
Do. Do. for Muntreddy.....	21,000-0-0
Do. Do. for Itchapore.....	36,416-5-4
Do. Do. for Jellanthah.....	12,444-0-0
Do. Do. for Barwah.....	7,971-8-1
Do. Do. for Callicoote.....	32,534-15-9
Do. Do. for Poobacondah.....	60,000-0-0
Do. Do. for Aska.....	12,576-8-0
Do. Do. for Coorlah.....	4,192-10-0
Do. Do. for Hinjelli.....	6,200-0-0
Do. Do. for Ganjam.....	17,614-9-0
	Total Rs. 2,96,950-8-2

54. Should we desire to form the comparison of this state of the revenues contrasted with the actual receipts from the same districts on an average of the last five years, the increase will not be found less than Rs. 67,000, and we are constrained to omit (for the reasons elsewhere ascribed) any retrospect to the Mousurcotah Purgunnah, or the remaining villages of Terristann (not included in this review) which have been given in farm to the Superintendent of the Stud.

55. So much has been said in the body of this Report regarding my principle of proceeding towards the Zemindars, so much has already been explained in repudiating the baneful system of Tassildary interference, that a reference to these points of explanation (already offered to the consideration of the Board) should obviate the necessity of expatiating further on the subject. Wholly unacquainted, until my arrival in this Province, with the mode of intercourse which a public concern with Zemindars had rendered customary; averse from adopting any mode which stood established by the practice which had prevailed here before my arrival; conscious; that an entire new plan of intercourse was become indispensable; the road which common sense and some experience of men pointed out, and the sentiments which common honesty suggested, furnished the only lights to guide me in my conduct towards these people.

56. My first object, was to become personally acquainted with the men, to attain which various obstacles occurred to retard my progress. My next view was that of convincing them how jealous I was of any interference, that feeling myself competent to transact my own business, unshackled by intermediate interpretation or extraneous assistance, I was fully resolved to discountenance and reprobate the venal agency of a Dubash. Having once attained the accomplishment of the first point, I knew it would not be difficult to command the other; much time was, however, devoted, from circumstances, to effect both.

57. My letters had already intimated a resolution of abrogating all extraneous and surreptitious demands to which they had hitherto been subject, and arizes to Chiefs, Residents &c. or dastours enjoyed by the Dubash and by his numerous coadjutors, would be forever abolished. My first and personal communications were intended to confine these declarations and to place them beyond the possibility of a doubt.

58. The grounds of the settlement for current revenue established in the 3rd instance the confirmation of their customary Jummabund to the Circar, the balances of the preceding fasly was also insisted upon. In regard to their balances (not the 3rd) it was my design to incorporate the whole in the established demand of the current year, and by this means, obviate the seizing and irreconcilable demand of accruing arrears, which had continued to swell the accounts and to dishearten the Zemindars against whom they were enforced. The balances of former years, which had arisen under so much distraction and oppressive usage (in the nature of the demand made for the payment of their revenue) I could not insist upon with justice, till I had investigated their merits. Most of the Zemindars denied the justice of such demands, and some had already given proofs or furnished satisfactory grounds for discrediting them. These were, therefore, left for future adjustment, nor can they be decided on, before a strict enquiry take place to ascertain them.

59. In the next place, from a motive of effectually disqualifying any future claims for nazurs, or distoors, privately received and enjoyed to the prejudice of the Circar, I deemed it a necessary policy to suggest the plan of their including these specific sums as an addition to their settled payments for the current and for future years. To which plan every Zemindar seemed to give his most cordial assent, but it will remain for the Board to judge, whether their assent to the measure be not sufficient in itself, and whether the payment of these sums may not with more propriety be altogether excused. In some cases, even on this score, I was obliged to modify my demand, as will appear in Goomsur, Pretaugherry and a few other Zemindaries.

60. For the purpose of arranging their kists, so as to make their payments coincide in period, with the periods of our fusly year, I had a more intricate and perplexing task to perform. Too late in the season to justify a contraction of the usual and established rates of payment (of which our public accounts had never as yet given a faithful statement,) it was impracticable to bring within the month of July what had never as yet been contracted within the limits even of the month of September, although the public accounts had pretended that all the kists had fallen within the early month of May.

61. In the interior arrangement of the Zemindaries (commonly engaged in rent) the Zemindars' receipts of revenue were found to commence and to conclude with the month of March, consequently, July was already five months later by our reckoning in the demand for payment than the means for affording it took place with them. By the same inference, it would be full seven months of this year, later than our's, in which they could rely on the residue of revenue, to liquidate the demand, which the close of our fusly year had fixed against them under the head of arrears. It seemed like a perpetual anticipation of receipts with them, to liquidate what must appear a perpetual balance with us.

62. When the Zemindar therefore pleaded the expediency of deferring, so late in many cases as the month of October, his payments for the current fusli (say for fusli 1211,) and when he urged his incapacity to discharge his revenue to the Circar, before he could realize the appointed receipts from his own country, I felt myself incompetent to parry the reasonableness of his request. In the settlement of the next year's revenue, and, by degrees, in every progressive settlement, this point may, however, be differently arranged; what may be suggested to me on this head I shall defer stating for the present. We will now proceed to the detail of revenue in each Zemindary respectively, for the present fusli, in the course of which, all the points now adverted to, will stand particularly detailed.

63. My first visit was to the Mundasa country, laying to the south west of the Jellantah. Assignment, and divided by hills and impervious jungles from Jerradah to the north and north west. This is one of the Zemindaries, situated in what is commonly termed the Mahendrah Mauliah or Mahendrah Jungle, but the country is generally very open and possesses excellent land, though deprived of sufficient hands for cultivation. The Zemindar, whose name and titles are Lutchnanah Rajamaney Rajah Deo, is about 36 years of age, a middle sized man, of very engaging manners but a sickly habit of body. He seems intelligent, speaks very good Moors (the language we conversed in) and understands the Talingah.

64. The approach to his place of residence is through a thick bamboo jungle, the road is broad and convenient, about a mile in length, nor is the entrance defended by any barrier. His peons also are but very few in number, his dwelling place consists of a pretty large compound, the buildings being of mud and straw, in very good repair, a good stone Pagoda stands close to it, and I could observe the collection of several materials for a more substantial dwelling for his own use.

65. This Zemindar having paid the whole of his balance for fusli 1210, his settlement for the current year was fixed at the usual Jummabundy, payable to the end of July next, adding to the Jummabundy, the usual sum privately paid to Chiefs, Residents &c.

For the Jummabundy.....	15,000- 0- 0
Chief's nazur included.....	1,000- 0- 0
	16,000- 0- 0

Of this the 1st and 2nd Kists.....

Remainder due Rupees.....

66. The Turlah Zemindary is divided from Mundasa by a very thick though not very extensive jungle, and borders on the Teekaly Zemindary of the neighbouring district.

67. This Zemindar, whose name is Narrainah Soor, is aged about 28 years, a well looking man, of very good manners. His country is pretty free from jungle, though laboring, like the first under the evident deficiency of due cultivation. The approach to his dwelling place is very little obstructed by jungle, nor does he retain any considerable number of peons. A balance was however found for fusli 1210 on the settlement made with this Zemindar, which has been included in his Muchilkah for the current year-his payments are limited within July.

Say his usual Jummabundy is.....	3,000- 0- 0
Add Chiefs' nazurs.....	1,000- 0- 0
Do. Balance of 1210.....	630- 8- 0
	4,630- 8- 0
Deduct payment made of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kists, paid.....	3,030- 8- 0
Balance due.....	1,600- 0- 0

68. In my way back from Turlah in order to proceed to the arrangement of the fine and fertile Zemindary now offered to our consideration, I met at Barwah the Rajah's *Cheghutty*. Pauter or Goomastah (for he professes to retain no Pauter, properly so speaking) and finally arranged the settlement of his current payment to the Circar. This was in January, and the Goomastah came with the sum of Rs. 10,024 in payment of his December kist, as already previously agreed upon. His succeeding kist, appointed for the month of February, has also since been liquidated; and he has informed me of his desire immediately to make good the next, which I refused receiving before it should fall due.

69. This valuable Zemindary lies to the N. and N. W. of Itchapore and borders on the surrounding countries of Muntreddy, Jerradah, Moherry and Boodarsinghy. It is, in general, exceedingly open and well cultivated, though defective still in inhabitants. The approach to the Zemindar's dwelling place is through a small strip of Jungle not defended by any fixed barrier, though the remains of very strong mud defences indicate its former state of strength and security.

70. The Zemindar, whose name is Peetamber Rajender Deo, is about 22 years of age, a very well looking, well grown young man, of a very engaging address, and most sincerely disposed to approve himself a faithful and obedient Tributary. The proofs of his fidelity were seen in the late troubles, when we were unhappily not able to afford him the support he stood in need of, in spite of which, before he would yield to the superior strength of the Rebels or consent to join the standard of revolt, he suffered near twenty of his finest villages to be plundered and reduced to ashes. The moment we were enabled to make some head against the insurgents, this Zemindar abandoned them, and he scrupled not to come over to me (whilst with the camp near Berhampore) in order personally to explain his case and to solicit a consideration in his favor. The distress which many of his villages suffered during the first period of the disturbances, had affected his revenues, yet, desirous of regaining the good name he has always so well merited, his promised payments of the current year have been raised far beyond the proportion of any other Zemindary in the Province. A part of his payments, I think, might be excused in this year, to be placed on the succeeding one, his payments are extended to October.

His old Jummabundy fixed at.....	35,000- 0- 0
Add Chiefs' nazurs.....	4,000- 0- 0
Part balance of fusly 1210.....	19,530- 0- 0
	58,530- 0- 0
Deduct the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kists paid in.....	27,530- 0- 0
Remainder Rupees.....	31,000- 0- 0

71. It is necessary to observe here, that of the whole balance of fusly 1210 on the 12th July last, which then stood at Rs. 27,530 a remission of Rs. 8,000 was admitted in consequence of the hardships sustained by the inhabitants, from the destruction of their villages and the severe losses they experienced. The remission of this sum requires the sanction of the Board. It is also necessary to mention that a mistake has occurred in the monthly accounts since the commencement of the present fusli, by bringing the payments made since 1st July last, under the head of balance of 1210, though they have in fact been made the stipulated payments of the current year. This will be corrected, after the payments are once brought to account, so as to correspond with the Jummabundy Kistbundy.

72. The Jarradah Zemindary lies to the S. E. of Cheghutty, and is considerably involved in jungles and hills. This Zemindar, as well as the Soorinbah, had taken an active part in the late disturbances, and he had also refused for some years past, from making any payments to the Circar. His balances I did not enquire into, but the balance of 1210 appeared to be Rs. 1501 when the settlement of the current year was fixed. of this the sum of Rs. 751 was excused for the present, and conditionally stipulated to be paid in the succeeding year, or fusly 1212.

73. The name of this Zemindar is Madanah Gopallah Santarow, about 28 years of age. He had his barrier in order, and an establishment of two or three hundred peons, when I went to visit him in his private dwelling, and though he appeared much pleased with the reception I gave him, he discovered some uneasiness and betrayed the unsettled state of his mind, which former disgusts and ill usage had filled with mistrust. He has continued, ever since our meeting, to be very punctual in his payments, and I conceive, his confidence in my proceedings towards him, is fully established. His payments are comprised within the month of September next.

His old Jummabundy was admitted at.....	2,000- 0- 0
Add Chiefs' nazers.....	500- 0- 0
Do. part balance of fusli 1210.....	750- 0- 0
	3,250- 0- 0
Deduct his 1st and 2nd and part of 3rd Kist paid in.....	1,750- 0- 0
Balance due Rupees.....	1,500- 0- 0

74. This Zemindar, whose name is Govindah Chendrah Hurrichendanah Jagga Deo, has long been considered a refractory and contumelious Tributary, perhaps with reason, and on whose side the reason lay may perhaps be doubtful. He is at present in an infirm state of body, but not in a weak state of mind, and, although he labors under an extraordinary affection in his throat, which obstructs articulation, I could gather from his expression of assent or dissent in the course of my conversation with him (which was in Hindostaney) that he had intelligence sufficient to desire a free communication with the Collector, in preference to a distorted intercourse with the Dubash. This Zemindar appears to be about 35 years of age, and, naturally fearful of the consequences of his late misconduct, he still retained, when I saw him, a considerable body of peons in his service.

75. He complained to me that an act of malicious injustice had been shewn him, which he conceived his enemies had planned to effect his ruin, for, without any good reason for the measure, he had been singled out (he observed) from all the Zemindars, to have his Jummabundy increased beyond its usual settlement. He stated this instance of harsh treatment towards him, in the light of degradation; or in the light of degradation as it would be considered by the other Zemindars, who had not been made subject to a similar super-assessment. He could not have felt this measure, perhaps, in the light of any hardship, had the other Zemindars been treated with equal scrutiny as himself, but he could not comprehend the policy or expediency (he observed) of being singled out as the only sacrifice in such a case.

76. As I could not conceal from him (what I had professed to all the Zemindars) that I meant not to take a retrospect of past transactions, let their merits be what they may, but, that I should judge in all cases from existing circumstances, and act from the facts before me I demanded from him, nothing more than his usual tribute such as I had demanded from every other Zemindar. His country, if well cultivated, and under due order and regulation, is capable of yielding a much greater revenue than so small a Jummabundy is duly assorted to, but he has a great tract of thick jungle, is intrenched by a vast range of hills (his country being close on the ancient Mahindrah mountain) and the Kondhs of these hills demand the exertion of an expensive vigilance in the Zemindar.

His Jummabundy was settled at the usual one of.....	Rs. As.P.
Add Chiefs' nazirs.....	4,000- 0- 0
Do. part balance of fusli 1210.....	1,500- 0- 0
	2,000- 0- 0
	7,500- 0- 0
Deduct the 1st and 2nd Kists paid.....	3,100- 0- 0
Balance due.....	4,400- 0- 0

77. The balances of fusli 1209 and 1210 (in neither of which years any thing had been paid) were arranged in the Zemindar's Mutchilkah as follows, viz.

Payable for 1211.....	2,000- 0- 0
Do. Do. 1212.....	3,000- 0- 0
Do. Do. 1213.....	3,000- 0- 0
Total balance to be paid up.....	8,000- 0- 0

This must not be called a deviation from the rule laid down, although it be stipulating for the payment of old balance, which I had professed to forbear investigating for the present, the Zemindar had of his own accord solicited the arrangement, and I could not well refuse my assent.

78. The Boodarsinghy Zemindar, whose name is Jugganaut Nishunk, is an old man of 55 years and upwards; and although I effected the point of a meeting with him (at a village close on the borders of the deep and impervious jungles which he occupies and at a distance of nine or ten miles from his dwelling place) I have not yet been able to effect the settlement of his tribute, or the payment of any part of last year's revenue or of the current collections.

79. In the examination of his accounts, taken for the last five years, the gross collections seem to average only Rs. 400, and the villages, from which this revenue is collected are not more than five in number, the rest of his country is completely jungle and hills, and his subsistence, derived from the unwilling and desultory donations in kind from the Kondhs, is supposed to be barely sufficient for the subsistence of himself and his numerous family.

80. This Zemindar is, indeed, to be deemed little else than a chief of hill people himself, and, though it may be proper to scrutinize yet more narrowly his actual resources, it seems a question in what manner he may be justifiably assessed in future. This question shall be maturely

considered and submitted for the Board's decision. His utmost Jummabundy has hitherto never exceeded Rs. 700 of which he has made but a small account to the Circar for some years back; and the ingenuity required to procure this small part, stands confessed by the astonishment generally expressed, at my success in obtaining a personal interview with the Zemindar, which no person in the Province conceived likely to happen.

81. Leaving my vackeel to discover the account of actual collection in Boodarsinghy, I shaped my course next to Ganjam, where I received the visit of the Minor Zemindar Hoomah. of Hoomah, a boy of about 10 years of age, very promising in his appearance, whose country is now under the joint management of a Goonastah for the Circar, and a Panter chosen by the family for the Zemindar.

82. This little Zemindary is about four or five miles distant from Ganjam, in a northerly direction, and partakes a good deal of the jungles that hang on the N. N. E. borders of this Province, and divide it from the adjoining Province under the Marattahs.

There being no balance left on this Zemindary the Jummabundy was fixed at the old rate of.....	2,000- 0- 0
To which add the Chiefs' nazir.....	450- 0- 0
	2,450- 0- 0
Deduct 1st Kist and part of 2nd paid.....	800- 0- 0
Balance due.....	1,650- 0- 0

83. Proceeding on my way to the Zemindars in a northerly direction from Ganjam, I stopped at Pratapore (famous for its ancient Pagoda and distant only 6 miles from Ganjam) where I had a meeting with the Birredy Zemindar. His country is situated on the borders of the Chilkah lake, and the famous seat and tower called Rumbah, form a part of it notwithstanding which, a very extensive and thick jungle, confesses the defects which nature opposes to its fertility and productiveness.

84. This Zemindar's name is Chundrah Streekarra Mahartah, aged about 38 years, apparently a mild well disposed man. He fell in arrears in 1210 owing to his situation on the borders of the Calicoote country which had become the scene of the late disturbances. His kists are carried to the end of October; and only the half of last year's balance introduced into his current settlement.

His Jummabundy fixed at the usual rate, is.....	5,300- 0- 0
Add Chiefs' nazir.....	1,000- 0- 0
Do. part balance of fusli 1210.....	856- 0- 0
	7,156- 0- 0
Deduct the payments of the 1st Kist.....	1,450- 0- 0
Balance due Rupees.....	5,706- 0- 0

85. I had expected to meet the Paloor Zemindar (the only one in the Province I have not yet seen, though residing as near Ganjam as the Hoomah man) on my arrival at Ganjam and now expected him at Pratapore, but was disappointed. His vackeel however came there, full of excuse, for his master, who is represented to be an unwieldy heavy man, about 38 years of age, named Locanadah Gajendrah. His people having brought me the sum of Rs. 847 in payment of current revenue, I fixed his settlement on the principle of the one obtained from his opposite neighbour, the Hoomah Zemindar, and sending my covele to him, including his balance for 1210, he returned me the muchilkah with his signature affixed to it. This country has a considerable share of jungle, though stretching out on one side to the margin of the sea.

His Jummabundy is fixed at.....	2,000- 0- 0
Add Chiefs' nazir.....	450- 0- 0
Do. balance of fusli 1210.....	552- 0- 0
	3,002- 0- 0
Deduct 1st Kist and part of 2nd paid.....	847- 0- 0
Balance due Rupees.....	2,155- 0- 0

86. I next proceeded to a village in Hautghur (one of the wealthiest Zemindary in the whole Province) which I had to reach by a narrow rocky road, through a very thick jungle, to procure an interview with the Rajah and to be able easily and conveniently to visit his place of residence. I found him surrounded by innumerable servants, attended by a large body of peons, and altogether absorbed in fantastic state and idle pageantry. In these habits, a considerable portion of his actual resources is evidently dissipated, and though he possesses a very extensive and a very fertile country, fully capable of easily discharging the demand of the Circar, he seems likely from such habits to feel straightened in the means of fulfilling them. He has, however, not been irregular in the payment of his stipulated Kists, and the active part he took in the course of the late disturbances, to aid the progress of our arms and to

defend his own country against the insurgents, should give him a justifiable claim to our approbation. His age is about 35 years, and his name is Brundavanah Hurreychundanah Jugga Deo. His place of residence I found to be defended by a very high mud rampart containing some embrasures, though generally speaking in no state of repair, and his house, or interior buildings (composed of lofty, thick, and massy stone) can be entered only by a very high gateway exceedingly difficult to surmount. But the whole is encompassed by hills, which entirely command every side of this stately retreat.

87. The part which he took in those late disturbances, and the aid in men and grain which he afforded to the Circar, involved an expense amounting to about Rs. 10,000 which sum is for the present remitted to him, though still liable to a further examination before it be finally sanctioned by the Board. His balances of former years are, also, subject to a minute examination, and particularly, as he complains of considerable sums paid to the cutcherry in former days, which are not regularly accounted for to this time. He has also lately lent his peons to the Goomsur Zemindar, for which he is entitled to a suitable remission, this latter sum will be deducted from his Kist for last month. The barrier at the entrance of his jungles, and the unnecessary host of Peons still retained in his service, solicit the interference and control of the Circar.

His current Jumma-bund was fixed at the old rate of.....	52,000- 0- 0
Add Chiefs' nazir, considered generally Rs. 8000 but admitted at.....	5,000- 0- 0
Do: for balance of fusli 1210.....	15,000- 0- 0
	72,000- 0- 0

Deduct payment of 1st 2nd and 3rd Kists after allowing remission for peons lent to Goomsur.....	30,848- 0- 0
Remains due Rupees.....	41,152- 0- 0

88. It is to be observed, that a balance of Rs. 10,000 has been settled for the payment of next fusly, and, that in this preceding balance is included his payment of the usual rent of Bramanchoy (held at Rs. 6,500) although the rent expired in last year.

89. From this Zemindary I proceeded to the Goomsur country, the scene of our most vigorous military operations during the late troubles, a course of operations which has been already so minutely detailed, that it cannot be reasonably expected much explanation should be required under this head. The name of the young Zemindar (Dunjiiah Bunge, aged about 10 years) and all the hard fate which attends his condition, must be familiar to the Board, and we have only in this place to lament, that the most strenuous efforts have been ineffectual, to restore affairs so completely or so rapidly, as to afford us that complete satisfaction which our labors have claimed. Thus it happens, that by far the largest and most lucrative Zemindary in this Province, continues still to baffle every energy that has been devoted to bring it back to its pristine condition, and the desertion of more than half its inhabitants from the lands usually engaged in cultivation, nay from their villages and habitations (which were actually reduced to ashes) has necessarily yielded us a revenue infinitely below the standard of its ostensible valuation.

90. Of the ample Mootahs formerly in cultivation, (which are sixteen in number) only ten have been brought under the care of the cultivator, and these ten, taken in hand at a very late period of the year, and already severely pinched by the forestalling and oppressive grasp of the rebels (when we could not prevent them from exerting their power) exhibits but a scanty revenue, surcharged by a very heavy though indispensable expenditure for the maintenance of its defensible security in peons. Thus for the ten Mootahs, which might perhaps yield a net revenue to the Zemindar of upwards of Rs. 90,000 in proper times (including the rented Mootah of Bahvanapore) we cannot stretch out the collections beyond the reduced sum of Rs. 73,000 with every possible branch of revenue annexed. If we deduct from this comparatively small sum, the necessary monthly payments of the Zemindar to peons and admit of a reasonable appropriation for the subsistence and comfort of the Zemindar, the agreement made for the settlement of the current revenue should appear to be very ample.

His Jumma-bund has been fixed at.....	10,000- 0- 0
Add the half of his usual nazir to Chiefs stated at 10,000 say.....	5,000- 0- 0
	45,000- 0- 0
Deduct the 1st, and 2nd Kists paid.....	13,000- 0- 0
Balance due Rupees.....	52,000- 0- 0

91. From what has now been said, it will appear, that the Jumma-bund of the partial number of Mootahs on which the assessment has been fixed for this year, will considerably increase in the succeeding fusly, the forestalled part of the collections, which had been seized upon by the old Zemindar, will become an addition to what the young Zemindar will obtain from them in future years. But a still greater addition may be expected, from the return of inhabitants to other more advanced parts of the Zemindary, where they are now beginning to feel a security they have hitherto dispaired of. In order to afford as much encouragement as possible to avail themselves fully of this security, it is my intention immediately to repair to Goomsur

(from whence I am but just returned) and probably shall push on our detachment to the centre of the Zemindary, instead of leaving it at the extremity of it where it is at present stationed. I shall in that case use my best endeavors to conciliate the good behaviour and cordiality of the Kondhs who continue still, though not longer active in depredations, to be the only bar to the perfect restoration of tranquility over the whole Zemindary. The good offices of the neighbouring Zemindars, under the Marattah Government, I believe, have now been secured, and, under this opening prospect of a favorable turn in affairs, it may be in my power considerably to increase our next year's revenue in Goomsur, as well as proportionally to diminish the great expense and inconvenience attending its realization.

92. Bordering on Goomsur, and diverging in an opposite direction towards Sooradah, Bodagada, Seerghur and Aska, lies the productive Zemindary of Daracoot, containing a variety of excellent land, with the advantage of a good river, though not entirely free from very extensive unprofitable jungles. It is to be sincerely lamented, that, notwithstanding this favorable definition of the value of this Zemindary, the greatest confusion and mismanagement have constantly prevailed, and a slow and uncertain discharge of the public demand continues to repudiate the superintendence placed over its affairs. In fact I fear it will not be long practicable, consistent with the security of the Company's revenues in this Zemindary, or even the avowed interests of the Zemindar himself, to allow the control to remain unchecked, and it will be necessary eventually to impose an arrangement the most likely to provide for the conduct of its internal concerns and the due liquidation of its current revenue.

93. It has unfortunately happened, that a due attention to the extreme youth of the Zemindar, and to the interested proceedings of a numerous train of dependant relations, was unaccountably neglected at a period when the effects of such attention would have been of the highest future importance. This Zemindar whose name is Jugganaut Sing, has at this day scarcely reached his sixteenth year, and at the time of his accession to the Zemindary on the death of his father (which happened about seven years ago) he could have been deemed little better than a child or a young boy of eight years of age. If we annex to the consideration of his tender years (either formerly or even at this day) a delicate frame, weak constitution, uncommon timidity of character, and extreme imbecility of mind, it may strike us with surprise that greater distraction should not have prevailed, or more signal deficiencies occurred.

94. It is true that a Zemindar will not be found in the whole Province of Ganjam (nay, we may perhaps extend the remark to every Province in India) who shall affect to transact the affairs of his Zemindary, without the intervention and assistance of subordinate managers, whether in the shape of Pauters, Divans, Goomastahs, or any other local appellation. But it is seldom found that any Zemindar shall be so incompetent to support his own interests or so blind to the misconduct of his servants, as not to find it indispensably necessary to preserve some care of the administration in his own person and to watch narrowly over that of others in whom he has placed his confidence. When we find a child permitted to remain in an office from which such attentions are expected, when we find the boy grown up to the strength of youth, but devoid of the force or energy of youthful reason, and observe him still doomed to fill a delicate office unsuited to his powers, what are we to expect!

95. The consequences have since been felt; and from the variety of abusive management, of contending interests, of progressive usurpations, not so much even as the Company's Jumma-bund (which is stated at Rs. 28,000) has ever since been realized from the country, or ever been regularly received by the Circar. On the other hand, a most contradictory display of the receipts of tribute appear in general in this Zemindary to convince us of the irregularity and confusion which must for a long time have prevailed in its affairs. For example, in fusly 1208 not more than Rs. 13,888-10 were received, though in fusly 1209 the excessive sum of Rs. 34,294-1 was paid in. It is needless to observe, that the former sum is inferior to the actual valuation of the Zemindary, and it is as evident, that the latter must have been forced.

96. From these various proceedings in former times, it is to be apprehended that the stipulated revenue of this Zemindary for the current year will meet with delay, obstruction and deficiency; but it may be remarked, that the settlement was perhaps never of latter year made so considerable, or so much paid at so early a period as in this year. However, in order to give some grounds for the expectation that the greatest part of the demand might be discharged, I have since (for it stood at Rs. 51,000 including the balances &c.) put off the payment of Rs. 2,000 to succeeding years, and I have for the same reason remitted the usual nazir paid by other Zemindars. After all, it appears evident that a still larger renunciation must necessarily yet be made, in order to effect something near the payments for which this Zemindary stands chargeable.

The Jumma-bund has been fixed at.....	28,000- 0- 0
Do. balance of fusli 1210 stated at 19,000 which after remitting the 2,000 is.....	10,000- 0- 0
	38,000- 0- 0
Deduct the 1st, 2nd and a part of 3rd Kists paid.....	17,580- 0- 0
Balance due Rupees.....	20,420- 0- 0

97. Removed to the utmost extremity of the Province, and adjoining to the N. W. jungles occupied only by Hill people, we next proceed to the Zemindary of Sooradah. Sooradah. formidable for its difficult approach, by the intersection of deep nullahs and high banked rivers, and deep and difficult jungles. The Zemindar, whose name is Connya Beharah Sing, is aged about 40 or 45 years, a most dignified and respectable looking man, and possessed of abilities which distinguish him from the whole race of Zemindars in this Province.

98. The records will already have displayed to the Board, the hardships which this country has endured from the persevering fidelity of its Zemindar, and the united efforts of the Geomsur Rebel and his associates whom he disclaimed to join in their refractory proceedings against our Government, left him a devoted sacrifice to their resentment. His villages had suffered so materially, even before the troubles broke out in the course of last fusly, as to make him a justifiable claimant to a remission of his payments to the Circar, and the expense he had incurred for the maintenance of Peons, considerably strengthen the fairness of those claims. I have, therefore, promised to recommend the whole of his Jummaundy for 1210 in the light of a remission, and I have only for the current year demanded the discharge of his constituted payments like other Zemindars, to which he has conformed.

His usual Jummaundy is fixed for.....	3,000- 0- 0
To which add Chiefs' nazir.....	800- 0- 0
	<u>3,800- 0- 0</u>
Deduct the 1st Kist paid.....	800- 8- 0
Balance due Rupees.....	<u>3,000- 0- 0</u>

99. Adjoining to Sooradah and bordering on the same wild range of independant Hill country, is situated the Zemindary of Bodagadah. This has once been a very compact fine district, but the famine and other internal distractions have considerably impoverished it. The Zemindar, whose name is Ragonant Sing, though scarcely attained to the age of 13, is very forward for such years, and he possesses information and capacity far beyond so early a period of life. Although I was the first European he had ever seen, his manner and professions were consistent with the firmness of maturer experience, and I am pleased to declare, that we may hope for the most perfect conformity to the wishes of Government in this youthful Zemindar. His conduct in the late disturbances, we will, therefore consider abstracted from the disposition which is to direct his future actions, and we may venture with safety to attribute to the general ferment which agitated all ranks in the Province whatever blame may attach to him in the course of that disastrous period.

Liable to great expense and trouble, owing to his proximity to the hill people, his usual Jummaundy was all that was demanded which is stated at.....	4,000- 0- 0
Deduct the payment of the 1st and 2nd Kists.....	746- 0- 0
Remains due Rupees.....	<u>3,254- 0- 0</u>

N. B. The balance of fusly 1210 being Rs. 3,801 and his nazir to Chiefs &c. will by agreement Rs. 1,000 be included in the settlement of succeeding years.

100. Though from this Zemindary, we proceed next to Seerghur, we have a vast tract of jungle to go through, and a large open space of the Daracoote lands to pass over. Seerghur. Seerghur lies to the west of Aska, and is composed of no inconsiderable proportion of land, in the highest state of cultivation, but the vindication of our arms in the late troubles has left its impression, and it still suffers from the fatal effects of its ill judged policy under the Government of the deceased Zemindar.

101. His infant son, admitted to the enjoyment of the Zemindary, has scarcely reached the age of seven, but his mother fortunately is alive, and the interests of the family discover a tender solicitude to claim forgiveness for past errors. It has been my study, consistent with that duty which rendered necessary upholding the dignity of public measures, to add as much as possible to their comfort and to inspire them with confidence, nor could I behold without emotion a fatherless offspring of five infant children (the devoted relics of a vain and misguided disobedience) whom I embraced in their own dwelling place (now a heap of ruins) at Seerghur.

The settlement of the usual Jummaundy has been fixed for this Zemindary at.....	6,000- 0- 0
Add the Chiefs' nazir.....	1,000- 0- 0
Do. the balance of fusly 1210.....	1,000- 0- 0
	<u>8,000- 0- 0</u>
Deduct the 1st and 2nd Kists paid.....	4,567- 0- 0
Remains due Rupees.....	<u>3,433- 0- 0</u>

102. Within a part of the noble valley in which the lands of Seerghur are situated but Pretaubgherry extending itself in a wide direction towards the hilly confines W. N. W. of or little Kinedy. the Ganjam Province, we enter the luxuriant Zemindary of Pretaubgherry.

It is distinguished also by the name of Little Kinedy, in opposition to its neighbouring district of Vizianaghar, usually called the Great Kinedy.

103. Uncommonly productive as this Zemindary must be by nature, and although its Zemindar had preserved a perfect neutrality during the whole of the late troubles, its central situation and the apprehensions of the inhabitants, operated nearly as much to its disadvantage in the course of all last year (and, indeed, to a late period of the present one) as if it had been engaged in the most violent scenes of hostility. The passing of troops through the country, open in all directions to the injuries of such a warfare, the indecision and tears of the old Zemindar, which induced him to retain a large force for his protection, distracted the minds of the people, who deserted from their villages and abandoned the cultivation of their lands. The necessity of continuing a detachment of our troops for a long time, in the very heart of the Zemindary, instead of giving confidence, produced mistrust and apprehension, or perhaps, it may not have been unlikely, that the false policy of the old Zemindar, discouraged them from resuming any settled plan of acquiescence, as long as the troops continued so near, and appeared to him in so suspicious a light. It appears also that no sooner had the troops been removed, and the inhabitants induced to return to their habitations, than an oppressive and ill judged mode of proceeding towards them (which the Zemindar has attributed wholly to his Pauter) compelled them again to abscond, and add a double interruption to the interests of revenue.

104. I can ascribe to no other causes, than the concurring ones now stated, that I should have experienced more difficulty and perplexity in arranging the settlement of this one district, than I have felt in the accommodation of all the rest, and from such causes, I have to lament, that a very unsatisfactory Muchilka has been unwillingly obtained from the Zemindar. His father I have not yet been able to see, he continues in the jungles, which border on the Zemindary, either too unwell to appear or still too mistrustful or too indignant to admit himself to an interview.

105. The young man, to whom Government have consigned the country, I have already described, his name is Chandra Monny Deo, and his age about 23 or 24 years. Since my last meeting, when I went close to his dwelling place (which stands within a mud fort, in tolerable repair) and afterwards attended him to return his visit under his own roof (an honor he solicited with much earnestness) I am persuaded he and his whole country have derived a confidence and satisfaction, which will have the greatest future benefit. The change of his Pauter, and the accounts I have received of the conciliating measures of this new man towards the inhabitants, I am hopeful will tend to ensure the contracted payments of the present year, as well as their future arrangement.

His Muchilka has been settled for no more than his usual Jummaundy to the Circar which is.....	14,000- 0- 0
Deduct the 1st and 2nd Kists paid.....	4,700- 0- 0
Remains due Rupees.....	<u>9,300- 0- 0</u>

We have, however, to reckon upon the payment of his usual nazir to Chiefs, and the balance of 1210, to be arranged in the course of the succeeding fuslies.

✓ 106. Close to the last Zemindary, but approached from it through thick jungle with Vizianaghar which it is indeed exceedingly encumbered, we enter the Vizianaghar country, in this Province, commonly termed Great Kinedy.

✓ 107. The concerns of this country and the appointment of the son of the famous Monny Deo to the forfeited Zemindary have been made the subject of the fullest explanation to the Board. It is merely necessary to add, that young Ballobodro Deo (though scarcely more than 17 or 18 years of age) discovers every day greater indications of meriting the indulgence he has experienced, and the cheerfulness and punctuality which mark the fulfilment of his engagements with the Circar, are proofs of the good sense and harmony which recommend his character and conduct to our fullest approbation. For these reasons, as I am apprehensive his stipulated payments have been stretched a good deal beyond his immediate means, and as his country has suffered undeniable injuries from the late troubles, I shall be induced to recommend a remission in his favor, and such an indulgence (only suspending a certain part of the payments to a future day) as the Circar will not eventually be a loser by it in money, so will it be a considerable gainer in purchasing the affection and gratitude of the Zemindar. I should observe that the old man remains in perfect tranquility and quiet, on the back part of the town and fort (as it has been termed) of Vizianaghar.

