

QUESTIONS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
LONDON AND THE ANSWERS OF THE LIAISON
OF MUSULMAN RELIGIOUS THE TRADITION
THE PORT OF MASULA BATA 1926



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No. 40.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF MASULIPATAM.

Questions of the Royal Asiatic Society, London and Answers of the
Collector of Masulipatam thereto.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS,
OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Fort St. George.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 11th February last, I have the honor to forward replies to the Queries proposed by the Royal Asiatic Society in London, on the subject of trade at the Port of Masulipatam.

I deem it necessary to state for your information, that greater part of the replies were prepared by Mr. Gleig before he left this District, and the remainder completed very lately. The difficulty of procuring information on the several and important points referred to in the queries, has necessarily retarded their preparation until now. The delay will I trust, therefore be excused.

Masulipatam,
Collector's Catchery,
6th April 1836.

(Signed). F. H. CROZIER,
Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector,
In charge.

Royal Asiatic Society.

Questions.

Q.—No. 1.—What are the principal articles, specifying the quantity and value of each, that have been imported into Masulipatam during each of the three years ending with 1831?

A.—The subjoined table shews the quantity and value of the principal articles imported into Masulipatam during the years 1829, 30 and 31.

Name of the Articles.	1829		1830		1831				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Grain	Garros	2,490	M. Rs. 3,74,375-0-0	Garros	1,072	M. Rs. 1,68,381-0-0	Garros	1,517-40	M. Rs. 2,08,497-0-0
	Casks	106		Casks	189		Casks	176	
	Boxes	54		Boxes	2		Boxes	65	
Liquors	Doxens	2,573	1,50,920-0-0	Doxens	3,288	1,43,008-0-0	Kogs	6	1,18,806-0-0
	Bottles	19		Gallons	77,684		Doxens	2,680	
	and Gallons	51,811		Bottles	9		Gallons	39,708	
Metals	Candies	507		Candies	529		Candies	254	
	Boxes 2 and No 247		29,631-0-0	No. 238 Dozens	30	27,333-0-0	No. 217 Boxes	5	27,703-0-0
	Boxes 4 and			No.	2,515		No.	30,981	
Glassware	No.	37,656	10,212-0-0	Boxes	4	17,676-0-0	No.	10	23,186-0-0
	Boxes 8			No.	2,830		No.	1,045	
	No.	2,236	20,614-0-0	Boxes	4	11,749-0-0	Boxes	18	15,441-0-0
White Pigee Goods	Rolls	7		Yards	47		No.	1,314	
	Boxes 4			No.	1,000	7,170-0-0	No. Box	1	6,803-0-0
	No.	1151	1,53-0-0	Yards	63		Yards	19	
Piece Goods silk	Yards	30							

Q. 2.—What are the principal articles specifying the quantity and value of each that have been exported from Masulipatam during each of the three years ending with 1831?

A.—The subjoined table shows the quantity and value of principal articles exported from Masulipatam during the years 1829, 30 and 31.

	1829		1830		1831	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Grain	Garces ... 256	42,862 0 0	Garces ... 92,264 M.	15,413 0 0	Garces ... 42	11,444 0 0
Wine goods	No. ... 15,976	20,999 0 0	No. ... 1586	7,167 0 0	No. ... 1,965	9,616 0 0
White						
Do. Painted	No. ... 95,348	2,63,101 0 0	No. ... 1,33,715	4,45,812 0 0	No. ... 8,272	24,775 0 0
Do. Bottles	No. ... 31,500	84,392 0 0	No. ... 36,427	87,255 0 0	No. ... 38,029	41,515 0 0
Farmeric	Candies 91-18M. 24S.	2,351 0 0	Candies 401-10 M.	10,681 0 0	C. ... 307-11-20	10,183 0 0
			32 S.			

Q. 3.—What are the countries from which the articles imported into are principally brought, specifying the quantity and value of the different articles furnished by each of those countries, during each of the three years ending with 1831.

A.—The subjoined table shows from what countries the principal articles imported have been brought, specifying the quantity and value of the different articles furnished by each during the years 1829, 30 and 31.

Names of the Countries.	GRAIN.		LIQUORS.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.							
			Casks.	Boxes.	Dozens.	Kegs.	Gallons.	Bottles.		Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1829	Calcutta ...	112	11,282	3	...	719	...	268	...	15,749
	Ganjam ...	1,574	24,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry ...	470	61,132	...	...	3	...	...	...	51
	Vizagapatam ...	483	61,504	2	5	...	...	...	...	705
	Madras ...	...	...	100	50	1,559	...	61,543	1	129,149
	Bombay ...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	455
	Pondichery ...	...	...	3	284	...	...	...	...	4,811
1830	Calcutta ...	342	64,640	1	...	182	...	16	5	1,556
	Ganjam ...	404	72,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry ...	77	9,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	153	22,384	...	2	15	...	...	...	825
	Bordeaux ...	...	...	691	...	270	...	5,453	...	133,687
	Madras ...	...	...	188	...	22,401	...	77,398	4	1,766
	Pondichery ...	...	...	...	...	2,136	...	...	...	310
	Samatra ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
1831	Arracan	92	11,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta ...	276	52,298	...	...	158	...	10	...	1,958
	Ganjam ...	467	70,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur ...	9	1,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	M. 40	30	174	...	2,283	...	39,569	8	118,240
	Rajahmundry ...	43	6,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	690	65,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Penang ...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	1,428
	Pondichery ...	...	...	...	...	137	...	59	...	2,060
	Yanain ...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	130

