

8191
Public Works (1896.) Department.

G.O., No. 2728 W

DATED 24th September
1896.

25/9/96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Nasimkota Estate: Sanctioning the proposal of
the collector of Nagapattinam that the major irrigation
works of the — be placed under the charge of the
P.W.D.

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Government { 1896 } of Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Spare copies

SEPTEMBER.

Sanctioning the proposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam that the major irrigation works of the — be placed under the charge of the Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 1142, dated 24th August 1896.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 11th August 1896, No. 91/H.:—

I have the honour to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for placing the major irrigation works of the Kasimkōta estate under the Public Works Department under the contribution system. The southern bank of the Sarada river, which enters the estate a little below Anakāpalle and flows through it till it enters the Government taluk of Sarvasiddhi is the principal source of the irrigation of the estate, and the Government is jointly interested with the estate in four main channels taken from it. The Government is also interested in an important channel taken from the northern bank of the river. The works have always been repaired by Government, the estate contributing annually its proportionate share of the cost. There are also three important channels taken from the southern bank of the river, which are purely estate works. They were originally constructed by Karumanchi Venkatachellam Pantulu, the founder of the Kasimkōta estate, and are of a primitive character. No improvements have been executed to them during the past half century, and they are therefore in bad condition. They will have to be repaired and supplied with proper masonry anicuts and head sluices, which it is undesirable to entrust to an ordinary overseer on Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, which is all the estate could afford to pay.

2. Another important reason in favour of my proposal is that the southern bank of the Sarada river overhangs the estate, and has caused much damage at different times by breaching. The lands south of the river are just being reclaimed and there are at present three points at least which will have to be protected at a very early date by masonry revetted embankments of some magnitude. The Government is also interested in this protection, as any damage caused will extend to the Government villages situate further down the river.

3. As the interests of Government are generally identical with those of the estate and many important works cannot be undertaken except in consultation, I request that very early sanction may be obtained for my proposal.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1142, dated 24th August 1896.

Submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The Collector asks for early orders.

3. The Collector will, if the proposal is accepted by Government, prepare in consultation with the local Public Works officers a list of the works to be entrusted to that department.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

Public Works (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 8181-

4

No. 2728 W., 24TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Mis. No. 3587.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

Ootacamund,
7th September 1896.

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ORDER—No. 2728 W., dated 24th September 1896.

In the circumstances stated, the Collector's proposal is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

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HP
But under
Order No. 2728 W., dated 24th September 1896.

In the circumstances
stated, the Collector's pro-
posal is sanctioned.

From

The Revenue Dept.

Encl (vis) No. 3587

Dated 7th September 1896

Received 11 — do —

Enclosures 1.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Transferring Pros. of the
Court of Wards submitting for
the favorable consideration
of Govt letter from the Court
of Vizagapatam requesting
the Court of Wards to obtain
the early orders of Govt for
placing certain irrigation
works of the Kasimkoti
estate under the charge
of the P.W. Dept.

17/9/96
S. S. I. Circle
Ch. E. for Irr.
Exr. P.W. Circle
Rev. Dept.

[P. W. 26.
1,000-4-9-96.]



From The Secretary
to the
Court of wards.

No. 1142 Misc.

Dated 24th August 1896

Received ~~27.1.96~~ 16.2.96

Registered 20056

Enclosures 1

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting for the favourable
consideration of Govt. letter
from the Coly. of Vizagapatam
requesting the Comr. of works
to obtain the early orders of
Govt. for placing certain
irrigation works of the Kassin-
Kola Estate under the charge
of the Public works Dept.

~~Order~~

Quot(mis) $n=3587$

Transferred to
the Public Works Depart-
ment.

Attnall
ag. Secy to Govt.
7.5.98

C.R.

4/9/96

Отделам

7th September 1896

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John R. 20/8

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Read - the following letter

Proceedings of the Court of Wards,

Dated 24th August 1896.

No. 1142 Mis.

P

Read *the following letter from the Collector of vizafapatan No. 91/4, dated 11th August 1896.*

I have the honor to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for placing the major Irrigation works of the Kasimkota Estate under the D.P.W. under the contribution system. The Southern bank of the Sarada river, which enters the Estate a little below Anakkapalli and flows through it till it enters the Government taluk of Sarvasidhi is the principal source of the Irrigation of the Estate and the Government is jointly interested with the Estate in four main Channels

channels taken from it. The Govern-
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by Government, the estate contributing annu-
-ally its proportionate share of the cost.
There are also three important channels
taken from the Southern bank of the river,
which are purely estate works. They were
originally constructed by Karmamachi
Venkataschelham Pantulu, the founder of the
Kasiunkota Estate and are of a primitive
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Estate and many important works cannot
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I request that very early sanction
may be obtained for my proposal.