The settlement of this Zemindary, is fixed at the old Jummaundy.....	25,000- 0- 0
Chiefs' nazir.....	5,000- 0- 0
	<u>30,000- 0- 0</u>
Deduct 1st 2nd and 3rd Kists paid.....	12,000- 0- 0
Remains due Rupees.....	<u>18,000- 0- 0</u>

108. To sum up the whole of the Zemindaries, according to their stipulated payments, *Summary of the Zemindaries.* for the current year, they will appear as follows vizt.

Mundesah.....	16,000	0	0
Turlah.....	4,630	8	0
Chighutty.....	58,530	0	0
Jerradah.....	3,250	0	0
Sooringhy.....	7,500	0	0
Boodarsinghy, not yet concluded....	"	"	"
Hoomah.....	2,450	0	0
Birredy.....	7,156	0	0
Paloor.....	3,002	0	0
Hautghur.....	72,000	0	0
Goomsur.....	45,000	0	0
Daracoote.....	38,000	0	0
Sooradah.....	3,800	0	0
Bodagadah.....	4,000	0	0
Seorghur.....	8,000	0	0
Pretaubgherry.....	14,000	0	0
Vizianaghur.....	30,000	0	0
Total Rupees.	3,17,318	8	0

Total Three Lacs Seventeen thousand three hundred and eighteen Rupees and Eight Annas, of which about Rs. 1,25,000 have been realized to the present day.

109. Under the head of Extra revenue, very little can be said, for the whole concern has *Extra Revenue.* been brought under our view in a detached state, in the several Purgunnahs. The concern at the Ports is alone left undefined. As this branch of Revenue, consisting in an *Ports.* indefinite description of collections, cannot be stated at any regular sum, it is not material to bring it to the Board's notice.

✓110. The Salt pans at Itchapore and at Ganjam may meet with considerable improvement, and they will no doubt rise in value very rapidly, after an inducement shall once *Salt.* have been excited to engage in the concern. For the present, the trials I have made to encourage the offer of proposals for the rent of the Pans, have not been attended with success, but the eyes of the natives will open more and more to the security of property and to the freedom of enterprise, and it will probably not be long before bidders will appear.

Ganjam 15th March 1800

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

(Signed.) W. Brown.

Collector.

REPORT

OF

MR. PETER CHERRY,

COLLECTOR OF GANJAM,

RESPECTING THE NAMES

OF THE

ZEMINDARIES,

AND OF THE

VILLAGES HELD IN

JAGHIR,

AND THEIR VALUE

IN THE

GANJAM DISTRICT

DATED 2ND APRIL 1804.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,

By K. Virāsawāmi Reddi.

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To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,

1.—In my report of the 30th November last, from the want of the proper names of the several Jaghier Villages separated from the Jirayati by former Chiefs at this place, and given to certain Zemindars in this province when their several Zemindaries were resumed for the liquidation of their balances, I omitted to send down a statement of them, shewing their names and value, and the Mootahs they respectively belonged to, as well as the period when, and by whom, these villages were bestowed in Jaghire.

2.—In giving the Sunnuds -i-Milkeut Istimrar to the several Zemindars, the names of the villages agreeable to the respective Mootahs will be inserted in the Cowls, and it may be considered proper by your Board that the Jaghires should be inserted in the several Mootahs agreeable to the valuation affixed to each by the Zemindars themselves, and which valuation we must consider moderate; and, as the object of Government is the establishment of a moderate equitable revenue which may be paid without difficulty, your Board may not deem it necessary to recommend to Government to add the amount of the revenue of the Jaghire villages to the Jumma of the several Mootahs, with the exception of certain Zemindaries, but that the villages themselves should be included, is, I think, indispensable in order to prevent litigation in future when the Mootahs or Estates may be sold.

3.—Purchasers of the Zemindaries, should they hereafter be sold, will receive them at so moderate a Jumma that it is hoped when this race of Zemindars are extinct or entirely removed from possession of their proprietary right by the sale or transfer of their several Zemindaries, that the hill country in this Zillah will be in as high a state of cultivation and improvement as the low lands, and there can be little or no doubt entertained of the ability of the lands paying the tribute attached to them, as the revenue recommended in my letter of the 30th November last is in itself moderate, and we are in certain knowledge of the deceit practised by the Zemindars who furnished the accounts to Mr. Brown's servants. Vide Comparative Statement referred to in the 39th Paragraph of my letter. 30th November 1804.

4.—I was unable to furnish your Board with the village accounts of the Goomsur Zemindary at the time I submitted the accounts received from the other Zemindars; and I am sorry to say I have not been furnished by Brammah, the Manager, with the accounts I have so frequently directed to be sent, and I am equally disappointed at not being able to furnish the accounts of this Zemindar's Jaghire, and am in consequence deprived of the satisfaction of laying the accompanying statement before the Board so complete as I expected to do; but I have endeavoured, as far as the records of the Cutcherry will permit me, to make up the account, and, perhaps, as the other accounts furnished by the Zemindars are not to be fully depended upon, I may have the less cause to regret the want of the fabricated accounts of the Goomsur Zemindar, which might tend to deceive without adding to our present information. I have sent the General Abstract of the Committee of Circuit's account of this Zemindary as the only accounts I can furnish, together with two averages of gross collections.

5.—This is not the period for me to make a report on the collections for the current Fusley; but it is satisfactory to me to be able to say that my gross collections from the Zemindars from the 12th July 1803, to 31st March 1804, exceed my gross collections for the same period the year preceding, by Rupees 52,000.

6.—In the 33rd paragraph of my report of the 30th November last, I informed the Board of my having taken under management the Sayer and Abkarry &c. revenue in the Zemindaries of Mundasaw, Turlah, Hoommah, Pauloor, and Birredy. I have now the pleasure of adding the names of Goomsur, Haughtghur, Chigutty, Daracoote, Seerghur, Jerredah, Souringhee; in the three first I had little difficulty; but Daracoote, the Zemindar of which is so much under the control of his servants and Panter, I have met with some opposition, still I have no doubt but in a few months I shall have it in my power to report the complete introduction and establishment of the Sayer servants in all the Zemindaries, though the Zemindars of Pretanbgherry and Vizianaghur not only continue to evade the discharge of their tribute but positively refuse to admit the Sayer servants. Sooradah and Burraghur have also evinced their determination to obstruct the accomplishment of this new custom, but as my orders to all the servants employed are to act with becoming moderation in the assumption of this revenue, so I hope in time to remove their scruples also.

7.—The introduction in so extensive a place and among such a set of Zemindars is not only difficult, as embracing an increased correspondence to remove prejudices and correct abuses, but is also attended with considerable expense, more particularly for the first two or three months; but when the Chowkys are completely fixed, and the Regulation for the conduct of the servants, which I have had translated into Gentoo and Wooriah, fully understood, the expense may be again reduced and the duty conducted by fewer servants.

8.—From the distance I am from the Presidency I find myself sometimes called upon to act without waiting your previous sanction; at the same time I am aware of the impropriety of so doing. The small expense I have from necessity been obliged to put Government to in the collection of the Sayer, will, I hope, be sanctioned by your Board. The account particular enclosed will shew how the amount has been expended; and I have made out a list of charges on this account in the Zillah which has not been sanctioned, and which is in addition to the servants already employed in the Sayer duty, but is only to extend to the end of the Fusley 1213.—and your letter of the 5th January last might indeed be considered in some respect as authority for the disbursement yet anxious to prevent retrenchment from my account by the Office of Audit, I venture to intrude the account particular again on your notice.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed.) PETER CHERRY,
Collector.

Ganjam
20th April 1804. }

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the
Ganjam Province.

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which these Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.			Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Jerredah.....	1 Jerredah Soovernapur	Cotah Cusbah.	458	5	6						
		2 Sauntaroyepur.....	Do.	250	8	3						
		3 Machaumboe.....	Do.	64	2	10						
		4 Govindapooram.....	Do.	95	6	6						
		5 Viziapooram.....	Do.	130	7	9						
		6 Coottoomeery.....	Do.	82	1	...						
		7 Tentooleeyabuddrah...	Do.	43	7	7	1,124	7	5	1,124	7	5
2	Soorunghee.	1 Soorunghee Cottah &ca	Cotah Cusbah.	453	2	1						
		2 Coannirdah.....	Do.	146	2	1						
		3 Theeteegaum.....	Do.	196	14	3						
		4 Caureeyagoodah.....	Do.	239	14	7						
		5 Saradapooram.....	Do.	57	2	6						
		6 Horadamarah.....	Do.	34	6	10						
		7 Mookoondapooram.....	Do.	120	15	7						
		8 Pooloomah.....	Do.	36	14	10						
		9 Koantacaulce.....	Do.	113	2	8						
		10 Nundaraujeepooram...	Do.	7	6	2						
		11 Jennaupooram.....	Do.	3	2	6						
		12 Sauseepooram.....	Do.	51	6	7						
		13 Toanagaum.....	Do.	37	3	10						
		14 Jhawdoothegee.....	Do.	5	5	1						
		15 Kookoondelayaugaum...	Do.	5	6	7						
		16 Streeraumpooram.....	Do.	6	14	...						
		17 Noovagaum.....	Do.	48	9	5						
		18 Taulapuddah.....	Do.	8	3	11						
		19 Boedogoodoa.....	Do.	35	15	9						
		20 Koammoojory &ca.....	Do.	8	4	7	1,616	9	10	1,616	9	10
3	Seerghur.....	1 Chattradeppah.....	Cusbah Goadoe.	220	12	1						
		2 Saugarapully.....	Do.	115	11	2						
		3 Narrainpooram.....	Do.	71	5	9						
		4 Davoolapooram.....	Do.	805	11	9						
		5 Suckerradah.....	Do.	700	2	7						
		6 Cusbah cerghar.....	Do.	1,663	...	...	3,576	12	4	3,576	21	4
4	Burraghur ...	1 Vinjagheerry.....	Goddoo Mootah	100	9	2						
		2 Hutteeculloe.....	Do.	172	5	2						
		3 Coosoomaugadeeyah..	Do.	88	10	10						
		4 Lenkacoppah.....	Do.	164	11	4						
		5 Soaranowtee.....	Do.	91	8	2						
		6 Rauebandoe.....	Do.	63	6	12						
		7 Boradah.....	Do.	58	10	11						
		8 Jaganaupooram.....	Do.	36	13	6						
		9 Kuddoogoodaupully...	Do.	24	14	...						
		10 Pautrapooram.....	Do.	20	2	5						
		11 Choappeeloo.....	Do.	31	12	...						
		12 Chawoolcauyo.....	Do.	18	...	11						
		13 Puttoopoor.....	Do.	30	3	11						
		14 Dovepulle.....	Do.	42	...	4						
		15 Streeraumpully.....	Do.	15	...	4						
		16 Goghau.....	Do.	34	4	6						
		17 Goonnacoppah.....	Do.	25	1	3						
		18 Leatapully.....	Do.	15	11	2						
		19 Pulkasundah.....	Do.	6	6	4						
		20 Voarah.....	Do.	7	15	4						
		21 Jockeeyau.....	Do.	33	11	2						
		22 Beampoor.....	Do.	13	...	6						
		23 Cunnoyepooram.....	Do.	24	5	9						

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the Ganjam Province, *continued.*

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Numbers.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which these Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.			Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.				
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
4 continued.....	Burraghur,		Brought forward.....												
		24	Chuckoondah.....	Goddoo Mootah	16										
		25	Goadacheekeelee.....	Do.	35	14	9	1,169	5	1					
		1	Boareecotah.....	Coareedaunah Mootah...	265	7	1								
		2	Cotamocheelee.....	Do.	19	7	5								
		3	Mungalapooram.....	Do.	46	15	2								
		4	Lingamah.....	Do.	49	14	9	391	12	5					
5 Pauloor... ..		1	Caulapoor.....	Cushah Cotah.	31	7	2								
		2	Noovagaum & Borapillee.....	Do.	433	10	4								
		3	Ramagadajuttoo &c.....	Do.	797		8								
		4	Gobbadeyoe & Murdacotah.....	Do.	102	14	7								
		5	Settroosolow & Nundapoor.....	Do.	160	8	4								
		6	Soobeeleeya.....	Do.	106	4	7								
		7	Juttepuddrah.....	Do.	674	13	7	2,306	11	3					
6 Sooradah....		1	Koaparagundah.....	Noovagadah Mootah.....											
		7	Vizianagarum	Jarepuddrah.....	Degapoondee Mootah.....	378	6	8							
		2	Pendoorabaudy.....	Do.	320	9	1								
		3	Poannadah.....	Do.	201	11	6								
		4	Baudeetooloe.....	Do.	119	8	5								
		5	Vonamaulee.....	Do.	330	10	9	1,350	14	5					
		8 Hautghur.....		1	Tentooleeya.....	Boaradacundee Mootah.....	173	2	11						
				2	Baubeeraupooram.....	Do.	42	6	2						
				3	Sodavurty Nowgaum...	Do.	454	13	8						
4	Bhaytoo Singhee.....			Do.	293	14	11								
5	Chokeeloondah.....			Do.	101	6	7								
6	Baura Singhee.....			Do.	727	4	9								
7	Jhaudoobundoe.....			Do.	466	8	11								
8	Sauleeya.....			Do.	614	5	11								
9	Noandeeyauguddah....			Do.	422	7	8								
10	Boadachodeeya.....			Do.	256	10	11								
11	Jummoonah.....			Do.	93	5	8								
12	Shundomarah.....			Do.	661	13	9								
13	Goondrebaudy.....			Do.	469	11	1								
14	Dengabaudra.....			Do.	583	12	2								
15	Baumosaulah.....			Do.	310	12	5								
16	Tunkachayee.....			Do.	466	5	1								
17	Ambeelaupully.....			Do.	305	14	2								
18	Auseeneepooram....	Do.	106		3										
19	Thansamaury.....	Do.	43	13											
20	Moahanapully.....	Do.	42	14	2										
21	Coyetaudah.....	Do.	71	13	9										
22	Boyeeraunee.....	Do.	461	14	8										
23	Hosingoc.....	Do.	232	1	4										
24	Bhautcopuddah.....	Do.	261	1	3										
25	Bonapullece.....	Do.	126	15	8										
26	Santaroypooram.....	Do.	138	15	2										
27	Boadeemoree.....	Do.	187	5	8	8,127	11	8							
Carried forward.....															

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the Ganjam Province, *(continued.)*

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Numbers.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which those Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.			Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.			
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
8	Hautghur, (continued).	1	Doamogoo Deeyaulee.....	Brought forward.....										
				Coallaudah Mootah.....	62	9	1							
		2	Cingoodooganyee.....	Do.	1,608	15	11							
		3	Belloovah.....	Do.	225	3	3							
		4	Rengeeteepully.....	Do.	362	9	2							
		5	Bajoopoottey.....	Do.	62	3	2							
		6	Coandhooraumepadah..	Do.	130		10							
		7	Khojapully.....	Do.	133	2	6							
		8	Cundasarah.....	Do.	255	3	1							
		9	Sunnavoostanpuddah...	Do.	142	6	7							
		10	Kolamogee.....	Do.	156	1	4							
		11	Boodkaumboe	Do.	60	2	2							
		12	Thaygaum.....	Do.	276	6	10							
		13	Bauyelaupullece.....	Do.	113	12	11							
		14	Goodeeyaupully.....	Do.	45	2	2							
		15	Belleepadah.....	Do.	294	15	2							
		16	Coosaupautoe.....	Do.	58	15	5							
17	Lerchemepooram.....		Do	69	3	7	4,107	1	2					
9	Chigutty.....	1	Koneeyapully.....	Bhether Hautghur Mootah...	85	5	2							
		2	Deemeereeyau.....	Do.	228	6	7							
		3	Gochaubandee.....	Do.	440		10							
		4	Humsaraulee.....	Do.	219	5	3							
		5	Coratobe	Do.	202	13	9							
		6	Narasingapullece.....	Do.	275	4	9							
		7	Coajeereeya.....	Do.	377	6	5							
		8	Tenthooleyau.....	Do.	447	7	1							
		9	Soannaureeboogoodah...	Do.	102	2	3							
		10	Cundoobaudee.....	Do.	296	12	4							
		11	Soobeeleeya.....	Do.	392	12	1							
		12	Coparagoondah.....	Do.	55		1							
		13	Daveeleepadee.	Do.	116	15	6							
		14	Poollasarah.....	Do.	623	6	1							
		15	Letchanapully.....	Do.	25	3	10							
		16	Bulleeganyee.....	Do.	309	13	8							
		17	Sausanum.....	Do.	378	3	11							
		18	Woostapuddah.....	Do.	387	15	5							
		19	Monnaseelah.....	Do.	274	12	9							
		20	Gocoolapullece.....	Do.	112	15	6							
		21	Rockkauconah.....	Do.	216	2	11							
		22	Chinnaboorgaum.....	Do.	452	2	11							
		23	Neemoodiah.....	Do.	597	9	4							
		24	Boodahesoonee.....	Do.	600	10	10							
		25	Doyacundah.....	Do.	571	14	10							
		26	Jucharah.....	Do.	1,108	12	4							
		27	Colamboe.....	Do.	820		10							
		28	Coovanundoe.....	Do.	507	11	9							
		29	Doangoogee.....	Do.	487	10								
		30	Mangooraupoonjah.....	Do.	468	15	8							
		31	Belgaum.....	Do.	651	10	4							
		32	Hauthebaury.....	Do.	55	12	4							
		33	Surdapooram.....		Do.	104	9	6	11,995	15	2	24,230	12	
9	Chigutty.....	1	Loloopooram.....	Cotah Cusbah.	273	4	9							
		2	Aamoondy.....	Do.	695	8	8							
		3	Caupoo Nowgaum.....	Do.	341	1	8							
		4	Daumodurpoor... ..	Do.	128	14	11							
		5	Paulunkoe.....	Do.	320	5	10							
		6	Banlausinghee.....	Do.	697		5							
Carried forward.....														

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the Ganjam Province, (continued.)

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Numbers.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which those Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.			Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
9	Chigutty, (continued).	7	Boadagayee.....	Cotah Cusbah.	544	6	0						
		8	Bodacathady.....	Do.	380	...	6						
		9	Bramin Nowgam.....	Do.	933	8	3						
		10	Bellarampooram.....	Do.	132	2	7						
		11	Moondagayree.....	Do.	431	1	...						
		12	Beampooram.....	Do.	1,046	...	1						
		13	Coalautheya.....	Do.	453	5	2						
		14	Coodody.....	Do.	141	...	...						
		15	Baumcoyee.....	Do.	558	3	4						
		16	Boodopooram.....	Do.	168	4	8						
		17	Ramachendrapully.....	Do.	167	8	...						
		18	Madcenapooram.....	Do.	90	1	7						
		19	Tumbaupooram.....	Do.	90	8	9						
		20	Loodaroodah.....	Do.	33	11	3						
		21	The Cuttoobady of Pautrapooram Payataury..	Do.	130	...	...						
		22	Mandeobundah.....	Do.	351	9	10						
		23	Jennaupooram.....	Do.	96	9	6						
		24	The Enams Cuttoobady in the Kytadaunah Village.....	Do.	68	2	...						
		25	Daulopobunkoe.....	Do.	38	12	1						
		26	Engceiecgam.....	Do.	255	...	6						
		27	Goadoa Cusbah.....	Do.	206	12	6						
10	Mundesaw....	1	Sauba Cottah.....	Godaa Coanoopah.	61	15	9	8,778	...	4	8,778	...	4
		2	Raujam.....	Do.	231	...	1						
		3	Moekoondapooram.....	Do.	459	14	2						
		4	Dabaursinghee.....	Do.	78	6	6						
		5	Khilloovayee.....	Do.	30	12	8						
		6	Rungoovankah.....	Do.	92	7	...						
		7	Narainapooram.....	Do.	21	9	10						
		8	Tentoolceyapuddah.....	Do.	116	6	...	1,122	8	...	1,122	8	...
11	Pretaupa-gherry.....	None.....	None.		...	...	...						
12	Hoommah.....	Do.....	Do.		...	...	...						
13	Birredey.....	Do.....	Do.		...	...	...						
14	Booraursin-ghce.....	Do.....	Do.		...	...	...						
15	Daracoote.....	1	Noorapully.....	Sosarunga Mootah.	169	10	10						
		2	Narendrapooram.....	Do.	459	15	9						
		3	Kendoobuddrah.....	Do.	324	14	7						
		4	Cummauram.....	Do.	222	5	7						
		5	Coosaraazoo.....	Do.	315	9	...						
		6	Suppoovapully.....	Do.	141	3	10	1,633	11	7			
		1	Goontoopuddah.....	Coammagadah Mootah.	726	4	3						
		2	Bulleeseelah.....	Do.	419	5	5						
		3	Jaunoopully.....	Do.	72	9	2						
		4	Thegee.....	Do.	197	3	5						
		5	Prataupooram.....	Do.	284	15	11						
		6	Coamsauyepully.....	Do.	104	14	3						
		7	Keeradah.....	Do.	152	9	6						
		8	Huddacheerah.....	Do.	101	15	2						
		9	Gopaulapooram.....	Do.	25	9	7						
		10	Bautoopuddah.....	Do.	11	12	...	2,097	2	8			

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the Ganjam Province, (continued.)

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Numbers.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which these Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.			Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
15	Daracoote. (continued).	1	Taulapootoo.....	Jahadapootah..	83	12	8						
		2	Moshaunabaugoe.....	Do.	45	...	7						
		3	Puttoomah.....	Do.	16	3	8						
		4	Boaradabully.....	Do.	465	2	9						
		5	Baudoolah.....	Do.	234	7	10						
		6	Puttoopooram.....	Do.	177	5	4						
		7	Koyataudah.....	Do.	232	...	4						
		8	Khaureagoommah.....	Do.	89	9	9						
		9	Narainapooram.....	Do.	56	10	...						
		10	Goadagouttoo.....	Do.	41	10	5						
		11	Koyeraupully & Chencharaupully.....	Do.	80	3	6						
		12	Coantauecoalee, Soataubaroa and Soundapully.....	Do.	120	3	6						
		13	Soomuntapully.....	Jahada Mootah.	28	13	10						
		14	Baugoonapilly.....	Do.	11	12	...						
		15	Rauseebaudy.....	Do.	75	2	10						
		16	Huddybundoo.....	Do.	92	10	...						
		17	Cooseegoommah.....	Do.	20	9	3						
		18	Maudavapoor.....	Do.	24	5	5						
			Batcheerack, or in a bad state.										
			1 Santarapully.....										
			2 Bundagcherry.....										
			3 Joantoopully.....										
			4 Borapully.....										
			5 Caulakoo.....										
			6 Koyeerapully.....										
			7 Danagarah.....										
			8 Keeracauyee.....										
			9 Doantaureebagodah.....										
19		10	Cuttoogadah.....	Do.	134	7	5						
		11	Mohalapully.....										
		12	Coormapully.....										
		13	Coantauecepully.....										
		14	Moghajolah.....										
		15	Kasapully.....										
		16	Bulleeyapully.....										
		17	Denkamoodah.....										
		18	Dhemerceyapully.....										
		19	Boreeyapully.....										
		20	Chempatapoor.....										
		21	Coosepully.....										
16	Turlah.....	1	Peddapunchoe.....	Cottah Cusbah.	244	2	7						
		2	Loadapuddrah.....	Do.	200	5	8						
		3	Scolundah.....	Do.	157	7	4						
		4	Gungadah.....	Do.	137	7	2						
		5	Sausanum.....	Do.	106	13	...						
		6	Golaserataum.....	Do.	125	2	4						
		7	Poorshottapooram.....	Do.	73	5	4						
		8	Aulookholah.....	Do.	163	13	11						
		9	Gopaulpooram.....	Do.	83	6	...						
		10	Rajaum.....	Do.	224	1	8						
		11	Chumbaureegaum.....	Do.	111	4	3						
		12	Koyeejolah.....	Do.	19	9	9						
		13	Maudherrapooram.....	Do.	77	8	...						
		14	Turlah Cottah.....	Do.	638	4	4						
		15	Rentee Cottah.....	Do.	741	11	2						
		16	Endrapilly.....	Do.	42	1	10						
		17	Rittapaudoo.....	Do.	149	4	9	3,289	13	1	3,289	13	1

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[illegible]

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the
Ganjam Province, (continued.)

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Numbers.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which those Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.		Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.		
					Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.		Rs.	A P.	
18	Callicoote (continued.)		<i>Agrahams Darobust.</i>	Banganapaudoo								
		4	Pundasanam Do.....	Mootah.	...	...						
		5	Caulamooloo Do.....	Do. ...	...	...	1,900	...				
		1	Moondalah.....	Puncalum Mootah.	900	...						
		2	Suncoodah.....	Do.	1,000	...						
		3	Murdacotoo &c.....	Do.	1,550	...						
		4	Contaupuddah.....	Do.	600	...						
		5	Chinna Koyerah Commah.....	Do.	260	...						
		6	Surdapooram &c.....	Do.	985	...						
		7	Goonjoolow.....	Do.	150	...						
		8	Sunoomooloo.....	Do.	830	...						
			<i>The Kodah Butties in the Company's assigned Villages.</i>									
		1	Hettau Buttie in Saulchanah.....	Do. 60								
		2	Mohelyah Keyah Buttie in Letchmcepoor.....	Do. 20								
		3	Soncaule Buttie in Taulesah.....	Do. 20								
		4	Junebillow Buttie in Boorjeelee.....	Do. 10								
			<i>Enam Lands Darobust.</i>									
		5	Bodeye Buttie in Voostavalee.....	Do. ...								
		6	Ructavatanah Buttie Do.....	Do. ...								
		7	Bodeeye Buttie in Boredah.....	Do. ...								
		8	Nodoovahpulle Buttie.....	Do. ...								
		9	Byrangheepolum in Cochina.....	Do. ...								
		10	Tontypolum in Mautyapilly.....	Do. ...	110	...						
			<i>Amanias Darobust.</i>									
		9	Fauskapulle Do.....	Do.	...	...						
		10	Chautacumba Gombaryah.....	Do.	...	...	6,385	...				
		1	Cumbarum Hellaw.....	Chatra Mootah.	200	...						
		2	Tentoolyahpuddah.....	Do.	50	...						
		3	Nungalaswaragoomum.....	Do.	300	...						
		4	Korahpuddah.....	Do.	100	...						
		5	Gopaulapooram.....	Do.	100	...						
		6	Nondoycegramum.....	Do.	50	...						
		7	Mentoopoodoo Fausadah.....	Do.	200	...						
		8	Dobahbody.....	Do.	100	...						
		9	Teccoovahpulle.....	Do.	100	...						
		10	Cuttoogadah.....	Do.	100	...						
		11	Singoopooram.....	Do.	100	...						
		12	Paulahdoovah.....	Do.	100	...						
		13	Chovapoor.....	Do.	50	...						
		14	Keyaupulle.....	Do.	100	...						
		15	Dausoopooram.....	Do.	100	...						
		16	Paayacah Connoyeepoor.....	Do.	150	...						
		17	Letchmenapooram.....	Do.	100	...						
		18	Boroopadrah.....	Do.	350	...						
		19	Kendoobandy.....	Do.	180	...						
		20	Kondoo Kindoobody.....	Do.	60	...						
		21	Noorapilly.....	Do.	100	...						
		22	Koroosawpilly.....	Do.	100	...						
		23	Ramachendrapooram.....	Do.	100	...						
			<i>Khodah Butties in Jagher Villages.</i>									
		1	Jotteya Buttie in Cumbaram.....	Do. 50								
		2	Tentoollee Buttie in Bausoopuddah.....	Do. 20								
		3	Jodee Buttie.....	Do. 20								
		4	Necarada Buttie.....	Do. 20								
		5	Demeryah Buttie.....	Do. 90								
		6	Coteyah Buttie in Baulunkeesur- napoor.....	Do. 50								
		7	Ippopallee Buttie.....	Do. 10								
		8	Dolodopulle Buttie.....	Do. 20								
		9	Jodecaury Buttie.....	Do. 30								

Names of the Zemindaries and of the Villages held in Jagheer and of their Value in the
Ganjam Province, (continued.)

Numbers.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Numbers.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Mootahs in which those Villages respectively lie.	Zemindar's Valuation of the Villages.		Total of each Mootah.			Total of each Zemindary.		
					Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.		Rs.	A P.	
18	Callicoote (continued.)		10 Wystanava Buttie in Croostna- poor.....	Chatra Mootah. 40								
			11 Lumpatah Buttie in Ragoodoss- pooram.....	Do. 30								
			12 * in Punnoogaum.....	Do. 40								
			13 Do. in Joderanyjolah.....	Do. 40								
			<i>Khodah Butties in the Company's assigned Villages.</i>									
			14 Chavaputnaik Buttie in Horedah Moloo.....	Do. 30								
			15 Korah Buttie in Mahaswarapoor.....	Do. 100								
			16 Ructaputta Buttie in Do.....	Do. 25								
			17 Bodabulle Buttie.....	Do. 60								
			18 Kettau Buttie in Connaka.....	Do. 60								
			19 Badoyee Buttie in Concajee.....	Do. 20								
			20 Kodah Buttie in Buctogooval.....	Do. 20								
			<i>Enam Lands Darobust in the Jagher Villages.</i>									
			21 Bahadah Buttie in Baulinke Sa- ranapoor.....	Do. ...								
			22 Brimmacharee Buttie in Con- noyee Zalah.....	Do. ...								
			<i>Enam Lands in the assigned Villages.</i>									
			23 Belleovah Buttie in Noovagaum.....	Do. ...								
			24 Baumsomolo Buttie in Coyee.....	Do. ...								
			25 Koyerahdondoo Buttie in Maha- swerpoor.....	Do. ...								
			26 Bodoo Buttie in Sabellah.....	Do. ...								
			27 Moyery Keyah Buttie in Canacah.....	Do. ...								
			28 Pauladovah Buttie in Cojahpulle.....	Do. ...								
			29 Tonteyjah Buttie in Do.....	Do. ...								
			30 Bahadah Billow in Coyerauzee.....	Do. ...								
			<i>Amanias Darobust in Jagher Villages.</i>									
			31 Pautronegooreda Buttie.....	Do. ...								
			32 Poornabadah Kettah Do.....	Do. ...	805	...						
			24 Bezzoopootee.....	Do.	...	...						
			25 Commarah Singee.....	Do.	...	...						
			26 Beeroopooreo.....	Do.	...	...						
			27 Jugganautpoor puttana.....	Do.	...	...						
			28 Tentoolyahpulle.....	Do.	...	...						
			29 Auyatahpoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			30 Noovahpulle.....	Do.	...	...						
			31 Ambatahpulle.....	Do.	...	...						
			<i>Agrahams Darobust.</i>									
			32 Baulunkee Surnapoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			33 Bottoo Croostna Surnapoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			34 Saumasoonrapoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			35 Kroostna Surnapoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			36 Kullynautchypoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			37 Gooraupully.....	Do.	...	...						
			38 Gooruntee.....	Do.	...	...						
			39 Camala Daveepooram.....	Do.	...	...						
			40 Bonacroostna Surnapoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			41 Chendepoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			42 Coosah Dapah.....	Do.	...	...						
			43 Savetydavepoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			44 Jamahdavepoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			45 Voopparooabaulunrah.....	Do.	...	...						
			46 Vooppoolia Allapoor.....	Do.	...	...						
			Total Rupces...				3,695	...		12,405	...	
										73,271	2 2	

GANJAM
20th April 1804.

} Errors Excepted

(Signed) PETER CHERRY,
Collector.

ACCOUNT particular of Sawyer Chowkies charges in the Zillah of Ganjam.

Names of Districts.	Names of Chowkies.	Amount admitted by the Board in the 5th Decem-ber 1803.		Amount proposed on the 1st Decem-ber 1803.		Total.		Amount of actual monthly expenses.		Total.		Difference of actual monthly expenses than the proposed Establishment.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Ganjam.....	1 Ganjam.....	64	76	64	76	...	...	64	76	...	...	...	12
	2 Itchapoor.....	63	91	63	91	...	...	63	91	...	...	...	22
	3 Poorshottapooram.....	49	73	49	73	...	...	49	73	...	...	...	24
	4 Aska.....	18	27	18	27	...	...	18	27	...	...	...	9
	5 Boorampoor.....	76	102	76	102	...	...	76	102	...	...	...	26
	6 Sabeliah.....	26	8	26	8	...	...	26	8	...	...	...	13
	7 Boorgaum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	8 Turlah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	9 Mundasaw.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	10 Jerredah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	11 Soorunghee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	12 Chigutty.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Veziaghur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Pretagnerry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 Seerghur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Daracote.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 Burraghur and Sooredah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18 Hantghur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19 Gumsur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 Hoamah, Zerowdee and Pauloor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Chacacole....	1 Custah Chicacole.....	132	8	131	...	...	...	127	8	...	...	...	5
	2 Peddacottah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	3 Nagary Catacum.....	20	...	21	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1
	4 Moongavelasa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	5 Callapilly.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	6 Wommervilly.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	7 Calingsapatam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	8 Bonmauly.....	20	...	21	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...	5
Total.....		236	8	...	...	915	...	...	...	809	4	62	12
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

9 Julmoor.....	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
10 Nursunnappettah.....	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11 Ampalam.....	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12 Ampoloo.....	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
13 Ragoolee.....	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14 Ragoonatpoor.....	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15 Poondy.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kinedy.....	162	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
17 Chaparah.....	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		746	...	...	...	505	...	...	...	493	...	84	...
		...	...	...	...	1,420	...	...	...	1,302	4	146	12
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

N. B. Of this sum, (Rupees 1302-4-0) have been sanctioned in the
Moyen Zabithah 746-0-0, and the Balance, Rupees 556-4-0
requires your Board's sanction from 1st March 1804 to the
11th July 1804.

GANJAM
20th April 1804.

Errors Excepted
(Signed) PETER CHERRY,
Collector.

Deduct the amount Increase.....
Total Decrease to the proposed Establishment.....

146 12
117 12



CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Accompaniments to Mr. P. Cherry's Reports on the settlement of the Ganjam Zemindaries and Havillies dated 30th November 1803, and 31st January 1804.	1 to 70
Accompaniments to the Report of the Board of Revenue to Government dated 17th May 1804.....	71 to 78

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE REPORTS OF MR. PETER CHERRY COLLECTOR
OF GANJAM ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PERMANENT
SETTLEMENT DATED 1803-4.