Names of the Countries.		METALS.		GLASSWARE.		WHITE PIERCE GOODS.		SILK GOODS.		SUGAR.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1829	Calcutta ...	No. 145 C.	10,698	1,593	1,636	No. 748	2,836	B. No. 3-1075	9,864	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	C. M. 7-14	1,608	...	...	No. 24	480	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	No. 400	1,892	...	...	...	...
	Madras	G. B. 255-2	17,375	B. 4	8,279	B. 9	15,964	7 Bolls	1,280	...	...
		No. 12	...	35,853	...	1,116	...	1 Box	...	...	...
	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pondichery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta	C. No. 196	7,698	No. 518	128	No. 2,377	2,483	No. Y. 341-55	4,844	...	...
		172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30 Doz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bordeaux	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1830	Madras	C. No. 333-66	19,637	No. 1,000	4,798	No. 1,347	9,063	No. 85	2,326	...	...
	Pondichery	...	...	B. 4	...	B. 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Samatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta	C. M. 80-8	7,522	No. 1,602	18,560	N. 256	2,181	No. 1,054	5,187	...	...
		S. No. 5-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	C. S. 102-37	19,384	B. No. 10	6,626	No. 13	13,044	B. No. 1,260	1,648	...	...
		No. B. 215-6	...	29,479	...	No. 782	...	18 yds.	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	No. 27	216	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	C. M. 10-12	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Penang	C. M. S. 17-22	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pondichery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yanain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Q. 4.—What are the countries to which the principal articles exported from Masulipatam are chiefly sent, specifying the quantity and value of each article sent to each of those countries, during each of the three years ending with 1831?

N.B.—Should the means either not exist, or not be at your disposal for making out correct answers to the above queries, or to those that follow, you are requested to answer them approximatively stating the grounds on which you proceed. You will please also particularly to observe that whenever in your answers either to the above or to any of the subsequent queries, foreign weights, measures or monies are referred to, you are requested to state them, and then to give their equivalents in Imperial weights and measures, and in sterling money.

A.—The subjoined table shows the countries to which the principal exports from Masulipatam have been sent specifying the quantity and value of each article sent to each during the years 1829, 30 and 31.

		Glassware.		Piece Goods WHITE.		Piece Goods PAINTED.		Snuff.		FURNITURE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1829	Columbo	1	1.369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	7	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	235	29,467	12,990	12,824	2,409	3,820	30,882	33,118	16-13-37	432
	Calcutta	...	...	2,869	7,791	8,944	11,819	523	1,052	67-1-15	1,675
	Ganjam	...	...	11	23	91	274	...	...	...	...
	Mauritius	...	...	149	301	23	130	...	...	...	...
	Nagore	...	...	8	20	354	465	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	...	...	9	32	21	49	...	...	8-0-12	244
	Bombay	...	...	...	...	17	33	...	...	...	...
	Bushire	...	...	...	...	87838	246662	112	224	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	107	183	...	...	...	...
1830	Madras	82-00	15312	1122	5191	11339	41985	35640	3,446	15-7-17	490
	Calcutta	...	...	401	1774	5128	18237	612	368	386-3-1	10221
	Ganjam	...	...	50	130	48	163	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	M 168	101	2	8	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Bangoon	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	7	18	5	12	6	12	...	...
	Bushire	...	...	...	...	116642	385247	169	438	...	...
	Moulmen	...	...	...	...	51	164	...	...	...	...
1831	Cuddalore	5	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	37	8606	1244	4779	3204	9289	34485	34908	4-9-0	111
	Calcutta	...	...	420	2832	4672	18159	3544	6710	303-2-20	10072
	Ganjam	...	...	4	1	62	275	...	...	...	...
	Penang	...	...	262	1834	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singapore	...	...	46	870	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	14	52	...	...	...	...

N.B.—It has not been found practicable to give the above weights and measures in Imperial weights etc. as required by the N. B. of this query.

Q. 5.—What is the Tariff as to the principal articles of export and import now in force in Masulipatam?

A.—In answering this query, you will specify: 1. What articles may be imported and what may be exported duty free. 2. What articles are prohibited being imported and what are prohibited being exported. 3. What articles of import and what articles of export are charged with duties specifying the amount of such duties, and whether and to what extent they vary according as the goods are imported or exported in ships belonging to Masulipatam or to a foreign country.

A.—An Extract shewing the Tariff valuation of the principal articles of export and import is subjoined.

