

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF CIRCUIT

ON THE

ZEMINDARIES AND HAVELLY LANDS DEPENDENT ON GANJAM.

25TH APRIL 1788.

M A D R A S :

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1914.

To

THE HON'BLE SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.B.,

President, &c., Members of the Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

GENTLEMEN,

1. We have the honor to lay before you our report upon the countries dependent on Ganjam accompanied by the following papers:—

- (1) General abstract of collections in the Havaily, including the sea and river customs of Barwa, Sonapore, Monsurcotah, and Ganjam.
- (2) General abstract of agraaharom and jaghire villages in the Havaily.
- (3) General abstract of enaums in the Havaily.
- (4) General abstract of collections in the zemindaries.

2. The Itchapore district, constituting the northern division of the Chicacole circar, is bounded to the south-west by the countries dependent on Vizagapatam, to the south-east by the Bay of Bengal, and from north-east to south-west by the dominions of the tributaries of the Rajah of Berar.

3. This division contains the Havaily lands, and the zemindaries of Turlah, Mundesah, Bodasingy, Jelantrah, Jerradah, Sooringy, Chigulty, Moherry, Vizianagur, Pretabgerry, Seergur, Burragur, Sooradah, Daracoote, Goomsur, Hautgur, Hoomah, Paloor, Beredy and Callicoote.

4. The Government lands, which we shall first describe, include the purgunnahs of Barwa, Itchapore, Montreddy, Monsurcotah, Ganjam, Poobacundah, Aska, Baunpore, and four mootahs, viz., Courlah, Injellee, Bantgomaradah and Baumanchoy, which latter are formed of certain villages that had been dismembered from the Havaily and are now re-annexed to it. Havaily lands.

5. The five former of these purgunnahs occupy nearly the whole line of sea coast, and comprize within their extent all the sea-ports in the district, the other purgunnahs 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 purgunnah of Monsurcotah the country is fertile and well cultivated, producing in great abundance paddy, the various sorts of dry grains, cotton and oil-seeds. Tobacco and sugar-cane are also to be met with in most of the purgunnahs in small quantities, but the former is more generally cultivated in Itchapore and the latter in Aska, Poobacundah and Ganjam. Monsurcotah and Itchapore likewise furnish salt, not only for their own consumption but for the supply of other Havaily purgunnahs and several zemindaries, for which they have an exclusive privilege. Produce.

7. We do not find the proportions of produce allowed to the cultivators to be anywhere 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 purgunnah, divided into equal shares; but in the culture of tobacco and sugar-cane it is customary for the cultivator to pay a fixed rent for the ground instead of the produce in kind. Inhabitant's share.

8. The gross amount of the revenue on an average of eight years from 1778 to 1785 is Rs. 2,81,067-7-5 including the sea and river customs of Barwa, Sonapore, Monsurcotah 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. 13,518-14-1. The deduction for payment of Enaumders amounts to Rs. 19,107-5-10, for village arrack, salt, sea, and land custom expenses to Rs. 15,821-3-9, which added together make Rs. 34,928-9-7 and reduce the nett revenue to Rs. 2,46,138-13-10. Revenue.

9. During the time of the Mogul Government, the Muzmadar of Chicacole appointed his gomastahs to the several purgunnahs of the Havaily for the purpose Officers of revenue.



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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 koul-kurney. These officers, however, particularly in the purgunnahs of Poobacundah and Itchapore, 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.

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 smaller 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 Havaily, that many villages and the whole of the purgunnahs of Montreddy and Monsur-cotah are destitute of this necessary officer, in consequence of which we were obliged to have recourse to the Muzmadar's koul-kurnies, sub-renters and peshgars to complete our accounts.

11. The other servants are a naickwarree with a certain number of peons in proportion to the extent of the purgunnah, and a cutwal with a few peons at each cusbah, all of whom are paid a monthly allowance in money or are supported by enaums and ruses from the villages—salt and juncan.

12. The number of jaghire and agharahom villages in the Havaily reckoning the cauzee's enaums as one is 33; their value computed upon an average of eight years is Rs. 12,329-5-0, from which they pay to Government Rs. 2,946-4-8; 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, 11 by Brahmins, 9 are appropriated to the use of Jagernaut pagodah, 2 to the pagodahs of Itchapore and Montreddy, and 1 is granted to four head naickwarries 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 Enaumdar, named Trebaugy and Dorobust; the former are paid an annual allowance in money supposed to be calculated at one-third of the produce of their enaum ground; the latter receive the produce in kind. It is therefore customary to include their enaums in the renter's moochilkas, and after the grain is beaten out and the quantity belonging to each Enaumdar 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 enaums for the last eight years, from which it appears that in 1778 they amounted to Rs. 10,478-15-0, and in the year 1785 to Rs. 20,732-7-5.

