

THE
JAMABUNDY REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF COIMBATORE
AND THE
PROVINCE OF MALABAR.

Dated 18th June 1809.

BY

MAJOR MACLEOD.

Printed for Convenience of reference.

CALICUT.

PRINTED AT THE COLLECTORATE PRESS.

1911.

Not for Sale.

1931

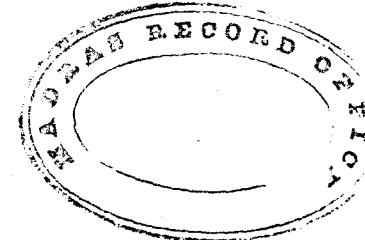
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To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD OF REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN,

Para 1st. I have the honor to transmit to your Board the Jumma bundy **A** of the Division of Coimbatore North of the River Noiel, and that of the Province of Malabar **B**; an abstract of both **C**, the Kist bundy **D**, and two comparative statements **E** and **F**, of the Revenues of last and the current years for each Division.

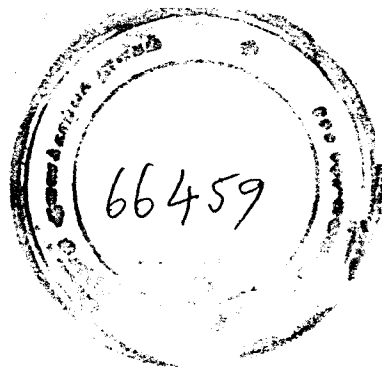
2nd. The Revenues of Coimbatore inclusive of Village Sibbendy and Pagoda and Mosque allowances, amount to Pagodas 3,51,131-4-55; which sum is a decrease on last year's Jumma, of Pagodas 7,224-7-5. This is to be chiefly imputed to the alterations made in the assessments by the late Survey for by the rules which were observed, all diminution of Revenue or lowering the assessments was remitted for the current year, whereas all augmentation of rent exceeding one tenth of the former assessments, was divided between the two, or three first years, from the commencement of the survey rates of Rent, instead of being charged the first year. Had the whole increase been charged the first year, the current Jumma would have exceeded what it is by Pagodas 30,126 19-34, which will fall due in Fusly 1212 on the present years cultivation.

3rd. Besides this cause of decrease the inhabitants generally make a practice of contracting their cultivation upon any material alteration being made in the assessments and of relinquishing for a season or two, some proportions of their lands- until they satisfy themselves from experience how far they may be affected by the change and be able to pay for a part only of the lands they occupied at the former rates of assessment. The most unlimited freedom with regard to occupying and relinquishing lands has been granted to the Ryots, who are required to pay only for the lands they chuse to occupy.

4th. The Province of Malabar annexed to Bombay by Lord Cornwallis in the year 1792 was valued in Tippoo's schedule at Canterai Pagodas 9,44,765 5 4
In this Jumma there had been inserted four articles, that have not yet produced any revenue under the Company's Government vizt.

Monopoly of Timber...	...	30,000	...	...
Tobacco Farm	...	2,800	...	...
Mint	...	30,000	...	...
Monopoly of Pepper and Cocoannts	...	50,000	...	1,12,800

which amount deducted from the total of the valuation leaves ... 8,31,965 5 4



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5th. The Cochin Country which was tributary to Tippoo, was valued by him at Canterai Pagodas 1,00,000, but settled by the Treaty made with that Rajah at a Tribute of a Lack of Rupees or Canterai Pagodas

33,750

The deficiency is 66,250

A part of the Island of Chetwye called the Corunguloor Hobily, was included in the Treaty with the Cochin Rajah and is now possessed by him, although it did not before form a part of the Cochin Rajah's Territory and it was distinctly separated therefrom by Tippoo's Schedule.

The loss on this account is ... 3,771 ... 9½

Total loss by the Cochin Rajah ... 70,021 ... 9½

To which is to be added the schedule valuation of the District of Coorg; the tribute of which has been remitted by the Governor General, for the services of the Rajah during the last Mysore War, but to give an Elephant as an acknowledgment annually to the Company

8,000 78,026 ... 9½

Remaining Revenue to be expected Canterai Pags. ... 7,53,944 11 1

or Star Pagodas at 118 ¾ % Star Pagodas 6,35,259 36 27

6th. To this amount are to be added the following sums or equivalents included in the current years Jumma of Malabar; but unconnected with Tippoo's Cessions in 1792.