Imports.		Glassware.		Exports.	
Grains.				Painted piece goods.	
Cundooloo per garce	141 8 0	Bottles quart per 100	20-0-0	Ambercha Dagala	...
Horse gram do.	170 12 0	Lustres rich and cut from 1st sort	...	tans at Rs. 4-15-0	...
Junaloo green	170 0 0	2000 Rs. to the last 7th sort of	...	each	...
Paddy	158 0 0	200 Rs.	...	Palampores from Rs.	...
Peas	220 0 0	Piece goods white, fine and coarse	3-8-0 to 6-8-0	Snuff per dozen from	...
Rice Balam	200 0 0	Long cloths of 72 cubits or from	Rs. 12 to 24.	Turmeric candy 1st	...
Table rice	360 0 0	12 to 36 Panjuns valued from 7	...	sort 30 Rs. 2nd 25	...
Sauagaloo or Bengal gram	185 0 0	Rs. to 32 Rs.	...	Rs.	...
Wheat Lumbady	345 0 0	Long cloth of 62 cubits fine from	...		...
Do. Bengal	175 0 0	8 Rs. to 100 Rs.	...		...
Liquors.		Punchalachapoo or men cloths	...		...
Arrack columbo per gallon	0 8 0	northward from 14 to 24 cubits	...		...
Beer per Hshd.	70 0 0	valued from 2 Rs. to 14 Rs.	...		...
Brandy per gallon	5 0 0	Roomal Tans 8 in a piece valued	...		...
Claret English per Doz.	35 0 0	from Rs. 1-8-0 to 12 Rs.	...		...
Do. French	17 0 0	Table cloth of Bengal from 6 to 14	...		...
Gin per case of 15 bottles	21 0 0	Cubits long & 5 cubits Broad va-	...		...
Madeira wine per pipe	300 0 0	laed from 11 Rs. to 25 Rs	...		...
Perry per dozen	21 0 0	Do. country Do. from 1-8-0 to	...		...
		10 Rs.	...		...

Champaigne English per Dz.	42 0 0	Piece goods silk and white of Ben-
Do. French	30 0 0	gal etc.
Metals.		Ballacheny Bottadars from 15 to
Brass per maund	20 0 0	22 cubits long and 2 1/2 Broad va-
Japan Copper per do.	15 0 0	lued from 20 to 40 Rupees.
Iron Europe per do.	2 0 0	Do. Cooteneys valued from 8 to 9
Do. country do.	1 12 0	Rupees.
Lead per candy	40 0 0	Damasks per yard from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Steel per do.	40 8 0	Taffetahs Bengal from 18 to 22 Rs.
Tin per do.	140 0 0	Raw silk per bundle of 2 1/2
Tutenag per candy	150 0 0	Pucka maunds from 850 to 1000
		Rupees.
		Do. check moontool per Do. Do.
		from 180 to 750 Rupees.

Articles which may be imported duty free are wrought and unwrought metals being the produce of the United Kingdom.

Woolens, marine stores, Jewels, and precious stones, Treasure and Bullion, as also grain and animals.

Articles which may be exported duty free are Bullion, Treasure, and animals.

		Rates of duty on imports.	
All Europe goods except wines and spirits	...	2 1/2 per cent	...
Wines and spirits	...	8	"
All country produce or manufacture giving credit for transit	...	...	...
duties previously paid	...	8	"
The produce of Foreign Europe double the above rates.	...	...	...

		Rate of duty on exports.	
Cotton	...	5 per cent.	...
Piece goods if exported to ports subject to the Madras Presidency	...	...	...
receiving credit for transit duties previously paid	...	8	"
Piece goods exported to England or to the other Presidencies	...	2 1/2	"
Grain	...	3	"
All other goods	...	8	"

If exported on Foreign bottoms double the above rates are levied.—

Articles prohibited being imported or exported are Military stores of every description. Fowling Pieces Pistols etc. for the use of private individuals are allowed to pass.

Q. 6.—Is smuggling, either outwards or inwards, carried on to any considerable extent at Masulipatam, if it be carried on what are the articles principally smuggled, and to what extent are they supposed to be smuggled? Who are the principal smugglers? What is the nature of the laws and penalties against smuggling?

A.—Smuggling is not carried on to any extent at Masulipatam. The laws against smuggling, besides confiscation of the articles, provide for the punishment of the parties by fine not exceeding 100 Rs. and imprisonment for 8 months.

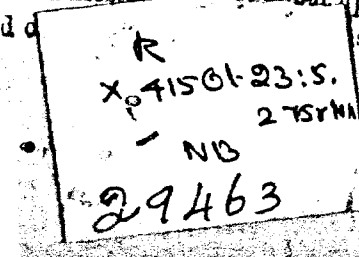
Q. 7.—What was the actual amount or (if you cannot learn this exactly,) what is believed to have been the amount of the customs revenue collected at Masulipatam in 1831?

A.—The amount of customs collected at Masulipatam in 1829, 30, and 31 is as understated.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1829	15520	6	1
1830	21081	1	7
1831	11261	9	4

Q. 8.—What are the principal Customs House regulations as to the entry, reporting, clearing etc. of ships at Masulipatam?

