M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

---

## Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 267 Press ~~Mis.~~

206. 208

Dated 12 – 2 – ~~19~~ 1864

***Not to be folded or roughly handled***

Revenue Sundries
Orders

## *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th February* 1864.

Read the following :—

No. 206. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1863, No. 6,237.

Read the following letters.

From the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C.B., Collector of Madras, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 25th September 1863, No. 391.

SIR,

Miscellaneous Circular No. LIV.

1. I have the honor with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 1st July 1863, No. 3,977, to submit lists of those persons who are best qualified to become members of the Committees for the management of religious endowments, described in Sections 3 and 7 of Act XX of 1863.

2. I have, as regards the Talooks of Poneri, Trivellore and Sydapet, done my best to ascertain the wishes of the more intelligent natives resident in these Talooks in respect of the persons to be nominated, and the Sub-Collector, Mr. Banbury, has done the same for the Talooks under his charge, Conjeveram Madrantakum and Chingleput.

3. As regards the religious endowments within the limits of the Town of Madras, I have had the advantage of the experience of the Deputy Collector Rungasawmy Iyengar, and of some of the most intelligent native gentlemen, both those in the service of Government, and those who are otherwise occupied.

4. I believe, therefore, the lists both for the Talooks and the Presidency Town will fairly represent the selection, which will meet with general approval throughout the District.

5. There is only one name which appears to call for special notice. It is that of Kistna Row (*vide* Conjeveram Committee) who was in 1861 dismissed from the service of Government, he being at that time Tahsildar of Chingleput. He is now engaged in trade, and is also a landholder. He is much respected by the people in Conjeveram, and as his nomination will be popular, I have not considered that his dismissal from the service of Government should be a bar to his selection. I have, however, thought it proper to bring these circumstances to the notice of the Board of Revenue.

6. While making the selection of persons to be appointed as members of these Committees, I endeavoured, as far as was possible, to ascertain the feelings of the natives regarding the election contemplated in Section 10 of Act XX of 1863.

7. The first impression, which seemed to be produced by my explanation of this provision, was disinclination to exercise the electoral rights, which it is proposed by the Act to confer on those most interested in the good management of the native Religious Institutions of the country, and there was great unanimity in the opinion that the selection of the members of the Committee should remain with the Collector, as being a disinterested party. Repeated conversations on the subject with the more intelligent natives familiarized them with the idea of election, and I have no doubt that they will not, on an occasion occurring, be found unwilling to exercise the right of election, if conferred upon them. They unanimously expressed an opinion against open voting as likely to lead to quarrels among themselves.

8. The next question, which was anxiously debated was as to the electoral franchize. This they fixed much higher than I should myself have proposed, but they gave sensible reasons for their opinion; saying that it would be inconvenient at the commencement of the experiment that the body of electors should be very numerous, and that the lower classes would feel satisfied that their wishes would be fairly represented, if the right of voting were confined to the wealthier and more educated class. Many who were present belonging to the lower classes supported this opinion.

9. The proposal made was that the right of voting should be confined to Puttahdars paying 500 Rupees and upwards per annum to Government, or in the case of persons not holding land to house-holders, of whom the household property was valued at 1,000 Rupees.

10. As I have above stated, I consider that the franchize is too high and would exclude from the right of voting parties well qualified to select persons to be entrusted with the general supervision of the religious endowments of the country.

11. I should be myself disposed to fix the electoral franchize lower, by giving the right of voting in the Talooks to all Puttahdars or other land-holders of any Talook paying more than 100 Rupees per annum to Government, or persons having household property in any Talook worth 500 Rupees. In the Town of Madras, I would give the right of voting to all persons possessing house property, valued at 2,000 Rupees, or paying Income tax to Government, and therefore possessing incomes of not less than 500 Rupees per annum.

12. It will be observed that in two Talooks, Trivellore and Conjeveram, and in the Town of Madras, there are two Hindoo Committees for each Talook, and two for the Town of Madras. The reason of this arrangement is that the Sutwaid division of the Trivellore Talook, is, from having for many years been attached to the North Arcot District, separated in its interests to a considerable degree from the rest of the Talook. It was considered desirable to have two separate Committees in Conjeveram, where sectarian spirit is high, and therefore separate provision has been made for the Vadakalai and Tenkalai sects.

13. For the same reason in Madras, I have been advised to make separate arrangements for the Vishnoovite and Sivite Pagodas.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT—Lists of persons who are qualified to become members of the Committee of the religious endowments.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th September 1863, No. 209.

SIR,

1. With reference to Miscellaneous Circular No. LIV, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,977, dated the 1st July, I have the honor to report on the appointment of Committees for Institutions coming within the scope of Section 3, Act XX of 1863.

