M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 767 — Press / Mis.

25-26

Dated 12-5-1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, for the month of May 1860.

No. 25. Read the following letter from W. E. COCHRANE, Esq., Collector Sea Customs, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 5th May 1860, No. 271.

I have the honor to acknowledge Order of Government, dated 3rd instant, No. 709, and in reply to state that the 8 Packages containing Instruments therein alluded to, were despatched by this Department to the Government Office on the 30th ultimo, and their receipt acknowledged in Memorandum from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated 2nd instant. The Bill of Lading is herewith returned.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 12th May 1860, No. 767.

Ordered to be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

There are two Plat forms and the Salt must be stored at two different places, therefore 12 Peons are required particularly to watch the Salt and Six peons for other works.—

Former Establishment of Munsoor= Cottah Salt pans

1 Goomasta	20 " "	
1 Caranum	5 " "	
1 Gollapeon	10 " "	
4 Peons at 2½ Rs Each per month	10 " "	
3 Measurers at 2 Rs per each ditto	6 " "	
2 Dundasees at 2½ Rs Each ditto	5 " "	
	56 " "	

to Each — 50		80 " "

Temporary for one or two years.

1 Inspector to the Itchapur Division at 20 Rs per month	20 " "		
Travelling allowance at 7½ Rs per per month	7-8 "	27-8 "	
6 Peons at 5 Rs per mensem to Each		30 " "	57-8 "

Munsoorcottah

Superintendent	40 " "	
1 Goomasta	10 " "	
1 Shroff	7 " "	
1 Duffadar	8 " "	
18 Peons at 5 Rs to Each per month	90 " "	
4 Measurers at 4 Rs each per month	16 " "	
	171 " "	

Saderward

1 Sweeper at 1-8 " per month	1-8 "	
Lamp oil	1 " "	
Paper & [illegible]	1 " "	3-8 "

Sanjam District.-
4th Clan Deputy Collector's Office.
Camp Clutterpore 4th March
1860

Compd
Abdul Kadir
Cal. K.

Seneca Cuthbertson Esqr
Fourth Clan Deputy Collector.

The Rowpada Peishcar's Salary at 20 Rupees per Month, and the temporary Goomastas Salary on an average at 10 Rupees per Month, should be deducted. that is	30 " "	197 " "
Permanent Establishment		
1 Inspector to the Ganjam Devision at 35 Rs per Mensem	35 " "	
Permanent Travelling allowance at 15 Rs per Month	15 " "	50 " "
6 Peons at 5 Rs per Month per Each	30 " "	80 " "
1 Inspector to the Chicacole devision at 35 Rs per Month	35 " "	
Permanent Travelling allowance at	15	