16. This augmentation arises from the improvement of the enaum grounds, from new enaums having been granted, and the old ones enlarged; to prevent however any farther 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 enaums 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 enaums in particular of eventual loss to the revenue, from the opening they afford for collusion between the Enaumdar and renter in the measurement of the

produce. We therefore recommend that after the Dorobust Enaumdar'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 Treebaugy Enaumdar (his title being in like manner proved) a new saned 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 Havaily, who, from his station and constant residence in the district, will be able to obtain more complete information regarding these enaums than we could well expect, is directed to give his attention to this subject.

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

20. *Turlah Zemindary.*—The zemindary of Turlah is bounded by the Vizagapatam district to the south and west, Mundesah 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 206 pike and matchlock men who have villages given them for their subsistence. The manufactures are salempores and cloths for the use of the natives.

Produce.
Inhabitant's
share.
Forts.
Military.
Manu-
factures.

21. *Mundesah Zemindary.*—North-east of Turlah is the zemindary of Mundesah, 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, sometimes three-fifths. There is a small mud fort in this country where the Rajah resides, who has in his service 394 pike and matchlock people, to whom he gives mokasaws for their maintenance. Besides salempores and country cloths, there are a few muslins manufactured in this zemindary.

Produce.
Cultivator's
share.
Forts.
Military.
Manu-
factures.

22. *Bodasingy Zemindary.*—Bodasingy is a very small zemindary adjoining to Mundesah 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 30.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.
Forts, mili-
tary and
manufactures

23. *Jelantrah Zemindary.*—The zemindary of Jelantrah, which is situated north-east from Bodasingy, 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 two first articles is two-fifths, and of the rest one-half. This Zemindar retains in his service 107 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.

Produce.
Cultivator's
share.
Military.
Manu-
factures.

25. *Jerradah Zemindary.*—Jerradah is an inconsiderable zemindary to the north of Jelantrah, but well watered by a small river, which afterwards falls into that of Itchapore, 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 118, who are paid partly in money and partly by ground.

Produce and cultiva-
tor's share.
Manu-
factures.
Military.

26. *Sooringy Zemindary.*—Contiguous to Jerradah is the zemindary of Sooringy, which has also the benefit of a small river in contributing to its fertility.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.
Forts.
Military.
Manufac-
tures.

The produce of this country consists of paddy, dry grains, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, 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 197 pike and matchlock men. The manufactures are merely for the use of the natives.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.

Forts.
Military.
Manufac-
tures.

27. *Chigutty Zemindary*.—The zemindary of Chigutty is of greater extent than any of the preceding. It is watered by the Itchapore river, and of late years has been well cultivated, yielding paddy, dry grains, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, turmeric and jaggery. 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 41 horsemen and 380 pike and matchlock men, most of whom are paid in money. The manufactures of this country are country cloths, salem-pores, muslins, and izarees.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.
Forts.
Military.
Manufac-
tures.

28. *Moherry Zemindary*.—The zemindary of Moherry 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 six to ten 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 400 from 2,000, which was the number kept up heretofore. Besides salem-pores and cloths for the natives which are made in all parts of the zemindary, the town of Barampore manufactures silk and cotton cloths to the amount of a lack of rupees annually, mostly for exportation. Our accounts of the zemindary were taken for a period of five years that the whole country was under the Rajah, and for three years that the greater part of it was assigned over to the Company and rented by Corsoojee, 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. 1,10,802-0-9.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.

Forts.
Military.

Manufac-
tures.

29. *Vizianagur Zemindary*.—Vizianagur is situated to the north of Sooringy and almost due west from Moherry, 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, sugar-cane, 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 1,000 pike and matchlock men, 600 of whom are dispersed among the villages that are most exposed to the incursions of the hill people who make frequent depredations on this country. The manufactures are salem-pores 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 showed no inclination to comply with our repeated orders to replace them by others more satisfactory that you may be enabled to form an adequate judgment 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.

Produce and
inhabitant's
share.
Military.

Fort.