Number.	Mr. Williams. Chief.			Mr. Crawford. Resident.			Mr. Thomas Snodgrass. Resident.			Mr. Gordon. Acting Resident.			Mr. Walter Balfour. Collector.		
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs. A.P.
1	7,094	9,006	8,100	7,300	8,000	2,510	4,715	8	12,000	7,887	2,381	8,993	2,381	8,993	2,381
2	2,650	2,800	3,000	2,500	3,500	1,000	1,000	6,235	15 11	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000
3	31,555	39,556	48,200	35,000	57,800	39,154	29,711	81,535	42,900	42,900	47,600	25,955	47,600	25,955	25,955
4	8,200	8,400	5,200	10,800	3,480	2,870	7,000	7,200	914	914	19,686	7,451	19,686	7,451	7,451
5	40,000	32,438	25,000	28,000	28,000	11,000	33,000	39,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	18,969	30,000	18,969	18,969
6	20,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	10,220	5,025	5,000	15,130	11,318	11,318	12,391	10 11	12,391	10 11	11,074
7	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,500	5,500	...	950	8,040	8	7,200	10,700	5,883	10,700	5,883	5,883
8	42,151	42,151	42,151	42,151	42,151	...	2,999	60,000	24,000	24,000	22,000	26,910	22,000	26,910	26,910
9	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,500	2,075	1,000	3,924	5,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,250	3,000	2,250	2,250
10	25,000	22,000	28,000	17,850	16,211	2,000	1,450	45,000	45,000	45,000	30,150	25,392	30,150	25,392	25,392
11	38,827	25,500	32,500	14,500	11,222	906	2,000	38,000	26,450	26,450	18,160	15,193	18,160	15,193	15,193
12	6,600	5,355	5,250	4,550	5,300	750	2,000	5,800	9,100	9,100	2,300	3,000	2,300	3,000	3,000
13	2,961	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,110	300	1,000	3,700	2,000	2,000	1,500	3,750	1,500	3,750	3,750
14	4,700	4,750	5,500	5,220	5,780	2,000	1,000	6,000	1,736	1,736	3,480	3,800	3,480	3,800	3,800
15	8,560	8,600	9,000	8,200	7,415	1,500	6,500	1,333	1,000	1,000	7,000	3,459	7,000	3,459	3,459
16	138,500	164,000	130,000	87,000	68,000	36,000	80,000	1,333	61,840	61,840	99,171	58,302	99,171	58,302	58,302
17	1,000	1,050	420	700	140	...	200	200	75	75	101	101	75	101	101
18	45,879	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	1,208	1,162	71,238	75,593	75,593	93,195	79,315	93,195	79,315	79,315
19	45,350	40,150	37,000	16,501	52,756	42,250	25,500	42,750	52,179	52,179	42,144	33,848	42,144	33,848	33,848
20	5,918	6,555	6,800	3,600	652	9,000	6,000	11,700	10,800	10,800	11,700	6,258	11,700	6,258	6,258
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,84,135	4,85,352	4,67,221	3,55,672	3,75,356	2,79,132	3,39,260	5,99,254	3,42,169	12 7	4,42,586	15 10	3,50,093	1 4	1 4

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS OF COLLECTIONS MADE FROM THE ZEMINDARS FOR 34 YEARS CONTINUED.

Number.	Mr. Thomas Shodgrass. Collector.						Mr. William Brown. Collector.						Mr. Peter Cherry. Collector.					
	Collections of Fusli 1207 or Fusli 1208 or Fusli 1209 or Year 1797-98. Year 1798-99. Year 1799-00.						Collections of Fusli 1210 or Fusli 1211 or Year 1800-01. Year 1801-2.						Collections of Fusli 1212 or Fusli 1213 or Year 1802-3. Year 1803-4.					
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.		
1	3,954	...	4,123	...	5,500	...	1,383	...	2,24,106	6	...	6,791	...	6,669	...	...		
2	2,500	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,448	...	76,404	15	11	2,735	4	31	...	...		
3	38,499	8	51,126	...	52,000	...	16,488	14	12,884	10	7	5,764	7	52	...	...		
4	5,700	...	5,716	1	1,000	...	...	...	1,84,191	12	3	5,100	...	4,117	9	...		
5	18,424	2	14,662	...	26,000	...	7,000	...	1,84,462	12	3	22,550	...	32,921	1	...		
6	8,190	12	6,500	...	12,000	...	11,812	8	7,49,954	3	4	22,037	7	25,932	12	...		
7	4,247	...	3,937	...	4,500	...	1,669	8	4,57,914	15	...	14,309	13	14,618	8	...		
8	37,338	8	36,725	...	22,000	...	11,770	...	1,66,027	4	...	5,188	5	4,238	10	...		
9	3,250	...	2,000	...	1,200	...	350	...	9,96,340	6	...	31,135	10	37,451	13	...		
10	25,302	8	18,500	...	27,499	...	4,002	9	81,348	...	...	2,465	1	2,007	12	...		
11	16,827	12	10,840	...	13,576	...	7,023	12	8,82,632	15	7	27,582	4	15,126	4	...		
12	3,625	...	3,600	...	6,300	...	3,588	...	4,53,230	6	10	18,884	9	7,992	8	...		
13	2,750	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,54,093	12	5	4,669	8	7,399	1	...		
14	3,411	...	3,089	...	2,500	...	1,698	...	72,688	14	...	2,271	8	7,655	...	...		
15	3,170	...	2,696	...	1,000	...	1,390	...	1,11,171	...	...	3,586	2	2,620	12	...		
16	29,322	2	9,840	...	8,755	...	199	...	1,70,842	4	...	5,188	7	4,329	11	...		
17	250	...	200	...	100	...	5,000	...	17,33,038	10	5	55,904	7	80,065	...	...		
18	87,547	1	54,496	10	64,581	15	72,273	13	21,480	8	...	826	2	649	8	...		
19	17,005	9	21,474	...	24,651	1	17,328	6	17,66,747	9	11	53,529	7	90,801	13	...		
20	5,847	11	6,501	...	5,300	...	8,568	12	9,19,921	10	1	27,056	8	31,572	5	...		
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,825	11	10	6,085	10	13,446	2	...		
Total	3,17,562	4	3,260,025	12	3,282,463	...	3,17,906	4	6,31,775	4	4	2,10,591	12	...	...	...		
									41,13,42,923	4	6	5,45,239	13	8	4,20,436	16	33,97,502	6

Ganjam 30th November 1803.

Errors Excepted. (Signed.) Peter Cherry Collector.

No. 2. Enclosure in the foregoing No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

	Amount of each Fusli.		Total.		Average.	
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	P.
Fusli. 1178.....	1,52,267	10	11,71,528	5	2,34,305	10
1179.....	2,82,716	9				
1180.....	2,06,124	14				
1181.....	2,29,626	7				
1182.....	3,00,792	12				
Fusli. 1183.....	1,87,816	...	14,05,549	1	2,28,510	13
1184.....	3,92,187	2				
1185.....	3,30,103	8				
1186.....	2,65,940	10				
1187.....	2,29,501	12				
Fusli. 1188.....	3,10,398	...	15,15,497	7	4,30,099	7
1189.....	3,00,000	...				
1190.....	3,76,000	...				
1191.....	2,37,604	12				
1192.....	2,91,494	11				
Fusli. 1193.....	4,39,122	15	22,71,633	7	4,54,326	11
1194.....	4,30,744	12				
1195.....	4,32,277	15				
1196.....	4,84,135	1				
1197.....	4,85,352	12				
Fusli. 1198.....	4,67,221	...	18,16,642	9	4,36,328	8
1199.....	3,55,672	...				
1200.....	3,75,855	9				
1201.....	2,79,132	8				
1202.....	3,39,260	8				
Fusli. 1203.....	5,99,254	3	21,30,566	2	4,26,113	3
1204.....	4,21,469	12				
1205.....	4,42,586	15				
1206.....	3,50,093	1				
1207.....	3,17,162	4				
Fusli. 1208.....	2,60,025	12	10,31,506	3	2,57,876	8
1209.....	2,82,463	3				
1210.....	1,71,906	4				
1211.....	3,17,111	2				
	Rupees.		1,13,42,923	4	3,31,451	6
Averaged by 34 Years.					3,33,615	6
Vide Statement Average.					5,45,239	13
Deduct Baulkistnahs.					2,10,591	12
Total Rupees.					3,34,648	1

Ganjam 30th November 1803

Errors Excepted
Per(Signed) Peter Cherry
Collector.

Amount Average of different Zemindars as per Statement 5,45,239-13-8.

Deductions on account of,

Moherry..... 53,529-7-1
 Callicote..... 27,056-8-3
 Jellantah..... 6,085-10-0
 Baulkistnah..... 2,10,591-12-1

2,97,263-5-6
 Total Rupees. 2,47,976-8-2

Statement of Collections from the Ganjam Zemindaries for a period of 17 Years showing the average of the same.

Number.	Names of Zemindaries	Names of the present Zemindars.	For Fusli 1196 or Year 1786-87.	For Fusli 1197 or Year 1787-88.	For Fusli 1198 or Year 1788-89.	For Fusli 1199 or Year 1789-90.	For Fusli 1200 or Year 1790-91.	For Fusli 1201 or Year 1791-92.	For Fusli 1202 or Year 1792-93.	For Fusli 1203 or Year 1793-94.
1	Seerghur.....	Samascondursing.....	Rs. 7,994	A.P. 9,006	Rs. 8,100	A.P. 7,300	Rs. 8,000	A.P. 3,510	Rs. 4,715	A.P. 12,000
2	Pauloor.....	Gazender.....	2,650	2,800	3,000	2,500	3,500	1,000	1,000	6,235
3	Hautghur.....	Hurry Chender.....	31,555	39,556	48,200	35,000	57,800	39,154	29,711	81,635
4	Sooringhie.....	Hurry Chender.....	8,200	8,400	5,200	10,800	3,480	2,870	7,600	7,500
5	Daracote.....	Jugganaut Sing.....	40,000	32,438	25,000	28,000	10,220	11,000	38,000	29,000
6	Mundaw.....	Rajahmaney Chumpany.....	20,000	16,000	24,000	16,700	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,130
7	Turlah.....	Narrain Soor.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,500	5,500	5,000	2,599	8,040
8	Chighutty.....	Rajendra Deo.....	42,151	42,151	43,151	42,151	2,075	1,000	3,924	5,500
9	Jerredah.....	Santrow.....	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,500	16,211	2,000	15,209	45,000
10	Vizianaghur.....	Balabadra Deo.....	25,000	22,000	28,000	17,850	11,222	906	2,000	38,000
11	Pretabgherry.....	Chandra Money Deo.....	38,827	25,500	32,500	14,500	5,300	750	2,000	5,800
12	Birridi.....	Maluriah.....	6,600	5,385	5,250	4,550	2,800	300	1,000	3,700
13	Hoonah.....	Croostnachendra Santrow.....	2,931	2,700	2,800	5,220	2,110	2,000	1,000	6,000
14	Sooradah.....	Coonjahbarah Sing.....	4,700	4,750	5,500	8,200	7,415	1,500	80,000	6,500
15	Bodagada.....	Ragoonaut Sing.....	8,550	8,600	9,000	8,200	68,000	36,000	2,000	1,33,323
16	Goonnur.....	Danunjay Bunge.....	1,38,500	1,64,000	1,30,000	87,000	140	1,20,857	1,16,251	200
17	Bodarsinghie.....	Nishenko.....	1,000	1,050	420	700	45,000	42,250	6,000	71,238
18	Moherry (Aman).....		45,879	45,000	45,000	16,501	52,756	9,000	25,500	42,750
19	Callicote (assigned).....		45,350	40,150	37,000	3,600	695	9,000	6,000	11,700
20	Jellantah Do.....		5,918	6,565	6,800	3,555,672	3,75,356	2,79,132	3,39,260	4,59,254
	Total Rupees.....		4,84,135	4,85,352	4,67,221	3,55,672	3,75,356	2,79,132	3,39,260	4,59,254

Statement of Collections from the Ganjam Zemindaries for a period of 17 Years shewing the average of the same, continued.

Number.	For Fusli 1204 or Year 1794-95.		For Fusli 1205 or Year 1795-96.		For Fusli 1206 or Year 1796-97.		For Fusli 1207 or Year 1797-98.		For Fusli 1208 or Year 1798-99.		For Fusli 1209 or Year 1799-00.		For Fusli 1210 or Year 1800-1.		For Fusli 1211 or Year 1801-2.		For Fusli 1212 or Year 1802-3.		Total Collections for 17 Years.		Average.	
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.
1	7,887	8	2,381	...	8,923	...	3,954	...	4,123	...	5,500	...	1,383	...	6,400	...	6,748	...	1,07,025	...	6,295	9 4
2	2,000	...	1,000	...	3,000	...	2,500	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,448	...	847	...	3,153	...	40,633	15 11	2,390	3 9
3	42,900	...	47,600	...	25,955	...	38,499	8	51,126	...	52,000	...	16,468	14 8	51,670	...	52,155	1	7,41,005	7 8	43,588	8 11
4	914	...	10,686	...	7,451	12	5,700	...	5,716	1 3	1,000	...	...	...	5,100	...	4,900	...	94,917	13 3	5,932	5 9
5	23,000	...	30,000	...	18,959	1	18,424	2 6	14,662	...	26,000	...	7,000	...	22,550	...	25,932	12	4,36,976	15 4	23,702	8 5
6	11,318	8	12,391	10 11	11,074	14	8,190	12	6,500	...	12,000	...	11,812	8	12,743	...	19,540	12	2,16,947	...	12,761	9 5
7	7,200	...	10,700	...	5,883	8	4,247	...	3,937	...	4,500	...	1,669	8	4,485	...	3,896	...	83,508	8	5,219	4 6
8	28,000	...	22,000	...	26,910	8	37,338	8	36,725	...	22,000	...	11,770	...	27,230	...	41,935	...	5,37,663	...	83,603	15
9	3,500	...	3,500	...	2,250	...	3,250	...	2,000	...	1,200	...	350	...	2,199	...	2,937	...	46,346	...	2,726	3 9
10	45,000	...	80,000	...	25,862	4 1	25,302	...	18,500	...	27,499	...	4,002	9 6	14,950	...	17,359	...	3,80,375	1 7	22,375	1
11	26,450	...	18,762	4	16,193	9 9	16,827	12 6	10,840	...	13,576	...	7,023	12 7	6,197	...	9,992	8	2,87,317	14 10	17,957	5 11
12	9,100	...	2,300	...	8,875	...	3,625	...	3,600	...	6,300	...	3,300	...	2,945	...	7,655	...	83,623	12 5	4,919	...
13	2,000	...	1,500	...	3,750	...	2,750	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,698	...	2,302	...	37,371	...	8,327	...
14	1,786	...	3,480	...	3,800	...	3,411	...	3,089	...	2,500	...	...	...	1,390	...	2,767	...	57,173	...	8,573	7
15	1,000	...	7,000	...	3,469	...	3,170	...	2,696	...	1,000	...	199	...	1,358	...	3,238	8	72,946	2	4,559	2 1
16	61,840	8 1	92,171	8	58,302	15 4	29,322	2 11	9,840	...	8,755	...	5,000	...	29,935	...	80,065	...	12,12,055	10 5	71,297	6 8
17	...	...	75	...	201	...	250	...	200	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,236	...	385	1 5
18	75,593	5 6	93,195	7 8	79,215	10	87,547	1 2	54,496	10 3	64,581	15	72,273	13 1	75,396	8 6	90,801	13 11	12,27,337	15 10	72,196	5 7
19	52,179	15	42,144	1 3	33,848	3 8	17,005	9 2	21,474	...	24,651	1 3	17,328	6 1	28,900	7 3	31,572	5 9	5,71,362	...	33,609	8 5
20	10,800	...	11,700	...	6,258	4 8	5,847	11 4	6,501	...	5,300	...	8,568	12 9	11,117	2 7	13,446	2 7	1,29,817	5 11	7,636	5
Total	3,91,469	12	7,42,586	15 10	3,50,093	1	4,3,17,162	4	3,2,60,025	12	3,2,82,463	...	3,1,71,906	4	8,3,17,111	2	4,4,20,436	15	3,63,68,639	12 3	...	...

Ganjam 30th
November 1803.(Signed) Peter Cherry,
Collector.

Statement shewing the Collections of Sayer of the Zemindaries in the Ganjam Province for a series of 15 Years.

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.		For Fusli 1195.		For Fusli 1196.		For Fusli 1197.		For Fusli 1198.		For Fusli 1199.		For Fusli 1200.	
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.
1	Biridi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Pauloor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hoemah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Seorghur	...	340	...	340	...	340	...	340	...	340	...	320	...
5	Tursh	...	300	...	300	...	320	...	330	...	350	...	300	...
6	Bodagada	...	950	...	980	...	900	...	880	...	840	...	800	...
7	Sooradah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mundasa	...	459	12 6	459	12 6	459	12 6	459	12 6	459	12 6	459	12 6
9	Boodarsingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Soorunghe	...	350	...	250	...	240	...	200	...	240	...	...	...
11	Jerredah	...	...	...	...	...	2,295	...	2,345	...	2,335	...	...	...
12	Darracoote	...	...	...	...	...	2,295	...	2,345	...	2,335	...	...	...
13	Chighutty	...	256	...	256	...	256	...	256	...	256	...	56	...
14	Vizianagur	...	1,895	10 9	1,716	4	1,795	5	31,852	15 6	1,303	...	61,740	9
15	Hautghur	...	1,508	8	1,508	8	1,508	8	1,508	8	1,508	8	1,508	8
16	Pretaubgherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Goomsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,039	15	35,790	8	6,8,114	9	98,172	4	8,132	5	7,557	13 6	...	...

Statement showing the Collections of Sayer Revenue in the Zemindaries in the Ganjam Province for a Series of 16 Years, Continued.

Number	For Fusli 1201.	For Fusli 1202.	For Fusli 1203.	For Fusli 1204.	For Fusli 1205.	For Fusli 1206.	For Fusli 1207.	For Fusli 1208.	For Fusli 1209.	For Fusli 1210.	Total for 16 Years.	Average for 1 Year.
1	Rs. 405	A.P. 405	Rs. 440	A.P. 440	Rs. 440	A.P. 440	Rs. 470	A.P. 470	Rs. 470	A.P. 470	Rs. 3,615	A.P. 451.14
2	Rs. 60	A.P. 60	Rs. 70	A.P. 70	Rs. 100	A.P. 100	Rs. 100	A.P. 100	Rs. 108	A.P. 85	Rs. 723	A.P. 90.6
3	Rs. 60	A.P. 60	Rs. 65	A.P. 65	Rs. 75	A.P. 75	Rs. 80	A.P. 80	Rs. 115	A.P. 100	Rs. 685	A.P. 85.6
4	Rs. 320	A.P. 320	Rs. 300	A.P. 300	Rs. 300	A.P. 300	Rs. 240	A.P. 240	Rs. 240	A.P. 240	Rs. 4,800	A.P. 300
5	Rs. 340	A.P. 340	Rs. 330	A.P. 330	Rs. 320	A.P. 320	Rs. 340	A.P. 340	Rs. 350	A.P. 330	Rs. 5,270	A.P. 329.6
6	Rs. 780	A.P. 780	Rs. 700	A.P. 700	Rs. 650	A.P. 650	Rs. 430	A.P. 430	Rs. 300	A.P. 180	Rs. 10,430	A.P. 651.14
7	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 8,170	A.P. 634
8	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 459 12 6	A.P. 459 12 6	Rs. 7,356	A.P. 459.12 6
9	Rs. 180	A.P. 180	Rs. 200	A.P. 200	Rs. 280	A.P. 280	Rs. 200	A.P. 200	Rs. 240	A.P. 160	Rs. 2,800	A.P. 215.6
10	Rs. 2,375	A.P. 2,375	Rs. 2,584	A.P. 2,584	Rs. 2,354	A.P. 2,354	Rs. 2,110	A.P. 2,110	Rs. 2,590	A.P. 2,890	Rs. 33,657	A.P. 2,104.1
11	Rs. 206	A.P. 206	Rs. 206	A.P. 206	Rs. 206	A.P. 206	Rs. 206	A.P. 206	Rs. 206	A.P. 206	Rs. 3,396	A.P. 212.4
12	Rs. 998 14	A.P. 998 14	Rs. 1,368 2	A.P. 1,368 2	Rs. 1,581 5	A.P. 1,581 5	Rs. 3,131 4	A.P. 3,131 4	Rs. 1,330 3	A.P. 1,447 6	Rs. 24,520 10	A.P. 1,532.8
13	Rs. 561	A.P. 561	Rs. 1,423 8	A.P. 1,423 8	Rs. 2,021	A.P. 2,021	Rs. 2,021	A.P. 2,021	Rs. 2,121	A.P. 2,121	Rs. 25,831	A.P. 1,614.7
14	Rs. 998 14	A.P. 998 14	Rs. 1,368 2	A.P. 1,368 2	Rs. 1,581 5	A.P. 1,581 5	Rs. 3,131 4	A.P. 3,131 4	Rs. 1,330 3	A.P. 1,447 6	Rs. 24,520 10	A.P. 1,532.8
15	Rs. 561	A.P. 561	Rs. 1,423 8	A.P. 1,423 8	Rs. 2,021	A.P. 2,021	Rs. 2,021	A.P. 2,021	Rs. 2,121	A.P. 2,121	Rs. 25,831	A.P. 1,614.7
16	Rs. 998 14	A.P. 998 14	Rs. 1,368 2	A.P. 1,368 2	Rs. 1,581 5	A.P. 1,581 5	Rs. 3,131 4	A.P. 3,131 4	Rs. 1,330 3	A.P. 1,447 6	Rs. 24,520 10	A.P. 1,532.8
17	Rs. 561	A.P. 561	Rs. 1,423 8	A.P. 1,423 8	Rs. 2,021	A.P. 2,021	Rs. 2,021	A.P. 2,021	Rs. 2,121	A.P. 2,121	Rs. 25,831	A.P. 1,614.7
Total	Rs. 6,438 7	A.P. 6,438 7	Rs. 8,376 6	A.P. 8,376 6	Rs. 9,923 7	A.P. 9,923 7	Rs. 9,848 2	A.P. 9,848 2	Rs. 9,979 13	A.P. 9,979 13	Rs. 1,26,234 2	A.P. 6,397.1

Ganjam 30th November 1803. }
(Signed) Peter Cherry, Collector.

Statement showing the Collections of Abkary and Farms and Licenses in the Zemindaries of the Ganjam Province for a series of 16 years.

Number	Names of Zemindaries.	For Fusli 1195.	For Fusli 1196.	For Fusli 1197.	For Fusli 1198.	For Fusli 1199.	For Fusli 1200.	For Fusli 1201.	For Fusli 1202.	For Fusli 1203.	For Fusli 1204.	For Fusli 1205.	For Fusli 1206.	For Fusli 1207.	For Fusli 1208.	For Fusli 1209.	For Fusli 1210.	Total for 16 Years.	Average for one Year.
1	Biridi.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
2	Pauloor.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
3	Hoogh.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
4	Seerghur.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
5	Turrah.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
6	Bodagadah.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
7	Sooradah.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
8	Pretabgherry.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
9	Mundasaw.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
10	Podarsinghy.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
11	Soorunghe.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
12	Jerredah.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
13	Darracote.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
14	Chighuty.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
15	Vizanagur.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
16	Haughur.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
17	Gomsur.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4
Total	Rupees.	Rs. 1,768 10	A.P. 1,768 10	Rs. 9,269 3	A.P. 9,269 3	Rs. 9,246 12	A.P. 9,246 12	Rs. 2,126 5	A.P. 2,126 5	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4	Rs. 9,132 4	A.P. 9,132 4

Statement showing the Collections of Salt Revenue in the Zemindaries, from Fuslies 1203 to 1210, as delivered by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.

Names of Zemindaries	Collections of Fusli 1203.	Collections of Fusli 1204.	Collections of Fusli 1205.	Collections of Fusli 1206.	Collections of Fusli 1207.	Collections of Fusli 1208.	Collections of Fusli 1209.	Collections of Fusli 1210.	Total Collections of 8 Years.	Average for 8 Years.
1 Homah.	Rs. 550	A.P. 550	Rs. 700	A.P. 700	Rs. 700	A.P. 700	Rs. 700	A.P. 700	Rs. 5,280	A.P. 660
2 Pauloor.	Rs. 1,000 14	A.P. 1,000 14	Rs. 632 8	A.P. 632 8	Rs. 610	A.P. 610	Rs. 525	A.P. 525	Rs. 5,758 2 1	A.P. 719 12 3
3 Birridi.	Rs. 2	A.P. 2	Rs. 2	A.P. 2	Rs. 2	A.P. 2	Rs. 2	A.P. 2	Rs. 19 8	A.P. 2 7
Total	Rs. 1,552 14	A.P. 1,552 14	Rs. 1,313 6	A.P. 1,313 6	Rs. 1,312 8	A.P. 1,312 8	Rs. 1,187 8	A.P. 1,187 8	Rs. 11,057 10	A.P. 1,382 3 3

Ganjam 30th November 1803. }
(Signed) Peter Cherry, Collector.

Statement shewing the Extent, Produce and Revenue of Salt-Pans in the several Zemindaries of the Ganjam Province.

Names of Zemindaries.	Names of Villages.	Extent of Salt Pans productive.		Extent of Salt Pans Unproductive.		Total Extent of Salt Pans.		Estimated Gross Produce.		Deduct Enam annually paid in kind.		Deduct the Inhabitants' share in kind.		Total Deductions.		Government share in kind.		Average price of Garce at which the valuations are made.	Valuation of the Salt received by Government.		Total.			
		Cawnies.	Feet.	Cawnies.	Feet.	Cawnies.	Feet.	M. G.	M. M.	M. G.	M. M.	M. G.	M. M.	M. G.	M. M.	M. G.	M. M.		At 6 Rs. 3/4.	At 6 Rs. 3/4.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 Hoomah.	Totah Hoomah.....	96	...	25	...	51	...	595,230	...	28	...	339,100	...	367,100	...	228,130	...	Do.	1,97,10	6	1,369 15			
	(Preyaga.....	19	...	27	...	46	...	100,266	...	...	...	67,289	...	67,289	...	32,377	...	Do.	144 15	1				
	Collarabadee Bramaracoda.	12	...	25	...	37	...	77,101	4	...	...	53,38	4	53,38	4	24,63	...	Do.	144 15	1				
	Bumpoor and Letchmanpoor.	10	28,800	25	14,400	35	43,200	74,320	4	...	...	51,355	...	51,355	...	22,365	4	Do.	137 7	9				
	Santopootce.....	1	28,800	...	...	1	28,800	3	99	...	...	1,379	2	1,379	2	1,119	6	Do.	7 12	9				
	Santo Andeeny.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	2,280	...	...	...	1,248	...	1,248	...	1	32	...	6 7	8				
	Moherapudlah.....	9	...	14	28,800	23	28,800	257,186	4	...	...	161	53	161	53	96	133	2	578	...				
	Gokooracodah.....	5	28,800	23	28,800	29	...	290,280	...	...	...	168	202	168	202	4	92	77	4	558	2			
	Punchacodah.....	11	28,800	3	28,800	15	...	198,225	...	...	...	107,376	2	107,376	2	90	348	6	545	8				
	Moodeorchoovah.....	...	...	20	43,200	20	43,200	37,216	4	...	...	28	62	28	62	4	9	154	...	56	5			
	Rumbah.....	...	...	7	28,800	7	28,800	13,200	...	...	...	10	50	10	50	...	3	154	...	20	4			
3 Biridi...	Total Rupees.....	96	...	172	...	268	...	1,652	5	28	...	1,021	54	2	1,049	54	2	602	350	...	...	3,617	4	2

MEMORANDUM.

N. B.

Madras Garce Ms. Ms.
Estimated Gross Produce 1,652 5 0 at 6 Rs. 3/4 Garce 2,912 0 9
Deduct expenses as per enclosure 2,663 9 6
Do. as per Zemindar's accounts 1,382 3 3

Total Net Revenue... 5,865 4 0

This calculation is made on the principle of paying ready money for daily labour in lieu of kind as heretofore.

Madras Garces. Ms. Ms. 230 ... at 6 Rs. 3/4
Hoomah. 585
Pauloor 158 4 at 6 Rs. 3/4
Birridi. 16 4 at Do.
Total... 1,652 5 ... At Rs. 9,912 ... 9

Ganjam
(Signed) Peter Cherry,
Collector.
30th November 1803.

ESTIMATE Expenses of Salt manufacturing in the undermentioned Farms
allowing Labourers to be paid in money in lieu of kind as follows.

Hoomah Zemindary.	Estimated amount for repairing the Ghawties or Banks.	Rs. A. P.			Estimated amount for repairing the Ghawties or Banks.	Rs. A. P.			Estimated amount for repairing the Ghawties or Banks.	Rs. A. P.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
	Sundry Charges.											
	Rs. As. Ps.											
	110. Mamoties at..... 1 3 0 P each.....	123	12	...								
	110. Flat Irons at..... 0 8 0 P each.....	55	...	...								
	110. Beating planks at.... 0 3 0 P each.....	20	10	...								
	250. Baskets for drawing water at As. 2 P each.	31	4	...								
	400. Ropes.....	5	3	...								
	400. Baskets at As. 1 P each.....	25	...	...	301	7	...					
	Servant's Wages.											
	Naigues at 2 Rs. each P month, and for 4 months.	120	...	...								
	60. Coolymen at 1 1/2 Rs. each P month, & for 4 months	360	...	...								
	60. Cooley women at 1 Rs. each P month, & for 4 Do.	240	...	...	720	...	...					
	Expenses of Nuckapundagah.....	...	...	...	4	...	...					
	Do. of Moodooh pundagah.....	...	...	...	4	...	...					
	Charitable Expenses at 2 different pundoogahs or feasts.	...	...	...	8	...	...	1,097	7	...		
	Estimated amount for repairing the Ghawties or Banks....	...	...	...	75	...	...					
	Sundry Charges.											
	Rs. As. Ps.											
	120. Mamoties at..... 1 2 0 P each.....	135	...	...								
	120. Flat Irons at..... 0 8 0 P each.....	60	...	...								
	120. Beating planks at. 0 3 0 P each.....	22	8	...								
	275. Planks for collecting Salt at 1 0 0 P each.....	27	8	...								
	1000. Pots and Chatties at 6 pice P each.....	31	4	...								
	275. Baskets for drawing water at 2 As. P each....	34	6	...								
	550. Ropes.....	8	9	...								
	600. Baskets for heaping the Salt at 1 As. P each...	37	8	...	346	6	...					
	Servant's Wages.											
	20. Naigues for 4 months at 2 Rs. each P month.....	160	...	...								
	80. Cooley men Do. at 1 1/2 Rs. each P month.....	480	...	...								
	80. Cooley women Do. at 1 Rs. each P month.....	320	...	...	960	...	...					
	Expenses of Nuckapundagah.....	4	...	...								
	Do. of Moodooh pundagah.....	4	...	...								
	Charitable Expenses at 2 different pundoogahs or feasts....	10	...	...	18	...	...	1,399	6	...		
	Estimated amount for repairing ghawties or Banks.....	...	...	...	10	...	...					
	Sundry Charges.											
	Rs. As. Ps.											
	15. Mamoties at..... 1 2 0 P each.....	16	14	...								
	15. Flat Irons at..... 0 8 0 P each.....	7	8	...								
	15. Beating planks at.... 0 3 0 P each.....	2	13	...								
	25. Planks for Collecting Salt at 1 As. P each.....	1	9	...								
	100. Pots and Chatties at As. 6 P each.....	3	2	...								
	25. Baskets for drawing water at 2 P each.....	3	2	...								
	50. Ropes.....	12	6	...								
	80. Baskets.....	5	...	...	40	12	6					
	Servant's Wages.											
	2. Naigues for 4 months at 2 Rs. each P month.....	16	...	...								
	10. Cooley men for Do. at 1 1/2 Do. each P month.....	60	...	...								
	10. Cooley women for Do. at 1 Rs. each P month.....	40	...	...								
	Total.....	116	...	...	166	12	6					
		Rupees.....		2,663	9	6						
		Star. Pagodas...		761	1	10						

Ganjam 30th
November 1803.

(Signed) Peter Cherry,
Collector.

STATEMENT shewing the value of the several Zemindaries in the Ganjam Province exclusive of Gunsur as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown as well as

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names the of Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Turlah.....			1	Palasah.....	290 7 8					
					Parasumbah.....	231 1 10					
					Talabaddra.....	185 11 6					
					Voodaveepooram.....	263 12 2					
5	Pedda bandum.....				Chinna Caudum.....	207 8 4					
					Navolee.....	504 13 3					
					Pullasartam.....	67 15 1					
					Gauroodabuddra.....	109 11 4					
10	Doacoolapaudoo.....				Baudoopooram.....	177 12 ...					
					Chinnaveenah.....	110 1 1					
					Tandeervadah.....	79 8 11					
13	Meelacettavooroo.....				Surlapooram.....	127 3 3					
	Kheedeesingy.....				Cadareepooram.....	317 2 8					
	Surlapooram.....				Brahmanaturlah.....	67 6 ...					
15	Buntocotavooroo.....				Chinnahonchalali.....	245 11 3					
					Letchmeepooram.....	168 7 5					
					Peddahonchalali.....	124 12 4					
20	Molopuddah.....				Hoonpasolee.....	218 ... 10					
					Kottavooroo (bad state) Jagheer.	166 1 7					
					Peddaventkah.....	19 1 7					
22	Kottavooroo (bad state) Jagheer.				Loadaupuddra.....	53 8 11					
					Sooloondah.....	...					
23	Peddaventkah.....				Gungadah.....	244 2 7					
					Sasanum.....	200 5 8					
25	Sooloondah.....				Goalasartam.....	157 7 5					
					Poorshottupooram.....	131 7 2					
					Aulookholah.....	106 13 ...					
30	Aulookholah.....				Gopulapooram.....	125 2 4					
					Raiam.....	73 5 4					
					Cumbaureegaum.....	85 6 ...					
35	Maudoopooram.....				Khycjolah.....	224 1 8					
					Turlahcoah.....	111 4 3					
					Carried forward.....	19 9 9					
						77 8 ...					
						638 4 4					
						2,355 11 4					
						3,726 ...					

the average valuation of the Committee of Circuit together with the averages for a series of 17 and 34 Year.