A.—On the arrival of a vessel in the roads, a peon proceeds on board furnished with a blank form of manifest which is filled up and returned by the Commander of the vessel, who is also required to report to the Customs House, his pass Register and other



credentials concerning his ship—after entry at the Custom House, boats are supplied—should any export cargo be taken, the manifest thereof is produced, and if necessary deposited to an oath; when if all port charges have been liquidated, a port clearance is furnished to the vessel.

Q. 9.—Is the warehousing and bonding system introduced at Masulipatam? If it be introduced, how long may goods be in the ware houses without paying duties? Is any allowance made in charging the duties for waste or damage in the ware-houses? What is the ware-house rent per month of $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of wheat, and of a ton of sugar?

A.—The ware housing and bonding system is not introduced at Masulipatam. Goods remaining at the custom house after 7 days are chargeable with a ware house rent as per sec. XXX Regulation IX of 1803 of the Madras Code, and if not cleared within one month, they are liable to be put to sale for the duties chargeable thereon.

Q. 10.—What number of ships specifying their tonnage and the countries to which they belonged entered the port of Masulipatam, during each of the three years ending with 1831?

A.—The following statement exhibits the number of ships, their tonnage, and the countries to which they belonged, which entered the Port of Masulipatam during the years 1829, 30, & 31.

	1829.		1830.		1831.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Calcutta ...	9	2245	31	5401	23	3388	63	11034
China ...	11	1127	36	4450	13	1630	60	7207
Ganjam District ...	2	80	1	100	3	60	6	270
Guntur District ...	21	3887	47	6695	45	5722	113	16174
Madras ...	1	82	...	...	...	...	1	82
Mauritius ...	1	176	...	...	...	...	1	176
Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	2	250	2	250
Arracan ...	1	316	...	...	...	...	1	316
Rangoon ...	1	346	...	...	...	...	1	346
Persian Gulph ...	110	11408	28	1906	14	1071	152	14385
Rajahmundry District ...	15	2286	11	780	25	2181	51	5227
Vizagapatam District ...	...	...	...	...	1	80	1	80
Nellore District ...	...	...	...	...	1	138	2	138
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64
Nagore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65
Mellivie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65
Total ...	181	21943	159	19581	128	14700	468	56174

Q. 11.—What number of ships specifying their tonnage, and the countries for which they cleared out, sailed from the port of Masulipatam, during each of the three years ending with 1831?

A.—The subjoined statement shows the number of vessels their tonnage, and the countries for which they cleared out, which sailed from Masulipatam in the years 1829, 30, & 31.

	1829.		1830.		1831.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Calcutta ...	20	3321	13	2797	18	2465	51	8583
Ganjam District ...	55	6295	21	2400	5	480	81	9185
Guntur District ...	5	170	3	110	2	70	10	350
Madras ...	46	7194	17	2176	12	2210	75	11580
Moulmein ...	1	245	2	240	2	184	5	669
Rajahmundry District ...	44	8176	84	9091	63	6188	191	18327
Vizagapatam District ...	26	2763	21	1888	24	2127	71	8778
Nellore District ...	...	...	...	...	2	70	2	70
Pondicherry ...	3	170	2	305	1	93	6	568
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	1	110	1	110
Penang ...	...	...	...	...	2	360	2	360
Bombay ...	...	...	1	594	...	...	1	594
Bushire ...	...	...	1	346	...	...	1	346
London ...	...	...	...	...	2	880	2	880
Total ...	195	23314	170	20007	141	15129	506	58470

Q. 12.—What is the number of vessels, (not steam vessels) specifying their tonnage, and the number of their crews, belonging to the Port of Masulipatam? What are the numbers of such vessels, specifying their tonnage employed in the foreign, the coasting, and the fishing trades? Is the tonnage belonging to Masulipatam increasing or diminishing? and if so, what has been its increase or diminution during the five years ending with 1831? and to what circumstances is this increase or diminution ascribed?

A.—The subjoined statement shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the number of crews belonging to the Port of Masulipatam—they are generally employed in the coasting trade. Some of the larger craft make occasional voyages to Calcutta there does not appear to have been any material increase or diminution in the tonnage so employed during the five years ending with 1831.

	Tonnage	Crews.
Snow Veerabhadraswami ...	70	14
Sloop Lutchmenursimloo ...	150	16
Doney Vencataswerloo ...	60	14
do. Lutchmenursimloo ...	40	10
do. Vencataswerloo ...	40	10
do. do. ...	40	10
do. do. ...	40	10
Sloop Lutchmenursimloo ...	60	12
Doney Vencataswerloo ...	40	10
Sloop Stree Ramuloo ...	70	14
Doney Mahalutchimy ...	40	10
do. Vencataswerloo ...	40	10
do. do. ...	40	10
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. Potaruze ...	30	8
do. Stree Vencataswerloo ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
Doney Madana Saib ...	50	10
do. Vencataswerloo ...	30	8
do. do. ...	30	8
do. Stree Ramuloo ...	80	8
do. Veeraswaraswamy ...	30	8
do. Stree Vencataswerloo ...	30	8
do. do. ...	40	10
do. do. ...	30	8
31 Vessels	Total 1300	298

Q. 13.—Do any steam boats belong to Masulipatam? and if so what is their number and tonnage, and the lines in which they are mostly employed?