Resolution Dated 24 Aug. 1896. No. 1142

Submitted for the favor-
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2. The Collector asks for early orders.
3. The Collector will, if the propo-
sal

sal is accepted by Government, prepare
in consultation with the local Public
Works officers a list of the works to be
entrusted to that Department.

(True Copy & Extract)

Recd
By Secretary

To

The Secretary to Govt. R.D. ✓

with copy of C.P. 21 Press
14.7.96

The Collector Vizagapatam

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

READ—the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 6th June 1896, No. 1388:—

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 8, dated 30th March 1896, I have the honour to submit proposals for the management of the Kasimkóta, Mēlupáka and Mamidivada estates. Statements Nos. 1 to 7 prescribed in Board's Standing Order No. 224 (221) are enclosed.

2. The estates were part of the whole Havely lands sold by auction in 1799 and were originally purchased by the Raja of Vizianagram and permanent settlement was made with him. He sold the first two estates shortly afterwards to Karmanchi Venkatachellam Pantulu, from whom the present Kasimkóta family descends. The estate of Mamidivada was originally purchased by the present proprietrix's mother in 1883.

3. K. Venkatachellam, the founder of the estate, had no sons. His only daughter, Ammayi, was married to Mantripragada Kamaraju Pantulu and had two sons, M. Venkatarow Pantulu and Chirangivirao, who succeeded their grand-father in 1837. Venkatarao Pantulu died in 1845 and was succeeded by his brother Chirangivirao and his son Venkatachellam. Both being minors the estate was taken under the Court of Ward's management in 1845. Chirangivirao died in 1851, and the estates were handed over to Venkatachellam at majority in 1863 with Rs. 60,900 in Government paper and Rs. 7,594 in cash, debts amounting to Rs. 1,08,428 having been discharged during the Court's management. Venkatachellam died in 1865 leaving a widow, Ramayamma, and a daughter, Mahalakshamma. The widow being a minor was taken under Court's management until 1867. She died in 1883 and was succeeded by her daughter Venkata Mahalakshamma, who was married to Marella Venkatachellam Pantulu. She died on the 10th November 1892 leaving a son, the present minor Marella China Venkatachellam Pantulu, now 13 years and 4 months old, and two daughters, Ramalakshamma and Chinna Ammayi, now aged 5 and 3½ years respectively. M. China Venkatachellam Pantulu is the owner of the two estates of Kasimkóta and Mēlupáka and his two sisters are the owners of Mamidivada. They were registered as such by the Collector at the dying request of the late proprietrix.

4. The Kasimkóta estate consists of 11 ryotwari villages and 3 hamlets situated in the Anakápalle taluk, and Mēlupáka estate consists of 23 ryotwari villages and 3 hamlets, also one aghaharam. Five are situated in the Sarvasiddhi taluk and the rest in Anakápalle. The combined demand of the two estates is Rs. 84,884 (Kasimkóta Rs. 31,593, Mēlupáka Rs. 53,291) and their peishcush is Rs. 32,640. The Mamidivada estate consists of only one village and a hamlet; demand Rs. 4,964, peishcush Rs. 1,793. It lies in the Yellamanchili taluk. The late proprietrix possessed also a few enfranchised inams, annual value Rs. 102, situated within the estate limits. The minor's father possesses certain inams in his own right, annual value Rs. 3,354. The receipts of these and of the proprietrix's inams have always been merged in the revenues of the estate. The estate also possesses Government paper of the nominal value of Rs. 1,07,700.

5. The estates of Kasimkôta and Mēlupāka lie in a compact block. Only one village is isolated in the midst of the Maharaja of Vizianagram's lands. The Mamidivada estate is detached and is surrounded by Government villages.

6. The first two estates are irrigated throughout by the Sārada river which flows through them. The portion south of the river is the larger and the better irrigated. It is somewhat subject to floods, but is partially protected by masonry embankments. Irrigation of the northern portion is supplemented by some fair tanks and by three hill streams. The Mamidivada estate is watered by river channels. The irrigation works are neglected and will require early attention; an annual outlay of about Rs. 5,000 for the period of the management will put everything in order. This the estate can well afford.