2. I learn the general wish of the people to be that there should be Local Committees for the management of the different Institutions, in preference to one or more Central Committees, and have accordingly shaped my proposals, and believe the persons chosen by me will be acceptable to the community in general.

3. Committees have to be appointed for 43 Hindoo Temples and one Mahomedan Mosque. The Hindoo temples are divided into those dedicated to Siva and to Vishnoo. I have selected persons of the Siva sect for the Siva Pagodas, and persons of the Vishnoo sect for the Vishnoo Pagodas.

4. There does not seem to be any rivalry or animosity between the two sects of Vishnoo and Siva, and there does not seem to be any objection to a mixed Committee, but I have not nominated any such, as I am under the impression, the intention was that the members of the Committee should be of the sect or religion to which the institution is devoted.

5. Annexed is a List showing the names of the different Institutions, and the persons proposed to be appointed on the Committees.

6. With regard to the framing of rules for the filling up of vacancies in the Committees, I have not been able to obtain any assistance from the communities interested; they do not seem to desire a voice in the matter, and it is doubtful, if the generality of them would exercise any power given them for selecting Committee men. I beg therefore to propose, which meets also with the approval of the respectable portion of the people, the following rules:—

Rule 1.—Each Pagoda should have a certain territorial limit assigned to it of one or more villages, and only pure caste Hindoos residing within those limits should have the right of voting for the appointment of Committee men for that Pagoda.

Rule 2.—To qualify for a vote the voter must be the owner of a Puttah paying 10 Rupees and upwards per annum to Government, or in the event of not being a Puttahdar must be possessed of a house and ground of the value of 100 Rupees, must be 18 years of age, and of the religion to which the Pagoda is dedicated, and must be resident of the territorial limit assigned to the Pagoda.

Rule 3.—The Curnum and Nattamagar of the village or villages attached to the Pagoda shall furnish the Committee with a list of qualified voters, and shall deliver to each voter a ticket

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
*12th February* 1864.

showing the recipient's right to vote; the recipient shall give the Curnum a fee of 2 Annas for his trouble. If the Committee have any objection to the list of voters they may have it scrutinized by the Collector.

Rule 4.—For the filling a vacancy in the Committee, the existing Members shall call a meeting for the purpose of taking votes, giving 48 hours' notice, and the votes should be taken between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Candidates for filling a vacancy must have their names put forward before 10 A. M., the day of the election, or they cannot be elected at that meeting.

Rule 5.—On the day of the election the Committee may call upon the Superintendent of Police to provide the means of keeping order, but the Police are not to interfere in any way with the election of mode of taking votes.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—List of different Religious Institutions and the persons proposed to be appointed on the Committees.

1. Ordered that the above papers together with copy of the Board's Proceedings dated 29th July 1861, No. 4,071, relative to the dismissal of Kistna Row, late Tahsildar of Chingleput, the case mentioned in paragraph 5 of Mr. Ellis' letter be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings dated 24th June 1863, No. 1,121, Revenue Department.

2. Referring to paragraph 4 of those Proceedings, the Board will submit a sketch of the Rules that appear to them necessary for the election of Committee men on future vacancies, so soon as they shall have received replies from all the Districts.

3. Mr. Levinge of course understands that the functions of these Committees under Sections 7 and 11 of Act XX of 1863, are to correspond with those of the Board of Revenue and the local Agents under Regulation VII of 1817; and that the Committees will have no direct concern with the detail management of the Trustees, &c., except such as the Board possessed to prevent misappropriation of endowments, &c.

No. 207. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th January 1864.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Collector of Madras, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Saidapet, 7th January 1864, No. 8.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd November and 2nd December last, Nos. 7,419 and 7,596, communicating the orders of Government on two Petitions presented by the Hindu inhabitants of Madras, one in favor of a Central Committee in the Presidency town and one District Committee in each Collectorate; and the other objecting to this proposal, and advocating that there should be Talook Committees as already proposed by the Honorable Mr. Ellis.

2. Upon the receipt of the first of these Petitions, I endeavored to ascertain the feelings of the people throughout the District as to the introduction of this measure, and as might be anticipated I found that they are decidedly averse to the formation of a Central Committee.

Ordered to be submitted to Government, with reference to their Orders dated 20th November and 1st December 1863, Nos. 2,092 and 2,166.

No. 208. ORDER THEREON, 12th February 1864, No. 267.

1. With his letter dated 25th September last, forwarded with the first of the foregoing papers, the Collector of Madras (Mr. Ellis) submitted lists of persons eligible for appointment, as members of the Committee to take the place and exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue, and the local Agents in respect to religious endowments.