			270	8	"			134	"	"	1 Sweeper at 2 Rs per month	2 " "
Nowpada	Superintendent		125	"	"						Lamp oil	2 " "
	Peishcar		20	"	"						Paper & ink &c.	2 " "
	Goomasta		12	"	"	1 Goomasta		20	"	"		6 " "
	Shroff		10	"	"	3 Naik Duffadars at 6 Rupees to each per month		18	"	"	Deduct the Saderward already allowed	1-8 "
	Duffadar		10	"	"							4-8 "
	Naik Duffadar		6	"	"							36-8 "
	30 Peons at 4 Rs to each per month		120	"	"	30 Peons at 4 1/2 Rs each per month		135	"	"	Nowpada Increase of Establishment	
	6 Treasury guard peons at 3 Rs		18	"	"	1 Tom tom man		2	8	"	Proposed to abolish the Peishcar the Temporary Goomasta and to appoint a Superintendent	40 " "
	9 Measurers at 3 Rupees											
	1 Do											
	Saderward				"			175	8	"		
			32		"						Superintendent by Superintendent it was to be sanctioned 9 measurers are required at 4 Rs per each per month	16 " "
Oomaravilli	Superintendent (Temporarily sanctioned)		100	"	"						1 Goomastah	15 " " 71 " "
	Peishcar		20	"	"						Increase of Salaries	
	Goomasta		12	"	"						To Head Duffadar at 2 Rs per month	2 " "
	Shroff		10	"	"						To 1 Naik Duffadar at 2 Rs	2 " "
	Duffadar		10	"	"						To 30 Peons at 1 Rupee each do	30 " "
	Naik Duffadar		6	"	"	2 Naik Duffadars at 6 Rs to each per month		12	"	"	To 6 Treasury guard Peons at 1 Rupee each do	6 " "
	24 Peons at 4 Rs to each man		96	"	"						To 9 Measurers at 1 do do	9 " "
	6 Measurers at 3 Rupees to each do		18	"	"	20 Peons at 4 1/2 Rs to each per month		90	"	"		
						1 Tom tom man		2	8	"		
	Saderward		1	8	"						Saderward	
			273	8	"			104	8	"	1 Sweeper at 2 Rs per Month	2 " "
											Lamp oil	2-8 "
Grand Total			900	"	"	Grand Total		414	"	"	Paper & ink &c.	2-8 "
												7 " "
											Deduct the Saderward already allowed	2 " " 5 " " 54 " "
											Oomaravilli Increase of Establishment	
											To 6 Peons at 5 Rs each	30 " "
											Increase of Salaries	
											To Naik Duffadar at 1 Rupee per month	1 " "
											To 24 Peons at one rupee per month each	24 " "
											To 6 Measurers at 1 Rupee do	6 " "
											Saderward	
											1 Sweeper at 2 Rs per month	2 " "
											Lamp oil	2 " "
											Paper & ink &c.	2 " "
												6 " "
											Deduct Saderward already allowed	1-8 " 4-8 " 65-8 "
											The total of increase of the Establishment and of the Salaries &c	227 " "

Vide the Plan of the Oomaravilli Cotta were extended agreeably to the Order of Government 28th of November 1859 Rs 2770 and a third Platform is constructed Six Peons are required to watch the Salt on the Platform.

Enclosure No. 1.

In a letter from the 4th class Deputy Collector in charge Salt Department Sanjam District dated 4th March 1860.

No 21

Salt 1395 of 1860.

Rec'd 6/60

Tabular Statement showing the permanent Establishment and the temporary Establishment employed every year at the Salt Colaurs of the Sanjam District and the increase and rivision proposed by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Department

Establishment Employed
vision proposed by the

Tabular Statement Shewing the Permanent Establishment and the Tempor
Every Year at the Salt Cotaurs of Ganjam district and the increase and
Deputy Collector in charge of the Department.—

Names of the Cotaurs.	Permanent Establishment Designation	Amount of pay per month	Temporary Establishment Employed during the working season for Six months.— Designation	Amount of pay per month	Increase & revision proposed.— Designation	Amount of pay per month	Total.
Ganjam	Superintendent	100 „ „			Increase of Salaries		
	Peshcar	20 „ „					
	Goomasta	12 „ „					
	Shroff	10 „ „			To 1 Naik Duffadar at 1 Rupee per Month	1 „ „	
	Duffadar	10 „ „	2 Naik Duffadars at 6 Rs. to each	12 „ „			
	Naik Duffadar	6 „ „					
	24 Peons at 4 Rs. to each per month	96 „ „	25 Peons at 4 1/2 Rs. to each	112 8 „	To 24 Peons at 1 Rupee per month per each	24 „ „	
	7 Measurers at 3 Rs. per each per month	21 „ „	2 Measurers at 3 1/2 Rs. to each	7 „ „	To 7 Measurers at 1 R. each	7 „ „	
	Saderward	1 8 „	1 Tom tom Man	2 8 „	Saderward.		

Extract of a letter from the Tahsildar of Itcha
-pur Taluk to V. Venkatanarasingarow Deputy
Collector dated 15th February 1860.

The Saline swamp in the
neighbourhood of the villages of Sirvani
&c. of this Taluq extends about 2 miles
from East to west and 6 miles from North to south.

With a view to prevent the
people from getting Fullers earth from
the swamp for converting the same
into a boiled Salt and from getting
the Spontaneous Salt produced by
the heat of the Sun, the Cutcherry Amal-
-dar under the orders of the Authorities
used to depute peons to guard the
Swamp, and to receive Mutchilkas
from the villagers to prohibit the prac-
-tice of illicit Manufacture.