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names the of Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	2,356 11 4					
37	Rantacotah.....				Endrapully.....	741 17 2					
39	Rateepaudoo.....				Aggraharama.	42 1 10					
					Pundawassanum.....	149 4 9					
40	Pundawassanum.....				Anantagherry.....	100 ...					
					Kasarpooram.....	150 ...					
					Pooranabuddra.....	10 ...					
					Cristepooram.....	30 ...					
45	Narainapooram (Dorobust).....				Narainapooram.....	50 ...					
47	Ragoenudpooram (bad state).....				Ummannias.	15 ...					
48	Naleebuddra (Dorobust).....				Pessarypaudoo Do. (bad state).....	...					
50	Coasanghupooram Do. (bad state).....				Khoyetah Do. Do.....	...					
52	Gudavareepooram Do. Do.....				Total Rupees.....	...					
					Boghawpooram.....	101 6 ...					
1	Boghawpooram.....				Goorcoatee.....	21 6 10					
					Pautrabuttee Panyacauree.....	29 12 4					
5	Cusba Pantacota.....				Seereepooram.....	22 12 7					
					Chinnacoastaum (bad state).....	28 2 3					
					Toolaseegaum Do. Do.....	69 13 9					
10	Umbootangodah Do. Do.....				Pully Boodaursinghze.....	70 5 2					
					Peddacoastaum Do. Do.....	...					
					Junnapooram Do. Do.....	...					
13	Choampapoor Do. Do.....				Carried forward.....	348 10 11					
						7,370 13 1					
						14,444 12 5					
						5,219 4 6					
						5,188 5 7					
						5,158 5 7					

Number of the Zemindaries.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.		Total of each Mootah.		Total of each Zemindary.		Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.		Average of 17 Years.		Average of 34 Years.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
5 Seerghur.			Brought forward.....	1,460	10 8	3,806	9 2	12,038	7 2	24,482	7 6				
			27 Tonagaum.....	37	3 10										
			Jaudootheeghee.....	5	5 1										
			Cookoodeagaum.....	5	6 7										
			30 Streerampoora.....	6	14										
			Noovagaum.....	48	9 5										
			Tauloopuddah.....	8	3 11										
			Bodagoda.....	35	15 9										
			34 Coonojaree.....	8	4 7										
			Aggrahams.												
			35 Soondravallabo &ca.....	60											
			36 Maucannappo.....	33											
			Ummannias.												
			37 Goowdoogaum (Darobust).....												
			Colaloondah Do.....												
			Gondeenaree Do.....												
			40 Teenegareeya Do.....												
			Jugganadapooram Do.....												
			42 Pautragayee Do.....												
			Total Rupees.....					5,516	3	18,032	6 11	5,982	5 9	5,764	7 4
15 Seerghur.			1 Dangabuddra.....	783	3 7										
			Bramnapoor.....	327	12 9										
			Codrausinghee.....	185	10 1										
			Govindoopoo and Mauradoopully.....	1,086	11 4										
			5 Patrapoonjee.....	156	13 7										
			Cunchookundy.....	473	15 10										
			Coosoonchoyee.....	173	11 3										
			Poonauthoo.....	845	8 6										
			Sarankoodah.....	459	1										
			10 Danantarah.....	251	11										
			Soonnadara.....	135	5 5										
			Sooloosoolah and L. apully.....	393	4 9										
			Ramaghery.....	74	7										
			Bothoogoddah.....	286	9 8										
			15 Checheelee.....	249	10 11										
			Carried forward.....	5,829	8 8			17,554	10 2	42,514	14 5				

Number of the Zemindaries.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.		Total of each Mootah.		Total of each Zemindary.		Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.		Average of 17 Years.		Average of 34 Years.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
6 Pretabgherry	1 Pretabgherry		Brought forward.....	5,829	8 8			17,554	10 2	42,514	14 5				
			16 Boosoodah.....	211	2										
			Pudmapooram.....	283	5 2										
			18 Baekoonah.....	862	6 3										
			Jagheer.			7,186	4 3								
			19 Chattradapah.....	220	13										
			20 Sagarapilly.....	332	11 2										
			Narrainpoor.....	71	5 9										
			Davalpoor.....	805	11 9										
			Tuckaradah.....	700	2 7										
			24 Seerghur.....	1,663											
			Aggrahams.			3,576	12 4								
			25 Bolleyarsinghypoor.....	277											
			Kroopasindoopoor.....	59	14										
			Ramakistnapoor.....	24	6										
			Hurrychendrapoor.....	68	8										
			Jugganadapoor.....	51	14										
			30 Soonadaveypoor.....	27	6										
			31 Camaladaveypoor (bad state).....	8											
			Ummannias.			517									
			32 Keertecpooram.....												
			Total Rupees.....					11,280		17,731	9 6	6,295	9 4	6,791	1 7
2 Khauriemootah.	2 Khauriemootah		1 Cusbah Pretabgherry.....	1,099	11 2										
			Pulley Jagganadapoor.....	492											
			Ramachundrapoor.....	329	3 10										
			Khogajeechoorah.....	163	9 5										
			5 Narasingagaudah.....	824	5 8										
			Gungnapooram.....	513	5 7										
			Palasapooram.....	503	3 9										
			Baleeyaujjhadah.....	378	14 9										
			Sompada (Bacheerauck).....	57	8 4										
			10 Eswanadpooram (Do).....	32	15 3										
			11 Khyrebuttee.....	264	12										
			Goonareegoodah.....	503	8 3										
			Concooradah.....	1,138	1 1										
			Khoriunghee.....	993	6 9										
			15 Arundah.....	310	12 8										
			Humsauralee and Goonasaagum.....	242	1 6										
			Coolarapadah.....	396	11 1										
			Undaryan (bad state).....	89	6 4										
			Huttehundie.....	253	13 10										
			20 Saugoopooram.....	234	11 9										
			Puttoopooram.....	687											
			22 Chonungtheepooram.....	438	9										
			Carried forward.....	5,568	14 9			4,396	13 9	28,834	10 9	60,245	7 11		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	5,568 14 9	4,396 13 9	28,834 10 9	60,246 7 11		
23					Amboogaum.....	355 12 3					
					Chindakulley.....	136 12 ..					
25					Khawregoodah.....	65 10 9					
					Bollevan Puttoopooram.....	16 5 ..					
					Sondapilly.....	96 15 ..					
					Tookah Aumbatah.....	111 6 9					
					{ Dauna Aumbotah and Mau- ghooravabatah-Bacheerauch. }	18 9 4					
30					Makaula-Bacheerauch.....	37 6 7	6,407 12 5				
31	Seedaswarah Mootah.....				Seedaswarah & ca.....	1,941 2 3					
33					Vausoodawopooram.....	670 7 ..					
34					Davoolapadee.....	110 15 ..	2,422 8 3				
35	Attavesoo Mootah.....				Cosamauree Durnapoor.....	1,138 13 1					
					Pudmapooram.....	443 1 ..					
					Pauseegoodah.....	1,586 11 3					
					Chinnamauree.....	469 9 9					
					Bheerundee.....	267 3 9					
40					Jellamoor.....	211 12 ..					
					Moolabanejah.....	450 14 9					
					Navagadah.....	144 15 2					
					Kholaudee.....	370 15 8					
					Telarah.....	200 14 2					
45					Harenapotangoodah.....	121 9 1					
					Goondregoodah.....	39 12 ..					
					Poodamauree & ca.....	839 3 ..					
					Estoonnooghee & ca.....	1,487 5 ..					
					Bungirdah.....	573 1 ..					
					Singhupooram.....	1,002 8 9					
50					Kondadawolee.....	334 6 3					
					Jakamaree.....	247 1 ..					
					Pendocaullee and Goana Mauree.....	140 8 5					
					Bogoodah Comundee.....	128 ..					
					Brampuncoo.....	149 2 1					
55					Pattangoodah.....	625 7 6	10,972 13 10				
					Carried forward.....	...	24,200 ... 3	28,834 10 9	60,246 7 11		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	...	24,200 ... 3	28,834 10 9	60,246 7 11		
56					Boodekce.....	120 ..					
					Aggrahams & ca.....	...					
					Chachrapooram (Darobust).....	...					
					Hurrypooram Do.....	...					
60					Raulabaudee.....	125 ..					
					Mutteeyanjolah & Tentooloocontee.....	40 ..					
					Taulapooram.....	40 ..					
					Coradaubaudee (Darobust).....	...					
					Nusuntapooram Do.....	...					
65					Raudadaveepooram.....	90 ..					
					Jugganadapooram.....	106 8 ..					
					Eswanadapooram.....	100 4 ..					
					Caulasundapooram.....	105 ..					
					Vasootaveepooram.....	45 8 ..					
70					Balbadrapooram.....	25 ..					
					Poorshottapooram.....	180 ..					
					Khoosdurmanapooram.....	47 8 ..					
					Gungapooram.....	45 ..					
					Durnanapooram.....	65 ..					
75					Streechendanapooram.....	39 5 ..					
76					Secandnadadaveepooram.....	27 ..					
					Total Rupees.....	...	1,201 1 ...	25,401 1 3	67,274 10 11	17,987 5 11	18,884 9 7
7	Bodagadah....	1	Godomocah....		Cusba Cotah.....	666 3 1					
					Woostah.....	193 ... 3					
					Bakrampooram.....	141 9 ..					
					Pudmapooram.....	435 4 7					
5					Sundeekendoo.....	95 3 5					
					Lokamaury.....	307 15 5					
					Akalapooram.....	222 2 5					
					Seeddeepooram.....	918 13 8					
					Noavaganda.....	340 8 6					
10					Sassanum.....	173 9 10					
					Singhupooram.....	137 3 1					
					Jaggopooram.....	278 2 8					
13					Tentooloocontee.....	37 12 ..					
					Carried forward.....	3,997 7 11	...	54,235 12 ...	1,27,521 2 10		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	3,997 7 11	...	54,235 12...	1,27,521 2 10		
					14 Sorabandy.....	365 12					
					15 Tacurdah.....	249 14 11					
					16 Gopaulapooram.....	113 5 4	4,726 8 2				
					17 Coredaconah.....	445 12 2					
					18 Maunekapooram.....	517 1 1					
					19 Gumbauregoodah.....	210 12 1					
					20 Commaurecepanee.....	613 5 2					
					Burasinghee.....	520 1 6					
					Potapauvallee.....	167 3 4					
					Boranoondallee.....	399 1 7					
					Bandaugoodah.....	377 10					
					25 Cheekatee.....	212 12 11					
					Mohely.....	160 15 5					
					Belloopuddah.....	69 15 6					
					Machacatoo.....	91 1					
					Chindeyangoodah.....	115 10 7					
					30 Paneqapully.....	41 7 1					
					31 Maudoorah.....	77 11 10	4,020 5 3				
					Jagheers.						
					32 Balucottah.....	265 7 1					
					Liabogeersee.....	100 9 2					
					Hautecullo.....	172 5 8					
					35 Coosoonagaudeyav.....	88 10 10					
					Lembacampah.....	164 11 4					
					Soranowtee.....	91 8 2					
					Ranyaubondo.....	63 6 10					
					Baradah.....	58 10 11					
					40 Juganautpoor.....	36 13 6					
					Cundoogoodahpully.....	24 14					
					Pautrapoor.....	20 2 5					
					Coppely.....	31 12					
					Charvoolacanyee.....	18					
					45 Puttoopoor.....	30 3 11					
					46 Davevoopully.....	40					
					Carried forward.....	2,167 5 1	8,747 1 5	54,235 12...	1,27,521 2 10		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	1,167 5 1	8,747 1 5	54,235 12...	1,27,521 2 10		
					47 Sireeraulapully.....	15					
					Gochah.....	34 4 6					
					Goonauchoppah.....	25 1 3					
					50 Cotamohelly.....	19 7 5					
					Lotaupully.....	15 11 2					
					Munggalapoor.....	46 15 2					
					Palacasandah.....	6 6					
					Arah.....	7 15 4					
					55 Jawkeeyaw.....	33 11 2					
					Lingamah.....	49 14 9					
					Becmpoor.....	13					
					Cunneyepoor.....	24 5 9					
					Chickoodah.....	16					
					60 Godochekelee.....	35 14 9	1,551 1 6				
					Aggraharams.						
					61 Cercadaveepooram.....	16					
					Purvanundapooram.....	12					
					Aubyapoor.....	22					
					Peddanagoodah.....	54					
					65 Chinnanowgoodah Durobus.....	...					
					Total Rupees.....	...	104	10,402 2 11	27,499 13 9	4,559 2 1	5,188 7 4
					1 Prayangah.....	326 4 10					
					Moojoorapadah and Bulleedum.....	539 2 1					
					Goroocoodah.....	373 6 7					
					5 Colaradawdee.....	232 9 8					
					Letchemepooram & ca.....	385 12 8					
					Cooteeyangadah.....	572 2 3					
					7 Mahanadapooram.....	984 1 9	3,413 7 10				
					Jagheers.						
					Collapoor.....	31 7 2					
					9 Noovagum and Borapully.....	433 10 4					
					Carried forward.....	465 1 6	3,413 7 10	64,637 14 11	1,55,921 ... 7		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9	Hoomah.....				Brought forward.....	465 1 6	3,413 7 10	64,637 14 11	1,55,021 ... 7		
					{ Ramagadoojuntoo and Sontro- toolahnoovagaum.....	797 ... 8					
					{ Gobotayo and Muddacottah.....	102 14 7					
					{ Sotroosoolah and Mundoopoor.....	160 8 4					
					{ Solcheeeyav.....	106 4 7					
					{ Jetteebuddra.....	674 12 7	2,306 11 3				
					{ Aggraharams.....						
					{ Muddosodanapooram and Chowtauyee.....	118 1 11					
					{ Locanadapoor.....		118 1 11				
					Total Rupees.....			5,838 5 ...	5,363 10 8	2,390 3 9	2,315 4 10
1	Tolahoomah.....					1,493 10 1					
	Singheepoor.....					610 15 10					
	Beereepoor.....					299 10 7					
	Reekencagaum.....					600 2 3					
5	Boorunghoo.....					516 13 9					
	Humsapoor.....					523 9 2					
7	Rumbapully.....					115 10 3	4,160 7 11				
	{ Aggraharams.....										
8	Bangeerateepooram.....					32 ...					
9	Doorbasingheepooram.....					32 ...	64 ...				
	Total Rupees.....							4,224 7 11	5,171 14 ...	2,335 11 ...	2,271 8 5
1	Rumbah.....					284 5 1					
2	{ Heerrepooram, Boorodie, Bau- ladapully, and Remachen- drapooram.....					148 4 2					
3	Deeyaudce and Colloochawgherry.....					106 8 6					
4	Modooroochoovah and Jahneer.....					144 3 5					
5	{ Connokayee, Neeneecholoh, Runggo Muttteyan & Navagaum }					88 10 3					
6	Oloondajorow and Castragoodah.....					32 10 9	804 10 2				
	Carried forward.....						804 10 2	74,700 11 10	1,65,556 9 3		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Cundadavelec.....				Brought forward.....	289 11 1	804 10 2	74,700 11 10	1,65,556 9 3		
					{ Cundadavelec, Hutteepeevah Nowgaum, Cunjedapah, and Sattoley.....	159 2 1					
					{ Moongocokapooram.....	168 4 10					
					{ Ambejorow, Bangelepooram.....	230 11 9					
5					{ Ballarampooram.....	372 14 4					
					{ Bodachowkalah, Sunnapoyera- see, and Bodapoyerasee.....	326 6 11					
					{ Cunchcepooram, Laurencepul- ly, and Jaroccepully.....	662 15 7					
					{ Gobbah.....	361 15 6					
					{ Boovaboonee and Coligahpully.....	216 14 5					
10					{ Ramachundrapooram and Borapully.....	481 8 7					
					{ Suntasapoor, Careetecadie Coormadapully, Sauntaror, pooram and Bangory.....	319 2 9	3,589 11 10				
11					{ Ravoolobundow and Burdah.....	219 1 6					
1	Sravanah.....				{ Sravanah, Butteemulloc and Seercebanah.....	244 11 5					
					{ Peddagopalpoor, Chinago- paulpoor, & Pooneybuddah.....	293 7 6					
					{ Bohojahpoor and Mulladah.....	323 1 3					
5					{ Jarapuddra and Jugganandpooram.....	442 5 ...					
6					{ Cullanapoor.....	385 5 10					
					{ Lungoor, Keeyagarah & Kau- teegarah.....		1,908 6 ...				
					{ Aggraharuns & a.....						
1					{ Hoomereecoteeyah.....	100 ...					
					{ Baulsinghie.....	10 ...					
					{ Baulinkee Saraneepoor.....	15 ...					
					{ Cawloovabaudie.....	12 ...					
5					{ Cooterumbah (bad store).....	10 ...					
6					{ Coosapully (Stree Jugganant Swamy pagoda).....	10 ...					
					Carried forward.....		157 ...	6,459 6 6	11,886 14 4	4,919 ... 8	4,669 8 1
								81,160 2 4	1,71,443 7 7		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
11	Daracootc....	1	Comagadah....		Brought forward.....	1,368 5 11					
					1 Cusba Comagadah.....	168 13 4					
					Potrah.....	814 14 11					
					Siddanoyee.....	2,194 13 10					
					Mungalapoor.....	635 11 8					
					Bhulchee.....	223 9 5					
					Khundabundah.....	214 12 11					
					Locheemepoor.....	865 49					
					Londajolee.....	312 13 5					
					Reesepoor.....	495 13 10					
					10 Colascotah.....	1,023 4	7,297 6 3				
					1 Surlapoor.....	449 7 4					
					2 Sosarungah.....	469 4 10					
					Baureegootah.....	619 15 4					
					Labahdee.....	531 6					
					Dowgaun.....	547 15 7					
					5 Bandagoodah.....	224 6 11					
					Koollagahdaw.....	386 12 11					
					Pautepoor.....	351 6 4					
					Mowpuddrah.....	228 3 2					
					Dasamundalee.....	316 12 2					
					10 Keereckeejolah.....	333 10 2					
					Denckeesawla.....	464 2 8					
					Amboovabadee.....	379 7					
					Cundadavellee.....	292 13					
					Noovagum.....	394 3 10					
					13 Coramallee.....	139 10 1					
					Nolabentah.....	249					
					Puttoogoodah.....	321 10 6					
					Charroomaureeyaw.....	393 1 7					
					20 Cadabangoo.....	334 7 7					
					Puckeetee.....	221 3 4					
					Pectalah.....	359					
					Teuteelacyan.....	470 6					
					Keertepoor.....						
					24 Polanghee.....		9,501 10 6				
					Carried forward.....		16,799				
							81,160 2				
							41,77,443 7 7				

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
3	Jahadah.....				Brought forward.....	1,648					
					1 Jahadah.....	626 3 3					
					Poonceebundah.....	589 1 6					
					Singheepoor.....	330 9 11					
					Pootoo.....	712 5 3					
					5 Saugpoor.....	72 9 1					
					Goyectasasanum.....	149 10					
					Jhawrooporee.....	347 13 7					
					Jahadoobundoo.....	842 8 11					
					Batoovaroo.....	451 6 7					
					10 Bavanapoor.....	460 15 7					
					Olamah.....	314 7 6					
					Roogoomoo.....	47 2 3					
					Bolanvoopully.....	150 12 8					
					Baukaraputtah.....	61 7 7					
					15 Casepoor.....	140 8 3					
					Pudlamapoor.....	85 12					
					17 Jugganamohanum & Danodapoor.....		7,034 6 8				
					Jagheers.....		23,833 7 5				
					1 Noorvaupully.....	169 10 10					
					Narandrapoor.....	459 15 9					
					Kendoopuddrah.....	324 7 7					
					Cummarum.....	222 5 7					
					5 Coosaranze.....	315 9					
					Suppoovapully.....	141 3 10					
					Goontoopoddah.....	726 4 3					
					Ballesulah.....	419 5 5					
					Johapully.....	72 9 2					
					10 Deegce.....	197 3 5					
					Pratapoorum.....	284 15 11					
					Cosajeeppully.....	104 14 3					
					Keeriedah.....	152 9 6					
					14 Audalchierah.....	101 15 2					
					Carried forward.....	3,693 8 8					
							23,833 7 5				
							81,160 2				
							41,77,443 7 7				

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	3,693 8 8	23,833 7 5	81,160 2 4	41,77,443 7 7		
15					Gopaulapoor.....	25 9 7					
					Bautoopuddah.....	11 12					
					Taulapootoo.....	83 12 8					
					Moshauneebaugo.....	45					
20					Puttoonah.....	16 3 8					
					Boradabully.....	465 2 9					
					Baudoolah.....	234 7 10					
					Puttooporom.....	177 5 4					
					Coyeerandah.....	232					
					Khaureegoonmah.....	89 9 9					
25					Narainapooram.....	56 10					
					Godagottoo.....	14 10 5					
					Khoyecrapully and Chantharapully.	80 3 6					
					{ Contauyeeallee Chataborah, & Sontapully.....	120 3 6					
					Noonantapully.....	28 13 10					
30					Baugoovalpully.....	11 12					
					Pausebaudee.....	75 2 10					
					Huddebonthoo.....	92 10					
					Conseegoonmah.....	20 9 3					
34					Mandavapoor.....	24 5 5					
					Baicherack.						
					1 Bendeegheery.....						
					2 Jotoopully.....						
					3 Borapully.....						
					4 Cauluck.....						
					5 Coyectapully.....						
					6 Danagarah.....						
					7 Duntareebogadah.....						
					8 Mohalapully.....						
					9 Contauyeeapully.....						
					10 Magajalah.....						
35					11 Caloovalpully.....	134 7 5					
					12 Buileyaupully.....						
					13 Dunkemoondah.....						
					14 Damercyapully.....						
					Carried forward.....	5,761 1 4	23,833 7 5	81,160 2 4	41,77,443 7 7		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	5,761 1 4	23,833 7 5	81,160 2 4	41,77,443 7 7		
					15 Khaureeyapully.....						
					16 Chempatapoor.....						
					17 Coosoompully.....						
					18 Cuttoogoodah.....						
					19 Kheracauyee.....						
					20 Cooroanapully.....						
					21 Santaranyapully.....						
					Aggraharams.		5,761 1 4				
1					Keerteepooram & Rajandrapooram.	6 8					
					Goodiserah.....	75 8					
					Dowgaum and Rajandrapooram.....	13					
					Gauseepully.....	50					
5					Cookoodauppittah & Rajandrapooram.	5					
					Khondadavelu and Rajandrapooram.	45					
					Khoreedah Puchasumpoor.....	10					
					Coayeerapully.....	15					
					{ Poondunghee Rajendrapooram (Durrobust).....						
10					Putalah Rajajushhapooram Do.....						
					Humbootaugoodasasanum Do.....						
					Khaureegooda Rajendrapooram Do.						
					Gopaulakistapooram Do.....						
					Coaradasasanum Do.....						
15					Gungepoooram Do.....						
					Narainapoor Do.....						
					Teelotamahadaveepoor Do.....						
					Chendramadaveepoor Do.....						
					Goverdanapoor Do.....						
20					Toorotoorah Do.....						
					Ramachendrapoor Do.....						
					Danodarapoor Do.....						
23					Saumadanapoor Do.....		220				
					Carried forward.....		29,814 8 9	81,160 2 4	41,77,443 7 7		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
12	Mundasaw			Brought forward..... Unmanias.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
				Ramachendrapoor (Darobust).....	1,022 3 6	29,814 8 9	81,160 2 4	1,77,443 7 7	25,704 8 5	22,057 7 7
				Sommaiyeegodah Do.....	408 3					
				Hurrypooram Do.....	143 5 6					
				Conugeedy Do.....	415 9 10					
				Soondarupully Do.....	63 6 1					
				Total Rupees.....	507 7 4					
				Kurriypooram.....	215 9 7					
				Bauleegum.....	512 5 10					
				Daburoo.....	444 4 1					
				Sondapody.....	974 13 7					
				Pottacandah.....	152 9 5					
				Pudmapooram.....	510 15 9					
				Paulavilasaw.....	693 11 9					
				Gollavooroo.....	1,183 11 9					
				Taulapuddra.....	187 4 2					
				Sasarenun.....	286 4 1					
				Khoontecottah.....	105 8 4					
				Veerbaddrapaudoo.....	133 14 2					
				Moolleepaudoo.....	206 11					
				Saurungapooram.....	588 10 7					
				Gopaulapooram.....	272 5 10					
				Curtalce.....	282 5 4					
				Voopaulaum.....	77 8					
				Cottaupully.....	391 14 1					
				Palam.....	249 15					
				Coradanbaudy.....	474 13 9					
				Makarajodoo.....	525 4 4					
				Bodapaudoo.....	95 7 7					
				Bomerec.....	11,101 7					
				Carried forward.....	11,101 7	1,10,974 11	1,233,837 13 4			

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
29				Brought forward.....	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
				Cusbacambaram Maudeenur- seepooram, Totaleasaul, & Nenegaun.....	819 11 5					
30				Cushapautacottah Julodah Peedemundesaw, Hoombrah- gooroo, and Patantolee.....	1,397 3 2					
31				Cottapully.....	392 10 10					
				Hoonnaullee.....	763 3 8					
				Sarnmaureedy.....	250 10 2					
				Gollapautam.....	85 14 8					
35				Putalee.....	264 8 2					
				Murrypauloo.....	105 4					
				Kasapoor.....	27 3 6					
				Cottaboor.....	133 6 6					
40				Jugganatapooram.....	65 8 7					
				Doonnavooroo.....	214 1 11					
				Caupoorantee.....	108 8 2					
				Mittooroo.....	376 3 2					
				Neelavatty.....	223 2 8					
45				Soovarnapoor.....	264 7 5					
				Saureeyanpully.....	65 5 7					
				Bataulapoor.....	73 10 3					
				Maavedymitoo.....	7 7 5					
				Maucanapully.....	256 5 4					
50				Loharrybunthoo.....	197 6 6					
				Gungoovaladah.....	90 9 2					
				Raupoor and Budemah.....	307 8 10					
				Ragoorampoor.....	109 10 2					
				Bahadanpully.....	142					
55				Cheepooropully.....	529 3 9					
				Nagarampully.....	23 8					
				Goodaury.....	61 7					
				Dooboollee.....	157 1 6					
				Johnocadavecumbaram.....	81 15 3					
60				Balaherjireccumbaram.....	251 8 11					
				Pepeudeeyaw.....	18 1 5					
				Carried forward.....	18,965 5 2	1,10,974 11	1,233,837 13 4			

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	18,965 5 2					
61					Letchenebejacumbaram.....	37 10 7					
					Cuttaudeebelow.....	76 9 ..					
					Raunegaum.....	47 9 5					
65					Letchenepooram.....	63 4 11					
					Meclarantee.....	36 4 2					
					Ghodaunauree.....	9 3 11					
					Neemegaum.....	17 12 ..					
					Goorodossipooram.....	7 .. 3					
70					Coandanelavatty.....	17 .. 3					
71					Coandapully.....	3 12 ..					
					Munocapully.....	63 14 ..	19,345 5 8				
					Jalgeers.						
1					Saubacoattah.....	61 15 9					
					Rajaum.....	261 .. 1					
					Mookoondapooram.....	459 14 2					
5					Daubarsinghee.....	78 6 6					
					Keeloovayee.....	30 12 8					
					Rungooovaukaw.....	92 7 ..					
8					Narainnapooram.....	21 9 10					
					Tentooluyapuddah.....	116 6 ..	1,122 8 ..				
					Aggraharums.						
1					Pautanavalasaw.....	20					
					Letchenapooram.....	20					
3					Damodarapoore.....	20					
					Ummarias.		60				
1					Teeteemegaum (Darobust).....						
2					Noovaugedah.....						
					Total Rupees.....						
1					Bramindayee.....	80 8 4					
					Vazaragoommah.....	45 11 ..					
					Bhauradangoodoo.....	67 9 10					
					Noovagedoo.....	138 4 1					
5					Casarah.....	189 15 7					
6					Sooroomance.....	175 15 6					
					Carried forward.....	702 2 3					
13	Sooradah.....		Nowgah.....					20,527 13 8	33,417 6 1	12,761 9 5	14,309 13 5
								1,31,552 8	92,67,553 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	702 2 3					
7					Bulleegungoochaw.....	139 5 6					
					Totabullee.....	98 9 8					
					Rungabullee.....	142 3 8					
10					Paulacoontoo.....	125 4 1					
					Sarasabully.....	227 5 4					
					Koradabully.....	10 11 6					
13					Naugapooram.....	9 4 ..					
					Cottah Cuslah.....	319 14 ..	1,454 14 ..				
					Kheelwbaudy.....	187 9 ..					
					Khawreegoolah.....	203 .. 11					
					Bhoogoolah.....	168 1 9					
5					Gondreebaudee.....	124 11 4					
					Amnootoololah.....	229 6 ..					
					Borooosinghee.....	359 6 7					
					Rheeginghee.....	158 11 8					
					Soranawtee.....	164 15 1					
10					Kentee.....	95 5 7					
					Gondeebheedah.....	195 11 6					
					Hookoomah.....	518 13 3					
					Ballapadah.....	198 10 10					
					Boraudee.....	216 3 9					
15					Catoobaudee.....	187 10 4					
					Sunnabodunghee.....	36 3 11					
					Goorodapullees 23.....	71 .. 8					
					Bobungee Moyengee.....	226 2 1					
					Baurapadaunee.....	9 .. 6					
20					Nogalapodee.....	8 12 4	3,671 7 1				
					Dunralenghee.....	85 .. 4					
					Gochaw.....	113 6 10					
					Doolaudah.....	114 10 7					
					Bagavanpooram.....	158 10 ..					
5					Ausooroobundah.....	125 .. 3					
					Raunapully.....	30 4 ..					
7					Mroogawpully.....	53 13 6					
					Carried forward.....	680 13 6					
							5,126 5 1	1,31,502 8	92,67,255 3 5		

Maulayah.....

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
				Brought forward.....	680 13 6	5,126 5 1	1,31,502 8 9	2,67,255 3 5			
8	Podaraysoone.....				88 10 10						
	Gondreebaudee.....				57 14 10						
10	Sondeedeevoo.....				18 14 1						
	Manneyaunttee.....				66 14 7						
12	Govendoopoor.....				20 4 4	933 7 10					
						6,059 12 11					
				Jagheers.							
1	Coparacondah.....				52 6 8	52 6 8					
	Aggtaharams.										
1	Moleeyanpully.....										
	Gopaulapooram.....										
	Cottoobaudee.....										
	Gowladurpoot.....										
5	Coonjeesengoopoor.....										
	Ummanias.										
1	Hurreepooram.....										
	Jayasinghee.....										
	Kutteegawdah.....										
4	Bulleegaayee.....										
				Total Rupees.....			6,112 3 7	19,055 3 5	3,573 7 3	3,586 2 6	
1	Deggapoonilly.....				1,111 9 9						
	Ancooroodah.....				269 13 7						
	Pooseopadah.....				407 4 3						
	Gowtane.....				699 11 11						
5	Sonnadoomoolah.....				127 14 5						
	Bodadoomoolah.....				321 8 8						
	Tooroboorogee.....				533 15 3						
	Cottenaulah.....				433 2 4						
	Gopendaupooram.....				52 2 1						
10	Candasarah.....				210 5 6						
	Toorobboodee.....				663 1 1						
	Dossupooram.....				150 14 6						
13	Gokanapooram.....				678 15 10						
				Carried forward.....	5,679 11 5		1,37,614 12 4	2,86,310 3 5			

14 Vizianagur.

✓ 14. Vizianagur.

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
				Brought forward.....	5,679 11 5		1,37,614 12	42,86,310 3 5			
14	Govindapooram.....				838 9 2						
15	Danarasee.....				406 8 3						
	Chodeyanpadah.....				173 14 7						
	Boosoonadah.....				227 8 9						
	Kutteeyandee.....				324 13 1						
	Chodungchupooram.....				380 12 6						
20	Gomnah.....				329 1 1						
	Woodausinghee.....				635 1 3						
	Calanapooram.....				189 4 4						
	Alleedegam.....				936 7 8						
	Maghajudee.....				238 7 3						
25	Neamcandee.....				448 14 9						
	Mayecgoodah.....				260 1 11						
	Cotabadah.....				219 10 6						
	Vjaragoommah.....				217 10 9						
	Chowdurrecheerupapadah.....				167 1 1						
30	Calingajolah.....				232 6 1						
	Jackarah.....				369 5 4						
	Cadareepooram.....				173 2 8						
	Potaddah.....				290 6 1						
	Cooracundy.....				532 11 8						
35	Autoopadah.....				367 11 3						
	Potrapoonjee.....				201 5 8						
	Lenkaeullee.....				197 13 6						
	Maraconah.....				289 10 2						
	Narsingapoor.....				204 12 5						
40	Chettramunderum.....				376 2 2						
	Anungapoor.....				272 8 3						
	Dacaulee.....				158 9 3						
43	Bagadah.....				133 5 4						
				Carried forward.....	15,478 6 11		1,37,614 12	42,86,310 3 5			

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward.....	15,478 6 11	...	1,37,614 12	42,86,310 3 5		
44	Bhoggoodah.....				507 5 40					
45	Coommurdah.....				660 ... 8					
	Moondapattah.....				678 14 9					
	Jareepuddrah.....				195 14 7					
	Mannehapoor.....				299 5 2					
	Munggarajceepoor.....				290 ... 6					
50	Goolahapooram.....				430 13 1					
	Toolausinghee.....				264 12 2					
	Saudahootceerapadah.....				505 7 3					
	Gondooaum.....				113 9 11					
	Bellooputee.....				155 12 5					
55	Soondradah.....				310 1 6					
	Tuntceyapadah.....				822 11 4					
	Curpadah.....				364 ... 4					
	Dabaursinghee.....				271 1 ...					
	Calajerry.....				86 6 7					
60	Sundooooram.....				459 5 2					
	Maugoorpadah.....				61 7 3					
	Narainpooram.....				166 8 ...					
	Savacoortunupadah.....				145 2 3					
65	Pentah.....				77 1 7					
	Bomeoyee.....				390 5 11					
	Chokeepadah.....				62 15 6					
	Cotarondy.....				496 4 ...					
	Gootooopadah.....				202 14 3					
70	Seetooaullee.....				282 9 11					
	Lobooneraw.....				157 14 1					
	Cumbarcegaum.....				116 9 9					
	Dauvooney.....				632 9 6					
	Gopaulpoor.....				585 9 11					
75	Ambapoor.....				44 ... 7	25,496 8 11				
	Carried forward.....				...	25,496 8 11	1,37,614 12	42,86,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward.....	...	25,496 8 11	1,37,614 12	42,86,310 3 5		
				Jagheers.....	...					
1	Jirreepundah.....				378 6 8					
	Pendooraundaalee.....				320 9 1					
	Ponnaurah.....				201 11 6					
	Baulcetoolow.....				119 8 5					
5	Voonamaullee.....				330 10 9	1,350 14 5				
	Aggraharums & ca.				...					
1	Coyethawdah.....				70 ...					
	Bramana Nowpada.....				150 ...					
	Potrachodie.....				70 ...					
	Madooraunumsasanum.....				62 ...					
5	Veejayahpedinaubapooram.....				104 ...					
	Somaringhy.....				60 ...					
	Daveepooram.....				7 ...					
	Bontoonondalee.....				30 ...					
	Pectambarapoor.....				60 ...					
10	Dauharapoor ShottaPooram.....				9 12 ...					
	Yedualasasanum.....				90 ...					
	Dannarausce Sasanam.....				40 ...					
	Becunpooram.....				4 ...					
	Caubotamondulee(ruined).....				20 ...					
15	Pendooraubondy & Panasaleeyee.....				138 ...					
	Veechapudmanabapoor.....				19 ...					
	Pooheegovindapoor.....				108 ...					
	Davoolchapudda.....				120 ...					
	Cocodabundooosasanum.....				40 ...					
20	Pudmanabapooram.....				42 ...	1,235 12 ...				
	Amanialis.....				...					
1	Letchmepooram (Dorabust).....				...					
	Ichowlogauhee Do.....				80 ...					
	Bullecjalee.....				15 ...					
5	Baurahodee Do.....				...					
6	Golundah.....				...					
	Kheeyereepoonkoe Do.....				95 ...					
	Total Rupees.....				...	28,178 3 4	90,000 ...			
	Carried forward.....				...	1,65,792 15	83,56,310 3 5		22,375 ... 4	27,582 4 5