2. Mr. Ellis stated that he and his Sub-Collector had done their best to ascertain the wishes of the more intelligent natives resident in the Talooks beyond the local limits of the Presidency Town, as to the persons to be nominated; and that within Madras itself he had availed himself of "the experience of the Deputy Collector, Rungasawmy Iyengar, and of some of the most intelligent Native gentlemen, both those in the service of Government, and those who are otherwise occupied." He added that his "lists both for the Talooks and the Presidency

Town will fairly represent the selection which will meet with general approval throughout the District."

3. Mr. Ellis proposed a Mahomedan Committee for Madras and for each Talook, and a Hindoo Committee for each Talook, except Trivellore and Conjeveram which, as well as Madras, were each to have two Hindoo Committees for reasons stated.

4. While the question was before Government a Petition from a considerable number of "the Hindoo inhabitants of the Town of Madras and its suburbs" was presented to His Excellency the Governor. The parties to this Petition objected to the appointment of a separate Committee for each Talook or Temple, and prayed for the appointment of "one Committee at the Presidency Town for all the Hindoo Temples in the Madras Collectorate."

5. This Petition was sent* to the Acting Collector, Mr. Banbury, who was instructed to ascertain whether a Central Committee would be acceptable to the people of the District generally. Shortly afterwards, another Petition was received from another section of the Native residents in Madras, objecting to a Central Committee. This Petition was also forwarded† to Mr. Banbury for report.

* G. O. 20th November 1863, No. 2,092.

† G. O. 1st December 1863, No. 2,166.

6. Mr. Banbury in his letter submitted with the second of the papers above recorded states that he has "endeavored to ascertain the feelings of the people throughout the District, and has "as might be anticipated, found that they are decidedly averse to the formation of a Central Committee."

7. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Governor in Council is of opinion that a Central Committee composed of residents in Madras could not exercise due control over temples scattered throughout the District.

8. The appointment of a Central Committee will also entail great difficulties in arranging for the election of future members. Under Regulation VII of 1817, the Board of Revenue exercised a general control and superintendence, but in every District the Collector was their local Agent, and had the whole Government Establishment at his command to aid him in the discharge of his duties. The Committees appointed under Act XX of 1863 will have no official assistance of this kind, and must look to other sources for the information on which their action must be based. It may therefore fairly be assumed that Committees composed chiefly, though not exclusively, of the residents of each Talook, will be most likely to discharge the functions devolving on them under the Act with efficiency.

9. For the foregoing reasons the Government give the preference to local Committees, but in the case of such Institutions as those of Conjeveram they would also place on the Committee persons of education and position resident in Madras.

10. The Government observe that in neither of the Petitions is any allusion made to election.

11. With these remarks the Government resolve to return Mr. Ellis' list to the Board for revision.

12. On the list for the Madura District, which was also received with the first of the papers above recorded, the Governor in Council will defer passing orders pending the submission by the Board of the report called for in Proceedings of Government, 25th November and 9th December 1863, Nos. 2,127 and 2,211.

(True Extract)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

*Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.



No. 4,071.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 29th July 1861.

Read letter from the Collector of Madras, dated June 18th 1861, No. 196, forwarding the proceedings of the Acting Sub-Collector in the trial of Kistna Row, Tahsildar of Chingleput, with the correspondence which has passed on the subject.

(In Cons. 21st June 1861, No. 3,778.)

Read also Appeal Petition from Kistna Row against the decision of the Acting Sub-Collector in the case abovementioned, dated July 17th 1861, and presented by his Pleader, J. D. Mayne, Esq., Barrister at Law.

1. Kistna Row appellant in the above Petition was tried by Mr. Elliott, Acting Sub-Collector of Madras, on four charges; (1) for offering a bribe of Rupees 10 to a Clerk in the Sub-Collector's Office; (2) for extorting considerable sums from his official subordinates and the Ryots of his own and the adjoining Taluk; (3) for retaining in his private employ a Government Peon and sending a false report to the Sub-Collector on the subject; and (4) for sending in false accounts of the state of the crops in certain villages with the intent to defraud Government.

2. The result of the preliminary investigation into the first charge was the committal of the Tahsildar to take his trial in the Criminal Court, where he was duly found guilty and punished. From this sentence he appealed to the Session Court where it was reversed, the Acting Session Judge being of opinion that the evidence was untrustworthy.

3. The second, third and fourth charges were tried by Mr. Elliott himself, and the Tahsildar was found guilty on each of them, and sentenced to pay various sums as fines under Regulation IX of 1822.