Manufac-
tures.

30. *Pretabgerry Zemindary*.—Pretabgerry, which formerly made a part of the Vizianagur zemindary, joins it on the north-east, and being an opener country admits of a more general cultivation. During Corsoojee'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 Vizianagur. The military in the service of the Rajah are about 1,000, half of whom are stationed for the defence of the villages contiguous to the hills. At Pretabgerry 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 Vizianagur. 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 had the good fortune to get possession of, and according to which we have stated it in our general abstract.

31. *Seergur Zemindary*.—Seergur is a zemindary of no great extent, situated north-east from Pretabgerry. 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.

Produce and
ryot's share.
Forts, mil-
itary and
manufac-
tures.

32. *Burrigur Zemindary*.—The zemindary of Burrigur lies in a direction nearly north-west from Seergur, and is bounded on every side by hills. A great part of this country, which might be converted to the purposes of cultivation, is over-run with wood, as was represented to us for want of people to clear it. It yields paddy, dry grains, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, 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 300 pike and matchlock men. The manufactures are the same as in Seergur.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.
Forts.
Manufac-
tures.

33. *Cuttingah Independent Zemindary*.—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. *Soorerah Zemindary*.—Still farther to the north-west is the zemindary of Soorerah. 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 56 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 endeavours 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. 9,136-1-10, the latter by which we have been guided in our general abstract upon a firm conviction of their authenticity to Rs. 19,055.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.
Fort and
military.
Manufac-
tures.

35. *Daracoote Zemindary*.—Daracoote is eastward from Soorerah and occupies a considerable tract of country between Burrigur 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 sugar-cane, the cultivator's share of the first being two-fifths and of the other articles one-half except sugar-cane, 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 salem-pores and cloths for its own consumption.

Produce and
cultivator's
share.

Forts and
military.
Manufac-
tures.

36. *Goomsur Zemindary*.—The zemindary of Goomsur is the most considerable in this Province. It is surrounded by Hautgur and Daracoote to the east, west and south, and extends to the Mahratto 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 east and west-
ern extremities are poor and hilly. The produce consists of paddy, dry grains,

Produce.

cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, 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 Viziana chuckram 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 1,000; 300 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 enaums, amount to Rs. 40,000; no part of which has place in our accounts, as the Rajah, who inherited this incumbrance 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 Zemindary.*—Hautgur is bounded to the south by the Havaily, to the east by Callicoote, to the north by the Mahratto Dominions, and by Goomsur 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 Goomsur, 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 path. The military entertained by this Zemindar are 1,500, 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 piece-meal, 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. 1,00,183-9-11, 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 Zemindary.*—Hoomah is a very small zemindary in the vicinity of Ganjam, containing only ten villages which are interspersed among those of the Havaily, 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 100 peons in his pay.

40. *Paloor Zemindary.*—Paloor is another inconsiderable zemindary in the neighbourhood of Ganjam, and the most easterly in the districts. 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. Here is a small fort with a bamboo fence likewise and 25 peons.

41. *Beredy Zemindary.*—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 300, and he has one fort.

42. *Callicoote Zemindary.*—North of Beredy is the zemindary of Callicoote, which is bounded by Hautgur to the west and stretches along the Chilka till it is terminated by the Mahratto 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 is at this time assigned over to Govindoss, 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 200 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. 9,59,864-5-6.

45. The total of the deductions for expenses of collection 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.

46. 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 maugoney, taxes on enaums, artificers and ploughs, arrack farm and land customs.

47. The maugoney (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.

48. The greater part of the villages in most of these zemindaries are sub-rented, 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 Coorsoojee 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.

49. 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 of the village where they happen, and for matters of importance to be taken cognizance of by the Zemindar, or more commonly his pauter.

50. 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.

51. The staple commodities of this district are grain and cloth, but it is to 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 realize 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Sonapore and Barwa; 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.

52. In consequence of several of the zemindaries and Havaily purgunnahs being prohibited from supplying themselves with any other salt than what is made at Itchapore and Monsurcotah, 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 so 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.

53. 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 and Council of the 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 honour to forward to you are as complete as under so great disadvantages could possibly be obtained, we trust our labours will meet with your approbation.

54. Having thus concluded our investigation of the circars, we await your further orders.

We have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

MONSURCOTAH,
25th April 1788.

HUGH MAXWELL.
NATH. WEBB.

Manufacture
and sale of
salt.