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
15	Hautgur.....	1	Doradacondy....		Brought forward.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Sookoolah.....	4,557 4 1	...	1,65,792 15	8,376,310 3 5		
					Aurcapooram.....	1,268 6 8					
					Corandahpully.....	186 2 9					
					Sorasinghee.....	622 4 7					
		5			Rajapooram.....	642 15 1					
					Balanoyee.....	621 11 3					
					Bodacarredah.....	834 8 4					
					Jareedah.....	688 14 6					
					Gunganapoor.....	133 14 8					
		10			Gapapoor.....	340 8 7					
					Shafudooyee.....	529 12 5					
					Gooduyaulce.....	1,072 14 3					
					Soonarajah.....	458 6 9					
					Sunnapokalabaudee.....	352 1 7					
		15			Sundareeyapudah.....	578 4 7					
					Kindoolah.....	595 1 11					
					Bulleeyausoorah.....	1,588 1 6					
					Boolasurah.....	1,312 12 4					
		20			Aamboosukarapoor.....	372 5 4					
					Mauchoyee.....	596 4 10					
					Rumpoodoo.....	339 15 9					
					Amboopoorah.....	796 ... 7					
					Golaunoondalee.....	400 ... 6					
					Sunnachoduyapuddah.....	153 10 ...					
		25			Potarah.....	370 10 11					
					Bolyaupully.....	366 5 6					
					Condokoradah.....	264 9 1					
					{ Barudah Coosoompoor, Saun- taroyapully, & Dausapully... }	2,873 5 6					
		29			Surdajecmoonah, & Govendapoor... }	490 15 ...					
					Carried forward.....	23,337 4 10	...	1,65,792 15	8,376,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
					Brought forward.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					30 Nauchoonabandoo & Madoorajodoo.	23,337 4 10	...	1,65,792 15	8,376,310 3 5		
					Goontooapadah.....	625 5 9					
					Gungapooram and Peetapoor.....	251 3 3					
		33			Conamauree.....	524 12 9					
					{ Doochapadah, Pangacarrowpully, Govendoopeoram, & Tanau- pully..... }	517 3 11	25,255 14 6				
		2	Bittaratrautghur		Carenjarah.....	1,106 11 9					
					Canteecanbaudee.....	418 6 8					
					Soloeagam.....	322 3 3					
					Doolupuddraw.....	626 15 ...					
					Bodapuncalabawdee.....	36 15 4					
					Godanyejolee.....	684 13 4					
					Moodoorah.....	77 10 11					
					{ Conochaychaudeyauw Letchne- poor & Kuttapawdapully.... }	811 ... 5					
		10			Balluchayee.....	450 7 10					
					Banocauttoo Causmaudapoor.....	1,131 8 3					
					Godanpulkano.....	215 14 9					
					{ Gulsondah Moodoopully and Senechoorapully..... }	591 1 ...					
					Huttivootoo.....	898 5 9					
		15			Maulateebaudee.....	1,393 5 7					
					Khoyetooasato.....	74 1 6					
					Beeroopoor.....	124 8 3					
					Pateegoodah.....	268 10 ...					
					Nenacaneyaw.....	238 10 8					
		20			Khehaujaharee.....	28 1 1					
					Bautocaulce.....	130 8 10					
					Bundopully.....	422 2 6					
		22			Carried forward.....	110 2 11	25,255 14 6	6,165,792 15	8,376,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
					Brought forward.....	10,162 5 7	25,256 14	61,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		
23					{ Mundaray Jugganaut Prasadah Cottah.....	635 2 6					
					Condoor.....	460 5 7					
25					Maulajocaleendow.....	142 3					
					Maulapandrepadah.....	256 7 10					
					Boodamaulopautoomasingee.....	176 11 5					
					Maulapoteeyamah.....	146 1 2					
					Maulasooradaurapully.....	29 1 1					
30					Maulaborasinghee.....	43 4					
					Maulanoonnyaupadah.....	31 12 10					
					Maulaloda Echapoore.....	41 5 7					
					Maulasonnaechapoore.....	27 1 1					
					Maula Casupadah.....	4 11 9					
35					Maula Runder.....	10 4 3					
					Maulacookodeeyaw.....	3					
37					Maula Moyedooconah (bad estate).....	...	12,112 13 8				
	3 Coladah.....				1 Peddaboogam.....	1,242 6 11					
					Rauneezgam.....	287 3					
					Sonmah.....	276 1 6					
					Borapully.....	173 6 7					
5					Phausee.....	1,975 2 2					
					Codalah.....	2,140 11 5					
					{ Murdamakocottah, Letchamepooram, Toobeseepooram, Groodeeyaullee, Degee, Congeyaw, and Bellajarey.....	862 12 3					
					Godapadah.....	249 2 7					
9					{ Culandymaulo Choecheepud dah, Boveepaddah, Rappully, Ankoolapully, & Dandapullee.....	93 8 10					
					Carried forward.....	...	7,300 7 3				
						...	44,669 3	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
					Brought forward.....	44,669 3	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5			
					Jagheer.	...					
1					Tantooleeyaw.....	173 2 11					
					Baubaupooram.....	42 6 2					
					Sadavertynowgam.....	454 13 8					
					Battoosinghee.....	293 14 11					
5					Bonkeeloodah.....	101 6 7					
					Jandoolonthoo.....	466 8 11					
					Kondeagoodah.....	422 7 8					
					Jamoonah.....	93 5 8					
					Goondreebaudee.....	469 11 1					
10					Baumooasana.....	310 12 5					
					Tonlauchayee.....	466 5 1					
					Ambulaupullee.....	305 14 2					
					Ausanepooram.....	106 3					
					Danneamanree.....	43 13					
15					Mohanapully.....	52 14 2					
					Khayeeaudah.....	71 13 9					
					Vosinghee.....	232 1 4					
					Bautoopadah.....	261 1 3					
20					Bonnappully.....	126 15 8					
					Santarayapooram.....	138 15 2					
					Boddynaree.....	187 5 8					
					Bommogootdeeyaullee.....	62 9 1					
					Chingoodyculla.....	1,608 15 11					
					Balloovah.....	225 3 3					
25					Rogecttupoottee.....	362 9 2					
					Bagoopoottee.....	62 3 2					
					Condoorancepuddah.....	180 10					
					Khojapully.....	133 2 6					
					Khondasoorah.....	255 3 1					
30					Sunnaupoostapaddah.....	142 6 7					
31					Caulmoghee.....	156 1 4					
					Carried forward.....	8,010 4 5	44,669 3	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		

Number	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
				Brought forward.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32	Bodambova.....				8,010 4 5	44,669 3 5	1,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		
	Dagaw.....				60 2 2					
	Banyeechapully.....				276 6 10					
33	Balupadah.....				113 12 11					
	Coosapuntaw.....				45 2 02					
	Letcheinepooram.....				234 15 2					
	Conneyaupully.....				58 15 5					
	Conneyaupully.....				69 3 7					
	Conneyaupully.....				85 5 5					
40	Demedeyaw.....				228 6 7					
	Genchambady.....				440 ... 10					
	Hunsarutice.....				219 5 3					
	Corautolee.....				202 13 9					
	Narsingapully.....				275 4 9					
45	Bajeereyav.....				377 6 5					
	Tantoolceyav.....				447 7 1					
	Soonnaryboogoodah.....				102 2 3					
	Condoobaudee.....				296 12 4					
	Soobeechuyaw.....				392 12 1					
50	Caparacondah.....				55 ... 15					
	Dayolepady.....				116 15 6					
	Poolocoorah.....				623 6 1					
	Letchannapully.....				25 3 10					
	Bulleeganyee.....				309 13 8					
55	Sasanum.....				378 3 11					
	Voostanpaddah.....				387 15 5					
	Monusulah.....				274 12 9					
	Gocokupully.....				112 15 6					
	Rockacoraw.....				216 2 12					
60	Boorisinghee.....				727 4 9					
	Shauluyav.....				614 5 11					
	Bodacholuyapaddah.....				266 10 11					
63	Shundaunaraw.....				661 13 9					
	Carried forward.....				16,757 8 5	44,669 3 5	1,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		

Number	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
				Brought forward.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
64	Danganpudra.....				16,757 8 5	44,669 3 5	1,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		
65	Bouranee.....				583 12 2					
	Chinnaboorgaum.....				461 14 8					
	Nimnicoraw.....				452 2 11					
	Bodanuyesoonce.....				597 9 4					
	Doyaconah.....				600 10 10					
70	Juckarah.....				571 14 10					
	Colambha.....				1,108 12 4					
	Coovanundo.....				820 ... 10					
	Dongoorah.....				507 11 9					
	Maugoorahpunjau.....				487 10 1					
75	Bagagum.....				468 15 8					
	Hutteebaudee.....				651 10 4					
77	Surdapooram.....				55 12 4					
	Aggarahams.				104 9 6	24,230 12 ...				
1	Caudemoocondapooram Darobust.									
	Puttanapully.....									
	Camunamachendrapoor... Do.....									
	Koreetambeeroo Jugganaut—									
5	pooram..... Do.....									
	Damanaucolloomadoorodana—									
	pooram..... Do.....									
	Streenuasapooram..... Do.....									
	Dauqjeahpooram..... Do.....									
	Chachemajugganatapoor... Do.....									
	Soneyaurama-chendrapor... Do.....									
10	Dugassuddajugganatapoor... Do.....									
	Nattavoluragoonnattapoor... Do.....									
	Santarayeepooram..... Do.....									
13	Goparadavepooram.....									
	Carried forward.....					68,899 15 5	1,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14					Brought forward.....	...	68,899 15	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		
15					{ Chendupooram and Ramachun- drapooram..... Darobust... }	...					
					{ Veeragoonautapooram..... Do..... }	...					
					{ Noonegantic, Gopenandapooram Do..... }	...					
					{ Chodeyapudda Kristnadessa- poorn..... Do..... }	...					
					{ Pr-nandaveepooram..... Do..... }	...					
20					Joyeeternadosoodanapoor Do.....	...					
22					Baunoragoonautapooram..... Do.....	...					
					Chindramatadaveepoor..... Do.....	...					
1					Annaniyas.	...					
					Balloopuddah..... Darobust...	...					
					Toleoyamanpully..... Do.....	...					
					Easapooram..... Do.....	...					
					Yacandasaw..... Do.....	...					
6					Neemoodeyav..... Do.....	...					
					Dobaupully..... Do.....	...					
					Balloovaupuddah..... Do.....	...					
					Sarasinga..... Do.....	...					
					Tantooleeyav..... Do.....	...					
10					Soubanoa..... Do.....	...					
5					Baulonurakapully..... Do.....	...					
					Brammapooram..... Do.....	...					
					Gosaurangayee..... Do.....	...					
					Jangalapadraw..... Do.....	...					
15					Boycerupully..... Do.....	...					
					Nautoonoloo..... Do.....	...					
					Baroovaubaudce..... Do.....	...					
18					Danganbuddraw..... Do.....	...					
					Carried forward.....	...	68,899 15	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
16	Chighatty.....				Brought forward.....	...					
					19 Jannapooram..... Darobust.....	1,045 14 4	68,899 15	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		
					20 Seedeepooram..... Do.....	496 5 2					
					Boroconeey..... Do.....	666 13 4					
					Rauneeppudda..... Do.....	390 13 6					
					Maradah..... Do.....	579 12 6					
					24 Coonkoopedah..... Do.....	197 1 8					
					Total Rupees.....	158 13 ..					
					1 Corlinghee.....	72 .. 4					
					Boradav.....	45 11 6					
					Compan.....	346 13 7					
					Paurasambah.....	106 15 8					
					5 Pectartalee.....	695 12 6					
					Yarnndraw.....	1,070 4 4					
					Ponnadad.....	689 6 2					
					Jienkubuddraw.....	599 5 9					
					Lauvoobandy.....	95 10 10					
					10 Danoopeoram.....	102 10 6					
					Lemnancoodeyav.....	208 .. 8					
					Boddaboogam.....	351 11 7					
					Mysunapooram.....	575 1 10					
					Silfandy.....	231 2 5					
					15 Colloovar rasinnapoor.....	297 12 4					
					Gayumodee.....	286 15 3					
					Amboogam.....	160 14 6					
					Chandabandah.....	9,474 15 4					
					Kharunaryav.....						
20					Gopaulasagaram.....						
					Goreesctty.....						
					Tunugurayav.....						
					Dasaulce.....						
24					Gopaulapully.....						
					Carried forward.....						
							68,899 15	51,65,792 15	83,76,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
				Brought forward.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
25				Chodeyaulunjee.....	9,474 15 4	...	2,34,692 15	1,5,26,310 3 5		
				Runkoodaw.....	650 3 10					
				Noovagaddah.....	883 6 10					
				Coomareegam.....	617 11 5					
				Antaraseenghe.....	916 5 2					
30				Bajoovandah.....	436 7 1					
				Tooteepooram.....	528 5 11					
				Boreevandah.....	1,114 7 6					
				Bauthoopooram.....	500 4 7					
				Buroosovvundah.....	755 4 4					
35				Gooddebadraw.....	799 5 5					
				Bulleebudraw.....	1,117 3 3					
				Kasarupuddah.....	96 6 4					
				Sudupoody.....	468 2 4					
				Bolleyaurosingheepully.....	381 3 3					
40				Pommoogam, Savaradavee- pattah, Taulapuddah, and Surdapoor.....	68 13 11					
				Moogoolanyecpattah.....	3,757 7 2					
				Koosocoodah.....	33 13 6					
				Borega.....	228 ...					
				Joentupooram.....	998 14 6					
45				Collaubandoo.....	1,596 6 9					
				Cootoomoo.....	938 14 3					
				Sompatah.....	670 3 6					
				Hurrypooram.....	629 7 6					
				Mahannathoopooram, Coos- soompooram, Dappaugam & Juvanav.....	456 8 9					
50				Talatampara.....	905 15 ...					
51				Mundapully Narainapoore.....	880 2 5					
				Jagheer.....	119 12 3	30,024 4 1				
1				Lodooipooram.....	273 4 9					
				Carried forward.....	273 4 9	30,024 4 1	12,34,692 15	1,5,26,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
				Brought forward.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2				Aumoondy.....	273 4 9					
				Canpamvagaum.....	695 8 8					
				Damodarapoore.....	341 1 8					
5				Paulanka.....	128 14 11					
				Bolausinghee.....	320 5 10					
				Bodagaum.....	697 8 5					
				Boddacoattandy.....	544 6 6					
				Brammananowgaum.....	380 ...					
10				Balarampooram.....	933 8 3					
				Moondakheyauree.....	132 2 7					
				Beampooram.....	431 1 ...					
				Colautca.....	1,046 ...					
				Cooldoodee.....	453 5 2					
15				Bomnaucocayee.....	141 ...					
				Boothoopooram.....	558 3 4					
				Ramachendrapully.....	168 4 8					
				Madenapooram.....	167 8 ...					
				Tambapooram.....	90 1 7					
20				Lootdaroodaw.....	90 8 9					
				Pautrapooram Panyataurees.....	33 11 3					
				Mauthoobuntha.....	130 ...					
				Manuiscuttoobuddy of Kava- teckarowbust.....	351 9 10					
				Jannapoora.....	96 9 6					
25				Dalaponkoa.....	63 2 ...					
				Jingitegaum.....	38 12 1					
27				Godacusbash.....	265 ...					
				Aggraharais.....	206 12 6	8,778 ...				
1				Lokanandapooram.....	150 ...					
2				Khoyecraw.....	100 ...					
				Carried forward.....	250 ...	38,802 4 5	12,34,692 15	1,5,26,310 3 5		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.		Total of each Mootah.		Total of each Zemindary.		Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.		Average of 17 Years.		Average of 34 Years.	
					Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
				Brought forward.....	250	38,802 4 5	2,34,692 15 1	5,26,310 3 5								
3	Coolamanapooram, and Tantooobaw.			Ranachendrapooram.....	20											
5	Gopendrapooram.....			Rajamanneepoor.....	60											
	Mathosoodnapoor.....			Companagum.....	15											
	Talatamparaboonce Aggraharam.....			17												
10	{ Bullyaupully Panayatares Ma- nims Cuttoobuddy..... }			16		578										
	Arumanias.....															
1	Podaree..... (Darobust).			Davoolamadara.....	24											
	Polasazaw (bad state Darobust).....			Ponnayaloh..... Do.....												
5	Boyetaitbaudee..... Do.....			Laulacomnagum..... Do (bad state).....												
7	{ Sattantapully and Gopendard- poor Darobust..... }					24	39,404 4 5	88,382 ...	9	33,603 15 ...	31,135 10 2					
	Total Rupees.....															
1	Cusdah Bullyyah.....			Cooreganum.....	1,214 9 9											
	Peddandapooram.....			Ullaudeagum.....	786 15 7											
5	Rampully.....			Coornadulum.....	1,985 2 6											
	Mooloondapooram.....				727 4											
8	Ragoonaudapooram Curnupaddah and Goodejoraw.....				756 4 2											
					744 15 1											
					229 15 5											
					474 9 4											
17	Callicoote assigned villages	1	Bulleyah		6,912 11 2		2,74,097 3	6,594,692 4 2								
				Carried forward.....												

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
				Brought forward.....	5,329 11 2		2,74,097 3	6,594,692 4 2			
9	Noovagaum.....				192 6 1						
10	Sundooport.....				196 8 10						
	Munghalagayee.....				128 11						
	Chaloo.....				538 4						
	{ Chinnamaudoopoor, Davoola- pully, Cautragaddah, and Nundepoor..... }				489 9 2						
	Caranjarah.....				370 13 4						
15	{ Baunceyan, Madepoor, Noova- pully, Uppepully, and Bau- noochayee..... }				698 8 11						
						9,529 11 5					
1	Bagoonaupadah and Gendrapully				168 3 10						
	Chacelee.....				280 2 5						
	Taulapadah.....				588 2 3						
	Tolarampully.....				523						
5	Dasoopoor and Dengapuddra.....				975 13 5						
	Paaseepadah and Aulalah.....				238 9 1						
	Rauneepadah.....				487 13 3						
	Bautoopadah.....				456 13 7						
	Baurasarah and Cauroosoonah.....				429 11 10						
10	Nayacauneeppully and Umbojorow				348 12 10						
	Croostnapoor.....				148 8 7						
	Conchunah and Sautocotunee.....				1,250 11 10						
	Jagatee.....				261 1 3						
	Condeyaunoyee.....				240 5 3						
15	Davoolceyaupadah.....				535 3 6						
16	Teeradah.....				266 8						
				Carried forward.....	7,178 9 1		5,274,097 3	6,594,692 4 2			

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward.....	7,178 9 1	9,529 11	52,74,097 3	65,94,692 4 2		
17					{ Beeroobutteeayaw & Marogoo- londee.....	211 1 5					
18					Nemanah.....	504 ... 3					
19					Boreedah.....	689 4 11	8,383 15 8				
3	Puncalah.....										
1					Cusbah Paulasarah.....	605 8 7					
					Angarahgoovah & Boreeahsanyee.	405 11 8					
					Tombagaum.....	217 2 6					
5					Salabonoahadah & Baunoosoonah { Tinteeretty. Godapully, and Chundoopully.....	195 5 1					
					Fauyacaupadah and Coarunjarh.....	82 12 ...					
					Conarapolee.....	129 11 6					
					{ Bauvanapoor, Hurreepoor, and Baleeyapula.....	37 13 5					
10					Dwarasonee.....	39 3 8					
					Nuckooyanchonee.....	48 9 9					
					Coonaregoovah.....	47 5 1					
					{ Noovagadah, Hunsetool, Luch- epreepoor & Senkoochoome.....	86 9 8					
					Chingoodocoboo.....	57 12 6					
					Woostavalee.....	606 7 5					
15					Chendanapoor and Totapuddah.....	535 6 ...					
					{ Bhoooropahree, Belleepadah and Toombooraw.....	161 10 0					
					{ Noovagaum, Bulleeyajaree and Munkkoodooma.....	334 2 6					
					Coyeeracomah & Mulleeyapully.....	289 11 10					
					{ Chowracochenal, Rangepoor and Woolapully.....	220 8 7					
20					Sourapully and Soomundalum.....	197 3 ...					
21					Cummarabundee and Gooruddah.....	132 8 4					
						177 2 10	4,709 5 5				
					Carried forward.....	...	22,823 ...	62,74,097 3	65,94,692 4 2		

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number.	Names of the Villages.	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4	Chaitrah.....				Brought forward.....	797 9 2	22,823 ...	62,74,097 3	65,94,692 4 2		
					{ Sabeelleeyah and Badapully.....	61 9 ...					
					Bauvoolew and Madeepoor.....	61 9 ...					
					Canakah.....	202 2 10					
5					{ Hurreedamoolow, Soorasadevee, Nimmanasee and Gopecoodidah.....	208 2 6					
					Pausedeo.....	201 5 11					
					Singadapully and Causeepoor.....	82 3 2					
					Cunkoyce.....	229 9 ...					
					Allypoor.....	540 6 2					
					Potrah.....	92 5 6					
10					Telledeo.....	161 12 ...					
					Bucktagoovah.....	305 10 9					
					Noovagaum.....	135 13 1					
					Baugalapoore.....	146 11 5					
15					{ Koyetadah.....	818 13 2					
					{ Cojeyapully, Woostapadah and Bickapada.....	357 3 11					
					Koyeerasy.....	357 3 11					
					Maunickapoor and Boodaulaudah.....	480 2 7					
					Mayaswarapoore.....	218 8 5					
					Connauycepoore and Condegum.....	385 7 11					
20					Moovapadah.....	153 4 11					
					Veecanapoore.....	221 1 3					
22					Poorabecow.....	33 14 1	5,905 3 10				
					Total Rupees.....	...	...	28,728 4 4	57,618 8 4	33,609 8 5	27,056 8 3
18	Jellautrah assigned villages.	1	Boorgaum.....								
					Cusbah Boorgaum.....	564 4 7					
					Jenkeebuddirah.....	471 15 8					
					Paulaseepoor.....	852 4 11					
					Luckavarum.....	517 ... 2					
5					Basee and Cottavooroo.....	1,399 8 1					
					Surdapoor.....	86 8 1					
					Maukenpoore.....	165 4 3					
					Koyetau.....	32 14 2					
9					Boosapuddirah.....	106 11 10					
					Carried forward.....	4,196 7 9	...	3,02,825 7 10	6,52,310 12 6		

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Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward.....	4,196 7 9	...	3,02,825	7,10,652,310 12 6		
10				Gocurnaipoor.....	148 5 3					
				Sotruyeepoor.....	111 14 ..					
				Booroolapaudoo.....	40 1 11					
				Jennagayee.....	66 12 1					
				Beersoovaladah.....	48 4 ..					
15				Cottavooroo.....	85 12 5					
16				Pantrapadah.....	31 15 7	4,725 40 ..				
1		2	Coloor.....	Cusab Coloor.....	730 3 10					
				Canchelly.....	108 4 10					
				Saumenta Gopaulpoor.....	9 6 8					
				Bhogabendee.....	328 13 4					
5				Saurreyapully.....	102 6 4					
				Seeyantetolee.....	66 6 11					
				Curalee.....	220 13 7					
				Tummalinjah.....	42 9 3					
				Dolegovindapoore.....	85 7 1					
10				Rakhanaxapoore.....	44 13 4					
				Belloopadul.....	276 7 5					
				Ackalaw.....	126 6 9					
				Bhinnaah.....	230 2 10					
14				Kasareepadah.....	346 9 ..	2,719 ...				
1		3	Woodanum.....	Cusab Jhaudoopodlee.....	428 5 6					
				Peddahkojjeerah.....	159 15 9					
				Chinnakkojjeerah.....	74 1 ...					
				Gopaulapoore.....	16 8 6					
5				Magarampoore.....	270 8 11					
				Golaputtee.....	278 4 ..					
				Chinnah Chutteveerum.....	59 15 11					
				Chinnah Streerampoorem.....	62 11 3					
9				Peddastreerampoorem.....	431 1 5					
10				Pudmahtoolah.....	36 6 ...					
				Carried forward.....	1,859 15 2	7,444 9	2,302,825	7,10,652,310 12 6		

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73

Number.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Number.	Names of the Mootahs.	Names of the Villages	Valuation of each Village as given by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown.	Total of each Mootah.	Total of each Zemindary.	Average valuation of the Committee of Circuit.	Average of 17 Years.	Average of 34 Years.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward.....	1,859 15 2	7,444 9	2,302,825	7,10,652,310 12 6		
				Mookoondapoore.....	116 1 ..					
11				Ambopoore.....	275 ...					
12				Bulleyaputtee.....	32 5 7					
13						2,283 5 10				
				Total Rupees.....			9,727 15 ...	15,781 ...	7,636 5 ...	6,085 10 ...
				Grand Total Rupees.....			3,12,553 6 10	6,68,091 13 3		

Ganjam } (Signed) Peter Cherry, Collector.
30th November 1893.

N. B. The Averages in the two last columns are from actual Collections paid into the Treasury, the average of the Committee of Circuit is from the Accounts of the Country as collected from each Zemindary, and was the actual value of the Country including the Circar and Zemindars share at the time the Accounts were taken by the Committee of Circuit in the same manner as the Total of each Zemindary given in to Mr. Brown vide 3rd column.

(Signed) Peter Cherry, Collector.

[illegible]

Included in the above Collection due to Company.	
Govindoss.....	39,613-2-0
Sundry Renters.....	5,900-5-2
	Rupees.....45,513-7-2

Ganjam } (Signed) Peter Cherry,
30th November 1803. } Collector.

Abstract Statement of the resources and actual receipts of Revenue of the several Mootahs collectively in the Assigned Zemindary of Jellanthah for a period of 16 Years, commencing with Fushli 1195

[illegible]

and terminating with Fusli 1210.

Number.	Fusli 1210 and the gross produce from the same.										Net Circar Share including Maniamias Cottobaddy.										17		18		19		20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Actual produce from the same.		Total Gross Circar Dowle for the same.		Land cultivated 8 years after the faanae.		Actual produce from the same.		Total gross Circar Dowle for the same.		Total Gross Circar Dowle for the 15 years.		Total Net Circar Share for the 16 years.		Add		Total Net Jummah for 16 years.		Total Average for one year.		Circar's Share from the produce of Fusli 1198.		Circar's Share from the produce of Fusli 1208.		Circar's Share from the produce of Fusli 1209.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Ganjam }
80th November 1803. } (Signed) Peter Cherry,
Collector.

Dr. { Strée Ramachandra Chotroy Deo Zemindar of the Assigned Zemindary of Jellantrah in } Cr.
Account Current with the Revenue Books at Ganjam.

Balance.....	Rs.	A	P
Add annual Tribute vizt.	66,134	11	3
for 1201 Fushi 5,000	9,000		
for 1202 Fushi 5,000	10,000		
for 1203 Fushi 5,000	11,000		
for 1204 Fushi 5,000	12,000		
for 1205 Fushi 5,000	4,458	4	8
for 1206 Fushi 5,000	5,847	11	4
for 1207 Fushi 5,000	5,300		
for 1208 Fushi 5,000	8,568	12	9
for 1209 Fushi 5,000	11,117	2	7
for 1210 Fushi 5,000	13,446	2	7
for 1211 Fushi 5,000	1,06,239	1	11
for 1212 Fushi 5,000	19,895	9	4
Total Rupees.....	1,26,134	11	3

Balance due by the Zemindar.....

Total Rupees.....

Ganjam } (Signed) Peter Cherry,
30th November 1803. } Collector.

Jummaabundy and Kistbudy.

Numbers.	Names of Zemindaries and Talooks.	Total Number of estates in each Talook.	Number of Villages in each estate.	Total Number of Villages.	Names of Zemindars and Renters.	Securities.	Term of the Lease.	Unexpected part of the Lease.
1	Gumsur.....	16	...	506	Danoonjaya Bunge.....	...	1	1
2	Daracoote.....	3	...	74	Jugganaut Sing.....	...	1	1
3	Hautgur.....	3	...	103	Hurry Chender.....	...	1	1
4	Vizianaghur.....	1	...	91	Balabadra Deo.....	...	1	1
5	Pretaulgherry.....	4	...	76	Chundramony Deo.....	...	1	1
6	Turlah.....	1	...	34	Narrain Soor.....	...	1	1
7	Pauloor.....	1	...	11	Gazender.....	...	1	1
8	Hoomah.....	1	...	9	Sautrow.....	...	1	1
9	Berridi.....	3	...	28	Mahurtah.....	...	1	1
10	Soorunghie.....	1	...	14	Hurry Chendra.....	...	1	1
11	Chighutty.....	1	...	62	Ranjandra Deo.....	...	1	1
12	Jerradah.....	1	...	16	Suntarow.....	...	1	1
13	Bodagadah.....	2	...	44	Ragoonant Sing.....	...	1	1
14	Seergur.....	1	...	25	Ramsoondra Sing.....	...	1	1
15	Socredah.....	4	...	60	Coonjahbarasing.....	...	1	1
16	Boodarsinghy.....	1	...	22	Nishunk.....	...	1	1
17	Mundasah.....	1	...	74	Rajahmoney.....	...	1	1
18	Cullicote (Assignment).....	4	...	77	Under Management.....	...	1	1
19	Jellantrah.....	3	...	43	Do.....	...	1	1

Jummaabundy and Kistbudy of the Zemindar in the Ichhapore District for the Year or Fushi 1213 Continued.

Numbers	Jumma of the present Year or Fushi 1213.			Amount engaged by the Zemindars on account of Balance of preceding Years.			Total Jumma.			First Kist due in the 15th of September 1803.			Second Kist due on the 15th October 1803.			Third Kist due on the 15th November 1803.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.
1	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	4,687	8	...	4,687	8	...	9,375	...	...
2	28,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	8,857	6	...	1,937	8	...	1,937	8	...	3,875	...	...
3	52,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	17,714	12	...	...	...	...	7,750	...	...	7,750	...	...
4	25,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	8,571	18	...	1,875	...	...	2,214	12	...	2,214	12	...
5	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	1,875	...	...	535	0	...	3,750	...	...
6	3,000	...	...	1,500	...	...	22,000	...	...	1,375	...	...	392	30	...	2,750	...	...
7	2,000	...	...	552	...	...	4,500	...	...	281	4	...	80	15	...	562	8	...
8	2,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,552	...	...	159	8	...	45	24	...	319	...	...
9	3,300	...	...	2,700	...	...	8,000	...	...	187	8	...	53	24	...	437	...	...
10	4,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	500	...	...	142	36	...	1,000	...	...
11	35,000	...	...	8,065	...	...	43,065	...	...	312	8	...	89	12	...	625	...	...
12	2,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	2,691	9	...	769	...	...	5,383	2	...
13	4,000	...	...	1,556	...	...	3,000	...	...	187	8	...	53	24	...	375	...	...
14	6,000	...	...	2,894	...	...	8,894	...	...	555	14	...	198	18	60	694	9	...
15	3,000	...	...	1,647	...	...	4,647	...	...	290	7	6	158	34	40	1,111	12	...
16	700	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	43	12	...	82	41	50	580	15	...
17	15,000	...	...	339	...	...	15,339	...	...	...	...	...	12	21	...	87	8	...
Tl	2,84,060	...	...	40,254	...	...	3,24,314	...	...	15,084	14	6	7,270	22	10	40,531	12	...
18	29,665	...	...	...	...	...	29,665	...	...	...	...	...	39	35	60	7,060	...	...
19	11,528	...	...	...	...	...	11,528	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	4	2,070	...	...
Tl	41,193	...	...	...	...	...	41,193	...	...	...	...	...	160	6	4	9,130	...	...
G.T.	3,25,193	...	...	40,254	...	...	3,65,447	...	...	15,084	14	6	7,316	14	70	49,661	12	...

Kists Continued.														
Fourth Kist due on the 15th December 1803.			Fifth Kist due on the 15th January 1804.			Sixth Kist due on the 15th February 1804.			Seventh Kist due on the 15th March 1804.			Eighth Kist due on the 15th April 1804.		
Rs.	A. P.	S. P.	Rs.	A. P.	S. P.	Rs.	A. P.	S. P.	Rs.	A. P.	S. P.	Rs.	A. P.	S. P.
1	9,375	2,678 24	18,750	5,357 6	4,017 36	14,062 8	4,017 36	2,078 24	9,375	2,078 24	1,339 12	4,687	8	1,339 12
2	3,875	1,107 6	7,750	2,214 12	1,660 30	5,812 8	1,660 30	1,847 6	4,675	1,847 6	553 24	1,937	8	553 24
3	7,750	2,214 12	15,500	4,428 24	3,321 18	11,625	3,321 18	2,214 12	9,375	2,214 12	1,107 6	3,875		1,107 6
4	3,750	1,071 18	7,500	2,142 36	1,607 6	5,625	1,607 6	1,071 18	3,750	1,071 18	535 30	1,875		535 30
5	2,750	785 30	5,500	1,571 18	1,178 24	4,125	1,178 24	785 30	2,750	785 30	392 36	1,375		392 36
6	562 8	160 30	1,125	321 18	341 3	843 12	341 3	160 30	562 8	160 30	80 15	281 4		80 15
7	319	91 6	638	182 12	136 30	478 8	136 30	91 6	319	91 6	45 24	159 8		45 24
8	375	107 6	750	214 12	160 30	562 8	160 30	107 6	375	107 6	53 24	187 8		53 24
9	1,000	285 30	2,000	571 18	428 24	1,500	428 24	285 30	1,000	285 30	142 36	500		142 36
10	625	178 24	1,250	357 6	267 6	937 8	267 6	178 24	625	178 24	89 12	312		89 12
11	5,383 2	1,538 1 40	10,766 4	3,076 3	2,307 2 20	8,074 11	2,307 2 20	1,538 1 40	5,383 2	1,538 1 40	769 1 60	3,697 9		769 1 60
12	375	107 6	750	214 12	160 30	562 8	160 30	107 6	375	107 6	53 24	187 8		53 24
13	694	198 18 60	1,389 2	396 37 40	297 28 10	1,041 13 6	297 28 10	198 18 60	694	198 18 60	99 9 30	347 4 6		99 9 30
14	1,111 12	317 27	2,223 7	635 12	476 19 40	1,667 10	476 19 40	317 27	1,111 12	317 27	158 34 40	555 14		158 34 40
15	580 15	165 41 20	1,161 14	331 40 40	248 40 70	871 6 6	248 40 70	165 41 20	580 15	165 41 20	82 41 50	290 7 6		82 41 50
16	87 8	25	175	50	37 21	131 4	37 21	25	87 8	25	12 21	43 12		12 21
17	1,917 6	547 34 40	3,834 12	1,095 27	821 30 60	2,876 1	821 30 60	547 34 40	1,917 6	547 34 40	273 38 20	938 11		273 38 20
TL	40,531 12	11,580 21	81,063 8	23,161	17,370 31 40	60,797 10	17,370 31 40	11,580 21	40,531 12	11,580 21	5,790 10 40	20,265 14		5,790 10 40
18	5,070	1,448 24	5,070	1,448 24	1,162 36	4,070	1,162 36	1,305 30	4,570	1,305 30	1,052 41 20	3,685 7		1,052 41 20
19	2,070	591 18	3,140	897 6	354 12	1,240	354 12	525 30	1,840	525 30	327 32	1,147 2 8		327 32
TL	7,140	2,040	8,210	2,345 30	1,417	5,310	1,417	1,831 18	6,410	1,831 18	1,980 31 60	4,832 9 8		1,

Ganja
30th November 1803.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
Number.	Names of the Purganahs.	Number of Villages.	Total.	Uncultivated Lands at present.				Number of Wells.	Number of Shops.	Number of Looms.	Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants at not less than 6 persons to each House.				
				Total Extent of Land.		Occupied by							Number of Tanks.			
				Waste and unproductive	Pasture or Cultivation	Jungles.	Houses, back Yards &c.							Tanks and wells.		
				Poddero.	Billo.											
1	Baurwah.....	4...	4	Burns: 5,120	Burns: 6,648	428	Burns: 609	Burns: 340	Burns: 1,611	Burns: 1,159	27	58	43	36	788	4,728
2	Montreddy.....	8...	8	3,185	10,744	760	650	686	665	1,400	37	41	19	41	1,201	7,221
3	Soonapooram.....	12...	12	4,267	10,349	845	900	790	561	565	54	18	25	2	491	2,946
4	Govindapooram.....	10...	10	7,498	15,284	734	1,493	1,680	1,057	1,745	56	12	5	2	334	2,004
5	Senkarapooram.....	18...	18	12,656	29,392	1,288	1,519	3,708	2,016	3,405	127	70	18	10	1,002	5,894
6	Doorah.....	17...	17	10,994	25,663	1,242	2,620	2,924	1,501	3,372	112	45	16	26	851	5,106
7	Holiedcapuddra.....	15...	15	11,778	26,990	1,315	2,000	4,005	2,095	3,383	99	31	9	3	435	2,610
8	Ghautiepauree.....	12 3	15	8,065	23,703	1,798	1,053	2,393	1,116	2,147	80	24	6	6	250	1,486
9	Coolautah.....	14...	14	7,439	14,385	986	1,831	1,020	1,524	2,000	98	9	11	15	564	3,384
10	Golabbundah.....	9...	9	9,729	16,911	937	4,081	5,176	1,551	2,025	27	14	4	...	371	2,070
11	Lautay.....	6 2	8	8,383	15,591	906	1,207	5,176	1,551	2,025	27	14	4	...	371	2,070
12	Coorlah.....	6 2	8	4,037	6,426	10	685	1,000	555	705	19	12	64	74	551	3,306
13	Askah.....	7...	7	4,891	8,139	150	384	135	1,601	2,013	22	2	125	45	680	4,080
14	Coomauree.....	7...	7	3,746	7,156	6	385	199	348	692	28	1	17	31	387	2,322
15	Hingillie.....	5...	5	3,661	7,431	10	296	563	391	1,409	16	19	27	39	327	1,962
16	Terristaur.....	4...	4	4,357	7,106	3,101	514	...	2,755	485	27	32	25	874	5,244	3,524
17	Wodiah Ganjan.....	14 1	15	7,793	22,229	612	450	3,054	980	1,540	56	11	24	10	592	3,552
18	Bulliah.....	18 1	19	6,631	22,981	672	723	2,209	901	2,113	130	82	35	40	594	3,564
19	Punkalum.....	14 7	21	3,840	19,707	538	263	325	1,149	1,362	81	19	11	1	306	1,836
20	Chaitrah.....	20 2	22	5,126	12,268	304	332	1,397	1,106	835	111	69	37	18	841	5,046
21	Boorgaum.....	10 6	16	7,247	9,002	310	2,617	1,890	604	1,684	67	25	21	80	443	2,658
22	Cottoor.....	12 2	14	3,650	5,340	246	824	1,099	379	810	36	12	10	32	189	1,134
23	Woodaunum.....	12 1	13	5,987	1,947	88	1,177	1,719	364	427	27	5	3	...	129	774
24	Bauvunchoyie.....	2...	2	1,960	4,639	...	315	330	255	745	6	...	...	...	106	636
25	Bauvanapooram.....	13...	13	7,490	7,347	667	1,254	1,690	679	1,454	41	2	9	2	286	1,740
Grand Total.....		2														

17

Amount of Circular Land cultivated for 16 years past, closing with 1210 and the Gross produce from the same.