4. The Collector in his remarks on the first charge explains that at the marriage of his daughter the Tahsildar received, either on her account or on his own, presents to the value of Rupees 65, from some of the public servants, but adds that no corrupt motive is proved, and that, therefore, however culpable the Tahsildar may have been in taking advantage of his position to secure marriage presents for his daughter, he is not punishable under the Regulation quoted by Mr. Elliott.

5. There is nothing in the proceedings to show that the Tahsildar was actuated by any corrupt motive in accepting these presents, and the Board concur with the Collector in considering that he cannot be punished under Regulation IX of 1822; but they do not think it expedient to fine him Rupees 100 as suggested by Mr. Cunliffe, though they consider that he was guilty of great impropriety in accepting gifts from his subordinates, many of whom were not in a position to be able to afford to give them.

6. The third charge is clearly not punishable under Regulation IX of 1822, and the Board cannot understand under what clause Mr. Elliott proposed to bring the appropriation of the services of a Government servant, a simple false statement of fact not being punishable under Regulation IX of 1822, unless it has reference to accounts connected with money or land.

7. The Board, however, agree with Mr. Cunliffe that a wilfully false report was made by the Tahsildar to Mr. Elliott regarding this Peon. This is clearly proved in evidence, and though the Tahsildar escapes punishment judicially, he has proved himself quite unworthy of trust, for there can be no greater offence on the part of a subordinate than to write a deliberate falsehood in an official letter with a view to mislead his superior Officer.

8. With reference to the fourth charge, the Collector is in error in supposing that the submission of false returns of perished crops is not punishable under Regulation IX of 1822, but the Board concur with him in considering that the evidence brought forward against the Tahsildar on this charge is not of that conclusive nature as to the fraudulent intention which is required in judicial trials held under that Regulation.

9. There is no direct evidence to show that the Tahsildar inspected crops, and although finding that there was a good yield entered them in his accounts as having perished, but there is a considerable amount of inferential and circumstantial evidence brought forward, by which the Sub-Collector was satisfied that such had been the case.

10. Mr. Cunliffe considers that the amount of perished crops was certainly exaggerated by the Tahsildar, and he shows that in one instance a crop was reported as having been visible on the ground when it was physically impossible that such should have been the case, and in another that three villages were reported to have been examined by the Tahsildar in one day, a duty which he could not have possibly performed in a proper manner in less than two days, while he never went at all to another village although he signed and sent in the returns of perished crops in it drawn up by the villagers.

11. After due consideration of the case, the Board come to the conclusion that the Tahsildar did not in some instances examine the crops at all, and that in others he did so in such a cursory manner as to be unable to check the Village Officers' returns, and that he was therefore guilty of gross and culpable neglect of duty.

12. For the foregoing reasons, the Board resolve to dismiss from the public service Kistna Row whose conduct on another occasion recently came under the censure of the Board.

13. The Board quash the proceedings of the Acting Sub-Collector under Regulation IX of 1822, and direct the fines awarded to be returned to Kistna Row if already collected, the first two offences charged not being punishable under the Regulation, and the last not being supported by sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

14. The Collector will also dismiss from Government employ all the subordinates who were implicated in the preparation of the false returns of perished crops, and will exercise his discretion in remitting such an amount of assessment on account of the crops in question as seems to him to be just and necessary.

15. The Board resolve to draw the Collector's attention to their Circular Order under date 11th August 1831, from which he will observe that he has not adopted the proper course in submitting Mr. Elliott's proceedings to the Board, which it was only necessary for him to do had he approved of the sentence of the Acting Sub-Collector. Holding the opinions expressed in his letter, Mr. Cunliffe should have annulled Mr. Elliott's sentence, and reported the matter to the Board with a recommendation for the punishment of Kistna Row under the general powers of the Board.

16. The following Endorsement will be passed on Kistna Row's Appeal Petitions Nos. 1,910, 1,979 and 2,020 of 1861:—

"The Board have directed the refund of the fines complained of, and the proceedings under "Regulation IX of 1822 have been quashed; but the Board have dismissed Petitioner from his situ- "ation, as they are of opinion that he has proved himself untrustworthy, and unfit for the service of "Government."

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
*Sub-Secretary.*

To B. Cunliffe, Esq., Collector of Madras.

MS. copy of Endorsement to Petitioner.

Exd. J. Wright.

Passing Endorsement on Kistna Row's Appeal Petitions Nos. 1,910, 1,979, & 2,020, of 1861.

*Dated 29th July 1861.*

No. 4,071.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE.

No.

Department 1861.

Rec'd 24 Sept 63.

Rule 2.—To qualify for a vote the voter must be the owner of a Puttah paying 10 Rupees and upwards per annum to Government, or in the event of not being a Puttahdar, must be possessed of a house and ground of the value of 100 Rupees, must be 18 years of age, and of the religion to which the Pagoda is dedicated, and must be resident of the territorial limit assigned to the Pagoda.