For Tellicherry and Durmapatum formerly belonging to Boubay 9,448 3 78

Mahe a French Settlement ... 1,981 36 39

Cochin and Dependencies, Dutch Settlements 11,729 27 ..

Weinaud annexed to Malabar after the capture of Seringapatam estimated in Tippoo's Schedule at 10,000 Canterai Pagodas, or

8,465 25 44 31,625 9 1

Star Pagodas ... 6,69,885 3 23

7th. The actual Jumma of the current year is Star Pagodas 6,69,392-34-32 which brings it within Star Pagodas 492-10-76 Tippoo Schedule after deducting the four unproductive articles already noticed—the loss by the Cochin Rajah and the remission to the Rajah of Coorg.

8th. The Jumma of the current year exceeds that of last year by Pagodas 1,18,267-0-0 see statement F; and if to this amount was added the reduction in the Civil charges see G, the Net Revenue will be improved by Pagodas 1,80,000-

* Sic.—Apparently means "at 118 canterai Pagodas for 100 star Pagodas."—(Ed.)

supposing the Jumma may be realized:—exclusive of reductions in the Military Charges of 4 local Sibbendy Corps and 3 Travancore Battalion which cost above 1,00,000 Star Pagodas.

9th. Statement H exhibits a comparison between Tippoo's Jumma and the Revenue of the Current year. The most remarkable deficiency is in Cannanore estimated by the Schedule at 30,000 Canterai Pagodas or Star Pagodas 25396-32-55 but yielding only Star Pagodas 4,286. I have not been successful in endeavouring to trace some cause for this great difference, which is more disproportionate to the Schedule valuation than any other instance that has come within my observation.

10th. I do not believe that the resources of the Laccadive Islands could under any arrangement, be made to produce a revenue that would approach Tippoo's valuation, including the small Territory at Cannanore now assessed at 1,086 Star Pagodas, but I am of opinion her Islands are sufficiently valuable to afford a much higher rent than 3,200 which she at present pays for them.

11th. The Beeby exercises a Sovereign authority over the Laccadive Islands and perhaps over some of the most Northern of the Maldives—she has a monopoly of all their export productions consisting of Coir, Cocoanuts, Tortoise shells and Couries; which are carried in her own Vessels to Bombay, Bengal and different Ports in Malabar.

12th. There was a Survey made of those Islands by an Engineer and an officer of the Bombay Marine; but their report so far as relates to the value of the Islands, is inconclusive; because their information was derived from the servants of the Beeby who were interested in deceiving them.

✓ 13th. Soon after my arrival in Malabar, the Menons (Curnums) of the several Districts were assembled, and furnished with instructions and forms for inspecting their Circles and making up their accounts of the Jumma. The increase in the land Rent is formed from their reports which in the aggregate are certainly calculated to conceal a proportion of what should be carried to the public account, and will be more particularly noticed by a reference to the small proportion of Plantations which are reported productive, in comparison to the unproductive proportions—see columns from 5 to 31 of statement B.

14th. I found the Menons generally very unexpert at accounts and particularly deficient in not having details; because they were not in the habits of being called on for any. The establishment of Menons before employed, being insufficient to furnish the accounts which were required, I judged it necessary to increase their number.

15th. Those of Cherikul, Cottiotte and Runlaterra were by far the most ignorant of accounts and though they made out the Total Jumma of their several Circles - I was at last obliged to allow them to return to their Districts without completing the accounts of individual Ryots—with the exception of these three Districts—Puttas expressive of their rents detailing the separate sources have been made out for all the individuals in Malabar who pay rent to Government. But I am convinced that thro' ignorance, inattention and fraud, very great inequalities still exist which cannot be corrected but by an actual survey.

27th. I readily admit these rates to be rather too high—if the whole productive Trees were included in accounts, as they ought to be; and in the event of an actual survey being made, I would propose the subscribed rates for assessing tree productions.

	F.	C.
For Cocoanut Trees near the coast each 1-16 or for a Rupee 10.		
Ditto inland	1-	12.
Beetle arrack	30	32.
Pepper Vines	4-	3.
Jack Trees	2-	6.

28th. It is a moderate average to reckon the annual produce of a cocoanut Tree at 42 Nuts which at the low price of 10 Rupees per 1000 would yield per Tree ^{F. C.} 4 70 or more than four times the proposed assessment.

29th. The average produce of Beetle Arrack Trees, is supposed to be about 200 Nuts per Tree; at which rate 32 Trees would produce one Toolam of 24 Pounds which at the common market price of 40 Madras fanams would make the produce of each Tree worth ^{F. C.} 1 20 or above thrice the proposed assessment.