A.—No steam boats belong to Masulipatam.

Q. 14.—What is the depth of water both at low and at high water in the Port of Masulipatam? Is there any bar or shallows that must be passed in coming to the Port or to the anchoring ground, and if there be any such, what is the depth of water upon them, both at low and at high water?

A.—Masulipatam is an open roadstead sheltered by the two points of Devi and Narsapore which form the bay of Masulipatam—ships anchor in a depth of water proportioned to their burden from 2½ to 5 fathoms at low water. The rise of tide being about 4 feet, there is no bar or shallow to pass in approaching the roads.

Q. 15.—What is the mode in which ships usually moor in Masulipatam? Do they lie in docks or along side quays or in a harbour or road at a distance (stating the distance and bearings) from shore? are ships exposed to any danger from winds, currents, or such like casualties when at anchor in Masulipatam, and if so how may such danger be best obviated? What is the latest and best chart of the Port of Masulipatam? If there be docks or quays at Masulipatam, what is their extent and how are they constructed?

A.—Ships almost invariably be at single anchor in the Masulipatam roads at from 2 to 4 miles distance from the entrance to the river, the distance from this to the fort where goods are landed being about a mile, and are exposed to little or no danger from either winds or currents if properly, found in proof of which, the master attendant at the Port, after a residence of nearly 44 years, can only recollect one instance of an English vessel being wrecked, having previously lost all her anchors and cables—I am not aware of any particular chart of the Masulipatam bay existing—navigators are guided by Horsburgh's instructions and the common charts of the Bengal bay.

Q. 16.—What is the proper course specifying the bearings for a ship to steer in entering Masulipatam? Is she under any obligation to take on board a pilot? and if so, where must she heave to, to take him on board?

A.—A ship having sighted Point Diu should stand in North and by West or ½ West for the roads, bring the flag staff which is very conspicuous to bear from west to west and by north and then anchor in the depth of water suitable to her burden from 2½ to 5 fathoms—a ship having sighted Narsapore point should stand in west and by south until she has brought the flag staff to the above bearing—the bottom is a soft mud and vessels frequently anchor in nearly their own draught at low water. There is no pilot required.

Q. 17.—What are the various charges of a public nature specifying each separate item, and its amount that would be paid respectively by a native ship and foreign ship—each of three hundred tons burden having mixed cargoes on board of the same descriptions of goods—entering Port of Masulipatam, unloading there, taking on board mixed cargoes, and clearing out from the same.

A.—The following is a table of charges of a public nature payable at the Port of Masulipatam.

	Ships under British colours.			Native vessels without regard to tonnage.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Anchorage duty on ships above 500 tons	17	8	0	...	...	...
Do. on vessels of 3 masts under 500 tons	10	8	0	3	0	0
Do. on do. of 2 masts	7	0	0	2	0	0
Do. on do. of 1 mast	3	8	0	1	0	0
For fastening rope to an anchor	12	0	0	12	0	0
Port clearance on ships of 3 masts	1	0	0	1	0	0
Do. Do. of 2 do.	0	8	0	0	8	0
Do. Do. of 1 do.	0	4	0	0	4	0
Vessels under foreign colours pay double	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilotage for a vessel of 3 masts	20	0	0	20	0	0
Do. Do. of 2 do.	12	0	0	12	0	0
Do. Do. of 1 do.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Fees for Surveying if necessary	50	0	0	50	0	0
Salvage—One third for the goods secured	...	...	...	...	...	...

Q. 18.—Are quarantine regulations enforced at Masulipatam, and if so, state their nature? where is quarantine performed? are there any peculiar Establishments or lazarettos for facilitating its performance?—If there be any such, what are they? What are the fees, if any charged on native and on foreign ships performing quarantine?

A.—No quarantine regulations exist at Masulipatam nor any Establishment or lazarettos for facilitating its performance.

Q. 19.—Is Masulipatam a favorable place for ships careening and repairing?

A.—Masulipatam is not a favorable place for ships careening and repairing—the small depth of water on the bar at the entrance of the river prevents vessels of any burden being brought in.

Q. 20.—Is Masulipatam a favorable place for ships obtaining supplies of water, beef, bread butter, cheese, fuel and other sea stores?

What have been the prices of the principal articles of provision during 1831?

A.—Ships may obtain supplies of water, Beef, Mutton, Pork, and the common vegetables of the country such as onions Brinjals. Pumpkins etc. and fuel with ease, but bread, butter and cheese, are very scarce, and high priced.