Rule 3.—The Curnum and Nattamagar of the village or villages attached to the Pagoda shall furnish the Committee with a list of qualified voters, and shall deliver to each voter a ticket showing the recipient's right to vote; the recipient shall give the Curnum a fee of 2 Annas for his trouble. If the Committee have any objection to the list of voters they may have it scrutinized by the Collector.

Rule 4.—For the filling a vacancy in the Committee, the existing members shall call a meeting for the purpose of taking votes, giving 48 hours' notice, and the votes should be taken between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Candidates for filling a vacancy must have their names put forward before 10 A. M., the day of the election, or they cannot be elected at that meeting.

Rule 5.—On the day of the election the Committee may call upon the Superintendent of Police to provide the means of keeping order, but the Police are not to interfere in any way with the election or mode of taking votes.

---

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—List of different religious institutions and the persons proposed to be appointed on the Committees.

---

1. Ordered that the above papers together with copy of the Board's Proceedings, dated 29th July 1861, No. 4,071, relative to the dismissal of Kistna Row, late Tahsildar of Chingleput, the case mentioned in paragraph 5 of Mr. Ellis's letter be submitted to Government with reference to their Proceedings dated 24th June 1863, No. 1,121, Revenue Department.

2. Referring to paragraph 4 of those Proceedings, the Board will submit a sketch of the Rules that appear to them necessary for the election of Committee men on future vacancies, so soon as they shall have received replies from all the Districts.

3. Mr. Levinge of course understands that the functions of these Committees under Sections 7 and 11 of Act XX of 1863, are to correspond with those of the Board of Revenue and the local Agents under Regulation VII of 1817; and that the Committees will have no direct concern with the detail management of the Trustees, &c., except such as the Board possessed to prevent misappropriation of endowments, &c.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with 2 enclosures and copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 29th July 1861, No. 4,071.
Copy to Honorable R. S. Ellis, C. B. Collector of Madras.
,, to V. H. Levinge, Esq., Collector of Madura.

Exd. J. Wright.

10. Mr. Cunliffe considers that the amount of perished crops was certainly exaggerated by the Tahsildar, and he shows that in one instance a crop was reported as having been visible on the ground when it was physically impossible that such should have been the case, and in another that three villages were reported to have been examined by the Tahsildar in one day, a duty which he could not have possibly performed in a proper manner in less than two days, while he never went at all to another village although he signed and sent in the returns of perished crops in it drawn up by the villagers.

11. After due consideration of the case, the Board come to the conclusion that the Tahsildar did not in some instances examine the crops at all, and that in others he did so in such a cursory manner as to be unable to check the Village Officers' returns, and that he was therefore guilty of gross and culpable neglect of duty.

12. For the foregoing reasons, the Board resolve to dismiss from the public service Kistna Row whose conduct on another occasion recently came under the censure of the Board.

13. The Board quash the proceedings of the Acting Sub-Collector under Regulation IX of 1822, and direct the fines awarded to be returned to Kistna Row if already collected, the first two offences charged not being punishable under the Regulation, and the last not being supported by sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

14. The Collector will also dismiss from Government employ all the subordinates who were implicated in the preparation of the false returns of perished crops, and will exercise his discretion in remitting such an amount of assessment on account of the crops in question as seems to him to be just and necessary.

15. The Board resolve to draw the Collector's attention to their Circular Order under date 11th August 1831, from which he will observe that he has not adopted the proper course in submitting Mr. Elliott's proceedings to the Board, which it was only necessary for him to do had he approved of the sentence of the Acting Sub-Collector. Holding the opinions expressed in his letter, Mr. Cunliffe should have annulled Mr. Elliott's sentence, and reported the matter to the Board with a recommendation for the punishment of Kistna Row under the general powers of the Board.

16. The following Endorsement will be passed on Kistna Row's Appeal Petitions Nos. 1,910, 1,979 and 2,020 of 1861:—

"The Board have directed the refund of the fines complained of, and the proceedings under "Regulation IX of 1822 have been quashed; but the Board have dismissed Petitioner from his situ- "ation, as they are of opinion that he has proved himself untrustworthy, and unfit for the service of "Government."

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
*Sub-Secretary.*

To B. Cunliffe, Esq., Collector of Madras.

MS. copy of Endorsement to Petitioner.

Exd. J. Wright.

Passing Endorsement on Kistna Row's Appeal Petitions Nos. 1,910, 1,979, & 2,020, of 1861.

*Dated 29th July 1861.*

No. 4,071.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE.

No.

Department 1861.

Rec'd 24 Sept 63.