7. The land is mostly wet and the soil fertile. The ryotwari area is as under—

	Wet.	Dry.	Total.
Kasimkôta	ACS. 4,665	ACS. 1,968	ACS. 6,633
Mēlupāka	8,868	5,955	14,823
Mamidivada	384	148	532
Grand Total	13,917	8,071	21,988

There is not much cultivable waste. The principal crop is paddy, there is also a good deal of sugarcane, and the dry crops are the ordinary ones of the district. The wet rates range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per acre and the dry rates from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-12-0. The condition of the ryots is similar to that in the adjoining taluk of Yellamanchili, but the Mamidivada ryots are somewhat poorer. The tenure is ryotwari and muchilkas are annually taken from the ryots, but it has not been customary hitherto to issue pattas. There are some masjid inams in the village of Kasimkôta.

8. Of the current demand of Rs. 93,906, Rs. 20,991 were collected by Mallayya Pantulu and the minor's friends up to November 1895. The ryots were then warned that the estates might be taken under management and were directed to withhold payment pending final orders. Rs. 40,691 have been collected since the management was assumed and collections are vigorously proceeding. There is an arrear balance of Rs. 27,000 outstanding, but I am afraid that much of this is irrecoverable.

9. There is no forest worth speaking of. There is some scrub jungle from which possibly some small revenue might be derived, but I do not think it worth it.

10. The village of Kasimkôta is 24 miles south-west of Vizagapatam on the main trunk road. The East Coast Railway runs through it. There are no roads or bridges constructed or maintained by the estate. The village has a population of 7,078 and is a local fund union. The estate contributes Rs. 150 to it annually over and above the taxes due. There is a good two-storied house, well situated and in good repair with ample stabling and offices. There are also some godowns which require much repair. At a distance of one mile there is a good garden called Ananda Bagh, in which there is a small bungalow. The estate also possesses two houses in Vizagapatam—one, called Karumanchivari Haveli, is well situated and spacious, but requires much repair; the other, called Chinna Haveli, is not required by the family and may be rented or sold. There is also a tiled house at Yellamanchili which is let for Rs. 60 a year. The late proprietrix also purchased in 1890 a house at Hanumantha ghât, Benares, for Rs. 2,400 and established a choultry, to which she contributed Rs. 1,200 a year. She created no endowment, but the minor is anxious that this should be continued. The family has also maintained a choultry at its residence, but the estates' manager finding that it is doing no good closed it with my approval.

11. The accounts of the debts due to the estate are very deficient. The enclosed statement No. 1 has been prepared as far as possible from a very rough note-book, a memorandum paper, and a miscellaneous collection of promissory notes and bonds found in the estate records. It seems that Rs. 20,773 are due to the estate, but most

of this is irrecoverable. The late proprietrix lent to her aunt, Vakkalanka Venamma, without any security, Rs. 28,057-5-0, of which she repaid Rs. 8,726-6-3 partly in cash and partly by transfer of promissory notes. She died lately leaving an "appointed" son with large liabilities and no assets. There is therefore nothing to be got out of her heirs. Further the executants of some of the promissory notes, which she transferred in part liquidation of her debt, now allege that they have paid and the recovery of these amounts is doubtful. The sum of Rs. 5,000 due by Viswambhara Tatra of Belgam is certainly irrecoverable as he is insolvent. The remaining debts are mostly advances to servants and dependants and can be gradually recovered.

12. The estate owes no debts—properly so called—except Rs. 1,025 due to a few shopkeepers. But the late proprietrix and her husband purchased in 1884 two shares of Rs. 500 each in the Sreeniketanam bank of Vizianagram, and between that year and 1887 they deposited in it Rs. 10,000. At a meeting of the shareholders in September 1889 the voluntary winding up of the bank was resolved on and a liquidator was appointed. At that meeting the proprietrix and her husband were represented by Mallayya Pantulu as their attorney. To meet the pressing demands of the depositors Rs. 10,750 were raised among the shareholders, of which the proprietrix and her husband paid Rs. 3,000. Up to date Rs. 1,900 have been paid by the estate on account of the liabilities of the bank; an official liquidator has now been appointed by the District Court; the affairs of the bank have not yet been wound up and it is apprehended that a further loss of Rs. 15,000 or more will occur to the estate. This will be further reported on.