Number.	Number of Head					Their Ploughs.		Pyartaries.		Their Ploughs.		Cadeem Labourers.		Inhabitants.		Land Cultivated 5 years before the famine or previous to 1199.				Actual produce from the same.				Total Gross Circular Dowle for the same.				Land cultivated 3 years of the famine closing with 1202.				Actual produce from the same.				Total Gross Circular Dowle for the same.				Land cultivated 8 years after the famine or after 1202.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Podero	Billo	Burns	N	Podero	Billo	Burns	N	Rs.	A	P	Burns	N	Podero	Billo	Burns	N	Rs.	A	P	Burns	N	Podero	Billo	Burns	N	
1	9	110	362	38	45	4,782	22,880	1,638	13	20,028	12	85,307	...	9	2,300	11,355	6,332	14	50,016	2	3,349	34,280																					
2	13	107	215	38	52	3,532	35,523	1,368	11	20,858	13	64,013	1	10	2,356	16,690	937	5	8,188	15	39,191	9	5	6,575	48,865																		
3	25	176	294	8	19	4,534	37,526	1,936	1	23,139	16	70,306	11	9	2,957	17,684	1,414	11	7,494	16	38,518	6	11	6,311	49,233																		
4	17	135	300	14	40	7,109	44,018	3,064	...	28,408	9	77,330	10	9	3,332	20,034	1,469	19	7,891	9	32,343	...	10	6,258	52,134																		
5	41	136	651	52	73	7,416	83,939	3,123	14	61,188	15	1,46,150	...	6	3,748	39,648	1,762	6	19,697	17	73,329	2	10	7,921	1,06,153																		
6	38	240	578	54	113	8,290	82,637	3,163	7	55,097	8	1,39,545	12	2	4,729	48,932	1,797	10	22,184	19	79,473	3	8	11,661	1,23,108																		
7	26	221	412	84	103	5,035	62,447	2,021	14	36,317	19	1,01,440	13	10	2,136	26,126	710	2	9,780	11	38,572	4	10	5,991	88,677																		
8	18	223	207	38	64	6,799	89,465	2,346	2	53,121	9	1,24,047	5	...	2,727	38,081	927	15	8,833	5	36,125	15	6	5,440	83,297																		
9	29	194	363	23	33	8,972	49,486	4,345	18	21,704	11	80,663	2	2	4,563	27,975	1,985	11	7,229	13	29,023	9	10	12,107	72,604																		
10	18	170	337	54	55	12,032	42,718	3,912	7	22,290	10	72,038	9	8	6,662	18,508	1,941	14	6,883	16	34,279	12	6	17,097	51,516																		
11	6	74	217	34	90	1,852	21,061	423	3	16,936	2	40,346	5	8	815	9,088	261	8	3,923	2	11,163	...	4	2,610	30,031																		
12	13	134	243	34	38	7,360	24,555	3,238	15	16,784	9	55,430	8	2	4,336	14,431	1,939	3	5,328	...	34,618	1	7	11,018	39,322																		
13	12	89	208	13	16	9,907	24,702	1,311	19	13,244	11	40,722	9	8	5,721	13,562	787	3	4,928	10	27,845	7	4	16,541	40,449																		
14	11	95	250	1	2	13,180	29,480	2,423	10	16,185	19	47,724	...	11	7,908	17,676	1,382	2	8,433	4	36,250	13	8	21,088	46,896																		
15	11	145	255	1	1	9,725	11,439	3,313	5	12,484	3	26,081	5	3	5,835	14,433	1,933	12	4,111	13	36,883	15	9	15,560	88,488																		
16	9	138	196	10	11	3,327	21,061	1,561	9	7,015	3	1,02,097	1	4	5,289	33,30	617	14	1,776	15	12,494	14	...	3,253	19,593																		
17	22	153	407	25	32	9,045	61,768	4,767	10	40,549	7	86,344	3	1	2,622	35,056	740	1	16,193	16	48,170	13	8	5,329	93,796																		
18	28	206	343	52	68	5,289	62,828	1,933	15	39,182	18	57,161	13	1	662	20,575	341	1	10,028	10	24,132	3	1	1,566	55,450																		
19	23	166	233	26	35	1,496	34,458	2,537	13	37,226	6	54,201	7	8	2,896	15,198	1,354	5	7,171	9	26,850	14	7	5,398	48,270																		
20	28	114	187	32	39	5,149	34,458	2,537	13	37,226	6	54,201	7	8	2,896	15,198	1,354	5	7,171	9	26,850	14	7	5,398	48,270																		
21	11	103	274	19	35	4,380	15,546	2,578	10	10,982	10	50,574	12	2	1,499	3,539	82	4	2,109	1	20,695	6	4	3,748	17,514																		
22	12	62	146	14	23	2,109	8,463	1,301	...	5,823	10	27,234	12	8	653	2,737	317	10	1,337	6	10,557	9	...	2,424	13,163																		
23	12	71	131	12	14	4,606	3,643	3,068	5	2,499	6	26,613	2	8	1,401	606	823	11	369	14	9,911	5	6	6,584	4,201																		
24	6	63	96	...	...	4,590	16,620	1,018	15	8,627	14	21,014	4	11	2,764	9,972	858	12	4,140	14	17,956	4	1	7,344	26,592																		
25	36	68	260	19	29	9,222	36,240	3,353	2	19,790	2	47,363	13	3	5,533	21,744	1,553	2	6,758	2	21,494	5	6	14,756	57,984																		
Total	474	3,393	7,165	695	1,030	1,59,738	9,78,692	60,412	18,612	8,804	8	17,08,928	4	6	85,442	4,83,479	29,514	1	1,95,350	3	8,52,455	15	6	2	13,817	13,30,399																	

General Abstract Statement of the Resources And Actual Receipts of Revenue of the Several Estates in the Different Aavelly Parganahs Collectively in the Itchapore District Continued.

Number.	Net Circular Share including Manians Cutoobuddy.												19.		20													
	Actual produce from the same.				Total Gross Circular dowle for the 16 years.				Net Circular Share for 16 years.				Total Net Junna for 16 years.				Total Average of the produce of Fusi 1198. of Fusi 1205. for one year.				Circular's Share							
	Podero		Billo		Burns		N		Rs.		A.P.		Rs.		A.P.		Rs.		A.P.		Rs.		A.P.		Rs.		A.P.	
1	1,439	2	24,580	4	87,208	14	7	2,22,531	15	6	1,34,968	11	11	16,326	6	2	1,51,395	2	1	9,455	15	1	12,136	5	7	8,146	10	5
2	1,566	6	30,510	12	80,298	1	6	1,83,502	12	9	1,15,606	5	10	6,613	...	...	1,23,219	5	10	7,638	11	4	9,824	8	11	8,141	2	5
3	2,609	14	26,554	...	71,966	6	11	1,80,791	9	7	1,14,604	15	7	8,648	3	10	1,23,253	3	5	7,703	5	2	8,325	1	7	7,618	6	2
4	2,039	7	22,177	4	50,104	14	7	1,59,778	10	2	92,020	11	7	7,504	8	7	1,01,446	8	2	6,340	6	6	11,142	8	11	4,769	15	8
5	2,798	...	61,811	9	1,28,714	9	6	3,48,393	12	10	1,98,135	10	3	19,726	13	10	2,22,998	14	1	13,937	6	10	17,219	5	1	11,688	...	6
6	3,136	1	62,328	17	1,35,802	10	...	3,54,827	9	10	2,05,793	2	2	1,709	8	8	2,36,782	5	10	14,173	14	4	17,718	9	9	11,604	5	2
7	1,746	17	47,042	13	99,520	14	8	2,39,534	1	4	1,42,659	10	2	18,873	5	2	1,63,023	10	4	10,186	15	7	14,130	12	3	8,884	15	4
8	1,571	16	33,512	19	61,940	10	8	2,22,117	15	2	1,25,529	12	9	8,276	6	4	1,36,287	8	10	8,517	15	6	10,483	4	2	4,658	11	5
9	5,399	1	32,649	6	83,815	14	10	2,03,502	10	10	1,16,286	6	7	4,000	2	7	1,22,897	9	3	7,681	1	6	10,084	13	11	5,109	7	2
10	3,893	14	18,841	18	52,454	11	...	1,58,773	1	2	86,312	15	11	5,618	7	9	94,353	11	2	5,897	1	8	7,103	...	6	2,985	2	8
11	532	4	16,563	7	39,037	11	11	90,607	1	2	54,689	9	...	5,333	10	...	63,562	8	4	3,972	10	6	6,796	15	8	3,979	8	1
12	3,364	16	16,583	7	42,564	8	6	1,32,613	...	5	76,404	14	11	2,704	1	8	82,732	8	10	5,170	12	6	6,700	6	...	4,288	4	5
13	2,021	18	22,294	11	54,572	12	6	1,23,140	13	6	72,474	13	4	1,995	12	11	81,893	...	8	5,118	5	...	4,771	...	5	4,080	2	2
14	4,033	1	29,760	...	69,367	15	6	1,53,342	14	1	92,053	2	...	2,614	4	8	93,523	8	8	6,032	11	6	6,888	9	9	3,819	3	9
15	4,718	4	20,724	19	55,877	10	6	1,56,226	5	10	91,603	3	8	3,866	10	1	1,711	1	...	3,018	8	4	3,737	6	...	3,307	10	11
16	1,510	16	11,985	11	32,915	1	1	71,491	4	4	41,397	9	11	449	12	...	48,296	5	11	8,018	8	...	7,538	3	...	3,319	3	9
17	4,539	8	58,248	19	1,05,011	2	5	2,60,919	14	4	1,49,266	1	1	1,556	13	10	1,52,476	2	22	9,529	12	1	12,359	10	6	7,367	9	8
18	1,464	...	62,602	11	94,176	11	1	2,23,691	11	10	1,33,492	6	1	2,516	2	3	1,37,344	7	9	8,584	...	5	9,761	14	5	8,502	12	7
19	497	8	37,487	...	48,151	12	8	1,29,435	12	10	73,649	3	11	1,327	7	3	75,350	3	2	4,709	6	...	7,038	4	...	3,897	9	11
20	2,094	18	31,840	5	50,241	14	10	1,31,294	5	1	72,655	4	9	1,231	15	11	94,485	14	1	5,905	5	10	5,177	12	6	4,575	13	4
21	2,039	16	16,038	19	56,780	15	4	1,28,051	1	10	72,655	4	9	1,326	15	...	75,609	10	8	4,723	9	8	5,177	12	6	6,379	8	11
22	1,322	11	9,200	7	33,119	5	4	70,921	11	...	41,403	...	3	315	12	10	43,504	11	3	2,719	...	8	3,081	7	4	3,990	10	6
23	4,571	3	2,895	8	80,512	3	8	67,136	11	10	35,083	10	...	2,452	6	1	36,534	5	6	2,283	6	4	2,793	2	5	2,827	4	3
24	1,248	17	12,212	3	25,337	13	3	64,037	13	3	40,035	10	4	2,452	6	1	42,724	...	5	2,670								
25	3,601	7	28,155	10	51,748	10	...	1,20,606	12	9	71,093	9	7	3,216	14	2	763,65	9	6	4,773	7	7	6,103	14	4	3,235	15	2
Total	63,880	57,36,601	9,16,41,357	6	...	42,01,841	10	...	24,52,669	7	11,11,968	10	7	1,04,493	14	4	26,62,132	...	10	1,66,821	6	...	2,16,281	2	6	1,38,635	14	2

General Abstract Statement of the Resources and Actual Receipts of Revenue of the Several Estates in the Different Aavelly Purganahs Collectively in the Ichhapore

District Continued.

Number.	Circular's Share of the produce of Fusi 1209.	Estimated by Mr. Peter Cherry.												Number of aggr- harums.																			
		Summa of Fusi 1211.			Estimated for Fusi 1212.			Actual Settle- ment for Fusi 1213.			Estimated for Fusi 1214.				For Fusi 1215.			For Fusi 1216.			For Fusi 1217.			For Fusi 1218.			For Fusi 1219.			For Fusi 1220.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	8,211 13 7			7,871			9,750			6,500			8,500			8,500			8,500			8,500			8,500			8,500			8,500		
2	7,593 10 4			7,715			8,500			9,235			9,000			9,000			9,000			9,000			9,000			9,000			9,000		
3	8,249 7 7			10,171			10,500			11,300			11,000			11,000			11,000			11,000			11,000			11,000			11,000		
4	5,601 13 9			4,209 15			6,000			6,300			6,525			6,725			7,200			7,425			7,650			7,875			7,875		
5	12,635 14 1			12,516 8 1			15,000			15,300			15,525			15,750			16,200			16,425			16,650			16,875			16,875		
6	14,037 1 1			13,236 14 3			15,000			15,300			15,525			15,750			16,200			16,425			16,650			16,875			16,875		
7	10,889 4 6			11,318 5 2			14,300			14,600			14,825			15,050			15,500			15,725			15,950			16,175			16,175		
8	6,079 4 9			2,332 7 8			5,000			5,300			5,525			5,750			6,200			6,425			6,650			6,875			6,875		
9	9,366 2 2			12,215 5 8			12,000			12,300			12,525			12,750			13,200			13,425			13,650			13,875			13,875		
10	5,754 4 9			6,377 3 6			7,200			7,500			7,725			7,950			8,400			8,625			8,850			9,075			9,075		
11	3,761 7 8			5,601 1 2			5,500			5,801			6,025			6,250			6,700			6,925			7,150			7,375			7,375		
12	4,134 14 3			4,002			5,040			5,040			5,500			5,500			5,500			5,500			5,500			5,500			5,500		
13	4,751 3 3			4,331 8			5,151			5,247			5,261			5,261			5,261			5,261			5,261			5,261			5,261		
14	6,143 3 6			6,149 5			6,700			6,739			6,739			6,739			6,739			6,739			6,739			6,739			6,739		
15	4,851 7 8			6,201			6,500			6,500			6,500			6,500			6,500			6,500			6,500			6,500			6,500		
16	1,923 13 3			1,386			1,250			1,800			2,000			2,000			2,000			2,000			2,000			2,000			2,000		
17	8,153 3 8			8,051 13 4			9,250																										
18	6,591 4 5			8,459 15 3			10,160																										
19	4,113 14 1			4,276 1			4,869																										
20	5,611 6 3			5,516 6			6,149																										
21	2,846 9 1			5,217			5,382																										
22	1,722 9 9			3,093			3,450																										
23	2,652 13 5			2,645			2,735																										
24	1,785 1 1			...			3,500																										
25	3,989 6 9			2,911 10			5,000																										
Total	1,51,695 2 6			1,55,847 12 7			1,83,856			1,84,955			1,47,700			1,49,500			1,51,300			1,53,100			1,54,900			1,56,700			1,58,500		

Chatrapur } (Signed) Peter Cherry, Collector.
31st January 1894.

General Abstract Statement of the Resources and Actual Receipts of Revenue of the Several Estates in the Different Aavelly Purganahs Collectively in the Ichhapore District Continued.

Estimated by Mr. William Brown.																																	
Number.	The amount to be paid in Shottrum of aggraharums.			For Fusli 1213.			For Fusli 1214.			For Fusli 1215.			For Fusli 1216.			For Fusli 1217.			For Fusli 1218.			For Fusli 1219.			Estimated Settlement in perpetuity for Fusli 1220.			The amount to be paid in Shottrum of aggraharums.			Total Jummah to be paid in Perpetuity by the Proprietor of an Estate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
T.	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Junnamabundy and Kistbundy of the Havelies in the Ganjam Province for Kusli 1213.

Names of the Purganahs.		Names of the Renters.	Jumnaabundy for Fusli 1213.		Due in October 1803.		Due in November 1803.		Due in December 1803.		Due in January 1804.		Due in February 1804.		Due in March 1804.		Due in April 1804.		Due in May 1804.		Due in June 1804.		Due in July 1804.		
			Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	Rs.	A P.	
Barwah under Annie.			6,500	...	812	8	...	...	812	8	1,625	...	1,625	...	812	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moutreddy.		Gowurdaah Mahutee &c.	20,535	...	...	...	2,053	8	...	...	6,160	8	4,107	...	6,160	8	2,053	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moherry.		Paukala Audenaridoo- pautradoo.	82,401	...	10,300	2	...	...	15,450	3	20,600	4	...	...	20,600	4	15,450	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aska & Courlah.		B. C. Survathomocaya- zoaloo.	17,026	...	2,128	4	...	...	3,192	6	4,256	8	...	...	4,256	8	3,192	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(lingillie.		Gopnaud Bunge.	6,500	...	...	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	900	...	
Wodia Ganjam.		Kasapadee & Juggoonah- Pundabs.	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,000	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bauvonchoyie.		Hurrychunden Juggadeo.	3,500	...	437	8	...	...	656	4	875	...	...	...	875	...	656	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bauvanapooram.		Dunnaajayah Bunge.	5,500	...	687	8	...	...	1,031	4	1,375	...	...	...	1,375	...	1,031	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Monstretotah &c.		Captain Henry Evans	...	...	14,365	14	...	2,753	8	...	36,592	4	6,432	...	35,709	12	23,896	1	...	...	700	...	...	900	
			33,941	...	...	...	16,907	12	2	...	24,426	5	2	24,426	5	2	16,907	12	1	...	11,272	13	5	...	
		Total Rupees.	2,57,703	...	14,365	14	...	19,661	4	2	22,342	9	...	...	61,018	9	2	30,858	5	2	52,617	8	1	23,896	1
																					11,972	13	5	700	
																					11,972	13	5	700	

Lutchmepore

(Signed) Peter Cherry,

3rd January 1804.

Collector.

} Lutchnepore
 } (Signed) Peter Cherry,
 } 1st January 1894. } Collector.

Statement of the resources and Actual receipts of Revenue of the Davanpore Mootah in the Ichhapore District for a period of 16 years, Commencing with Fushli 1195 and terminating

Number.	Names of the Villages.	2		3										4										5										6										7										8										9										10										11										12										13										14										15										16 years past closing with Fush									
		Total extent of Land.		Uncultivated Lands at present.										Amount of Circular Land Cultivated for 16 years past closing with Fush										Land Cultivated 5 years before the famine prior to 1199										Actual produce from same.										Total gross vated 3 years Circular dowe of the famine for the same. closing with 1292.										Actual produce from the same.																																																																																									
		Po.	Bo.	Ws. and unproductive.	Pasture and Common.	Occupied by Rocks &c.	Occupied by Houses back-yards &c.	Occupied by Tanks wells &c.	Number of Wells	Number of Shops	Number of Rooms	Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants at not less than 6 persons to each family.	Cadmal Inhabitants	Their Ploughs.	Pyaurics.	Their Ploughs.	Pyaurics.	Amount of Circular Land Cultivated for 16 years past closing with Fush	Actual produce from same.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.	Po.	Bo.																																																																																																											
1	Bauranapooram.	1,550	2,000	50	300	350	132	265	8	2	1	60	350	9	12	58	1	8	2,765	10,000	1,077	3	5,304	12	12,351	3	3,159	6,000	193	11	1,556	14	1	1,556	14																																																																																																												
2	Dunkoon.	562	288	15	50	300	7	50	3	2	1	10	60	1	4	10	...	...	700	1,440	257	11	752	10	420	83	1	1,907	14	...	...	420	83	1	1,907	14																																																																																																											
3	Sapoor.	653	425	5	75	300	20	100	2	1	1	10	60	1	5	15	...	...	780	2,125	294	15	1,273	5	468	1	3,025	6	9	490	2,358	318	11	1,440	10																																																																																																												
4	Hovmeky.	614	886	40	60	5	75	270	8	...	1	45	270	4	6	25	5	5	817	4,430	628	1	2,855	13	490	2,358	318	11	1,440	10	...	...	490	2,358	318	11	1,440	10																																																																																																									
5	Chaurayah.	512	516	110	5	160	56	120	2	1	...	16	93	2	4	18	4	4	305	2,580	62	13	820	...	183	1,548	32	6	244	...	...	183	1,548	32	6	244	...																																																																																																										
6	Mokooloal.	79	71	5	15	20	4	60	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	145	355	37	10	190	5	87	218	24	...	92	10	...	...	87	218	24	...	92	10																																																																																																										
7	Goodoocondy.	953	508	215	20	240	160	190	2	1	...	144	144	3	7	22	...	...	680	2,540	118	17	1,283	...	414	1,524	56	14	430	...	...	414	1,524	56	14	430	...																																																																																																										
8	Dabapully.	199	396	...	59	50	10	80	3	2	...	23	133	...	7	20	...	...	590	1,850	89	4	992	10	300	918	36	19	350	10	...	...	300	918	36	19	350	10																																																																																																									
9	Bengaram.	1,545	955	80	650	240	110	230	7	...	...	52	312	7	7	45	...	...	1,175	4,775	346	4	2,619	16	705	2,865	179	14	1,378	4	...	...	705	2,865	179	14	1,378	4																																																																																																									
10	Makundapuram.	233	207	57	10	10	20	55	2	...	...	12	72	2	4	8	4	4	405	1,035	173	...	616	10	243	621	70	1	12	15	...	...	243	621	70	1	12	15	...																																																																																																								
11	Corateley.	310	540	80	15	...	62	55	1	...	...	23	150	2	5	20	1	2	430	2,730	163	19	1,685	...	294	1,620	103	15	524	...	...	294	1,620	103	15	524	...																																																																																																										
12	Cotebody.	72	270	5	5	...	7	20	1	...	...	4	240	1	3	5	4	6	250	1,350	57	10	603	...	130	750	58	2	33	10	...	...	130	750	58	2	33	10	...																																																																																																								
13	Nowgoun.	95	955	5	10	10	16	13	1	...	...	8	48	1	4	10	...	...	200	1,430	76	15	795	6	120	857	29	11	188	10	...	...	120	857	29	11	188	10	...																																																																																																								
Total		7,190	7,347	667	1,254	1,690	679	1,454	41	2	9	286	1,740	36	68	260	19	29	9,222	30,240	3,883	2	19,793	2	47,353	21	5,535	21,744	1,553	2	6,558	2	...	...	21,744	1,553	2	6,558	2	...	...																																																																																																						

Number.	15															16			17			18			19														
	Total Gross Share produced from the same.															Net Share including Mauniam's Cultibuddy.			Share from Mauniam's Cultibuddy.			Share from the produce of Fushi 1245.			Share from the produce of Fushi 1269.														
	Land Cultivated 8 years after the famine.			Actual produce from the same.			Total Gross Share dowe for the same.			Total Net Share for the 16 years.			Total Net Income for 16 years.			Total Average for One year.			Share from the produce of Fushi 1198.			Share from the produce of Fushi 1245.			Share from the produce of Fushi 1269.														
Rs. A.P. Bs.			Po. Bo.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.			Rs. A.P. Bs.												
1	4,220	9	9	4,424	1,600	665	11	7,514	14	11,528	1	6	28,339	14	17,066	14	...	1,945	9	6	549	5	9	18,661	13	3,169	5	91,403	6	3	692	4	9	959	1	9			
2	1,373	13	...	1,120	2,304	413	5	1,412	10	3,554	15	...	6,726	10	...	4,245	4	...	47	13	6	93	...	...	4,355	1	6	274	1	1	251	9	...	333	10	9	205	7	...
3	1,672	2	...	1,248	3,400	453	4	1,768	6	4,137	...	6	8,533	9	3	531	9	...	163	9	...	64	...	...	5,532	14	...	345	6	10	353	...	...	323	8	...	315	3	...
4	3,940	4	...	1,303	7,058	523	13	2,997	6	6,077	3	6	17,602	9	3	10,179	1	3	287	4	...	249	8	...	10,705	13	3	669	2	9	892	12	9	335	10	...	366	2	3
5	855	13	...	488	4,128	146	16	1,545	...	2,841	8	9	5,604	14	...	2,892	7	4	239	8	6	35	...	...	3,076	15	10	192	4	11	209	2	8	160	11	5	193	3	3
6	270	8	...	232	563	69	8	243	8	732	12	...	1,433	2	...	723	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	9	...	45	6	6	...	...	50	4	...	45	6	...		
7	1,529	13	...	1,104	4,034	933	13	305	...	4,318	4	3	8,811	13	3	5,130	10	9	272	5	5	139	...	...	5,542	...	2	345	6	1	350	2	...	366	15	3	255	3	9
8	1,391	13	...	830	2,528	841	4	1,654	3	2,973	5	...	6,313	5	...	3,775	9	...	191	8	...	32	...	...	3,319	1	...	949	15	...	483	8	...	373	8	...	353	3	...
9	3,521	4	9	1,830	7,640	451	12	3,319	14	6,490	15	9	19,410	14	9	10,242	9	...	334	8	...	276	...	...	10,923	1	...	682	11	...	994	1	6	252	7	...	559	7	3
10	378	...	...	618	1,656	119	15	704	7	1,805	1	3	3,838	...	...	2,125	3	9	193	8	...	132	4	...	2,453	15	9	153	5	11	213	1	3	41	9	...	114	8	9
11	1,474	10	...	784	4,320	160	16	2,594	9	3,793	11	2	8,772	12	3	523	2	3	281	12	...	834	...	...	5,958	14	3	373	6	10	293	6	2	124	9	9	379	6	6
12	422	4	6	400	2,000	120	18	340	...	1,195	...	...	3,841	11	9	267	1	6	20	5	3	...	...	...	2,923	6	9	125	11	5	113	...	...	144	10	6	163	13	9
13	543	6	6	320	2,288	41	12	915	15	1,670	11	3	3,921	8	9	2,240	12	9	139	3	...	...	...	2,370	15	9	148	2	11	166	13	9	11	2	...	16	4	...	
Total	21,491	5	6	14,753	57,984	3,601	7	51,613	30	31,745	10	...	120,606	12	9	71,055	2	7	3,216	14	2	2,053	1	1	976,365	9	6	4,773	7	7	6,103	14	4	3,255	15	2	3,189	6	9
																		Lutchmeopore			(Signed) Peter Cherry,			Collector.															
																		21st January 1804.																					

Statement A referred to in a Letter from the Board of Revenue dated 8th and received 21st July 1804.

Names of the Zemindars.	Number of Villages as stated by the Committee	Gross produce as stated in the accounts of the Committee		Gross produce according to the accounts delivered by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown including receipts alienated to Aghraharam and Aghraharam Villages.		Average of Gross receipts into the Treasury from Fush 1178 to Fush 1211 being a period of 34 years or from 1768 to 1801-02.		Average of Gross receipts into the Treasury from Fush 1195 to Fush 1212 being a period of 17 years or from 1760-87 to 1802-03.		Gross receipts taken by the Zemindars as of Circuit.		Gross receipts given by themselves to the Zemindars as of Circuit.		Gross Collections in Fush 1211 Current and Arrears.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1 Gumsur.....	501	1,66,140	7 6	29,814	8 9	55,904	7 6	71,297	6 3	1,10,760	...	19,876	...	29,935	...
2 Daracoote.....	127	59,413	2	68,899	15 5	22,057	7 7	25,704	8 5	39,608	...	45,332	...	22,550	...
3 Hantchur.....	223	1,50,000	...	28,178	3 4	27,582	4 5	43,588	8 11	1,00,000	...	18,785	...	51,070	...
4 Balabrah Deo.....	110	70,881	...	25,401	1 3	18,884	9 7	22,375	11	60,000	...	14,950	...	14,950	...
5 Pretabherree.....	48	15,347	12 5	7,370	13 1	5,188	5 7	5,219	4 6	10,235	...	4,913	...	6,197	...
6 Narrain Soor.....	33	5,363	10 8	5,838	5 5	2,315	4 10	2,390	3 9	3,575	...	3,892	...	4,185	...
7 Pauloor.....	9	5,171	14	4,224	7 11	2,271	8 5	2,335	11	3,447	...	2,816	...	847	...
8 Krishna Chumler Santarow	71	11,886	14	6,459	6 6	4,669	8 1	4,919	...	7,924	...	4,306	...	1,698	...
9 Mahurtah.....	47	18,709	1 6	5,616	3	5,764	7 4	5,932	9	12,473	...	3,577	...	2,945	...
10 Hurry Chender.....	107	69,285	13 4	39,404	4 5	31,135	10	33,603	15	46,190	...	26,269	...	5,100	...
11 Rajindra Deo.....	30	8,393	8	4,323	15 2	2,465	1 5	2,736	3 9	5,595	...	2,882	...	37,250	...
12 Ragoonaut Sing.....	75	27,738	3 9	10,402	2 11	5,188	7 4	4,559	2 1	18,492	...	6,934	...	2,199	...
13 Sama Soonder Sing.....	32	17,953	6 2	11,280	...	6,791	1 7	6,295	9 4	11,970	...	7,520	...	1,358	...
14 Seergur.....	55	19,055	...	6,112	3 7	3,586	2 6	3,573	7	12,703	...	4,074	...	6,400	...
15 Coonjoobara Sing.....	14	2,500	13 10	343	10 11	826	2 9	385	1 5	1,667	...	228	...	1,390	...
16 Neshink.....	90	35,666	9 1	20,527	13 8	14,309	13 5	12,761	9 5	23,777	...	13,684	...	12,743	...
17 Rajamunnee Deo.....	182	59,320	9 3	28,728	4 4	27,056	8 3	33,609	8 5	39,547	...	19,152	...	28,900	...
18 Bursinghy.....	58	16,232	8 9	9,727	15	6,085	10	7,636	5	10,822	...	6,484	...	11,117	...
19 Moherry under assignment	158	1,10,802	...	...	...	53,329	7 11	72,196	5 7	73,868	...	...	...	75,396	...
20 Jellantra.....	1,870	9,59,864	5	3,12,553	6 10	3,31,648	8	6,37,906	16	3,63,907	...	2,08,358	...	3,17,131	...
Total.....	1,870	9,59,864	5	3,12,553	6 10	3,31,648	8	6,37,906	16	3,63,907	...	2,08,358	...	3,17,131	...

Statement A referred to in a Letter from the Board of Revenue dated 8th and received 21st July 1804.