30th. By a Pepper Vine, it is intended to imply as many be growing against one Tree. The number varies from two to five. The average quantity of Pepper supported by one Tree is believed to be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds which will sell for ^{F. C.} 16 70 when the price of Pepper is 120 Rupees per Candy of 640 Pounds.

31st. Jack being a perishable fruit and consequently consumed on the spot is important in any other light than as forming part of the food of the Inhabitants. Estimating the average produce of Jack Trees, at Twelve Jacks for each Tree the produce of one Tree near a Town would sell for a Rupee and a half; but inland it would hardly sell for a quarter of that price. As an encouragement for the plantation of Pepper it is proposed to exempt all Jack Trees from assessment as soon as Pepper Vines may be planted against them.

32nd. During the next harvests it is intended to make trials of what the actual produce of a given quantity of land may be, in different situations, with the view of furnishing some data for ascertaining the rent at which Paddy fields may be assessed, on the principle of about 35 per cent. of the gross produce being a fair rent to Government.

33rd. The report of the Commissioners dated the ^{1st July 1801} * which had given an account of the different modes of management that were tried in Malabar from the time of its coming under the Company's Government, renders it unnecessary that I should enter deep into a recapitulation of them.

34th. The Rajahs of Malabar with the exception of two (who were in rebellion) were exiles in Travancore at the breaking out of the war of 1790 with Tippoo, who excluded them from claiming any advantage from the Country. In the course of that war they sallied into Malabar and having assembled retainers, they began their contributions under the specious name of allies to the Company; and under the sanction of undefined promises made them by different authorities

* In the original there is a marginal pencil note "1 July 1801."—(Ed.)

which induced the first Commission to place them in the management of their respective Districts upon condition of their taking for their own expences one fifth of the gross Revenues besides ten per cent. exclusively levied for paying Sibbendy.

35th. The Rajahs themselves were generally unacquainted with business and obliged to trust their affairs to Managers who considered their own emoluments as of greater importance than the reputation of their Masters. The consequence was, that they fell greatly in arrears, see Statement I, although the Country was fully adequate to pay the rents; and most probably the whole was realised from the Ryots.

36th. Thirty four Canoongoes were appointed to make an inspection of the several Districts; but as there was no proper check applied to control them they were easily bribed to neglect enquiries, by which means without a risk of suffering disgrace, their fortunes were more speedily made, than could have been accomplished by a more zealous attention to their public duty.

37th. The balances against Malabar for the nine years ending the 30th September last amount to Pagodas 3,25,541. I am of opinion that only a very small proportion of this sum can be realised, from the impossibility of tracing with any degree of certainty who the individuals are that ought to pay specific parts of these arrears. The Ryots will affirm they paid off all balances and as there are no details or documents to guide enquiries—it is I think more expedient not to alarm the Inhabitants, at so distant a period, by a fruitless attempt to recover these arrears which I shall explain more fully on a future occasion.

38th. It is to be regretted that the Government should be burdened with paying so large a proportion to the Rajahs as one fifth of the gross collections after deducting only ten per cent. for the charges though the aggregate of charges amounts to 20 per cent.; but as their conduct has been correct since my arrival in the Province, I should not be the first person to propose a diminution in the rates of their Pensions. The Abstract K exhibits the payments made to them on account of last year's Collection; and likewise the increased amount they will have to receive on those of the current year. I have divided the amount of their allowances for last year into four equal parts, to be paid quarterly and I intend to withhold the fourth instalment till I may receive your orders—whether or not they may be allowed the increase arising from that of the current year's revenues which they consider as their right.

39th. Statement L contains a list of the Rajahs with a detail of the distribution of the Malikana of last year among the several Branches of each family. In this list is included a Pension of 5000 Rupees annually to Shammad-a Bramin of the Palghaut District, who was Minister to the Samoory Rajah. As this was granted him by the Government of Bombay, he conceives himself entitled to its continuance. I have not yet paid any part of it as I thought it regular first to obtain authority for discharging it.

40th. Your Board required from the Commissioners a statement of the Income of the Rajahs, exclusive of the fifth of the Revenue. The accompanying letter M on that subject will explain that they have landed property in every District which is or ought to be assessed at rates similar to those of other land

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holders—much of this property they are supposed to have got by undue means during the time they had the management of the Country. The actual value of those Estates which are of considerable extent can only be discovered by a survey. I shall endeavour in the meantime to get lists of them.