13. The moveable property of the estate is worth about Rs. 41,446. It consists of jewellery and silverware. All except the jewellery and utensils in use by the minor and his sisters have been deposited in my treasury. No lists are found of the more valuable articles, but these are admitted by the minor and his supporters to be intact—with the exception of two wrist chains and a diamond ring, which the minor asserts to have been in the possession of his uncle Kamaraju, younger brother of Mallayya. This will be further investigated.

14. A portion of the jewellery (*vide* list A), which was inherited by the minor's father from his own adoptive father, was secured in a separate house adjoining the minor's residence. Of this, jewellery to the value of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,100 in cash were found by the estates' manager to be missing. It is asserted that the minor himself removed them. This is under investigation.

15. The clothes, brass utensils, and furniture have been entrusted to the acting manager. There were a number of useless old carriages which I have sold. There is a fair library which will be left for the use of the family.

16. The live-stock consists of a pair of Australian driving horses, a pair of decent country bred ponies which go in harness, and a Burma pony which the minor rides; also three country tats, fifteen buffaloes, eighteen bullocks, fifty-two cows and calves. I have sold all except the first five animals and five cows and calves for the use of the family.

17. The family consists of the minor, his wife, his two sisters, his father and the latter's second wife. The minor's wife is ten years old. She lives with her grand-mother in the Gôdâvari district.

18. The natural guardian of the minor would be his father; but he is quite unfit for the post. He suffered for some time from religious mania, but he has lately given that up. He has broken his idols and removed his sacred thread. He is becoming uncleanly in his habits and is suspected of using ganja. He is not the least dangerous and is very fond of his children.

19. It will be necessary to appoint different guardians for the minor and his sisters as the latter are too young to leave home which the minor will have to do if he is to be properly educated. There is a cousin of the late proprietrix, by name Suryarama-jogamma, who has always lived with the family and of whom the children are very fond. She has an independent income of Rs. 10,000 a year and is married to the

"appointed" son of the late proprietrix's aunt. I recommend that she be appointed honorary guardian to the two girls. She can read and write Telugu well and knows also a little English. Beyond this, such small businesses she may have to conduct can easily be managed by the gumasta.

20. For the minor himself there are only three possible guardians in the family: (1) Mallayya Pantulu, his father's brother; (2) R. Sundarappa Pantulu, his wife's father, and (3) V. Jogarao Pantulu, husband of Ramajogamma above mentioned. The first is entirely unsuitable. The minor hates the sight of him and there are circumstances connected with his administration of the estate between the death of the proprietrix and the assumption of the management which lay his honesty open to grave suspicion. I shall refer to these again. The second is in many respects suitable, being a respectable man and being fond of the minor and liked by him. I suspect, however, that he is hardly capable of exercising the necessary control over a somewhat head-strong boy, and I am not prepared to recommend his appointment unless it is decided to give the minor a European tutor, in which case he will do very well. The third is too young and inexperienced. Failing the appointment of a European tutor, I shall have to recommend the appointment of an outsider on Rs. 30 a month with a clerk on Rs. 10.

21. An allowance of Rs. 300 a month will suffice for the whole family, exclusive of the cost of the establishment so long as the minor remains at Kasimkôta. If he goes elsewhere Rs. 200 will be required for him and Rs. 150 for his father and sisters at Kasimkôta. The father has an annual income of his own of Rs. 3,354 and the sisters are the owners of Mamidivada. Hitherto separate accounts of the receipts of the property have been maintained, but the income has been clubbed and expended without distinction for the general purposes of the family. Separate accounts will, of course, continue to be kept, and I think, in case the minor leaves Kasimkôta, only the cost of his own establishment and allowances should be charged to his estate, those of the father and sisters being separately debited to theirs. I recommend the sanction of the establishment costing Rs. 138 a month which is shown in enclosure B. I also recommend Rs. 30 a month pocket money to the minor, which sum was allowed him by his mother. This will bring the cost of the maintenance of the minor and his father and sisters to Rs. 6,216 a year, which is not excessive. Clothing and similar incidental charges will be sanctioned as required.