General Abstract of Revenue Collections from the following Havaily Purgunnahs under the Chiefship of Ganjam.

Number.	The Names of the purgunnahs.	Number of purgunnahs.	Number of villages.	Number of inhabitants.	Number of looms.	Jurayetty villages: Land custom, arrack farm and motor-phaw, average of 8 years including sadarway.	Agrahoram villages: Pay to Government.	Mokasah villages: Pay to Government.	Salt.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ganjam purgunnah	1	40	15,668	121	47,219 8 6	Rs. A. P. 125 0 0	Rs. A. P. 469 10 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 47,689 2 6
2	Itchapore do.	1	48	14,679	132	58,581 4 7	...	...	8,547 0 8	67,203 5 3
3	Kooroodangah or Montreddy purgunnah	1	30	6,320	39	19,372 2 10	...	35 0 0	...	19,407 2 10
4	Monsurcotah purgunnah	1	21	2,919	31	5,027 12 3	...	...	3,195 10 8	8,223 6 11
5	Barwa do.	1	5	3,426	32	9,398 1 0	...	...	...	9,398 1 0
6	Pobhacondah do.	1	79	29,477	400	69,362 6 3	524 10 8	1,665 0 0	...	71,552 0 11
7	As do.	1	15	6,689	56	12,317 1 5	...	127 0 0	...	12,444 1 5
8	Banlah do.	1	10	3,204	77	5,902 1 1	...	...	...	5,902 1 1
9	Bangomcoradah mootah	1	5	2,596	34	7,832 0 6	...	...	...	7,832 0 6
10	Anjeley do.	1	5	2,150	29	8,032 3 1	...	...	...	8,032 3 1
11	Banvanpoorum do.	1	12	3,079	21	6,507 7 5	...	...	...	6,507 7 5
12	Bumanahoye do.	1	3	580	1	3,357 8 5	...	...	...	3,357 8 5
	Total	12	273	90,787	973	2,52,859 9 4	649 10 8	2,296 10 0	11,742 11 4	2,87,548 9 4

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General Abstract of Revenue Collections from the following Havaily Purgunnahs under the Chiefship of Ganjam—cont.

Number.	The Names of the purgunnahs.	Sea customs.	Total.	Deduction : Paid Enamulars.	Deduction : Expense of collections of sea customs.	Deductions : Village sunderway, land custom, arrack farm, &c., expenses.	Total deductions.	Nett amount of revenue.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjam purgunnah	2,710 9 4	50,380 11 10	2,785 2 5	745 14 0	3,096 7 0	6,577 7 5	43,822 4 5
2	Ichhapore do	...	67,203 5 3	8,009 6 6	...	5,415 6 2	13,484 12 8	53,718 8 7
3	Kooroodungah or Montreddy purgunnah	2,833 11 1	22,240 13 11	785 8 2	612 7 1	411 9 2	1,809 8 5	20,431 5 6
4	Monsurootah purgunnah	5,723 10 3	13,947 1 2	450 2 7	369 1 1	947 11 7	1,766 15 3	12,180 1 11
5	Barwa do.	2,250 15 5	11,649 0 5	853 12 6	379 7 0	253 5 9	1,486 9 5	10,162 7 0
6	Poobacundah do.	...	71,552 0 11	3,749 8 5	...	2,467 10 10	6,217 3 3	65,334 13 8
7	Aska do.	...	12,444 1 5	1,578 11 6	...	336 14 10	1,915 10 4	10,528 7 1
8	Courlah do.	...	5,902 1 1	346 13 7	...	155 2 3	501 15 10	5,400 1 3
9	Bautoomooradah mootah	...	7,832 0 6	325 0 0	...	193 11 4	518 11 4	7,313 5 2
10	Hemjeley do.	...	8,032 3 1	213 4 0	...	133 14 7	347 2 7	7,685 0 6
11	Banvanpoorum do.	...	6,507 7 5	...	...	181 11 9	181 11 9	6,325 11 8
12	Banmanchoye do.	...	3,357 8 5	...	...	120 13 4	120 13 4	3,236 11 11
	Total	13,518 14 1	2,81,057 7 5	19,107 5 10	2,106 13 2	13,714 6 7	34,928 9 7	2,46,138 13 10

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Account of the Enaum Villages in the Ganjam Havaily.