The following are the average prices of the principal articles of provision:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Water per boat	24	0	5
Europe beef for cask	80	0	0
Butter 1 Ball	0	2	0
Bread 10 per Rupee			
Cheese 8 Rupees each			
Best fuel 3 Rupees per 1000			
Fowls 6 per Rupee			
Ducks 2 do.			
Geese 5 Rupees per pair			
Rice per Garce 200 Rupees			
Sheep 2 Rupees each			
Ghee per maund 4 Rupees			
Eggs 2 for a Dub			
Ham 2 Rupees per lbs.			
Tea from 1½ to 2 Rupees per Do.			

Q. 21.—What have been the average prices per Imperial quarter of wheat, and other sort of Grain at Masulipatam during each of the ten years ending with 1831?

A.—There is no wheat produced at Masulipatam or the neighbouring countries; it is a grain not in use among the people, and only imported in quantities necessary for the consumption of European residents—the chief import is from Bengal, and the traders resorting to the coast for the purchase of salt—the average price of Bengal wheat is from 4 to 4½ Rupees per bag of 164 lbs. weight:—

1822	Wheat Bengal per Garce	Rs. 175
1823	Lumbadies Do.	345
1824	from 4 to 4½ per bag of 164 lbs. wt.	
1825		
1826		
1827		
1828		
1829		
1830		
1831		

Q. 22.—What are the denominations of the coins most commonly in use in Masulipatam, specifying their weights, the degree of their purity, and their value in English sterling money?

A.—The denominations of Coins most commonly in use in Masulipatam, their weights, and purity, is shown in the following table. Their value in English sterling money may be known by a comparison of the quantity of pure metal in each, and for which I have not by me a table of the intrinsic value of the English sterling money. The marketable exchange value varies with the fluctuations of demand.

Species	Coins	Purity in weight of each Rupee.	Allow weight of each Rupee.	Total weight of each Rupee.	Number	Rate of conversion per 100 pieces of coins.	Amount.
		Gra.	Gra.	Gra.		M.Rs. A. P. M. Rs. A. P.	
Gold.	Whole Gold Rupees				1	1,500	15
	Half Do. Do.	165	15	180	1	750	7 8
	One third Do. Do.				1	500	5
	Quarter Do. Do.				1	375	3 12
Silver.	New Silver Rupees				1	100	1
	Do. half Do. Do.				1	50	5
	Do. quarter Do. Do.	165	15	180	1	25	2 8
	Double Annas				1	12	1 2
Copper.	Single Do.				1	6	6
	4 Pie Pieces				1	2 1 4	2 1 4
	2 Do. Do.				1	1 8	1 8
	1 Do. Do.				1	8 4	8 4
	20 Cast Do.				1	1 15 1 6 18	1 15 1 6 18
	10 Do. Do.				1	15 6 11 16	15 6 11 16

Q. 23.—Are there any Banking Establishments in Masulipatam? If there be any such what is the principle on which they are founded? are they private, or public establishments; and if the latter, are they under any obligation as to the extent of their capital, the publicity of their affairs &c.? Do they issue notes, and if so for what sums do they issue them? are the notes payable in specie on demand? and if not, are they equivalent to specie, or at a discount and if the latter, what is the amount of such discount? Do banks discount bills; and if so at what rate of interest, and at what dates do they discount them? do they give any, and if any what interest on deposits? are the parties in Banking Companies liable to the whole extent of their fortunes for the debts of the firm, or only to the amount of their shares? are they understood to be prosperous concerns or the reverse? What rate of dividend do they commonly make?

A.—There are several private banking Establishments at Masulipatam, two of them old established Houses, but no public banks—they do not issue notes—they discount bills at 12 per cent and allow, on all money deposited with them interest at the rate of 9 per cent. For the debts of the firm the whole of the partners are liable to the whole extent of their fortunes whatever may be their respective shares. The trade of banking is not so lucrative as formerly—much of the money used for Government purposes which in former days passed through their hands now no longer does so, and a very considerable portion of the returns for merchandize sent from the interior to the Presidency is transmitted in Bills on the District treasuries given by Government as a means of remittance. The establishments being of a private nature and no obligation existing to make public their affairs, it is impossible to state the rate of dividend commonly made—the head partner of the principal establishment mentioned to me that from 10 to 15 per cent was the average.

Q. 24.—When goods are imported into Masulipatam, are they commonly sold for ready money, or upon credit? If the latter, what is the usual term of credit upon different sorts of Goods, and the discount allowed for ready money?

A.—Transactions are usually made for ready money—if credit be given, it generally forms a part of the bargain entered into, and the price is regulated accordingly—It is also a very general practice when goods are consigned to a native agent—that he borrows money from a banker who will advance him as far as 70 or 80 per cent on the value of the goods—the importer receives the money, and the banker receives 1 per cent per month, until the money is repaid on the goods being sold.

Q. 25.—May any one who pleases undertake the functions of a Broker, commission merchant or factor at Masulipatam? If there be any public Regulations that must be complied with by individuals commencing these businesses, what are they?

A.—There are no public Regulations to be complied with by individuals commencing the business of broker, commission merchant, or factor at Masulipatam—any one who pleases may undertake these functions.

Q. 26.—What are the rates of commission or factorage (specifying them) usually charged and allowed at Masulipatam on transacting different sorts of business?