22. The education of the minor. The minor is a smart, intelligent boy, but I fear very idle. He is reading in the fourth form of the Hindu College in Vizagapatam and has had a private tutor, a graduate, on Rs. 60 per mensem since May 1894. The estates' manager has examined him and reports him very backward, and not fit for the third form even. The tutor has not sufficient authority over him. I recommend the employment of a European tutor, which the estate can well afford. It is more solvent than Kurupâm, which employs Mr. Moss. The minor requires strict control, and a tutor who will not hesitate to resort to the *argumentum ad hominem*, if necessary. He cannot be put under Mr. Moss, as the latter has to go to Kurupâm for half the year, and I think it is too soon to send him to Madras. An European tutor could reside on emergency in the garden bungalow at Kasimkôta which could easily be made into a suitable residence, and he and the minor might well spend half the year in Vizagapatam or Waltair. He himself, as well as his father-in-law, much desire that this should be done, and it would be a pity not to do it. It would be necessary to continue the present tutor under the European one for some little time.

23. The late proprietrix employed the following:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Huzur establishment	512	4	0	per mensem.
Taluk do.	229	0	0	do.
Miscellaneous do.	137	10	6	do.
Total	878	14	6	

A list of the employés is enclosed—*vide* enclosure C. The Huzur establishment is excessive. I propose to retain only an establishment costing Rs. 110 per mensem as under—

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Remarks.
1. Sons of M. Kamaraju ..	Dependant	RS. A P. 10 0 0	A distant relation.
2. G. Somanadha Sastri ..	Sanscrit grammarian	8 0 0	
3. A. Lakshminarayana Sastri.	Native physician	12 0 0	
4. T. Venkataramiah ..	Siddhanti	8 0 0	
5. P. Lakshmisam ..	Astrologer	3 0 0	
6. K. Vuppavadhanulu ..	Recites vedas	4 0 0	
7. K. Narasavadhanulu ..	Performs suryanamascarams— offering of prayers to the sun.	5 0 0	
8. G. Ramaswami ..	Haridas	4 0 0	
9. P. Krishnama ..	Recites Ramayanam	4 0 0	
10. M. Potanava ..	Pensioned peon	2 0 0	
11. Gardeners (four) ..	Malies to flower gardens ..	14 0 0	
12. V. Rajanna ..	Garden gumastah	4 0 0	
13. Eight guards at Rs. 4 each.		32 0 0	
Total ..		110 0 0	

24. The taluk establishment is inadequate. The amin, virtually manager and now acting as such, gets only Rs. 30 and the Revenue Inspectors are underpaid as well as incompetent, and there are too many peons. The miscellaneous establishment consists chiefly of temporary servants employed in the "Seris" (home farms), which I have leased out, and in the gardens. These have been dispensed with from May 1st; Rs. 4,578-7-8 is due as pay of establishments up to the end of April last. I request sanction for this.

25. I propose the following establishment for the management.

Designation.	Rate of pay.	Cost of establishment.
Manager on	RS. 50	RS. 50
Head clerk on	20	20
Second „ on	15	15
Third „ on	12	12
Shroff	10	10
Duffadar on	6	6
5 peons	4	20
3 Revenue Inspectors	15	45
12 Peons for do.	4	48
1 Revenue Inspector for Mamidivada	10	10
1 Peon for do.	4	4
1 Irrigation maistry	10	10
1 Taliari	2	2
1 Sweeper	3	3
Total	255	255

The establishment is much cheaper than that sanctioned for Kurupâm and Sálûru, but these estates though not differing much from it in area are less compact and accessible than Kasimkôta, and the former is partly in the agency. I request sanction as above.

26. The present amin will make a good manager. M. Mallayya Pantulu is out of the question.

27. The late proprietrix contributed Rs. 812 a year to the temples in Kasimkôta and feasts in the estate and Rs. 42 to the Tirupati temple—*vide* enclosure D. The net expenditure on religious institutions is not excessive and may be continued. She also contributed to the Local Fund school at Kasimkôta, the Hindu College, Vizagapatam, and the choultry in Benares—*vide* enclosure E. I recommend the continuance of these contributions. She spent about Rs. 6,000 on the Avani Avattam and presents to pandits. During the minority Rs. 1,000 will suffice.