Ever since I have arrived in
this Taluq I have been taking pre-
-cautions by placing one Duffadar
and Six Peons at first and 10 Sub-
-sequently and five or ten peons
more according to the exigency of
the Circumstances and am receiving
Mut-

Mutchilkas from the villagers
as usual, and supervising myself.

First of all I beg you will
Consider how far a Man can
see at the Swamp during the
Nights and what Number of Peons
are required to put an end to the
Smuggling. Out of the 73 Peons
under me, some have been allotted
for the most Emergent purposes
such as guarding the Treasury &c.
leaving 29 men for other duties.
out of these I beg you will decide
how many Peons can be spared
for watching at the Swamp
and how many can be available
for other revenue and Police duties.

Though proper Mutchilkas
are taken from the villagers as
above mentioned, yet owing to the
Scattered locality of the Swamp,
the people get the Fullers Earth during
the Nights from a part than the
place

place at which Peons are waiting
& hide it in the Nights at Secret lo-
-calities and boil it and frequently
dispose of the Same in the hill
country belonging to the Zemindar
of this Taluq.

Although men go to the
villages Secretly to effect the capture
of the Offenders with the illicit Salt
in possession. The Males would abscond
no sooner one or two houses were
Examined and the Females without
leaving any traces of the Salt or
of fullers Earth throw it into the Water
or Elsewhere and make several other
Concealments whereby proving dif-
-ficulty to effect the discovery of
the Salt. — Thus it is frequently
practised by Reddika Caste Wom-

Although the full punish-
-ment awarded by Act VII of 1852
Enacted for such Cases is enforced.
the Females who are wealthy pay off

the

the prescribed fine and the old as well as poor are willing to undergo disgrace of labor- On a reference being made to the account of similar persons hitherto fore punishable the number of women appears to Exceed that of men- The males under the apprehension of becoming liable to suffer Corporal punishment in the Event of their being apprehended deliver their females- On your taking these circumstances into your consideration you will perceive the difficulty of putting a stop to this Smuggling by the aid of a small number of peons, and the guard hitherto Kept is useless, unless any fresh rules are adopted-

The Salt traders with the intent of obtaining a longer period to dispose of the Salt they purchase at the Pans, would not State the Exact destination to which the Salt is intended to be carried but on the contrary they say that they are going to take it to a remote place, thus obtain a longer time, and

Pakeshpass Tollatie on

on their route at places where Jalugdar are not to be met with they sell the Salt to retail Merchants and make over the Rawanahs- The latter men being supported by these Rawanahs do not dispose of the Salt within the prescribed time, but mixing it with the Spontanious Salt fullers Earth and boiled Salt which are already in their possession, and then sell. Thus obtaining a vast benifit and occasioning a great loss to the Ceircar and in proof of this I beg to state as follows:

The population Accounts Shew that the Census of the Taluq is 44,063 and for Each infant adult rich and poor man- One anna worth of Salt is of Course required per month, according to this rate Salt valued at Rupees 2753-15-0 per month or Rupees 33047-5-0 per annum should be Expended- From the Register of Salt received in this

this Taluq during the year 1859
it appear that 1910 Rs worth of Salt
was expended at a loss of 31136 to
Government and further it is known
that a vast quantity of fuller
earth and boiled salt is used in
Sirunghy, Jaradah, & Chikaty,
Zemindaries under my Jurisdiction.
The population of Sirunghy Taluq
is 16137 - Of Chikaty 44,240 - Of
Jaradah 3330, making a total of
63707 requiring Salt valued at
Rupees 39 81-11-0 per Annum at Rupees
47780-4-0 per annum at the above
rate, but whereas it seems that only
a small quantity is expended -
There is Nothing in my office to ascer-
tain the actual amount but the
register of Rowshada pans will show.