Number.	Value of the villages.	Payments to Government.	Number.	Value of the villages.	Payments to Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Poobacundah Purgunnah.			Brought over ...	10,813 6 10	2,659 4 8
1 Angoo ...	1,072 7 10	300 0 0	Courlah Purgunnah.		
2 Royapooram ...	719 0 4	270 0 0	25 Conabango ...	206 11 0	.....
3 Auttahpoorum ...	417 8 0	100 0 0	Aska Purgunnah.		
4 Soomapoorum ...	146 13 4	60 0 0	26 Cotenaudaw ...	289 5 3	127 0 0
5 Palawsee ...	218 13 3	75 0 0	Itchapore Purgunnah.		
6 Jagernatpulla ...	59 4 2	25 0 0	27 Ballakristnapoorum ...	30 2 6	25 0 0
7 Govindapoorum ...	145 8 8	40 0 0	28 Keertepoorum ...	347 9 3	100 0 0
8 Rajabullapulla ...	268 4 6	80 0 0	29 Poonapanaw ...	287 1 4	.....
9 Poonur Cunday ...	181 8 5	80 0 0	30 Poornahaut ...	135 15 6	.....
10 Daurebutterah ...	687 7 8	180 0 0	Montreddy Purgunnah.		
11 Hoppowahpulla ...	969 9 11	100 0 0	31 Jagernatpoorum ...	82 1 2	.....
12 Pincholey ...	805 4 2	80 0 0	32 Hameensaibpettah ...	116 15 2	35 0 0
13 Mohanawpulla ...	509 8 5	100 0 0	Bauvanchoy Mootah.		
14 Onacah ...	709 4 0	180 0 0	33 Beer Jagernatpoorum.	520 1 0	.....
15 Pretapoor, &c. ...	592 13 8	60 0 0	Total ...	12,329 5 0	2,946 4 8
16 Hoonditto ...	446 6 4	90 0 0			
17 Boorootoley ...	437 11 3	100 0 0			
18 Dalhasurraundey ...	580 11 3	100 0 0			
19 Sontoshapoorum ...	388 8 0	90 0 0			
20 Banajulley ...	114 7 0	50 0 0			
21 Vencataroypoorum ...	85 3 1	39 10 8			
22 Jagernatpoorum ...	32 3 5	10 0 0			
23 Dyaneapoorum ...	131 9 0	45 0 0			
24 Pottapoorum ...	1,168 12 9	469 10 0			
Carried over ...	10,813 6 10	2,659 4 8			

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General Total of the Enaums in the following Purgunnahs of the Havaily.

No.	The Names of the purgunnahs.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1784.	1785.	Average.
1	Ganjam purgunnah	RS. A. P. 1,595 12 7	RS. A. P. 2,412 0 6	RS. A. P. 1,778 1 3	RS. A. P. 3,017 4 0	RS. A. P. 3,111 10 7	RS. A. P. 3,256 11 5	RS. A. P. 3,276 11 5	RS. A. P. 3,432 15 11	RS. A. P. 2,735 2 5
2	Ichapore do.	5,338 8 8	5,964 5 2	7,551 7 1	8,612 1 5	9,198 11 2	9,633 12 9	9,190 0 5	9,066 5 7	6,069 6 6
3	Montreddy do.	262 11 0	641 0 0	592 6 6	808 0 4	977 4 9	992 4 5	992 4 5	1,018 2 1	785 8 2
4	Monsurootah purgunnah	207 11 4	275 2 0	69 0 0	378 3 4	468 6 3	473 12 3	809 3 11	919 13 5	450 2 7
5	Barwa do.	585 14 9	731 15 8	965 0 0	861 10 7	807 13 7	899 2 7	926 7 3	962 5 1	853 12 8
6	Poobasoundah do.	2,143 8 8	3,780 10 1	3,573 13 10	3,201 4 0	3,823 6 0	4,166 3 3	4,275 10 4	4,941 11 2	3,749 6 5
7	Aska do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,578 11 6	.....	.....	.....	1,578 11 6
8	Courlah do.	161 8 0	234 8 3	447 6 0	395 10 6	389 1 4	391 6 8	364 1 8	391 2 2	346 13 7
9	Bautoomaradah mootah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	.....	325 0 0
10	Injee do.	183 4 0	203 4 0	173 4 0	228 4 0	243 4 0	248 4 0	.....	.....	213 4 0
	Total ...	10,478 15 0	14,242 13 8	15,150 6 8	17,592 6 2	20,688 5 2	20,061 9 4	20,159 7 5	20,732 7 5	19,107 5 10

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General Abstract of Collections in the Zemindaries under the Chiefship of Ganjam.