41st. The Country of the Cochin Rajah north of the Travancore lines from different reports I have had of its value and from my own observation when travelling through it, I believe to be worth about four Lacks of Rupees, though he pays only one Lack as peishcash and his Estates within the Travancore lines, are said to be worth two Lacks of Rupees. His possessing the port of Chetwye, called Corunguloor, noticed in the 5th Paragraph is an imposition practiced by the Rajah respecting his Territories, when he entered into a Treaty with Government through the Resident at Travancore, a copy of whose correspondence with Government and of the Tamul agreement entered into with the Rajah, would enable me to submit with more confidence my observations on that subject.

42nd. The Rajah of Coorg having been made in a great measure independent, I have had very little communication with him. He has furnished two small Elephants as his tribute for the last and the current year. Coorg may be reckoned worth a Lack of Rupees annually, of which one third is the value of its Cardamuns.

43rd. Under the Commissioners the Cartinaud Rajah had the entire management of his own Country. Though his conduct was sufficiently correct to warrant a continuance of keeping him as before in the exclusive charge of it I judged it the best policy as a measure calculated to give the influence of Government a preponderancy to divide the District into Two Tasseeldaries with a Serishtadar and other servants independent of the interest of the Rajah who is appointed Tasseeldar of both; but deprived of the patronage of appointing and removing servants.

44th. The Caulparrah Nair, the petty Rajahs of Calericottah, Venkettycottah and Poonatoor had under the late system the independent management of their several small Districts; measures nearly similar to those noticed in the preceding paragraph, have also been adopted towards substituting for their authority in the collection, that of the immediate servants of Government. Except the two Nairs of Calai who have a Caul giving them the collections for Ten years ending in 1507, no other person in the Province, that participates in the fifth share of the Revenue, has a charge of management.

45th. The constant scenes of rebellion and murder which agitated the Province since the Invasion of Hyder thirty seven years ago have caused a great depopulation and decrease in its resources. Cottiotte, Wynaud and Cherical are the Districts that suffered most and their misfortunes may be partly attributed to the errors of Government and to the infatuated submission to the will of their chiefs for which people governed by a feudal system have ever been conspicuous. I compute the number of Inhabitants in Column 9 of statement B to be at least 100,000 less than the actual population of the Province.

46th. There have been for several Centuries back Gangs of Robbers of the Mapilla cast in the Hilly parts of the southern Districts situated between the Rivers of Beypoor and Poniany. Their numbers varied according to the energy or weakness

of the Government. They reduced the trade of committing murders and robberies to so complete a system, that they seldom allowed any evidence who might appear in prosecuting them to escape with life. Their principal aim seems to have been the extermination of the Nairs, whose Estates were immediately occupied by their murderers. When assembled they occupied different haunts in the Jungles or Hills of Ernaud, Shernaud and Vellatre and when pursued by superior numbers, they would disperse and live in security with their relations until their leaders, again might call for their services. The bigotry of the whole sect of Mopilas is, in this Province carried to such a pitch of extreme inequity that the best man among them would think it meritorious to shelter and save the life of the most notorious murderer. This will in some degree account for the peculiar difficulty of apprehending these offenders.

47th. It is only justice to the zeal of the late Collectors, that I should observe many of these Robbers were apprehended by them, but their exertions were sometimes counteracted by instances of a temporising system being observed with regard to these Banditti; and the shameful height to which their irregularities were carried some years ago during the Company's Government in the Province, was caused by an ill judged policy of having as heads of the Police guards-vile characters of this sect—who with their men, though in the pay of Government were the active instruments in most of the enormities that occurred. Gooricul the most noted of them, whose death I reported in my letter of the 17th Instant was several years a Master of Police in Ernaud.

48th. Your Board were already informed of the progress which has been lately made in suppressing these crimes and I may venture to say that the usual Terror of Mopilla Robbers is now much diminished, through the activity of Captain Watson and of Mr. Warden's Revenue servants.

49th. The Nair Inhabitants of the Province behave themselves with propriety although I have not positively traced the Rebel Pychi Rajah. I am inclined to imagine he has found assylum in Travancore.

50th. The measure which Government directed of disarming the Inhabitants of Malabar was attended with considerable success before my arrival in the Province; the Revenue officers having collected about * Thousand Muskets. Within the last four months we have gathered by different means about a Thousand, and still I am convinced there are many thousand concealed which by degrees will be either discovered or will fall into decay as all persons not in the pay of Government are prohibited from carrying or possessing Weapons.