Rule 2.—To qualify for a vote the voter must be the owner of a Puttah paying 10 Rupees and upwards per annum to Government, or in the event of not being a Puttahdar, must be possessed of a house and ground of the value of 100 Rupees, must be 18 years of age, and of the religion to which the Pagoda is dedicated, and must be resident of the territorial limit assigned to the Pagoda.

Rule 3.—The Curnum and Nattamagar of the village or villages attached to the Pagoda shall furnish the Committee with a list of qualified voters, and shall deliver to each voter a ticket showing the recipient's right to vote; the recipient shall give the Curnum a fee of 2 Annas for his trouble. If the Committee have any objection to the list of voters they may have it scrutinized by the Collector.

Rule 4.—For the filling a vacancy in the Committee, the existing members shall call a meeting for the purpose of taking votes, giving 48 hours' notice, and the votes should be taken between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Candidates for filling a vacancy must have their names put forward before 10 A. M., the day of the election, or they cannot be elected at that meeting.

Rule 5.—On the day of the election the Committee may call upon the Superintendent of Police to provide the means of keeping order, but the Police are not to interfere in any way with the election or mode of taking votes.

---

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—List of different religious institutions and the persons proposed to be appointed on the Committees.

---

1. Ordered that the above papers together with copy of the Board's Proceedings, dated 29th July 1861, No. 4,071, relative to the dismissal of Kistna Row, late Tahsildar of Chingleput, the case mentioned in paragraph 5 of Mr. Ellis's letter be submitted to Government with reference to their Proceedings dated 24th June 1863, No. 1,121, Revenue Department.

2. Referring to paragraph 4 of those Proceedings, the Board will submit a sketch of the Rules that appear to them necessary for the election of Committee men on future vacancies, so soon as they shall have received replies from all the Districts.

3. Mr. Levinge of course understands that the functions of these Committees under Sections 7 and 11 of Act XX of 1863, are to correspond with those of the Board of Revenue and the local Agents under Regulation VII of 1817; and that the Committees will have no direct concern with the detail management of the Trustees, &c., except such as the Board possessed to prevent misappropriation of endowments, &c.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with 2 enclosures and copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 29th July 1861, No. 4,071.
Copy to Honorable R. S. Ellis, C. B. Collector of Madras.
,, to V. H. Levinge, Esq., Collector of Madura.

Exd. J. Wright.

Pro. 21st June 1863 No. 393.

Rev: 1863 Department.

Pros: of Govt for Feby 64.

No. 2109.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 2nd October 1863.

Dup Sent
Rec'd 7th
Ent 14 Feby
S.O. No. 207. 12 Feby
No. 6,237.
Refd

Submitting with remarks letter from the Collector of Madras forwarding lists of those persons who are best qualified to become members of the committees for the mangement of religious endowments described in Sections 3 and 7 of Act XX of 1863.

No 206.

Feby 64 Pro

religious endowments described in Sections 3 and 7 of Act XX of 1863.

I became Member of the Board but I found that by Mahomedan Law, but, the Appointment of a Trustee, or Mutawalli, and the Mutawallis of the Mosques in Triplicane — the Wallajahs & Nawabs, in Tanjore Khan Bahadur; And, I do not see how his rights can be interfered with — It would be decidedly Illegal and, in Certain Cases, and in a Mutawalli dispute, the Nomination of Trustees by Government, to displace him, the Trustee, and create in his place trouble to Government — He cannot, here even, Eject such Government, but Court,

he cannot remove, except through Government while I was there — but, I feel satisfied that he neither could, nor legally, Control allow any person to Control him. For the last 40 years (Ittiraki 1815 but I am not sure) he has ruled without (since 4 years) he has ruled with Control, — as Mutawallis rule without Control — and I do not understand that any one can Control them, as the Nomination of Trustees includes

As the ruling power, Suppose that, if Tanjore Khan B. be not a strong friendly, our Government Could remove him; but not otherwise, and Government, I think, wise; and Government, before have never interfered, even in Cases where it might have done so:

Moreover, Sum of Seizure: that only an Act of Parliament could authorise such a departure from

No. 26

26th Sept. [illegible]

the Mahomedan Customs & law as to name several Trustees, when one Matawalli has hitherto been the rule.

But this is evidently a matter of Mahomedan Law that I would suggest that we do not take any step without the advice of the Kazi ul Kazat of our Sadr Court without which a layman should not act

[illegible signature]

C. M. [illegible]

Mir [illegible] Ali Khan is the Govt. Agent, but is a Shiah: In this account I do not name him, & his name has been [illegible]

and 7 of Act XX of 1863.