A.—The rates of commission on factorage charged by the European agents are the same as those at Madras—the commission charged by the native agents on consignments, is from 1 to 1½ per cent on value of sales.

Q. 27.—Are there any, and if any what obstacles in the way of foreigners establishing themselves as merchants or manufacturers in Masulipatam?

A.—There are no obstacles in the way of foreigners establishing themselves as merchants or manufacturers at Masulipatam.

Q. 28.—Are there any, and if any, what regulations as to the influx of laborers from foreign countries into Masulipatam? What is the common and average rate of wages of the principal classes of artisans specifying each employed in Masulipatam, and of the laborers employed in the contiguous country?

A.—No regulations exist as to the influx of laborers from foreign countries into Masulipatam. The following are the rates of wages for the principal artificers at Masulipatam, Ellore, and Condapalli.

	Masulipatam.			Ellore.			Condapalli.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Best Carpenter	14	0	0	12	0	0	9	6	0
Carpenter	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	8	0
Do. Bricklayer	14	0	0	12	0	0	9	6	0
Do.	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	8	0
Do. Smith	14	0	0	12	0	0	9	8	0
Do.	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	8	0
Hammer man	0	0	0	7	8	0	4	10	0
Bellows boy	8	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0
Stone cutter	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Man cooly	4	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boy	5	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd class	10	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank digger	3	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	7	8	0	10	0	0	7	8	0
Glazier	12	0	0	12	0	0	9	6	0
Brazier	7	8	0	12	0	0	9	6	0
Grinder	5	10	0	7	8	0	4	10	0

Q. 29.—What number of emigrants from foreign countries specifying the numbers from each arrived at Masulipatam during each of the five years ending with 1831? What is the usual price of a cabin and of a steerage passage from England?

A.—I have not the means for procuring the information required in the first part of this question.

The price of a passage from England depends upon the nature of the accommodation required—cabin accommodation from £ 100 to 50 £ or upwards—a steerage passage I believe about £ 50 or 60 £.

Q. 30.—What are the tares usually, allowed by the custom House at Masulipatam, and what are the tares usually, allowed by merchants dealing with each other?

A.—The usual mode of regulating the tares at the Custom House is by dislodging the contents of one or two of the packages, and weighing the package, according to which the tares are allowed, on the others the same practice obtains among the merchants in their dealing with one another.

Q. 31.—Is the insurance of ships, houses, lives etc. carried on at Masulipatam? If it be carried on in what mode is it effected, whether by individuals or companies? and if by the latter, how are they formed?

A.—The insurance of ships, houses, or lives is not carried on at Masulipatam.

Q. 32.—Is bankruptcy of frequent or rare occurrence at Masulipatam?—How many bankruptcies have taken place during each of the three years ending with 1831? What is supposed to be the most prevalent source of bankruptcy?—What are the conditions under which honest bankrupts obtain a discharge? How is fraudulent bankruptcy dealt with?

A.—There is no public record kept from which the number of bankruptcies for the required 3 years can be ascertained—several have taken place.—The chief cause assigned by the merchants and bankers I have conversed with, is attributed to the loans made to the Zemindars by the parties and the bad faith of the land holders as regards the repayment—they state that the great delays attendant on a suit in Court and the numberless forms of process established has tended greatly to the increase of this evil—a strong proof of this distrust is every day exhibited when a Zemindar requires to borrow any sum of money—the lender will not accept his bond or pay him any amount until the borrower first agrees that he (the lender) shall enter a suit against him for the amount required—a suit accordingly entered, the borrower appears in court, acknowledges the debt, an agreement to pay it off by certain instalments at certain interest is made out between the parties, with a stipulation that should failure of payment takes place, execution is to be made against the property of the defaulter, in the same manner as if decree against him had been passed—when this is filed in Court, the borrower gets his money, but not before.

In cases of bankruptcy, the insolvent is proceeded against in the same manner as the simple debtor by suit, confiscation of property, and incarceration. The Court are empowered to afford relief to honest insolvents and their securities, on receiving a statement on oath containing a disclosure of all property belonging to them—on ascertaining the truth of this statement, and that the party in confinement has no other means of paying, the Court, after causing the property to be sold, may release the debtor—this however does not prevent the creditor from bringing to sale any property, the debtor may subsequently become possessed of, or of again causing him to be confined, should it be proved that he fraudulently concealed any part of his property at the time of his discharge—no relief can be extended to a fraudulent insolvent without full satisfaction of the judgment pronounced against him.

Q. 33.—What is supposed to be the average amount of the fortunes of the higher class of merchants at Masulipatam?

A.—It is extremely difficult to form an estimate of a merchant's fortune in any country, more particularly in this—from report, I learn that 3 or 4 may possess upwards of a Lac of Rupees, and 5 or 6 above half that sum.

Q. 34.—What was the population of Masulipatam in 1810, 1820, and 1830? If there has been an increase or a diminution to what is it to be ascribed?

A.—The population of Masulipatam according to census taken in 1821 was 44,569, in 1827—45,948, and in 1832—41,705.