51st. The principal Castes in Malabar are Numboories, Nairs, Mopilas, Teers, Muckuas and Cherumurs, and each of these branch out into different sects.

52nd. The Namboories or Malabar Bramins are less enlightened than the Bramins of the Coramandel Coast. The restriction peculiar to their cast, by which only the senior brother of a family can marry, prevents their multiplying like Bramins in other Countries. This singularity must have been established for the purpose of having Bachelors of their cast to serve as promiscuous husbands to the Rajahs female Relations, who like other Nair women being free from matrimonial restrictions, consider the embraces of a Bramin as the most honorable.

53rd. The Nairs are debauched, thoughtless, fond of freedom and indolent, though capable of undergoing much fatigue. Some of the poor class, from necessity are employed in agriculture; but their wants are few, and they are averse to labour. They never live in Towns or Village but in separate Houses each family upon its own plantation or that of the Master.

54th. The Mopilas are a race of Mahomedans supposed to have originally come from Arabia. They are very robust, sober and extremely industrious either as labourers or traders, but more remarkable for their vicious excesses than probably any other subjects under the Company's Government. Their Priests even, have been known, often to murder Hindoos for declining to contribute towards supporting their Mosques. There are now several Prisoners of this cast in the Jail who individually committed six or eight murders. The Mopilas form by far the greatest part of the population of Towns on the Coast. In the interior parts of the southern Districts they live in detached houses like the Nairs; and in those of Ernaud, Shernaud, Vellatre, Bettudnaud and Purpunaud they possess a larger proportion of landed property than the Nairs.

55th. The Teers or Shanars are a cast of Hindoos lower than the Nairs. They are very industrious and useful and possess landed property in every District.

56th. The Muckeas are a low cast of Hindoos, very stout and hardy, they are fishermen, boatmen and coolis but entirely attached to the sea coast. The Mopilas have made converts of a great number of them, which is a circumstance rather to be regretted, as they are more orderly subjects in their original state.

57th. The Cherumers are all slaves and with regard to cast may be compared to the Pariars of the Carnatic. They are bought and sold like cattle with or without land. The price of a male and female when purchased together is about 20 Pagodas. There is no Nair or Mopila of considerable landed property without a proportion of Cherumers. They are of lower stature and of harder features than any other cast I have seen, owing no doubt to the wretchedness of their food, clothing and lodging.

58th. The export trade of Malabar is chiefly carried on with Bombay, Arabia and Surat. The value of exports in Cocoanuts, Beetle Arrack, Pepper and Cardamuns, is supposed to amount to about Twenty Lacks of Rupees; one quarter of which is on the Company's account. The imports principally Cloth from the Tinnevely and Travancore Countries, and about 500 Garce of Rice from Canara are supposed not to cost above one third of that sum; so that as there had been besides from Thirteen to Fifteen Lacks of Rupees annually brought into the Province to support the public expences—it may be reasonably inferred that a considerable proportion of specie must have been hoarded.

59th. There are belonging to Malabar seventeen Vessels of two and three Masts from 150 Tons upwards which carry about 4000 Tons; all are the property of the Moossa, the Moppilla Merchant at Tellicherry, and of the Beeby of Cannanore; both of whom have lost above three Lacks of Rupees in property captured by the French during the late war.

60th. There is a gold Mine in Weinaud which is farmed for Pagodas 360 for the current year; and the privilege of gathering gold dust in the part of Erenaud called Nillumboor but found in the Beypoor river which runs through it is farmed for Pagodas 431—as a small quantity of gold ore is found in every part of the bed of this River, it is supposed the Mines from which it is washed, are in the Mountains that separate Malabar from Dhanaiguncottah from whence the river derives its sources.

61st. Weinaud is the district, which by far yields the greatest proportion of Increase of Current Revenue. Its land Rent is Pagodas 13,112. The farm of the Government's share of the Cardamuns is Pagodas 8,000 and the Customs are 2,000. The District being recently recovered from a feudal usurpation I judged it good policy to remit Pagodas 4,612, one half of the Rents of land belonging to Pagodas and Bramins which I had every reason to believe, were entirely free during the period had the Pychi possession of the District.