28. The following statement shows the financial condition of the estates, if my proposals are approved:—

Receipts.		Charges.	
Item.	Amount.	Item.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Kasimkōta and Mēlapāka Estates—		Peishchush on Kasimkōta	
Zeroity	76,590 15 0	Do. on Mēlapāka	13,528 0 0
Land-cess	2,394 11 4	Do. on Mamidivada	19,112 0 0
Kattubadi	4,492 7 6	Land-cess on the first two estates	1,793 0 0
Inam land-cess on subsequent inams	555 10 6	Do. on Mamidivada	4,012 0 0
Masjid inam nazars	281 6 3	Quit-rent and land-cess on inams of proprietrix	221 0 0
Hill cultivation	212 0 0	Assessment, quit-rent and land-cess on minor's father's lands	57 0 0
Palmyra trees	246 0 0	Maintenance of ward and members of the family	(Not known).
Pastures	51 14 8	Cost of existing Huzur establishment retained	6,216 0 0
Tank-bed cultivation	50 0 0	Cost of establishment newly proposed for management	1,320 0 0
Water-tax	7 0 0	Contingent charges and travelling allowance.	3,660 0 0
Fruit trees	2 0 0	Cost of European tutor	500 0 0
Total	84,884 1 3	Irrigation works	7,000 0 0
Proprietrix's inams		Allowance to pagodas	5,000 0 0
Her husband's inams, &c.	101 12 0	Annual ceremonies and festivals	1,134 0 0
Lands nominally alienated in favour of Velapuru Suryaramajogamma and managed by the estate	3,353 8 3	Contributions	554 0 0
Devadaiyam	281 4 4	Avani Avattam and presents to pandits	1,858 0 0
Total	3,220 0 0	Government commission and contribution to estate establishment in the Collector's office	1,000 0 0
Mamidivada Estate—		Total	70,615 0 0
Zeroity	4,400 14 10	Probable savings per annum in round number	27,000 0 0
Land-cess	137 15 3	Deduct net balances of Mamidivada and minor's father's inams after deducting expenditure	3,800 0 0
Kattubadi	409 12 0	Estimated net saving in round numbers per annum	23,000 0 0
Inam land-cess	15 2 5		
Total	4,963 12 6		
Grand Total	93,006 6 4		
Add interest on Government Promissory notes	3,770 0 0		
Total	97,676 0 0		

29. A considerable annual saving is probable, so that the calls on account of the Bank in Vizianagram can easily be met, and, if necessary, the improvement of the garden bungalow to fit it for a tutor's residence can be undertaken.

30. On the assumption of management Rs. 3,522 were collected from the treasury chests and jewel boxes, but beyond this there is nothing to show what the cash balance of the estates on that date should have been. The absence of accounts is dealt with below.

31. I now come to deal with the petition from the minor's father-in-law, which forms an enclosure to the Board's Proceedings to which this is a reply. When the proprietrix died in November 1892 (fasli 1302), the management was nominally assumed by her husband—the minor's father—but he took an active share therein for only a year utmost, and from that time till shortly before the assumption of management his brother, M. Mallayya Pantulu, was *de facto* manager, though he held no huzur and taluk offices of the estate to the end of fasli 1301, but the chitta called "Alahida," which would show the cash balance at the close of fasli 1301, is missing. There is however a scrap of paper initialled by the minor's father in which it is stated that a cash balance of Rs. 43,924-14-7 appears in the "Alahida" chitta at end of fasli 1301. There are chittas of this description for some previous faslis, but that for fasli 1301 has disappeared. Its disappearance is suspicious. The scrap of paper does not tally with the subsequent accounts. No regular accounts were kept from fasli 1302 onwards. The "Taslim" (cash) chitta of faslis 1302 and 1303 is unintelligible, and three pages are obviously interpolated or substituted in it. According to the pages preceding the interpolation the balance on 16th February 1894 should have been Rs. 63,104-0-10, but only Rs. 8,012 were carried

forward. The scrap account referred to above seems to show that from the end of fasli 1301 up to 15th February 1894 the minor's father kept the cash balance in his possession and advanced from it sums amounting during that period to Rs. 41,500, the balance not being accounted for. The minor's father is incapable of explaining and M. Mallayya Pantulu disclaims all knowledge or responsibility, alleging that what he did for the estate was done merely under his brother's orders, that the latter wasted enormous sums on religious and quasi-charitable objects and that he was not consulted as to or informed of such expenditure. From February 1894 to June 1895 M. Mallayya Pantulu kept day books and initialled the entries, except the last entry, which was wrong, showing a balance of Rs. 622, for which he only produced Rs. 353. The correct balance was Rs. 2,951, but to make this up he produced a pencil account with unsigned vouchers for Rs. 2,386. This makes confusion worse confounded.