Gross receipts by Government in Fush 1212 and current arrears.		Jumma settled by Mr. Chery for the current Fush of 1213 current and arrears.		Average receipts to the Zemindars on account of 16 years.		Average receipts to the Zemindars on account of 8 years.		Average receipts to the Zemindars on account of 16 years.		Total of receipts from Sayer Salt and abkary.		Jumma recommended for the first 5 years by the Collector.		Jumma recommended by the Collector from the 6th to the 10th year.		Jumma recommended by the Collector in perpetuity.		Balances outstanding against the Zemindars to the end of Fush 1212 or July 1803.		Proposed by the Board for Permanency.		Col. 21 converted into star Pagodas.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	S. Ps.	F. C.
80,065	75,000	2,000	...	1,000	...	75,000	...	1,00,000	...	5,35,444	5 8	70,000	...	20,000	...	7,142 36	...	20,000	...	7,142 36	...	15th August.	
25,932	31,000	2,424	1 1	670	12 11	28,000	...	28,000	...	63,707	4	25,000	...	7,142 36	...	15,714 12	...	25,000	...	15,714 12	...	21st October.	
52,155	62,000	1,614	7	446	14 3	58,000	...	58,000	...	1,15,105	8 4	55,000	...	15,714 12	...	6,571 18	...	55,000	...	6,571 18	...	27th September.	
17,989	30,000	1,532	8 7	133	6 6	25,000	...	25,000	...	22,061	...	23,000	...	6,571 18	...	5,714 12	...	23,000	...	5,714 12	...	15th November.	
9,992	22,000	1,000	...	161	6	22,000	...	22,000	...	57,923	12 11	20,000	...	1,142 36	...	342 36	...	20,000	...	1,142 36	...	26th September.	
3,896	4,500	329	6	11	8	3,000	...	3,000	...	24,160	2 11	4,000	...	1,000	...	1,285 30	...	4,000	...	1,000	...	13th August.	
3,153	2,552	90	6	46	13	1,280	3 8	2,000	...	1,002	...	12,000	...	342 36	...	1,285 30	...	2,000	...	342 36	...	28th Do.	
2,302	3,000	83	2	51	4 7	1,340	...	5,300	...	4,823	15 11	4,500	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	4,500	...	1,000	...	21st Do.	
7,655	8,000	451	14	68	...	5,300	...	4,000	...	13,500	...	3,500	...	9,714 12	...	9,714 12	...	3,500	...	9,714 12	...	2nd November.	
4,900	5,000	215	6 2	26	8 11	4,000	...	35,000	...	128,341	2 11	34,000	...	21,785 10 11	...	21,785 10 11	...	34,000	...	21,785 10 11	...	21st August.	
41,935	43,065	212	4	181	8	3,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	19,625 8	...	19,625 8	...	2,000	...	1,142 36	...	2nd October.	
2,297	3,000	651	14	36	...	2,000	...	4,000	...	21,785 10 11	...	4,000	...	28,920 15 1	...	28,920 15 1	...	4,000	...	1,142 36	...	11th Do.	
3,288	5,556	300	...	22	15	6,000	...	6,000	...	14,304	...	6,000	...	20,823 7 11	...	20,823 7 11	...	6,000	...	1,142 36	...	12th September.	
6,748	8,894	634	...	268	2 4	3,000	...	700	...	700	...	3,000	...	14,304	...	14,304	...	3,000	...	142 36	...	21st October.	
2,767	4,617	...	...	...	...	700	...	696	12 9	...	...	700	...	15,000	...	15,000	...	700	...	4,000	...	22nd October.	
19,510	15,339	459	...	237	12 9	15,000	...	15,000	...	74,336	4 9	13,000	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	13,000	...	4,000	...	22nd October.	
31,372	29,665	1,198	1 9	...	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	1,11,142 2 2	...	30,000	...	7,500	...	7,500	...	30,000	...	5,428 24	...	12th August.	
13,446	11,528	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	7,500	...	37,485	15 11	7,500	...	96,211	...	96,211	...	7,500	...	2,000	...	9th Do.	
90,801	82,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,42 36	...	15th August.	
20,436	7 3 4 47 847	13,196	6 7 1 382	3 3 3 620	13 3 18 199	7	...	3,26,120	3 8 3 27,500	4,54,711	...	13,03,305	51 6 3 55,900	...	1,01,085	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Office of the Board of Revenue Fort St. George 17th May 1204.
(Signed) W. Waytes, Deputy Secretary.
(A true Copy.)
The sums in red Ink are the Jumma of the Zemindaries exclusive of arrears for Fush 1213 the Collector has for reasons given not recommended any Jumma in perpetuity.
N. B. The dates and months inserted in this Column shows the different periods on which the terms of the permanent Settlement were accepted by the several Zemindars of the Ganjam province.

Continued.

Numbers.	Names of the Purgunnahs.	Names of Estates	Number of Villages.	Total extent of Land.	Amount Circular land cultivated for 16 years past.				Net Circular Share including Maniums Cuttobody.		Circular Share of the produce of Fusli 1198.		Circular Share of the produce of Fusli 1205.		Circular Share of the produce of Fusli 1209.		Jumma of Fusli 1211.									
					Total extent of Land.		Lands cultivated		Actual produce from the same.		Total Net Jumma for 16 years.	Total Average for 1 year.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.		Rs.	A.P.							
					Poddero.	Billa.	Previous to 1199		Po.	Bo.										Bs.	No.	N.				
							Po.	Bo.																		
																							Bs.	Bnowtees		
																									Bs.	No.
1	Baurwah.....	4	5,120	6,648	4,782	22,880	1,638-13	26,028-12	1,51,295	2	1	9,455	15	1	12,136	5	7	8,164	10	5	8,211	13	7	7,871	...	
2	Muntreddy.....	8	3,185	10,744	3,532	35,523	1,358-11	20,858-13	1,22,219	5	10	7,638	11	4	9,824	8	11	8,141	2	5	7,593	10	4	7,715	...	
3	Sonnaspooram.....	12	4,267	10,349	4,534	37,526	1,956-	23,139-16	1,23,253	3	5	7,703	5	2	8,825	1	7	7,618	6	2	8,249	7	...	10,171	...	
4	Coorlah.....	7	4,037	6,426	7,360	24,585	3,258-15	16,784-9	82,732	8	10	5,170	12	6	6,700	6	...	3,190	11	...	4,134	14	3	4,002	...	
5	Aska.....	7	4,891	8,139	9,907	24,702	1,341-19	13,244-11	81,893	...	8	5,118	5	...	4,771	...	5	4,268	4	...	4,751	3	...	4,331	8	
6	Coomaree.....	5	3,746	7,156	13,180	29,460	2,423-10	16,185-19	96,523	8	8	6,032	11	6	6,888	9	9	4,080	2	2	6,143	3	6	6,149	5	
7	Hingellie.....	5	3,661	7,131	9,725	24,055	3,313-5	12,484-3	97,171	1	...	2,607	3	...	7,538	3	...	3,819	3	9	4,861	7	8	6,201	...	
8	Woodia Ganjam.....	4	4,357	7,106	3,327	11,439	1,561-9	7,015-3	48,296	5	11	3,018	8	4	3,737	6	...	3,307	10	11	1,926	13	...	1,386	...	
9	Bauvonchore Mootah.....	2	1,960	4,639	4,590	16,620	1,018-15	8,627-14	42,724	...	5	2,670	4	...	2,228	8	2	1,616	4	7	1,785	1	1	...	...	
10	Bawanapore.....	13	7,490	7,947	9,222	36,240	3,383-2	19,796-2	76,365	9	6	4,773	7	7	6,103	14	4	3,255	15	2	3,989	6	9	2,911	10	
Total.....			77	42,714	75,685	70,159	2,63,030	21,244-0	1,58,165-	2,9,22,473	14	4	57,655	3	9	68,753	15	9	47,464	7	...	51,647	...	2	50,738	7

[illegible]

Office of the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George 17th May 1804.

(Signed) T. W. Ellis, Secretary
(Signed) W. Waytes, Deputy Secretary.

Number of Cusbar Villages.		Total Computed Measurement of Lands.				Unproductive occupied by Villages.				Service Manniums.				Sunud Manniums.				Circar Lands.			
Number of Villages in each Patta.		Nunja or Pullum.		Punja or Mettoo.		Unproductive occupied by Villages.				Pullum.		Mettoo.		Pullum.		Mettoo.		Pullum.		Mettoo.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
CHICACOLE HAVELY.																					
1	Polancky..... &c.	16	843	3,223	14	300	4	51	15	160	2	10	14	34	23	3,038	13	257	15		
2	Woorlaum..... &c.	6	364	1,423	18	133	28	12	421	79	18	421	23	10	1,420	20	115	27			
3	Bhyc..... Do.	7	632	2,585	18	1,408	22	1,05	12	146	9	12	9	30	15	2,348	3	269	13		
4	Woomarvely.....	7	430	1,898	15	165	30	32	126	91	10	126	27	20	1,779	5	127	24			
5	Poorshotapooram.....	11	481	2,152	23	453	6	107	15	100	6	17	18	111	5	1,941	2	307	8		
6	Wadaudah.....	16	800	3,214	28	859	6	19	17	201	10	19	17	280	25	2,738	23	475	4		
7	Doosy.....	11	309	1,610	7	374	21	5	6	111	11	5	6	136	6	1,362	21	193	15		
8	Kintaley.....	15	501	1,320	21	511	19	18	3	80	10	18	3	15	3	1,225	11	421	6		
9	Honjarum.....	5	290	1,047	21	256	7	9	17	84	8	9	17	42	5	934	18	228	16		
10	Sheermohomedporam.....	17	797	1,036	16	1,412	9	54	7	116	25	54	7	57	22	862	21	895	7		
11	Coopille.....	16	374	2,05	17	725	7	30	11	11	20	30	11	14	1	269	21	503	16		
12	Wengaradah.....	3	123	290	20	97	10	24	2	25	23	24	2	4	1	264	27	85	16		
13	Scerepooram.....	8	262	690	11	370	6	9	11	69	5	9	11	42	7	615	20	320	19		
14	Bannmalce.....	79	1,445	3,288	3	3,559	12	24	12	221	18	24	12	19	18	3,047	15	1,622	5		
15	Jellmour.....	46	1,012	3,829	11	782	22	8	15	237	11	8	15	68	25	3,522	24	436	29		
16	Nagricotacum.....	12	189	1,138	20	182	19	4	16	81	17	4	16	1	1	1,055	3	123	3		
17	Carukavadasah.....	42	213	2,547	25	682	25	5	1	72	13	5	1	1	1	2,475	12	338	24		
TETCALLY HAVELY.																					
18	Nundegum.....	63	593	2,919	12	1,344	16	310	6	108	5	310	6	255	6	2,556	142	2	445		
19	Ragoonadpooram.....	61	477	2,140	26	1,242	7	516	7	83	20	516	7	101	25	1,955	11	7	474		
20	Booragum.....	75	859	3,613	26	2,309	8	120	10	100	8	120	10	131	9	3,382	9	6	769		
TETCALLY HAVELY.																					
18	Nundegum.....	199	1,929	8,674	4	4,896	2	10	10	292	3	10	10	488	10	7,893	24	10	1,689		
19	Ragoonadpooram.....	518	10,994	40,336	18	17,171	11	242	23	1,233	6	242	23	1,376	16	36,806	8	18	8,413		
20	Booragum.....																				

Cultivated in fasly 1210.			Uncultivated in fasly 1210.			Total.		Per centage of Pullum. column 16.	Per centage of Mettoo. column 17.	Committee of Circuit's valuation.	The amount rented for in Mr. Crawford's time.		The amount rented for in Mr. Keating's time.	Average Khann amount of 5 years from fasly 1202 to 1206. Gross revenue	
Pullum.	Mettoo.	Gs. P. T. M.	Pullum.	Mettoo.	Gs. P. T. M.	Pullum.	Mettoo.				Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
Gs. P. T. M.	Gs. P. T. M.	Gs. P. T. M.	Gs. P. T. M.	Gs. P. T. M.	Gs. P. T. M.	Pullum.	Mettoo.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
2,621 13	214 2	407	43 13			13	16	25,092	6	26,181 12	27,555 12	27,555 12	3		
1,349 20	97 27	71	18			5	15-10	10,683 12	6	11,138 6	13,246 4	13,246 4	6		
2,084 2	168 10	265 1	107 8			11-4	37-7	18,388 14		18,388 14	20,655 9	20,655 9	6		
1,648 15	84 9	131	43 15			7-6	33-13	23,385		24,507 11	19,980 12	19,980 12	6		
1,693	273 3	243 12	34 5			12-12	11-3	15,379 15		15,713	18,608 15	18,608 15	6		
2,107 7	340 3	630 16	135 1			23-1	28-6	28,905		29,213 2	25,156 6	25,156 6	6		
1,049 27	165 16	312 24	27 29			22-14	14-8	14,832 12	9	15,458 6	18,986 10	18,986 10	6		
809 16	302 10	415 25	118 26			33-13	28	14,427 8		15,923 15	14,793 15	14,793 15	3		
861 22	753 6	96 26	75 10			10	33	12,020 10		12,528 15	10,257 10	10,257 10	3		
784 1	792 7	78 20	103			9	11-1	16,995 3		17,715 2	18,044 2	18,044 2	9		
211 21	400 11	53	105 5			21-15	20-13	9,178		9,574 10	9,464 13	9,464 13	9		
252 27	75 23	12	923			4-9	10-12	3,614 8		3,763 5	3,680 1	3,680 1	3		
523 13	186 8	92 15	134 11			14-15	41-14	10,472 9		10,900 8	8,517 7	8,517 7	9		
2,300 18	1,283 15	746 27	338 20			24-7	20-14	30,469 12	4	32,017 5	33,691 6	33,691 6	6		
2,974 24	267 21	548	169 8			15-9	38-12	31,084 12		32,783 12	33,164 2	33,164 2	6		
879 3	110 14	176	12 19			16-10	10	9,530 13	6	10,033	10,810 12	10,810 12	3		
1,239 27	206 28	1,235 15	131 26			49-15	39	11,285 11	11	12,855 11	11,345 15	11,345 15	3		
23,305 16	5,122 3	5,526 1	1,602 9			...	...	2,917,641 13	6	2,987,447 13	2,987,955 13	2,987,955 13	6		
1,411 26	7 2	1,144 4 17	359 24 17			44-12	80-12				11,679 4	11,679 4	3		
974 10 15	53 23 9	987 11 2	420 13 7			50-2	83-9	24,987	1	24,472 8	8,128 9	8,128 9	6		
1,370 8 12	199 25 6	2,012 5 14 3	569 23 11			59-6	74				14,508 6	14,508 6	6		
3,756 10 15	339 3 6	4,137 11 3	1,350 9 16			...	...	24,287	1	24,472 8	34,316 4	34,316 4	3		
27,142 26 15	15,461 6 6	9,663 12 3	2,952 15 6			...	...	3,48,117 5	7	3,23,220 5	3,32,382 1	3,32,382 1	9		

Average of columns 23-24 and 25.		Average amount of 5 years from July 1207 to 1211.		Actual collections of July 1210.		Dumrah of July 1211.		Settlement of July 1212.		Average of 28 29 and 30.		For July 1213.		For July 1214.		For July 1215.		Permanent Juma proposed by Mr. Cherry in perpetuity.		Per centage of column 35 to 31.		Per centage of column 35 to 28.		
Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Δ.	C.	A.	C.	
26,310...	5	24,116	1	23,212	...	24,000	...	24,000	...	23,737	5	4	24,314	2	24,681	8	25,018	14	25,018	14	5	4	3	9
11,689	7	12,094	5	11,153	...	11,431	...	11,431	...	11,238	...	...	11,570	...	11,709	...	11,848	...	11,348	...	4	9	8	4
19,144	7	21,243	11	20,100	...	23,000	...	23,000	...	22,033	5	4	23,000	...	23,000	...	23,000	...	23,000	...	4	6	8	4
22,674	7	18,357	9	17,390	...	19,424	...	19,424	...	18,360	5	4	20,443	...	21,548	...	22,610	...	22,610	...	23	2	35	1
16,557	5	14,867	...	14,240	...	15,714	...	15,714	...	15,151	5	4	16,449	12	17,183	6	17,923	...	17,923	...	18	14	20	8
28,091	8	25,564	3	24,792	...	27,100	...	27,155	...	26,400	...	...	20,208	2	20,371	14	20,479	10	30,473	10	11	15	19	8
16,425	15	11,993	8	8,960	...	11,394	...	11,394	...	10,366	5	4	12,599	14	13,403	8	14,714	3	14,714	3	41	5	32	10
14,750	2	11,139	3	10,535	...	11,993	...	11,993	...	11,420	10	8	12,734	5	13,454	2	14,183	15	14,183	15	11	24	3	27
11,602	6	8,913	2	9,300	...	10,468	...	10,468	...	9,922	10	8	11,032	...	11,526	...	12,220	...	12,220	...	23	2	37	1
17,584	13	17,949	1	16,212	...	18,098	...	18,098	...	17,430	10	8	18,098	...	18,098	...	18,098	...	18,098	...	3	13	3	13
9,405	13	8,443	11	7,415	...	7,891	...	7,891	...	7,653	...	...	8,127	13	8,365	6	8,603	...	8,603	...	12	6	1	14
3,686	10	2,422	14	2,190	...	2,509	...	2,509	...	2,439	5	4	2,847	...	3,066	...	3,285	...	3,285	...	34	10	35	10
9,963	8	7,880	2	8,005	...	8,500	...	8,500	...	8,494	...	...	9,497	2	10,017	8	10,537	4	10,537	4	6	24	33	11
32,059	7	27,015	4	28,000	...	28,000	...	28,280	...	28,093	5	4	28,590	...	28,840	...	29,120	...	29,120	...	3	10	7	12
32,327	8	26,177	3	28,100	...	28,800	...	29,224	...	28,708	...	...	29,736	...	30,378	...	30,910	...	30,910	...	7	10	18	1
10,124	13	7,437	15	8,283	7	9,300	...	9,300	...	8,965	2	7	9,300	...	9,360	...	9,290	...	9,290	...	3	12	25	5
12,352	7	7,948	10	7,708	4	11,391	8	11,392	...	10,164	1	1	11,392	...	11,392	...	11,392	...	11,392	...	12	1	43	5
2,94,760	...	2,52,413	6	2,45,625	12	2,65,110	8	2,70,371	...	2,50,702	6	8	2,78,932	5	2,85,820	2	3,29,939	...	4,29,330	...	4	12	7	16
...	...	13,653	10	9,475	9	11,026	...	14,500	...	11,767	3	...	15,200	...	15,600	...	16,000	...	16,000	...	35	15	17	3
27,691	14	10,416	9	6,371	9	7,412	8	10,100	...	7,951	5	8	10,300	...	10,500	...	10,700	...	10,700	...	34	6	2	11
...	...	16,113	1	13,483	7	13,592	1	17,100	...	14,735	3	...	17,500	...	17,900	...	18,300	...	18,300	...	24	4	13	9
27,591	14	40,103	4	29,330	9	32,030	9	42,000	...	34,453	11	8	43,900	...	44,000	...	45,000	...	45,000	...	30	9	11	15
3,22,452	2	2,92,596	11	5,27,496	5	6,29,141	1	8,13,571	...	2,95,156	4	3	4,32,032	3	3,29,820	2	3,38,339	...	4,33,829	...	4	14	9	15

Per centage of column 35 to 23.	Summ proposed by the Commission for the first 5 years.	Column 39 converted into Star Pagodas.	Per centage of column 39 to 26,	Per centage of column 39 to column 27.	Per centage of column 39 to column 31.	Column 44 or converted into Star Pagodas.	Per centage of column 44 to column 31.	Per centage of column 44 to column 27.	Per centage of column 44 to column 23.	Add amount of Cuttubady or other alienations payable.	Add Maniums cuttubady.
A. C.	R. A.P.	Star Pag. L.C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	S. P. F. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	S. P. F. C.	S. P. F. C.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157
158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181
182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193
194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205
206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217
218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241
242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253
254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265
266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277
278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289
290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301
302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313
314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325
326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337
338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349
350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361
362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373
374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385
386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397
398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409
410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421
422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433
434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445
446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457
458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469
470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481
482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493
494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505
506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517
518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529
530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541
542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553
554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565
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S.P.F.C.	S.P.F.C.	S.P.F.C.	S.P.F.C.
	517 6	6,946	7,089
	133 30	3,822 6	3,880 6
	186 24	6,704 30	6,704 30
	159 18	6,027 24	6,275 24
	103 30	4,858 18	5,095 18
	800	8,181 30	8,541 30
	204 39	4,407	4,778
	81 18	3,899 39	4,128 36
	356 24	3,238 18	3,423 18
	14 12	3,523 24	3,535 24
		2,336 12	2,416 12
		813	880
	156 36	2,869 39	3,033 36
	501 18	8,661 10	8,754 18
59 6	1,094 35	9,604 35	9,810 36
	18 24	2,675 24	2,875 24
	216	3,470	3,470
59 6	4,615 16	84,052 18	86,614 18
	616 24	4,845 4	5,137 24
	278 12	8,164 4	8,335 12
21 18	291 18	5,177 4	5,519 18
36		13,106 12	14,043 12
57 18	1,186 12	97,938 30	103,658
116 24	5,801 30		

Fort St. George. Office of the
Special Commission, 29th April 1803.

(Signed.) JOHN HOBSON,
Secretary to the Commission
(A true Copy)

(Signed) W. WATTE,
Deputy Secretary.

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REPORTS
OF
MR. PETER CHERRY
COLLECTOR
OF
GANJAM
on the
INTRODUCTION
OF THE
PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
TOGETHER WITH THE
BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS
AND
ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT
THEREON
dated 1803-4.

*Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,
By, K. Veerasawmy Reddy.*

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These Reports are Printed merely for convenience of reference and do not acquire
any authority merely from being printed.

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To,

The

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

of the Board of Revenue

GENTLEMEN.

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

1st. I have the honor to inform you I have completed my settlement with the Zemindars in this Province for Fusly 1213, which I now submit to you with such papers and statements as will tend to elucidate the management for the preceding Fusly or 1212 A. D. 1802-3.

2nd. My settlement for Fusly 1212 (including the revenue derived from Collicote and Jellantrah) from the Zemindars in this Province, amounted, with the arrears they agreed to pay, to Rupees 3,50,310 A. 6 P. 11. My settlement for Fusly 1213 from the same, including the estimated revenue expected from the two assigned Zemindaries before mentioned and the arrears agreed to be paid, amounts to Rupees 3,65,447, being an increase of Rupees 15,136 As. 9 P. 1.

3rd. After detailing the settlement made with each Zemindary respectively, I shall take the liberty of intruding a few remarks on the affairs of the Province in general.

4th. The management of this Zemindary last year was placed in the hands of Bavertah, a person appointed to that important trust by my predecessor, and who executed the duty very much to my satisfaction, having discharged the balance due on Mr. Brown's settlement for Fusly 1211, and the whole of my settlement for Fusly 1212, both amounting to Rupees 80,965. This man is unfortunately dead. Having formed the Settlement for the present Fusly early in August, I gave him permission to return to Goomsur, where he had scarcely arrived when he was carried off by a violent fever, much to my regret both on account of his loss as a good public servant, punctual to his word and indefatigably industrious in the execution of his duty, and as he was intimately acquainted with the resources of the Zemindary, and I had expected he would have afforded much useful information for the formation of the permanent Jumma, if your Board should deem further information requisite than what is detailed in the statement of gross collections from the Zemindaries in the province from 1768, which I forwarded to the Special Commission in December last—vide statement No. 1 with Enclosure.

5th. After the demise of Bavertah, and until I could procure a proper Manager for that important District, I placed a Tanadar in the Zemindary with a view to the attainment of the accounts, but from some improper interference, or at least from some mode of management he had adopted not customary in the Zemindaries, and probably from his being too eager to obtain the village accounts before he had conciliated the inhabitants and acquired the good will of the Cauzees and Curnumms of the villages, added to the fears of the Zemindar that I might obtain particulars of his conduct (which is by no means satisfactory). I was lately visited by about 800 inhabitants of that country who declared with one voice that unless the management was placed in other hands or vested solely in the Zemindar that they would not return to Goomsur.

6th. The management in the rest of the Zemindaries is in the Zemindars or their Panters, the Company's Vakeel being merely a check upon them and their general conduct. Durnujee Budge was desirous to have the Goomsur country in the same way, but being fully aware how little dependance was yet to be put in this boy, who constantly evades my orders to visit at Ganjam, and is otherwise guilty of extravagance, which required the vigilant superintendence of a Manager of respectability, and which extravagance if permitted to continue unchecked, would soon devour the whole of the Revenues of his District. I was averse to the management of his Zemindary being solely vested in him, and accordingly, finding the inhabitants determined not to return if the Tanadar remained, and that the revenues might suffer considerable unless a change was made in the management, I summoned Marcondah Brammah, brother to the deceased Manager, and who had acted under him and was consequently perfectly acquainted with affairs in Goomsur, and appointed him Manager in concert with the young Zemindar of that country. The settlement for the Fusly 1218 being Rupees 75,000, an increase of Rupees 10,000 on that of last year, I hope will meet with your approval.

7th. The Tanadar has been removed and the inhabitants have returned to Goomsur with Brammah, and I hope the revenue will be paid with regularity—but I shall not obtain the accounts I required.

8th. A reference to statement No. 2 accompanying, showing the gross collections from Zemindars for 17 years, or from the year 1786 to 1803, gives as the average collections from Gool-sur, Rupees 71,277 A. 6 P. 8, and which I hope will prove to the satisfaction of your Board. Under existing circumstances, the vicinity of the old Zemindar &c, that I ought not in justice to the country to have insisted on a higher jumma.

9th. The settlement for this Zemindary for Fusly 1212 was Rupees 28,000. Daracootie has been approved by your Board, the settlement for Fusly 1213 is for Rupees 31,000, being Rupees 28,000 for the current settlement, and Rupees 3,000 for old balances. My collections from Daracootie for last Fusly on account of current revenue amounted only to Rs. 19,972 A. 12, a sum comparatively small, but I had collected previous to the formation of the settlement, Rupees 5,960, forming a total within the year, of Rupees 25,932 A. 12, being within a few Rupees more than has been collected from Daracootie these six years back, and as your Board are fully aware of the difficulties I had to encounter in forming my settlement last year I submit my small receipts on account of current revenue Fusly 1212 to the Board, sensible that every circumstance both in my favor and against me will be fully discussed before a vote of censure is passed, and it is with considerable satisfaction I submit the general statement No. 2 of gross collections to the Board as far as regards this Zemindary for 17 years back, as it gives an average rather under my gross collections from Daracootie in Fusly 1212, prior and subsequent to the settlement, being only Rupees 25,704 A. 8 P. 5.

10th. The settlement with the Zemindar of this country for Fusly 1212 was for Rs. 60,866 A. 1 P. 4. arrears and current, and my collections on account of that settlement was only Rupees 45,180 A. 1, leaving a balance of Rupees 15,686 P. 4. My settlement for Fusly 1213 is for Rupees 62,000 being Rs. 52,000 current. My gross collections from Hautghur for Fusly 1212 exceeds the same collections from that Zemindary for the last six years, the average of 17 years gives only Rupees 43,588 A. 8 P. 11. I therefore hope your Board will be satisfied that every thing I could do was done to realize my settlement from Hautghur.

11th. The management of this Tributary and his relation Chundramoney Deo is truly difficult, no means were left untried that were within my reach to realize the amount of Government's due but without effect, and the very reduced state of the Military in the province obliged me to lenient measures instead of coercion, the settlement for Fusly 1212 was for Rupees 25,000 and Rupees 5,000 arrears, of which I realized only Rupees 12,939 on account of 1212 and prior to the formation of the settlement Rupees 5,050, making a total within the year of Rupees 17,989 the settlement for Fusly 1213 is for Rupees 25,000 and Rupees 5,000 arrears, of which I have little prospect of realizing more than I did last year, probably from finding I did not punish their evasion of the payment of the tribute, they will not pay even so much as last year, but your Board may rely on my exerting my utmost endeavours; the very reduced state of the regular troops in the province renders it impracticable for Government to commence any operations against this man or his cousin, and under this idea, I the more readily permit or rather wink at their improper behaviour, satisfied that the day will come when these Zemindars will fully repent of their ill conduct, and become a warning to the rest of the tributaries in the province.

12th. The settlement with this Zemindar for Fusly 1212 was with much difficulty fixed at 22,000 Rupees, of which he discharged only Rupees 7,992 A. 8, prior to the formation I collected Rupees 2,000 making a total from Chundramoney Deo of Rupees 9,992 A. 8. The conduct of this Zemindar is so highly reprehensible that at the same time I feel the impossibility of punishing his disobedience from want of troops. I cannot permit his marked opposition to my authority to pass without noticing it to your Board.

13th. In the 16th paragraph of your orders under date 2nd May 1803, you observe that a written requisition from me supported by a warning of the serious consequences which the Zemindar might provoke &c. would procure the release of the Pauter without resorting to measures of severity, I beg to assure your Board I never issue an order from the Cutcherry that has not my seal and official signature to it, and with regard to the Zemindars, even when I give orders to their Pauters in the Cutcherry, I repeat them in writing to them respectively.

14th. This Zemindar has signed his agreement for Rs. 22,000 for Fusly 1213, but I do not expect half that amount, in order however to keep these two persons in some check, I have stationed a party of Police Peons under a Zemindar at Digapoondy who has orders to watch their conduct, and to report frequently on the measures they are pursuing. The Zemindar of Pretabgherry not only refused to pay his tribute, but refused payment of two annas batta to peons employed by me in collecting the revenue, indeed he threatened their lives if they followed him from Pantpooram to Puddamary, to which place he retired to evade my Vakeel's importunated demands for the revenue. I should however observe a distinction between Jaggernaut Deo and the Zemindar Chundramoney Deo, as the latter is almost entirely excluded from the management by his father, his name is merely affixed to the correspondence which is carried on, and all acts performed by Jaggernaut Deo. The Zemindar of Viz anaghur is in the same manner entirely under the controul of Monee Deo his father.

15th. The conduct of this Zemindar was highly commendable; his settlement for Fusly 1212 was for Rupees 3,500, the whole of which he paid, exclusive of Rupees 386, prior to the settlement; a reference to the statement No. 2, will shew that he was fully capable of doing so, but I cannot allow that circumstance to detract from his merit. The settlement of the present year is Rupees 4,500. The average of 16 years gross collections gives Rupees 5,219 A. 4 P. 6.

16th. The settlement for Fusly 1212 of Rupees 2,552 was not all paid, the current revenue was discharged, and in consideration of the Zemindar having paid Rupees 1,153 prior to the formation of the settlement for that year, I permitted the sum of Rupees 552 to be added to the settlement of Fusly 1213, which is therefore fixed at Rupees 2,552. The average of 17 years gross collections is Rupees 2,390 A. 3 P. 9.

17th. The Zemindar paid the full amount of his settlement for 1212 Fusly, and the balance of Mr. Brown's settlement for Fusly 1211 prior to the settlement for Fusly 1212, making the total collections from Hoomah for that year Rupees 2,302. The Zemindar has agreed to pay the same sum as current revenue for Fusly 1213 as he did for 1212, viz. Rupees 2,000. The average for 16 years is Rupees 2,335 A. 11.

18th. The conduct of this Zemindar has also been very satisfactory; he completed his payment of current revenue Rupees 5,300, and prior to his settlement for Fusly 1212 he paid Rupees 2,355, making a total within the year of Rupees 7,655. I consequently could not expect the balance he had agreed to discharge, and accordingly added it to the jumma of Fusly 1213 together with Rupees 988, forming a total demand of Rupees 8,000. The average for 17 years gives only Rupees 4,919 P. 8.

19th. The settlement for Fusly 1212, including balances of preceding years, was Rs. 6,000. I realized the current revenue Rupees 4,000, and collected prior to the settlement being made for that year, Rupees 900. This collection falls short of my predecessor's for Fusly 1211, but as he made no collection for Fusly 1210, mine for Fusly 1212 will I hope be considered ample. My settlement for Fusly 1213, is for Rupees 5,000, a sum I hope to be able to realize. The average of 16 years gives Rupees 5,932 A. 5 P. 9.

20th. The settlement with this Zemindar for Fusly 1212 was, including balances, Rs. 43,065 prior to the settlement, but in Fusly 1212, this man paid Rupees 10,935, and in part of his agreement for that year he paid Rupees 31,000, forming a total of Rupees 41,935, but leaving an actual balance upon his agreement of Rupees 12,065 for Fusly 1212.

21st. A reference to statement No. 2 will shew your Board that the amount realized from Chegetty is far greater than has been paid by the Zemindar, since 1793-4 within any one year, and consequently, altho' I have fallen short of my settlement with Chegetty, yet having actually collected more than has been received for so many years, I hope your Board will not deem me negligent. The settlement for the current year is Rupees 43,065, the same as last Fusly, and prior to the signing of the agreement I collected in full of last years' current revenue Rupees 4,000. The average from this Zemindary for 16 years is only Rupees 33,603 A. 11.

22nd. This Zemindar paid his tribute for current Fusly 1212, and pleaded total inability of clearing off the balance he had agreed to discharge, which, under the consideration of his having paid Rupees 297 prior to the formation of that year's settlement, I did not insist upon. His agreement for the present year is for Rupees 3,000 including Rupees 2,000 for current revenue.

23rd. The collections from this Zemindary are more satisfactory than they have been for some years, yet not equal to what the Zemindar should pay, but he is difficult of access owing to the intrigues of his Pauter, this Zemindary is situate inland, and so surrounded by other Zemindaries that I have not been able to do any thing with him or secure his Pauter. The settlement was for Fusly 1212, Rupees 6,345, including Rupees 2,345 of arrears. The Zemindar paid Rupees 2,991 As. 8 on account of current, and Rupees 297 prior to the formation of the settlement, forming a total within the year of Rupees 3,288 As. 8. The average of this Zemindary for 16 years is Rupees 4,559 A. 2 P. 1.

24th. The settlement for Fusly 1212 on account of current revenue of Rupees 6,000 was discharged in full, but the arrears agreed for the servants of the young Zemindar plead inability to pay; they paid Rupees 748 prior to the settlement. The settlement for this year is, including old balances, fixed at Rupees 8,894. The average of Seerghur for 17 years is Rs. 6,295 A. 9 P. 4.

25th. The distance this Zemindary is from Ganjam surrounded by Zemindars who are by no means punctual in payment or attentive to orders, renders the collection of the revenue very difficult and uncertain. I did not realize my settlement, having only obtained payment of Rupees 2,370 prior to the settlement of Fusly 1212; the Zemindar paid Rupees 397. The average gross collections from Sooradah for 16 years are Rupees 3,573 A. 7. The settlement for the current Fusly including arrears is Rupees 4,647 As. 8.

26th. The settlement with this Zemindar for last year was effected only in the month of February for Rupees 700, of which after considerable delay I received after the conclusion of the Fusly Rupees 150. The Zemindar has however this year signed his agreement for Rs. 700, but I do not entertain the smallest hope of realizing it unless some Peons are sent to put his country under sub. From the vicinity of Borarsinghy to Mundasaw, the Zemindar of the latter is constantly intriguing to the injury of the Company's affairs, and I am fully satisfied is the cause of the obstinacy shewn by the Zemindar of the former in his disobedience to my orders, I have therefore written to the Mundasaw Rajah, that any further delays on the part of the Borarsinghy Zemindar to discharge the demands of the Circar will be imputed to his machinations and he will be considered answerable for the amount of his revenue. The average gross collections from Borarsinghy for 11 years is Rupees 335 A. 1 P. 5.

27th. The payments made by this Zemindar in Fusly 1212 as well, prior to the settlement, as on that account were so great, that it is contrary to my wish to make any complaint against him, but his conduct in other respects independent of his behaviour with regard to Bodarsinghy is extremely vexatious. The settlement for 1212, was for Rupees 16,077 A. 8 including Rupees 1,077 A. 8 on account of arrears. The Zemindar paid prior to the settlement Rupees 4,367 A. 12 and on account of the year Rupees 15,173, forming a total of Rupees 19,540 A. 12. The settlement for this year is fixed at Rupees 15,339 including arrears of Fuslies 1210 and 1211—the Zemindar positively denying all balances prior to that Fusly. Before signing the agreement this year, the Zemindar paid Rs. 564 A. 12 on account of arrears for Fusly 1211. I beg to refer the Board to enclosure No. 3 to shew the style of this Zemindar, this was sent when he denied Mr. Brown's Account Current for Fusly 1211.

28th. In my report on the Zemindaries I beg to include the assigned countries of Callicoote and Jellanthrah, which will close the Zemindary Revenue.

29th. The estimated revenue from this Zemindary independent of the Rajah's Jagghire was for Fusly 1212, Rupees 30,197 A. 1 including Sayer & Co., which was collected. Amount collected on account of arrears Rupees 1,375 A. 4 P. 9.

The Tanadar's estimate for this Fusly is rather under that amount, but this Zemindary, from its vicinity to Ganjam and Rumbah, where the greatest part of the embarkation of the Cuttack Detachment took place, was subject to a considerable degree of hardship from the pressing of Coolies, seizing of Carts &c. &c., circumstances unavoidable, where so much was expected and the previous notice so short.