62nd. As several parts of the Province have not yet been explored and no doubt a large share of the Revenue, which ought fairly to belong to the Government, still continues from want of investigation to be enjoyed by individuals, I consider it as my public duty to submit to you my opinion, that its resources cannot be ascertained with tolerable accuracy but by an actual measurement of the Rice fields and numbering all the Trees that are productive of Revenue. This operation is so extremely laborious, difficult and tedious that I feel rather difficult in submitting an offer of my service to undertake it lest my constitution, already impaired by a constant residence of near Twenty three years in India might not be equal to its completion: should it however be deemed by my superiors as of public expediency, I shall cheerfully devote my labors to the undertaking.

63rd. Two modes occur to me of accomplishing it—one by the respective Menons who should be allowed a reward of a sum equal to a year's pay, upon completing the survey, or on its being reported to be correct, by a certain number of head surveyors whose duty it should be to train, to superintend, and to check the Menons by examining the survey of each. The other mode, is what I had followed in Coimbatore—that of the survey being performed by persons distinct from the Curums which would certainly be the most accurate, but by far the most tedious; for which reason I would in preference, recommend the first as being the most expeditious and as affording a prospect of procuring materials for a new assessment in the course of Twelve months. The expence which might be incurred, could not be less I think than Twenty or Twenty five Thousand Pagodas.

64th. I enclose for your Board's information the Memorandum N containing the rates of duties levied in the Province on Imports and Exports by Sea, with an enclosure containing those in Canara. The only alterations which appear to me requisite in the rates of Malabar are the exemption from duties, on goods from Canara and raising that of Sandalwood to † per cent. It would be a mutual benefit to the trade of both Provinces, that goods which might pay the export duty in the one, should not be liable as at present to pay an Import duty when landed in the other. This practice so far as it applies to Malabar, has been in force since the time of its being under the Company's Government and Canara under that of Tippoo.

* at this rate for 12 months—but for the current year only Pagodas † to the 13th July ten months from the time of Settlement.

† (blank)

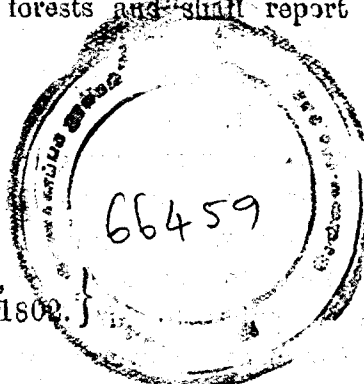
† (blank)

65th. Within the last twelve months, the Pioneers have cleared the roads through four of the passes between Weinaud and the Coast and they have connected together by cross roads the western entrances of these Passes. Mr. Biber whom I had employed to superintend the roads, has made an excellent road between Calicut and the Tambercherry Pass and another from Calicut by Condowty into the Ernaad District. Several wooden Bridges having been constructed to facilitate the communication between Palghaut and the Coast, that route is rendered practicable even in the Monsoon season.

66th. Mr. Drummond has nearly cleared a channel in the Chowghaut District by which the communication by back water will be opened, so as to connect that which forms the Island of Chetwye with the Pooniany River. A work similar to this but much more extensive is wanted by opening a Canal in the Cherikul District to communicate between the Bellypattum River and that of Cavai. This channel was originally constructed, by the Alli Rajah, husband of the Beeby of Cannanore, when he managed the Cherikul Country; but allowed to fill up from want of repair. The expence of clearing it is estimated at 4,000 Rupees. Communications by back water are of particular advantage during the Monsoon season when boats cannot put to sea.

67th. Moosa the Tellicherry Merchant who is perhaps the most wealthy Trader under the Government has made several applications to me for a Garden at Tellicherry called the Company's Garden, measuring above three acres as per accompanying plan. He wants it for the purpose of building a Mosque and Tomb upon it. He would either pay a sum of money for it or a high quit Rent. As this man had on many occasions stood forward in support of the public cause, and uniformly behaved himself to the approbation of the Company's Official Servants, although such conduct may be said to have proceeded from a consideration of his own interest, I submit it to your Board's notice that the garden which has been waste for the last three years may be given up to him on any condition you may please to prescribe. Moosa is now very infirm, and owing to Indian deference, by which it is presumption in a subject to ride in a Palankeen, without official authority being obtained, he considers himself as restricted from using such a conveyance. I therefore request the permission to present him with a Palankeen at the Company's expence.

68th. I have taken measures for estimating the quantity of Timber in the several forests and shall report the result as soon as the Survey may be completed.



Calicut,
18th June 1802.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,

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P.S. I forward to your Board a Map of the Province and also a copy of the Jumma-Wassool-Baukie received from the Commissioners.