Revenue Department

Memo:

With his letter dated 2nd October last the Collr. of Madras (Mr. Ellis) submitted lists of persons eligible for appointment as members of the Committee to take the place and exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue and the local agents in respect to religious endowments.

Mr. Ellis stated that he and his Sub Collr. had done their best to ascertain the wishes of the most intelligent natives resident in the Talooks beyond the local limits of the Presidency town, as to the persons to be nominated and within Madras itself official assistance

I am in favour of local Committees

[initials]

availed himself of "the experience of the Deputy Collr. Rungaswamy Iyengar and of some of the most intelligent Native Gentlemen, both those in the service of Govt, and those who are otherwise occupied." He added that his lists both for the Talooks and the Presidency Town will fairly represent the selection which will meet with general approbation throughout the District."

Mr. Ellis proposed a Mahomedan Committee for Madras and each Talook - & a Hindu Committee for each Talook, except Trivellore & Conjeveram which, as well as Madras, were each to have two Hindoo Committees for reasons stated.

This seems to me the right course. JP.

While the question was before Govt. a Petition from a considerable number of "the Hindu inhabitants of the town of Madras & its suburbs" addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council was sent to the Acting Collector Mr. Bourchier, who was instructed to ascertain whether either of the Central Committees would be acceptable to the people of the District generally.

This Petition was sent to the Acting Collector Mr. Bourchier, who was instructed to ascertain whether either of the Central Committees would be acceptable to the people of the District generally.

to the appointment of a separate Committee for each Talook or Temple and prayed for the appointment of "one Committee at the Presidency Town for all the Hindu Temples in the Madras Collectorate."

Govt. whether there one

Shortly,

prayer

rick" and

be anti-

found

are decis-

rse to the

of an

mittee"

st ...

"We will be
difficulties
arising for the
n of future
s. Under Re-
on VII of 1817 the
of Revenue
ed a general
l and super-
dence, but in
District the
tor, was their
, agent and has
lar Govern-
t established
ut at his com-
ued to aid him
the discharge of
duties. The Com-
tees appointed un-
er Act XX of 1863
ill have no official
assistance

availed himself of "the experience of the Deputy Collr. Rungaswamy Iyengar, and of some of the most intelligent Native Gentlemen, both those in the service of Govt., and those who are otherwise occupied." He added that his lists both for the Talooks and the Presidency Town will fairly represent the selection which will meet with general approbation throughout the District."

Mr. Ellis proposed a Mahomedan Committee for Madras and each Talook - & a Hindu Committee for each Talook, except Trivellore & Conjeveram which, as well as Madras, were each to have two Hindoo Committees for reasons stated.

This seems to me the right course. JP.

While the question was before Govt. a Petition from a considerable number of "the Hindu inhabitants of the town of Madras & its suburbs" was presented to His Excellency the [illegible] parties to this Petition [illegible] to

the District" and as might be anticipated, found that they are decidedly averse to the formation of a Central Committee."

(The first question for Govt. to decide is whether there shall be one general or several local Committees for the Madras District.

I have no great faith myself in distance

any discovery of the "wishes" or "feelings" of the people at large on such a question as this. My own opinion is adverse to the appointment of a Central Committee at Madras - it is true that the great majority of the educated and intelligent Classes reside in Madras - but I do not see how a Committee in Madras can exercise due control over Temples scattered throughout the district,

to the appointment of a separate Committee for each Talook or Temple and prayed for the appointment of "one Committee at the Presidency town for all the Hindu Temples in the Madras Collectorate"

This Petition was sent to the Acting Collector Mr. Bewbury, who was instructed to ascertain whether a Central Committee would be acceptable to the people of the District generally

Shortly

Shortly afterwards another Petition was received from another section of the native residents in Madras, objecting to a central Committee - This Petition was also forwarded to Mr Bonbury for a report.

Mr Bonbury now states that he has endeavoured to ascertain the feeling of the people throughout the

and there will be great difficulties in arranging for the election of future members - Under Regulation VII of 1817 the Board of Revenue exercised a general control and superintendence, but in every District the Collector was their local agent and had the whole Government establishment at his command to aid him in the discharge of his duties - The Committees appointed under Act XX of 1863 will have no official assistance

assistance of this kind, and must look to other sources for the information on which their action must be based. It may, I think, fairly be assumed that Committees composed chiefly, though not exclusively, of the residents of each Taluk, will be most likely to discharge the functions devolving on them under the Act with efficiency. Again the franchise must necessarily be extended to persons resident in the District, many of whom of course cannot come up to Madras. How is

is the election to be managed?

I should myself stick to local Committees but in the case of such institutions as those of Conjeeveram and Palee on the Committee a good sprinkling of men of education, not resident in Madras.

It will be observed that in neither of the Petitions is any allusion made to election.