30th. This Zemindary has also suffered considerably by the late very heavy and unusual fall of grain. The estimate however amounts to Rupees 29,665 being less than preceding Fusly Rupees 33,200 A. 1. The average of this Zemindary for 17 years is Rupees 33,609 A. 5.

31st. Jellanthrah is also under management and the collections for Fusly 1212, including Rupees 913 A. 6, was Rupees 13,446 A. 12 P. 7. The estimate for the year of Fusly 1213 is only Rupees 11,528. This little Zemindary is situated in the high road for troops passing and is liable to all the attendant inconveniences, these are however as much circumscribed as possible, yet when Sepoys are without European Officers to controul them, they press the ryots &c. which discourages them and they emigrate, to this cause is partly to be ascribed the deficiency in the estimate. Circumstances however may occasion a small increase by the varying of price in grain.

32nd. Having thus gone through the collections for Fusly 1212 and detailed the settlement of Fusly 1213 I beg to recapitulate as follows, shewing in one view the increase on this year's settlement.

No.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Fusly 1212.		Fusly 1213.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Rupees.	A.P.	Rupees.	A.P.	Rupees.	A.P.	Rupees.	A.P.
1	Gumsur.....	65,000	" "	75,000	" "	10,000	" "	" "	" "
2	Daracooto.....	23,000	" "	31,000	" "	8,000	" "	" "	" "
3	Hautghur.....	60,866	1 4	62,000	" "	1,133	14 8	" "	" "
4	Vizianaghur.....	30,000	" "	30,000	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	Pretaubgherry.....	22,000	" "	22,000	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
6	Turlah.....	3,500	" "	4,500	" "	1,000	" "	" "	" "
7	Pauloor.....	2,552	" "	2,552	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
8	Hoomah.....	2,000	" "	3,000	" "	1,000	" "	" "	" "
9	Beeriedie.....	7,012	" "	8,000	" "	988	" "	" "	" "
10	Soorunghy.....	6,000	" "	5,000	" "	" "	" "	1,000	" "
11	Chighutty.....	43,065	" "	43,065	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
12	Jerradah.....	2,750	" "	3,000	" "	250	" "	" "	" "
13	Burraghur.....	6,345	" "	5,556	8 "	" "	" "	788	8 "
14	Seerghur.....	7,500	" "	8,894	" "	1,394	" "	" "	" "
15	Sooradah.....	4,213	" "	4,647	8 "	434	8 "	" "	" "
16	Borarsinghy.....	700	" "	700	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
17	Mundasaw.....	16,077	8 "	15,339	" "	" "	" "	738	8 "
		3,07,580	9 4	3,24,254	" "	19,200	6 8	2,527	" "
18	Collicoote.....	30,197	1 "	29,665	" "	" "	" "	532	1 "
19	Jellanthrah.....	12,532	7 "	11,528	" "	" "	" "	1,004	12 7
	Total Rupees.....	3,50,310	6 11	3,65,447	" "	19,200	6 8	4,063	13 7
				Deduct Decrease...		4,063	13 7		
	Total of Excess Rupees...					15,136	9 1		

33rd The conduct of the Zemindars in the province with exception of Vizianaghur and Pretaubgherry, and a little vexation from the trifling behaviour of the Mundasah Rajah, has been more satisfactory than I expected, and I hope by following the line of conduct I have adopted hitherto, to fix in their minds the necessity of punctuality and regularity, which, however so long as they are in constant alarm respecting the old balances, they will be little induced to, conform to, the

approach of the Permanent Assessment induces me to request the Zemindars may not be too heavily pressed, should it not take place before the formation of the settlement for Fusly 1214.

34th. The assumption of the Sayer and Abkarry in the Zemindaries is an object of considerable importance in a political point of view, and, as a prelude to the final introduction of the permanent settlement, I beg to inform the Board, I have taken under management the Sayer and Abkarry Revenue of Mundasaw, Turlah, Hoomah, Pauloor and Birridy—the Sayer of the assigned Zemindaries of Callicoote and Jellanthrah has long been so.

35th. It is my intention, if it meets your approbation, to give the Zemindars a remission equal to the amount of the accounts delivered by these people respectively to my predecessor. The accounts may not be correct, but until I have managed these branches of revenue for twelve months, I cannot form an estimate even of their amounts, for the only accounts, as I before noticed, that I have in the Catcherry, I transmit herewith, they carry with them the appearance of deceit and no other are to be procured, as all the Zemindars to whom I have applied for these accounts strongly assert that they have no other, and that not expecting they would be required, they have not kept them with regularity; this evidently is false, but the circumscribed power I possess of enforcing my orders, indeed the order I should feel at any interruption of the present peace of the district by enforcing it by military aid, would be great, so that I find myself unable to transmit other accounts of these branches of revenue than the accompanying.

36th. For the management of the revenue arising from the Sayer and Abkarry of the Zemindaries before mentioned, I have appointed the Vakeels now in those Zemindaries on the old system of this collection, but when the new regulations for the management of the land Customs are introduced these officers of revenue will become Collectors of Customs in Frontier and Towns' Chowkeys, and may be relieved from their present attendance on the Zemindars.

37th. The orders of Government relative to the manufacture of Salt being solely in the hands of Sirkar, renders it necessary that I should assume the management of the Farms under the Zemindars of Pauloor, Hoomah and Birridy, and I have accordingly made out statements of their produce to those Zemindars as given to Mr. Brown, the extent of the pans and estimated produce of the Salt Farms under those Zemindars, and the estimate cost of manufacture allowing the labourers to be paid in money in lieu of kind for their work.

38th. I consider the introduction of the permanent settlement as offering the only prospect of permanent peace to this District, that settlement should be formed on principles of moderation, and if your Board approve of it to be introduced for a certain period of years, say five years, I am desirous some arrangement of this kind should be made to satisfy the Zemindars; the object of Government is permanency, for so fluctuating has been our management for many years, and so uncertain have they been of what our demand would be for the ensuing year, that I am willing to hope a fixed settlement even for five years will give sufficient proof of their willingness to be regular, at the same time it will shew the demands of Government are limited.

39th. There are two principal difficulties that offer to the early and complete introduction of this desirable system, want of correct and satisfactory accounts on which to form an equitable jumma, and almost total impracticability of subdividing the several Zemindaries into portions equivalent to the portions of kists into which it may be thought proper to divide them.

40th. The khaum accounts obtained by Mr. Brown are certainly not the proper accounts of the country, and I beg to submit the following proof of their inaccuracy in a comparative statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Names of the Zemindaries.	Amount of the Committee of Circuits gross Jumma.		Present amount of settlement or Jumma.		Average taken by Mr. Brown on 16 years' accounts.		Difference of annual settlement less than the average of the Committee of Circuits' Jumma.		Difference of average as taken by Mr. Brown less than the average of the Committee of Circuits' gross Jumma.	
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.
Daracooto.....	56,394	5 10	28,000	" "	29,805	2 8	28,394	5 10	26,589	3 2
Pretaubgherry.....	67,274	10 11	22,000	" "	25,410	4 2	45,274	10 11	41,864	6 9
Soorunghy.....	18,032	6 11	4,000	" "	3,806	9 7½	14,032	6 11	14,225	13 3
Birridy.....	11,886	14 4	5,300	" "	6,459	7 3	6,586	14 4	5,427	7 1
Total Rupees.	1,53,588	6 11	59,300	" "	65,481	7 8½	94,288	6 11	88,106	14 3½

41st. This statement will shew your Board that the accounts furnished to Mr. Brown's servants are not those on which the permanent assessment could be equitably formed. I have endeavoured to obtain more satisfactory accounts, but, except from Turlah, have not yet been successful. Comparing the accounts I have obtained through my Vakeel at Turlah with those received by Mr. Brown, the result is the same.

42nd. It is natural however to suppose that the valuation each Zemindar has allowed to be set down opposite to each village or mootah is not more than the actual value thereof, more particularly as the amount is so much less than the Committee of Circuits' average, and, supposing the

annual permanent assessment to be no more than they now pay, should a Zemindar fail in his payment thereof and by the decree of the Judge the mootah or estate should be sold, it will be put up at the valuation in the Collector's books, when its real intrinsic value will probably be double the amount, thus the Zemindar will be punished for his duplicity in giving in such false accounts of the actual value of the respective villages in their Zemindaries.

43rd. The Committee of Circuits' accounts for the Zemindars in this province are far from being complete, and I find I cannot, in consequence, complete a statement I have been some time in compiling. Number 6, is the only satisfactory account I can send you. The actual value of the respective villages is given by the Zemindars, the number of villages in each Zemindary as united in one mootah is also given on the report of the Zemindars with the number of mootahs in each, but the names of the several Zemindars in the District are taken from the records, the Committee of Circuits' average valuation of each Zemindary from an account in the Cutcherry, which, however does not give the other particulars, the average gross collections for 16 and 34 years, vide Nos. 1 and 2 mentioned in the early part of this address.

44th. Unless the Board adopt the subdivisions of the Zemindaries formed by the Zemindars themselves under the titles of mootahs, I am at a loss on what principle the estates are to be formed, as our acquaintance with the actual situation of the villages, or how watered &c. is so very superficial, and the climate in general so inimical to Europeans' constitutions, added to the length of time it would take to survey the whole District that it would be an endless attempt. May I not add that to form the mootahs or estates anew might occasion insurrections among the Zemindars, who are of a suspicious temper, always ready for any change that they think may enable them to evade their payments.

45th. If the mootahs are adopted into estates, the division of the Kistbundy may be easily arranged, but the period of payment should be brought within September and April.

46th. The statement referred to in Paragraph 42 does not afford any information respecting Gumsur, nor have I yet been able to obtain any. The late Manager promised such accounts as were procurable, but did not furnish them. I have again desired Marcondah Brammah to furnish the accounts, but I scarcely look for better than from the other Zemindars.

47th. In concluding this Report it is necessary I should advert to the orders of your Board of the 29th July, wherein you desire that I should state what, in my opinion, will be an adequate permanent assessment for each Zemindar in this province; this will embrace a considerable degree of responsibility, which on such accounts as I am enabled to furnish may be deemed presumption in me to offer an opinion upon, also when I take my short residence in the province into consideration, and my consequent want of experience on the general and particular conduct of each tributary, added to the existing necessity of punishing the Zemindars of Vizianagur and Pottabgherry, I feel backward in noticing any particular amount for the assessment of the Zemindars in general.

48th. The only guide for my opinion would be the average collections for a period of years, but an objection lies to that even, for no Zemindar in the Province has ever paid his revenue regularly, no two years' assessment on our part have been the same, taking any average of the accounts I transmit of gross collections since the year 1768, it scarcely affords a satisfactory assessment for the new system. It must be a subject of serious regret to every Collector to see his revenue run in arrears, yet how much more distressing is it to see the tributaries in his District assessed beyond their means of payment. The gross circle's revenue derived from the Hill Zemindaries in the Ganjam province, having been estimated by the Committee of Circuit at Rs. 9,37,780. A. 6 P. 1, the Government share thereof agreeable to the present principal of revenue would be grds or Rs. 6,25,186 As. 14 P. 9—a sum that never can be received from the Zemindars in this Province. The present settlement with the Zemindars, including the amount they have agreed to pay for arrears, is Rupees 3,65,447, yet how difficult to arrange even that settlement, and how much more difficult to collect the amount. The accounts of the Committee of Circuit cannot therefore in this instance be considered as the criterion on which to form the settlement, the averages drawn from statement No. 1 would be equally difficult to arrange with the Zemindars who most obstinately resist all endeavours to raise the current tribute, indeed in many instances most resolutely deny the heavy balances placed against their names respectively. The President and Members of the Special Commission having disapproved of the settlement I proposed for the Teckally and Chicacole Havellies in perpetuity as being too high, I consequently feel still more at a loss what to recommend in this province, the orders on record from your Board keep in constant view the arrears of revenue that have accumulated, consequently merely to recommend the present current revenue may be deemed too small a sum, and to recommend any addition to the settlement to compensate for the loss of the balances I should consider highly improper, as I am aware of the difficulty that would offer on the part of the Zemindar to such an increase of the current tribute and the difficulty of realizing the amounts. I submit lists of the Zemindars with the current tribute annexed, and with remark in explanation No. 7.

49th. Having thus however ventured to draw the Board's attention towards a Jumma for the Zemindaries with the exception of Berarsinghy and Sooradah, I rely on their indulgence for not having been more particular in the explanatory notes of each Zemindary, I must confess I am absolutely fearful of the conduct of the Zemindars, so little reliance is to be placed in their promise either verbal or in writing. Their very servants hold their situations on such precarious terms that I have known the same Zemindar send three several servants in the same capacity to the Hoozoor in the course of four months.

50th. If your Board should think the Zemindars in this province entitled to a remission on account of the Sayer & Co. revenue taken from them, I beg to recommend that such indulgence may be general and not confined to particular countries.

51st. As the accompaniments to this Report have occupied so much time in writing out fair, I have thought it a proper opportunity to send you the village accounts of Callicoot and Jellantrah as taken by my predecessor and sent to the Special Commission by me on 25th February last, as I have not heard from them on the subject, at the same time I have the honor to submit Accounts Current, shewing the gross collections from those two countries respectively since they have been assigned over to the Company, debiting them at the same time with the annual Jumma.

Ganjam 30th November 1803.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) Peter CHERRY

Collector.

To

THE PRESIDENT and MEMBERS

of the BOARD of REVENUE

GENTLEMEN,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

1st. It was my intention to have submitted my report on the settlement of the Ganjam Havelly for this Fusli at the same time I transmitted my report on the Zemindaries, but was prevented by the duty I was obliged to perform in giving a daily attendance on the Court of Circuit during the Sessions in Ganjam, and by the customary pressure of revenue business.

2nd. The first paper to which I beg to draw your attention is marked No. 1, and is the Jumma-bundy Kistbundy for the present Fusli, and altho' the general result shews an increase in the revenues, yet the Barwah mootahs, and Aska and Coorlah Purganahs promise less than they paid last year. The general increase is upon the four villages in Terristanum, the Moherry Havelly, and the Montreddy Parganah, the serious deficiency in Barwah is to be ascribed to the late inundation and the length of time the water remained on the ground, which in many places ruined the crops, and until the bar was finally opened serious apprehensions were entertained for the several small pettahs in the Barwah Mootah. In the latter part of last year the renter for Fusli 1212 pleaded a heavy loss in the crops as an excuse for non payment of the Revenue, but, however, I was fearful that the purganaah was too highly rented in Fusli 1212, yet I did not feel myself authorized to recede from the public demand upon him, he consequently, being a person of some property, discharged the full amount, but I was unable to get a renter this year. The land belonging to the mootah is nearly all in cultivation, and the only advantage is in the price of grain in the market. I am under this circumstance induced to alter my opinion in regard to the permanent assessment of this mootah and would rather recommend a moderate Jumma as insuring a prospect of more regular payment than the assessment inserted in the general abstract marked A. The average collections from Barwah as taken by Mr. Brown for 16 years is Rupees. 9,455 A. 15 P. 1. The average of the Committee of Circuits' accounts as given by the Masoomdars and Coolacurneys is Rs. 9,398 A. 1 including the amount paid to Enaidars and Village sadurwary. I would therefore with submission recommend that Rupees. 8,500 should be declared the permanent assessment, the country does not possess ground for further increase in the cultivation, and it is an object to afford the Proprietor some emolument to enable him to bear up against any heavy calamity of famine, inundation, warfare, &c.

3rd. The next country that has fallen this year in revenue is the Aska Purganah, it was under aumnie when I took charge of this Province and by the particular attention I paid to the Purganah when at Aska in January last year I was enabled to collect the Revenue balance of the preceding year as well as the current revenue. But in the commencement of the present Fusli year I advertised this as well as the rest of the country for rent for one year in order to save the expense of Tanah servants, and the highest offer was for Rupees 11,986 which I closed with as being above the average of Mr. Brown's village accounts for 16 years and the Committee of Circuits' accounts of 8 years, and when the expense of Tanah servants is taken into consideration, and the amount collected on account of Fusli 1211 deducted from Fusli 1212, the difference in the result is of very secondary importance compared with the certainty of the rent being duly paid.

4th. The Jumma-bundy of permanent revenue for the Aska Purganah has been recommended by myself in my letter of the 25th February and statement sent to the Special Commission at a gradual increase from Fusli 1212 to Fusli 1220, but from my own observation and knowledge since attained; I am inclined to retract my former recommendation as being more than the country is capable in the most favorable season of producing, and as the seasons are by no means regular, and the probability of inundation &c. from the particular situation of the Purganah, just between two rivers, much to be apprehended, I would propose a reduction in my permanent assessment of 1,000 Rupees in the two estates into which the purganah has been divided; by taking 500 Rupees from each and making the permanent jumma from Fusli 1214 and in perpetuity Rs. 12,000 exclusive of aggraharum Shrothriums. I have hopes the Proprietor will not experience any difficulty in paying with punctuality the sum above stated, and I have little doubt but many purchasers will be forthcoming at the day of sale to bid for the Purganah.

5th. The small difference in the present year's rent of Courlah and the last year's actual collections is so very trifling that it may not be necessary further to notice it, than to say the amount set down against the Purgunah was the highest offer I received for it.

6th. Mr. Brown's average of 16 year's village accounts is Rupees 5,170, the average of Committee of Circuit's accounts taken from the village Cumums is Rupees 5,751. I would therefore recommend that the permanent assessment be not higher from 1214 than Rupees 5,500 which the country will I hope be fully able to pay.

7th. The Terristanum villages under my immediate management produced last year, including the Salt revenue, Rupees 1,400. I have this year rented out the same villages exclusive of the Salt for Rupees 1,800. This increase in the revenue of these four small villages is owing to the increase in the cultivation, and as I left some ground waste, really from the distress occasioned in the place by the number of Cooley, Palanquin boys and Bullock drivers taken for the Northern Field Detachment, I can well recommend that the permanent assessment for the villages of Wediah Ganjam, Daumadraperam, Cunchcepoooram and Pauleebunder should be fixed at Rupees 2,000 including the assessment (I would beg to propose) for land occupied by individuals as gardens and which have never yet been productive of any Revenue to Government—it contains about five cavades of the best soil and situation about Ganjam, being the spot where the old town of Ganjam formerly stood, and altho' the several proprietors of ground when the Town was removed had a sufficient space given them respectively in the new Town, yet one or two of them hold the ground on no other authority than uninterrupted possession for some years back, indeed none of their claims are in any manner supported by Sunnuds. The ground is now applied in general to the purposes of gardening for the consumption of the town.

8th. The Moherry Havelly is rented out for Rupees 82,401 including shrotriums of aggarahums, which gives an increase of Rupees 395 P. 4 more than the actual collections for Fusli 1212, a sum comparatively small, but cannot but consider that country as fully assessed when reference is made to the statement of collections from it for these last five years, and will I hope meet your approbation more particularly as the expenses of Trebaughly servants is saved which in so large a talook was necessarily heavy and must also be taken into consideration.

9th. The Committee of Circuit's average of Moherry land revenue including Shrotrium was Rupees 96,476 A. 8 P. 1. Mr. Brown's average of 16 years accounts Rupees 70,709 A. 8 P. 8, and the general abstract marked A. proposes the revenue in perpetuity should be in Fusli 1220 Rs. 1,10,000, it is scarcely possible any country can promise so rapid an increase but more particularly in this province, so liable to incursions of disaffected Zemindars &c., and I would therefore beg to recommend that the Revenue in perpetuity should never exceed what my predecessor proposed in perpetuity for Fusli 1215, 16, 17, 18, and 19, vizt. Rupees 95,000, and that such increase upon the settlement for this Fusli should be made by a proportionate increase annually of Rupees 1,800 which will give the above revenue in Fusli 1220.

10th. The next purgunah I have to treat of is Muntreddy, the revenues of which have rather increased this year but is also assessed too high in the general statement, the average collections of the Committee of Circuit is Rupees 19,372 A. 2 P. 10, Mr. Brown's average account of 16 years is only Rupees 15,342 A. 4 P. 6, but the amount to be paid in perpetuity in Fusli 1220 is recommended at Rupees 27,000, a sum certainly too high, and I would consequently propose it should never exceed Rupees 20,000 in the proportion necessary for the two estates into which the purgunah has been divided and which I am firmly of opinion the country can pay.

11th. The Hingilly Mootah is rented out for Rupees 6,500 the same as last year; the average of the Committee of Circuit's accounts gives Rupees 8,032 A. 3 P. 1, and Mr. Brown's average for 16 years Rupees 6,073 A. 3 P. 4. I am satisfied the country is capable of bearing the present Jumma in perpetuity, and consequently do not consider it proper or necessary to make any alteration in the permanent assessment in the general statement.

12th. The Baumonchoy Mootah is rented this year to the Zemindar of Hautghur for 3,500 Rupees, and Rupees 1,200 for last year's balance, as the Zemindar pleaded inability of paying the remainder, for which however I have got security to be paid in the ensuing year, whether this mootah is rented to this Zemindar or not.

13th. The Committee of Circuit's average for this mootah is Rupees 3,357 A. 8 P. 5, Mr. Brown's average of 16 years is Rupees 2,670 A. 4, and as the country is capable of bearing the full sum of Rupees 3,500 I would recommend that that amount should be assessed in perpetuity. In the general abstract statement that accompanied my letter of the 25th February last to the Special Commission. I put down the Jumma for this Fusli and in perpetuity for this mootah at Rupees 6,500 which is too high an assessment—with every encouragement to the ryots from the commencement of the year to the 15th of this month when I rented it, my Tanadar was only able to obtain Ryana Mochilkas for Rupees 3,500, and as neither the accounts taken by Mr. Brown or the average of the Committee of Circuit give so much as Rupees 3,500, I have no hesitation in retracting my former opinion, as if assessed too high the proprietor, whoever he may be, must be a considerable loser if not be totally ruined.

14th. The Bavanapore Mootah is also rented out to the Zemindar of Goomsur for Rupees 5,500 exclusive of balance of Fusli 1212 of Rupees 2,600, which the late Manager could not discharge last year in consequence of the heavy pressure on the Zemindary for the revenue, but engaged to pay up the balance of the mootah this year. His death immediately after, as reported in my letter of the 30th November last, may probably occasion some delay in the payment of this money, tho' I am not without hopes of realizing it before the expiration of the year.

15th. The village accounts of this mootah for 16 years were not before forwarded, as neither Mr. Brown nor myself could procure them till lately; the average by these accounts is Rupees 4,773 A. 7 P. 7, the average of the Committee of Circuit is Rupees 6,507 A. 7 P. 5, and the permanent assessment may be thought moderate and just at Rupees 5,500, as the mootah is capable of improvement provided inhabitants could be procured and the tank and water courses put into a state of repair.

16th. The assigned Zemindaries of Caleccote and Jellantah having been treated of in my report on the Zemindaries, it is only necessary to introduce their names in the Sayer &c. accounts.

17th. The countries under rent to the Superintendent of the Stud ought perhaps not to be included in a report from me, as I have not the least interference in the Revenue Management thereof, and cannot of course speak from my own personal knowledge of the state of them, but from the peculiar situation of the Itchapora and Poobacondah Purgunahs I am fully satisfied the crops on the ground in October last must have materially suffered in the late inundation.

18th. The introduction of the Sea and Land Customs in this Zillah under the recent regulations and which have passed into laws, is a subject of much importance as it is necessary they should be immediately carried into effect, and the latter in the Zemindaries in this part of the Zillah I find far from being so practicable as I had expected.

19th. In the Zemindaries of Paloor, Hoonah and Birridy the assumption of the Sayer and Salt revenues is severely felt by the Zemindars, as those sources of revenue were much more productive to them than they were willing to allow, and now find they seriously deceived themselves when they gave accounts of the revenue to my predecessor; it would be satisfactory, if your Board could inform me whether the Zemindars in this province are to be allowed a remission on account of the Sayer and Salt.

20th. The Moturpha being intended to be continued under the proprietors is the occasion of some demur on the part of the people as well as the Zemindar. It is the practice in many parts of the country here for the Zemindars to assess the ground occupied by Banians, Oil-makers, Venders of tobacco &c. and not collect any revenue on their articles of merchandize which I now do, leaving the Moturpha or quit rent to the Zemindar, so that the people above mentioned are doubly assessed and which has caused many of them to leave those countries where the Sayer has been assumed, and have gone to those not yet taken under management.

21st. From this circumstance I have found it necessary, as well to prevent emigration as to prevent complaint from the Zemindars, to go on with the system of assumption in the Zemindaries of Chigutty of Jurradah and Surungby, and am making preparations to introduce the same into Hautghur and Gumsoor.

22nd. I have received the Board's orders to go on with the Sea and Land Custom regulations in the manner prescribed in the Laws passed on this subject on the 1st October, the duties to be assessed on the tariff I submitted in my letter of the 1st December 1803, which I shall do accordingly, and am getting blank rowanahs printed as fast as possible for the Frontier and Town duties.

23rd. I transmit a statement of the Sea and Land Customs in this Zillah as prepared for this Fusli 1218, the increase in the revenue will be in proportion to the increase in the duty.

24th. The statement of Salt revenue I have the honor to submit is for the whole Zillah and made out agreeable to the form transmitted by the Special Commission, but which I was prevented sending sooner because it could only be prepared for the late 3rd Division of Vizagapatam, but having assumed the management of the Salt Farms in the Zemindaries I am enabled to transmit the same accounts with exception of Munsurecottah which was delivered over to the Superintendent of the Stud by Mr. Brown.

25th. On reference to the statement your Board will observe the prices are those now existing in the several farms; the manufacturers have hitherto in general been paid in kind, but I have this year introduced the system of paying in money for labour as also the Enams, Mahimsas &c. on the average price of Salt at each farm for past years.

26th. In column 5 your Board will also notice the quantity of uncultivated pangs capable of producing salt, it is necessary also to mention that want of inhabitants is the general cause of the ground remaining unemployed.

27th. Mr. Wayte's letter of the 6th October last was accompanied by a Draft of a Regulation providing for the collection of the Revenue derived from Salt on a different principle by levying a duty on the manufacture of that article.

28th. The price the Special Commission had in view to establish over the Coast was too high for this part of the country, as Salt can be procured in any quantity on the borders of the Chikka lake, and a good Bullock road for the Brinjaries from Nagpore and the Maharatta country so that if the price at our farms was made very high, they would totally quit our country, and the internal or home consumption would not be equal to the produce; at the same time I would confidently recommend that the price of Salt in the Zillah be the same at every farm, and I would further propose that the Brinjaria price at Nowpadah be the established price of the Zillah, levying a duty at the farms in addition to that price as per statement accompanying No. 5.

Lutchmepore 31st January 1804.

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

(Signed) Peter Cherry.

Collector.

TO
THE COLLECTOR IN GANJAM

SIR,

The Board having gone into a consideration of your Reports under date 30th November and 31st January last embracing respectively the settlement of the Zemindaries and Havillies of Ganjam for the current Fusli with the further information which had been required from you preparatory to the introduction of the permanent system, and having submitted their Proceedings thereon to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council accompanied by their opinion of the amount at which the Zemindaries and havillies should be assessed in permanency, I am directed for your more particular information and guidance to transmit a copy of the Board's address adverted to, with transcripts of the resolutions passed thereon by his Lordship in Council.

2nd. A system whose principles embrace the welfare and happiness of the people and especially of hereditary landholders, though hitherto but partially introduced, will no doubt be familiarly understood beyond the sphere of its adoption, and therefore it is expected that the Zemindars in the Ganjam District are prepared to welcome its establishment, still it will be your care to explain the great objects it has in view of securing by the introduction of Courts of Judicature the possession of their rights and property on the easy condition of paying to the Sircar at stipulated periods an assessment greatly reduced and at the same time unalterable.

3rd. The amount of the Jumma assessed in perpetuity on each respective Zemindary and Estate is particularly shewn in the statements marked A and B, enclosures in the Board's report to which I am directed to refer you.

4th. The influence possessed by the rebels Menu Deo and Jugganant Deo over the affairs of the Zemindaries of Vizianagur and Pretabgherry, and the very imperfect submission in consequence shewn to the public authority, render it inexpedient in the judgment of his Lordship in Council that the permanent settlement should at present be introduced into either of those Zemindaries, the assessment proposed for them has however been approved by his Lordship, and the establishment of it authorized so soon as the influence of the rebels whose ascendancy at present prevails shall have ceased to exist or as soon with respect to Vizianagur as you may be able to carry into effect the orders given in consequence of the death of the late Zemindar Balabadra Deo.

5th. The reasons by which the Board have been guided in recommending a permanent Jumma for Calicote so considerably below that proposed by you are noticed at large in their report, and his Lordship in Council having admitted the expediency of restoring that Zemindary as also Jellandra to the respective claimants on the terms recommended by the Board, you will take an early opportunity of carrying this resolution into effect.

6th. Conformably with that part of the orders of his Lordship in Council which respects the disposal of Moherry, the Board desire you will offer that country to the Ranees at the permanent rent affixed on it, and should she acquiesce therein, of which there can be no doubt, you will conformably with the instructions of Government use your endeavours to impress on her mind the expediency of adopting her late husband's nephew, the son of the Zemindar of Terradah.

7th. The instructions conveyed in my letter to you under date 30th May 1803 for carrying into effect the permanent settlement of the late 3rd division of Vizagapatam provide sufficiently for the present case, I have therefore only to call your attention to the wish expressed by his Lordship in Council that the permanent settlement of Ganjam be concluded with the least practicable delay and to desire you will accordingly appoint an early day for the disposal of the havelly estates and report to the Board in order that they may be enabled to publish the necessary advertisement at the presidency.

8th. It is to be understood and must be made a condition of sale that the purchasers of Estates will be considered as Proprietors from the 12th July or commencement of Fusli 1214, and be held responsible for such balance of advances for cultivation as may have been made by you.

9th. You will regulate the kists with reference to the usual periods of disposing of the produce and enter the Kist bundy in the special conditions of sale.

10th. The Board rely on your impressing the Zemindars with a just sense of the indulgent consideration of Government towards them in remitting the whole of the Balances due from them respectively previously to the commencement of the present Fusli 1213, requiring them at the same time to discharge their engagements in full for that fusli which you will inform them has been made a previous condition to their receiving the sunnud of permanent property.

11th. When you shall have reported that the preliminary arrangements have been completed, sunnuds of permanent property will be transmitted to you together with corresponding Kabilats, on the execution of which you will insert in the margin of each Sunnud the names of the villages comprized in its respective Zemindary, you will also certify this list under your signature and transmit an attested copy thereof in order that it may be registered in the office of the Secretary to Government; these orders are equally applicable to the havelly estates, in the mean time, on the acceptance by the Zemindars of the terms of the permanent settlement and payment of the arrears of Revenue for Fusli 1213, you are authorized to grant them a receipt in full of demands.

12th. The instructions contained in paragraphs 18 to 22 of the letter from his Lordship in Council are recommended by the Board to your particular observance.

13th. Your settlement for Fusli 1213 amounting to Rupees 5,62,898 has been entirely approved by the Board and by Government. I am &c. (Signed) T. W. Ellis, Secretary.

Fort St. George, 8th July 1804.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

MY LORD,

1st. On directing us to resume the consideration of the arrangements necessary for settling permanently the revenues of the Territories subject to this Presidency, his Lordship in Council, deeming it of importance that the affairs of the Province of Ganjam should receive our earliest consideration, directed that our sentiments with respect to the amount of the permanent Revenue and the arrangements to be adopted in this province should be submitted as expeditiously as could be done consistently with a due investigation of the subject. In consequence of these orders we directed the Collector to state the amount which in his opinion, derived from the preceding or from future enquiries, should be assessed in perpetuity on each Zemindary in the Itchapore District, and also in those Zemindaries that had been assigned to the management of the Circar, in the event of their being restored to the Proprietors, detailing the considerations on which his judgment might be founded. Mr. Cherry's report on this subject respecting the Zemindaries, as also on the Settlement formed with each for the current Fusli, was received on the 30th November last, but as we wished to add the information to be obtained in the present year to that of which we were already in possession respecting the Havelies, we postponed, until it should be received, a full consideration of the subject.

2nd. We have now the honor to submit Mr. Cherry's reports on the Zemindaries and Havelies, with remarks explanatory of the reasons which have guided us in fixing the amount to be paid by Proprietors of the Zemindaries and of Estates in the Ganjam District.

3rd. The Ganjam, or more properly the Itchapore, district, is the Northern Division of the ancient "Chicasake Sircar", it is bounded from N. E. to S. W. by the dominions of the Rajah of Berar, on the S. E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on South West by the district dependent on Vizagapatam. The Telugu, but chiefly the Wodia, language is spoken throughout the province. It produces Paddy abundantly, the various Dry Grains, Oil seeds, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Dammer, Iron, Wax, Honey, Timber and Salt.

4th. Its manufactures are chiefly Salempores, Silks, Izaree and Bazar Cloths, but these are not extensive.

5th. The country inland is mountainous, but in general well watered and fertile, it is subdivided into small rajecims or Zemindaries, each ruled by its hereditary Rajahs—a set of men, proud, despotic, superstitious, voluptuous, extravagant, indolent, and distinguished by those characteristics only which mark the human character in a low state of civilization.

Names of Zemindaries. Names of Zemindars. 6th. The province contains 20 Zemindaries

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|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Gumsur..... | Damunjayah Bunge..... | as specified in the margin, three of which, for reasons hereafter detailed, are under Khass management. |
| 2. Paracote..... | Jugganant Sing..... | |
| 3. Hantgar..... | Harry Chunder..... | |
| 4. Vizianagur..... | Balabadra Deo..... | |
| 5. Pretabgheree..... | Chundra Moni Deo..... | 7th. It also comprehends the new and old Havillies, the latter including eight Purganahs |
| 6. Turla..... | Narain Soor..... | and four Mootahs, the first five of these Purganahs occupy nearly the whole line of Sea Coast |
| 7. Pandoor..... | Gazender..... | and comprize all the Seaports in the District, |
| 8. Hoana..... | Kristna Chunder Santarow..... | the other three and the Mootahs are situated inland contiguously to the river, flowing by Aska |
| 9. Birridi..... | Maharajah..... | and disemboguing at Ganjam. |
| 10. Sooringhi..... | Harrychender..... | |
| 11. Chigutty..... | Rajendra Deo..... | |
| 12. Terrada..... | Santatarow..... | 8th. The gross Sircar produce of this province according to the accounts of the Committee of Circuit was 12,40,931 Rupees, and the net produce 11,83,918 Rupees. |
| 13. Bodagada..... | Ragoomaut Sing..... | |
| 14. Seerghur..... | Sana Soonder Sing..... | |
| 15. Soorada..... | Coonjabara Sing..... | |
| 16. Boodarcinghy..... | Neshink..... | |
| 17. Mundasah..... | Rajamanu Deo..... | |
| 18. Moherry..... | Assumed..... | |
| 19. Calicote..... | Assigned..... | |
| 20. Jellandra..... | Assigned..... | |

New Havilly,
Moherry,

9th. The accounts of the resources and revenues of the Northern Sircars, as taken by the Committee of Circuit in the years 1786-87 and 88 have during a series of seventeen or eighteen years been referred to as the best data for regulating the assessment, and judging of the collections of Revenue in the Northern Provinces, these accounts having been compiled from averages of