32. From various minor chittas it appears that enormous sums were wasted by the minor's father as charity, but many sums are unsupported by any payee's receipts and Rs. 3,000 in currency notes admittedly collected from one of the household servants after the proprietrix's death, do not seem to have been brought to account at all. If we are to accept the scrap paper account which bears the minor's father's initials, there was a balance of Rs. 33,913-5-11 at the beginning of fasli 1302; and during the next three faslis Rs. 2,81,073 were collected from the estate. For this all we have to show is the cash balance of Rs. 3,522 found in the boxes. This shows at least disgracefully bad management, as the only heavy items of expenditure during that period were Rs. 13,000 for the minor's marriage, Rs. 2,179 for his mother's funeral and Rs. 4,500 for his father's second marriage, as well as Rs. 10,000 spent on jewellery. M. Mallayya Pantulu disclaims all responsibility and says he only acted as a friend and adviser, that he had no control over the minor's father's expenditure and was not consulted about it. I have little doubt of M. Mallayya's moral responsibility for the waste, if no worse, which has occurred, but I doubt if he can be legally held responsible. Failing such legal responsibility, I have no hope of success in any criminal proceedings against him. Nothing can be proved by the accounts which no man can understand.

33. In the beginning of fasli 1305 the minor and his father-in-law forcibly ousted M. Mallayya and shortly afterwards the Court intervened.

34. The estate is not interested in any pending suits.

35. There are some unauthorized alienations which will be resumed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Debts due to estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Debts due by estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—History of the estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Roads, &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Buildings, &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.—Irrigation works.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.—Area under cultivation, &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.—Forests.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.—Proposed establishments for the minor, &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.—Arrears due to present establishments.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.—Income of and expenditure on temples.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.—Contributions for miscellaneous purposes.

ENCLOSURE No. 13.—Two petitions.

READ—again letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 30th June 1896, No. 1519.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting enclosure No. A to his letter, dated 6th June 1896, No. 1388.

RESOLUTION—No. 21, Press, dated 14th July 1896.

The Court desires to have fuller information as to how the funds with which the Mamidivada estate was originally purchased were obtained and as to the circumstances under which it came to be registered in the names of the ward's sisters. It is also not clear whether the late proprietrix had the power of absolutely disposing of the property. Pending further report on these points, the Collector is authorised to pass such amounts as may be absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the two girls. Their allowances may eventually have to be debited to their separate estate, if any.

The Court has * approved of the Collector's proposal to take Proceedings under Act XXXV of 1858 in regard to the estate of the ward's father; but it should be stated whether the father's insanity is such as to necessitate the removal of the girls from his protection. In any case the Court is given to understand that V. Venamma is a lady whose antecedents are by no means satisfactory; and it seems inadvisable to entrust the care of these girls to any of her associates.

2. Unless the repair of the "Chinna Haveli" house is likely to cost much, the Court would not sanction its sale. The Collector should report further on the matter.

3. The Court also understands that it is advisable to remove the minor from his present surroundings as soon as possible; and accordingly resolves to direct that he should be sent at once to "Newington," Madras. The Collector should place himself in communication with Mr. H. Ellison, the European tutor at Madras, as to the number of servants to be sent from the district and other details of the sort. Mr. H. Ellison may also be nominated the ward's guardian.

4. Seeing that the ward's father has his own lands, there seems to be no reason why he should receive any maintenance allowance from his son's estate.

5. The pay of the manager appears to have been fixed with reference to the capacity, &c., of the person available. The Court is however of opinion that the estate can well afford a more highly paid manager; and the Collector is accordingly requested to report whether he cannot recommend a more competent man than his present nominee. The temporary arrangement sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 830, dated 29th June 1896, can continue for the time being.

6. In the circumstances reported by the Collector, the Court considers that an investigation into the conduct of M. Mallayya would lead to nothing.

7. The other proposals made by the Collector in his letter read above are approved.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
„ H. Ellison Esq. (paragraph 3 only).

1896.
Court of Wards,
MADRAS.

Printed August 5th.

Proceedings, No. 21, Press, 14th July 1896.

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Passing orders on letter from the Collector of
Vizagapatam submitting his proposals for the
management of the Kasimkôta, &c., estates, as also
the statements prescribed in Board's Standing
Order, No. 221 (New Edition).