Q. 35.—What is the nature and state of the communications, whether by land or water, between Masulipatam and the contiguous country—whence (specifying the distance and the mode of conveyance) are the principal commodities exported from Masulipatam mostly brought? How much is the original cost of each supposed to be increased by the cost of its conveyance from the place of its production to Masulipatam, and what are the charges on its shipment there?

A.—There is no inland canal or river navigation from Masulipatam—large quantities of wood for building are floated during the rains down the rivers Godavary and Kistna, which bound the district to the North and South—the trade of the country is carried by bullocks. The chief articles of Export are manufactured at Masulipatam and in its immediate neighbourhood. The charges of boat hire shipment is 3½ Rupees per trip for a boat capable of conveying 120 bags of

Q. 36.—What is the rate of freight per ton on the principal commodities exported from Masulipatam to London?

A.—There is not such export direct from Masulipatam to London; when such takes place the rate of freight is regulated by the rates obtainable at Calcutta and Madras, and has lately been obtained from this at £ 8-10 s. per cent.

Q. 37. What are the denominations of the principal weights and measures used at Masulipatam? and what are their equivalents in Imperial weights and measures?

A.—The denominations of weights and measures as used at Masulipatam are as follows:—

2	Chatauks make	...	...	1	Navatak
8	Navataks	...	...	1	Seer
5	Seers	...	...	1	Viss
2	Viss	...	...	1	Ettoo
4	Ettoos	...	...	1	Maund
20	Maunda	...	...	1	Candy.

These weights as used in Masulipatam and the other towns and villages throughout the District vary considerably, and compared with Imperial weights in my possession show a difference as under written.

	Village.	Weight.	Masulipatam.	Weight.
	Lbs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Candy	405	...	552	8
Maund	24	...	27	10
Ettoo	6	...	6	1½
Viss	3	...	3	7½
Seer	...	...	...	11
Navatak	...	...	...	1½
Chatauk	...	...	...	1½

Measures are generally regulated by the lacka seer—the weight of which as compared with Imperial weight is lbs. 1-15½ ounces, but generally reckoned at the rate of lbs. 2.

12	Packa seers make	...	1	Mercal
80	Mercals	...	1	Candy
5	Candies	...	1	Garce.

Q. 38.—On the whole is the commerce of Masulipatam in a stationary, a thriving, or a declining state? What are supposed by intelligent individuals on the spot to be the principal causes that promote, or retard its increase?

A.—Comparing the commerce of Masulipatam with what it was 10 or 12 years since, it has declined. One of our chief exports chintz has been very much affected by the introduction of the English chintzes, into the Persian market from whence came our chief demand. In consequence of the superior manufacture of the English article, it was at first much sought after by the Persians, but the colors of the English, not proving so durable as that of the Indian manufacture, a change of taste has taken place, and the chintzes of Masulipatam are again getting into greater demand. The loss of the large sums formerly laid out by the company in cloth investments must have seriously affected the manufacturing classes in this part of the country and the imports of the finer cottons from England has tended to increase the evil. The only species of cottons now in demand for exportation are those of the coarser sorts having more of the raw material in their composition that the English manufacture can afford to give.

Q. 39.—What in your opinion are the measures, the adoption of which by the Government of Madras or by the Government of England, would be most likely, to promote and extend the commerce now carried on between Great Britain and Masulipatam?

N.B.—Besides answering the above queries, with as much care and accuracy as possible, you are requested to state every circumstance that may appear to you of importance to enable an accurate Estimate to be formed in England of the trade and navigation of Masulipatam, the mode in which they are conducted, and their susceptibilities of increase.

A.—The only aid the Governments can afford to the foreign trade is, I apprehend, by taking off all restrictions and making the public burdens as light as possible. The Indian Government have set on foot an enquiry into the duties collected on the inland trade, from which no doubt much good will be effected, and were it consistent with the wants of the state, I think that if all exports to the United Kingdom were allowed to be made duty free, benefit would arise from the measure—if it should be deemed necessary, to retain the amount revenue which would thus be given up, it may be imposed on the imports particularly on those articles which are the staple of this country. It is in the power of the Home Government to relieve many of our products from the high duties imposed in England, and at least to bring them on an equality with that collected on the same species of produce imported from the other British Colonies. I am also of opinion that if encouragement were given to induce European manufacturers to settle in the country to teach the native how to make up his raw material into a marketable shape much good would accrue; this point has I think, been already made plain by the improvements in the indigo manufacture. I think the same would take place under similar circumstances in our sugars, tobacco, spirits and cotton.

MASULIPATAN,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th April 1836.

(Signed). F. H. CROZIER
Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector,
(Incharge)

Kis. C. P. 76--7.7.13.



 * வாழ்க்கை பாடம் *
 * செப்பெடுத்ததாக எடுத்துக் *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * மாற்றம் March 1983 *
 * செப்பெட்டு முடிந்த *
 * மாற்றம் March 1983 *
 * நு *
 * கிராமச்சி உதயபாளையம் *
 * 63 கையொப்பம் *
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