If Govt will decide on the general question whether there shall be one or several Committees the Board can be instructed to look into the Collectors' nominations.

For orders.

I am in favor of local committees as most likely to be efficient & to enlist the workers of the people. Elle

Revenue Department

No. 267

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 12th February 1864

Read the following
Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue.

Submitting letter from the Collr. of Madras and Madura forwarding lists of persons qualified to become members of the committees for the management of religious endowments under Act XX of 1863

(Here enter 21st October 1863 No. 6237)

Submitting letter from the Collector of Madras informing that the peoples of his District are averse to the formation of a Central Committee at the Presidency for the management of temples in the District.

(Here enter 12th January 1864 No.)

With his letter dated 25th September last forwarded with the first of the foregoing papers, the Collector of Madras

&c.

Draft
Recordings

3 Feby/64 Rev.

(Mr. Ellis) submitted lists of persons eligible for appointment, as Members of the Committee to take the place and exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue and the local Agents in respect to religious endowments.

2 Mr. Ellis stated that he and his Sub Collector had done their best to ascertain the wishes of the more intelligent natives resident in the Talook, beyond the local limits of the Presidency Town, as to the persons to be nominated; and that within Madras itself he had availed himself of the experience of the Deputy Collector Rungasawmy Iyengar, and of some of the most intelligent native Gentlemen, both those in the service of Government, and those who are otherwise occupied." He added that his "lists both for the Talooks and the Presidency Town will fairly represent the selection which will meet with general approval throughout the District."

3 Mr. Ellis proposed a Mahomedan Committee for Madras and for each Talook, and a Hindoo Committee for each Talook, except Trivellore and Conjeveram which, as well as Madras, were each to have two Hindoo Committees for reasons stated.

4. While the question was before Govt. a Petition from a considerable number of "the Hindoo inhabitants of the town of Madras and its suburbs" was presented to His Excellency the Governor. The parties to this Petition objected to the appointment of a separate Committee for each Talook or

or Temple, and prayed for the appointment of "one Committee at the Presidency town for all the Hindu Temples in the Madras Collectorate."

5 This Petition was sent to the Acting Collector — Mr. Banbury; who was instructed to ascertain — whether a Central Committee would be acceptable to the people of the District generally. Shortly afterwards, another Petition was received from another section of the native residents in Madras, objecting to a Central Committee. This Petition was also forwarded to Mr. Banbury for report.

G.O. 20th Nov. 1863 No. 2092.

G.O. 1st December 1863 No. 2166.

6. Mr. Banbury in his letter submitted with the record of the papers above recorded, states that he has "endeavoured to ascertain the feelings of — the people throughout — the district," and "as might be anticipated, found that they are decidedly averse to the formation of a Central Committee."

7. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Governor in Council is of opinion that a Central Committee composed of residents in Madras could not exercise due control over temples scattered throughout the district. The appointment of a Central Committee will also entail great difficulties in arranging for the election of future Members. Under Regulation VII of 1817, the Board of Revenue exercised a general control and superintendence, [illegible] in

every District the Collector was their ex-officio local Agent, and had the whole Government establishment at his command to aid him in the discharge of his duties. The Committees appointed under Act XX of 1863 will have no official assistance of this kind, and must look to other sources for the information on which their action must be based. It may therefore fairly be assumed that Committees composed chiefly, though not exclusively, of the residents of each Taluk, will be most likely to discharge the functions devolving



devolving on them under the Act with efficiency.

9.– For the foregoing reasons the Govt are ~~of opinion~~ ~~that they~~ ~~ought~~ give the preference to local Committees, but in the case of such institutions as those of Conjeveram they would also place on the Committee persons of education and position resident in Madras.

10. The Govt observe that in neither of the Petitions is any allusion made to election.–

11.– With these remarks the Govt resolve to return Mr. Ellis' list to the Board for revision.

12.– On the list for the Madura district which was also received with

with the first of the papers above recorded, the Governor in Council will defer passing orders pending the submission by the Board of the report called for in proceedings of Govt 26th November and 9th December 1863, Nos 21274 2241.-

101

By
the Bd of Revenue
with the Enclosure Desp. 13 July

29-6-01

13/3/06

8/10/64

Pro. No. 262-263
20-11-63

5-6
1-12-63

Revenue 1864 Dep.tt.
Pro: of Govt for Feb.ry

No 267

Pro: of the Madras Govt:
Dt 12 February 1864.

Board's Pro: 23d February 64 C No 486.

Board's Pro: 19 April 64 C No 1012.

Central Committee
for the exercise of Control
over temples considered
unnecessary) – List of
Committees for Madras
returned to Board for revision

No 206 @ 208