Number.		Number of mootahs.	Number of villages.	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of looms.	Government villages : Average of 8 years' collections.	Mokash villages : Average of 8 years' collections.	Agraharam villages : Average of 8 years' collections.	Gross amount of revenue.	Deduction of village, &c., interway included in the collections.	Nett amount of revenue.
1	Ragunand Soot, Rajah of Turlah	1	48	7,094	176	RS. A. P. 11,551 15 8	RS. A. P. 3,447 12 9	RS. A. P. 348 0 0	RS. A. P. 15,347 12 5	RS. A. P. 903 0 0	RS. A. P. 14,444 12 5
2	Rajamunney, Rajah of Mandasaw	1	90	12,436	53	31,796 6 5	3,765 2 8	105 0 0	35,666 9 1	2,249 3 0	33,417 6 1
3	Niahunt, Rajah of Bouraunringhee	1	14	745	...	2,814 1 10	176 12 0	10 0 0	2,500 13 10	130 5 6	2,370 8 4
4	Choterow, Rajah of Jerradah	1	58	4,957	107	14,985 10 0	955 9 5	291 5 4	16,282 8 9	451 8 0	15,781 0 9
5	Santarow, Rajah of Jerradah	1	30	8,281	...	7,678 4 5	390 12 1	324 7 6	8,893 8 0	726 5 3	7,867 2 9
6	Hurry Chenden, Rajah of Souringhee	1	47	6,501	40	16,572 1 6	2,110 0 0	27 0 0	18,709 1 6	476 0 7	18,082 6 11
7	Rajenderdoo, Rajah of Chegutry	1	107	18,820	203	68,053 14 10	232 6 0	999 8 6	69,285 13 4	903 12 7	68,382 0 9
8	Croosnapariash Mahadeo, Rana of Moherry	1	158	57,411	740	98,720 4 2	11,160 4 11	921 7 8	1,10,802 0 9	5,291 8 3	1,05,510 14 6
9	Reemadoo, Rajah of Vizianagur	1	...	26,089	212	90,000 0 0	.....	.....	90,000 0 0	.....	90,000 0 0
10	Juganautdoo, Rajah of Pretabgerry	1	110	24,426	145	69,681 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	70,881 0 0	3,606 5 1	67,274 10 11
11	Advitasing, Rajah of Seergur	1	32	7,223	47	16,988 2 6	805 3 8	712 0 0	17,955 6 2	223 12 8	17,731 9 6
12	Permanunda Sing, Rajah of Burragur	2	75	9,969	39	22,640 3 0	4,964 1 9	134 0 0	27,738 3 9	238 6 0	27,499 13 9
13	Prasanna Sing, Rajah of Souredah	1	55	6,716	31	18,975 0 0	.....	80 0 0	19,055 0 0	.....	19,055 0 0
14	Prasanna Sing, Rajah of Daracoote	3	127	26,421	194	57,723 14 5	1,501 3 4	187 14 5	59,413 0 2	3,018 10 4	56,394 5 10
15	Letchmanua Bunge, Rajah of Goomsur	16	501	66,046	415	1,61,352 7 6	4,788 0 0	.....	1,66,140 7 6	1,962 13 3	1,64,177 10 3
16	Hurry Chunder, Rajah of Hantgur	3	223	41,993	322	1,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,50,000 0 0	.....	1,50,000 0 0
17	Santarow, Rajah of Humnah	1	9	2,264	2	5,121 14 0	.....	50 0 0	5,171 14 0	.....	5,171 14 0
18	Prasanna Sing, Rajah of Paloor	1	38	1,219	...	5,303 10 8	.....	60 0 0	5,383 10 8	.....	5,383 10 8
19	Mahurtiah, Rajah of Beroudie	1	71	8,927	2	11,898 14 4	.....	58 0 0	11,898 14 4	.....	11,898 14 4
20	Mundaraze, Rajah of Callicoote	3	182	29,810	150	46,110 9 3	13,210 0 0	.....	59,320 9 3	1,702 0 11	57,618 8 4
	Total ...	42	...	3,62,348	2,878	9,07,348 5 6	47,007 4 7	5,508 11 5	9,59,864 5 6	22,088 13 5	9,37,780 6 1

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