× × ×

(Signed) B. Ramanoojiah

Tahsildar

(True Translation)

D. Venkatachellapathy

Deputy Collector

Compd

G Statement Shewing the quantity of Salt Consumed in 1268 Fusli in different months.-

Number	Names of Cotaurs	Months	Maunds	Rupees
	1	2	3	4
1	Panjaun	July 1858	7102	7012
		August "	8081	8081
		September "	15941	15941
		October "	"	"
		November "	17674	17674
		December "	7468	7468
		January 1859	8157	8157
		February "	5840	5840
		March "	8489	8489
		April "	10751	10751
		May "	10070	10010
		June "	6140	6080
		Total	105711	105591
2	Nowpada	July 1858	5880	5820
		August "	3099	3099
		September "	2607	2607
		October "	1913	1913
		November "	14375	14135
		December "	23268	22548
		January 1859	154964	147824
		February "	29220	28140
		March "	92376	88536
		April "	59705	57185
		May "	11011	10771
		June "	7966	7966
		Total	406390	390550
3	Omaravilli	July 1858	"	"
		August "	17	17
		September "	60	60
		October "	1868	1868
		November "	15270	14850
		December "	11610	11250
		January 1859	26635	25495
		February "	23591	22631
		March "	33157	31957
		April "	15420	14880
		May "	4648	4648
		June "	17807	17267
		Total	150086	144926

N. Sadamoksen
Deputy Collector

Comd. H. Woolrych Esq. C.S.K.

Enclosure No. 14.

On a letter from Mr. 4th Class Deputy Collector in charge Salt Dept. Sanjaun District dated 4th March 1860.

No 21

Received 15th March 1860

Translation of the Chaldoni Chalaan Letter on the illicit manufacture in this Taluk.-

No 66

To
A. P. Onslow Esquire
Collector -

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your wishes I proceeded to Ittchapur on the morning of the 6th Instant, to enquire into the truth or otherwise of the rumours regarding the illicit manufacture of Salt there.

1. The Tahsildar waited on me on my arrival, and when questioned stated, that the reports of large quantities of Salt being manufactured and exported were false, that the inhabitants of all the villages bordering the swamp made small quantities for their own consumption, chiefly by boiling water filtered through the loose surface earth which is strongly impregnated with Salt, but sometimes by evaporating the same in small pans made in their backyards or in pieces of Matty placed there; that it was difficult

Cus Cases No 7.

Sea letter from Mr 4th Class Deputy Collector in charge Salt & Customs Establishment Sanjaum District dated 4th March 1860

No 21.

Rec'd 6/3/60

Ltr No 134 of 1860

G

Statement showing the quantity of salt examined in 1268 Fasli in different months.

=ficult if not impossible to pre=
vent this entirely; that of the quantity
so made a little sometimes found
its way to neighbouring villages
for sale - Altogether the Tahsil=
=dar by his account of matters
wished to impress me with the be=
=lief, that the illicit Manufacture
was but small, the sale still
less -

2 On the Morning of the 8th
I visited the village of Soowany
about 2 Miles from Itchapur.
This village and Soorlah about
2 Miles further off were reported
by the Tahsildar to be the chief
places of illicit Manufacture.
At Soowany, of the 82 many
dry crop fields which I examined
in the vicinity of the village, I did
not find one without each its one
or two or more small pans, some=
times carefully concealed in the
Surrounding fence, in equally as many
instances laid out in a corner
of the field without the slightest
attempt at Concealment; and
round

round these were large heaps of
the refuse mud from which
the salt had been made.
I my acting Head Goomastah
in Company with the Tahsildar,
visited those parts of the high
ground round the village which
I had not time to inspect my=
=self that Morning; and their
report of the same coincided ex=
=actly with what I saw - Many
of these pans had been freshly
used i.e within 10. or 15. days of
the time they were visited; more
were of older date, and some few
had not apparently been used
this year; but I should say the
quantity of salt that might
have been produced from them
supposing all in use at once,
and considering the richness
in salt of the earth from which
the brine is made, to be not less
than half a garce a day -

3 On the waste ground in
rear of the village I found stored
in heaps for use, not less than
2, to 300 bandy loads of this salt
impregnated

unprguaked earth, all from its fresh appearance collected within the previous 10 days. Many of these heaps were not two days old, and the largest were all carefully covered up with freshly cut scrub so as to give them, to the eye of a careless observer, the appearance of large bushes.

4 The following day I went to Soorbah, and there on the Swamps found 150 or 200 pans, with channels for conducting the water to them, as regularly laid out as at any of the Government Cotaurs. There was not the slightest attempt at concealment in this case. A few of the pans has been ploughed to obliterate their traces which however were quite apparent. Most of these seemed to have been made in the course of the present year, but I could say when they have been last used. Not very recently I think.

As

5 As the Examination of these two villages satisfied me that what the Tahsildar had told me on the 7th as to the amount of illicit manufacture was quite correct, nay a wilful mis-statement, I returned to Chittepur at once. To put a stop to this smuggling trade he had stationed a guard of Duffadar and Eleven Peon at Soorbah, directing them to keep a special look out both there and at Soowany, to endeavour to prevent as well as the manufacture of Salt in the villages as its export; and yet under their eyes almost the earth I spoke of at the end of para 3 was brought and stored for the purposes of manufacture, and in such quantities that nothing but their connivance can account for this fact. The guilt of the Duffadar was so apparent that I dismissed him, as the principal

culprit of the guard, at once and
suspended all the peons.

6 The Tahsildar admitted
that he had never inspected these
villages in the way I had done,
and had not been aware of the
existence of the traces of such an
extensive Salt trade. By his
own admission he was guilty
of gross negligence in not occasionally
making a tour of inspection to
see whether his very stringent
written orders to the Duffadars and
guard were attended to. I found
on enquiry that except the Salt
made on the spot none other
was used in the town of Ittchapur
and in all the surrounding villages.
There was not 1/2 a days consump-
tion of circar Salt for the
town itself in the hands of the
merchants; indeed from all
I heard, I do not believe that 5
Rupees worth could be had in a
circuit of 10 miles taking Ittchapur
as a centre. The inference is
obvious

obvious; as the natives must have
Salt to eat with every meal,
they used that made from the
earth of the swamp.

7 This state of things the
Tahsildar must have known for
it was notorious all over the country;
and yet he never reported the fact to
the Superior. Another circumstance
which the Tahsildar told me himself
in answer to my questions was that
the Salt merchants of Ittchapur
and the vicinity had gone about three
months ago to Immoorcotah for
Salt, there being a great scarcity
of it at the time in the whole of this
as well as their neighbourhood. All
the remaining old and little of the
new Salt, had before their arrival
at the town been sold to Brinjaries,
and as the crop at Immoorcotah
seemed likely to be a very short
one, the sales there were stopped,
and the merchants told to go Ganjam;
they refused to do so & returned
empty handed, which the Tah-
sildar told me he was aware of.
He should have put him on his
guard,

guard for he must have known
had he thought for a moment,
that disappointed in obtaining Circars
Salt the Merchants would
attempt illicit manufacture
with redoubled vigour. The only
precaution taken was stationing
the aforementioned guard, and
with what success has been
already mentioned. Even this would
not have been done, had he not
received most urgent orders
from me both verbally and in
writing to turn his attention
to the prevention of Salt Smuggling.
8 In conclusion I cannot
help believing that the Tahsildar
has all along connived at this
illicit manufacture of Salt,
for it has been carried on so close
to his head quarters and so openly
and extensively, that he could not
have been ignorant of the fact.
The total absence of any attempt
at concealment in many cases,
shews that the villagers did not
care about the local authorities
being

being cognizant of their occupation.-

I have &c &c

Cletterpur - 15th June - 1852

(Signed) J. Fraser
Assist. Collector.

(True Copy)

D. Venkatachariar
Dy. Collector.

Comp'd
A. Abdul Kadir
C.L.R.

Enclosure No 13

In a letter from the
4th class Deputy Collector
in charge Salt Department
Ganjam District dated
4th March 1860.

Rd 946/60

No 21.

In Ltr 295 of 1860

Copy of Mr Fraser's
report on the illicit
manufacture in the
Itchapoor Talook
in the Ganjam District.

Revenue Dept. 1860
Proc. of Govt. 20th May
No. 946

From

The Collector Sea Customs
Madras

To

The Secy to Government
Revenue Dept.
Fort St. George

Dated 5th
Rec'd 7th 5th May 1860.
No. 271.

Encl. 1

No.

Stating in reply
that the 8 Packages Contg.
Instruments therein
alluded to, were despatched
to Government on the
30th Ultimo and forwarding
the Bill of Lading
received —

No. 767
Recorded
12th May 1860.

No 25 & 26.

No. 767

Directed to be recorded