M.R.O. 14-5,450-22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 379 Press ~~Mis.~~

503.505

Dated 21-11- 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 1176.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st April 1858.

Read the following letters and returns of Chuttrums from the several Collectors of the Presidency and the Officiating Agent at Kurnool, viz :—

Ganjam dated 16th in Consultation 26th February 1858.
Vizagapatam dated 5th in Consultation 11th December 1857.
Rajahmundry dated 25th July in Consultation 2d August 1856.
Masulipatam dated 23d September in Consulation 1st October 1856.
Guntoor dated 23d May in Consultation 1st July 1856.
Nellore dated 29th September in Consultation 8th October 1856.
Cuddapah dated 19th December 1857, in Consultation 26th March 1858.
Bellary dated 12th in Consultation 26th August 1856.
Kurnool dated 3d July in Consultation 7th August 1856.
Chingleput dated 6th in Consultatation 8th August 1856.
North Arcot dated 3d November 1857, in Consultation 26th March 1858.
South Arcot dated 11th December 1856, in Consultation 29th June 1857.
Tanjore dated 8th August 1857 in Consultation 26th March 1858.
Trichinopoly dated 15th in Consultation 21st July 1856.
Madura dated 4th in Consultation 11th August 1856.
Tinnevelly dated 30th December 1856 in Consultation 7th January 1857.
Salem dated 19th June in Consultation 8th August 1856.
Canara dated 18th in Consultation 26th April 1856.
Do. dated 2d in Consultation 25th July 1856.
Malabar dated 27th November 1857, in Consultation 6th January 1858.

1. Resolved that the foregoing letters and returns be forwarded for the information and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. The Board observe that these returns of Government and Private Chuttrums in the several districts of the Presidency have been prepared in the revised Form supplied with Extract Minutes Consultation R. D. No. 292 dated 13th March 1856.

In Con. 5th April 1856.

District.	No. of Government Chuttrums.	Private Chuttrums.	Total.
Ganjam	0	1	1
Vizagapatam	0	1	1
Rajahmundry	2	21	23
Masulipatam	0	30	30
Guntoor	4	9	13
Nellore	5	91	96
Cuddapah	0	3	3
Bellary	20	15	35
Kurnool	1	7	8
Chingleput	0	140	140
North Arcot	1	49	50
South Arcot	4	59	63
Tanjore	23	68	91
Trichinopoly	4	60	64
Madura	5	14	19
Tinnevelly	23	76	99
Salem	1	13	14
Canara	6	0	6
Malabar	0	47	47
	99	704	803

3. From the abstract entered in the margin, it will be seen, that, exclusive of Coimbatore from which a revised return has been called for, there are in the aggregate, 99 Government and 704 Private Chuttrums, making a total of 803 Chuttrums. Most of these buildings are stated to be in good order ; and the public endowments attached to some of them are duly appropriated, but as the Collectors have in a few instances reported unfavorably of their condition the Board will briefly notice the Chuttrums calling for remark in each return.

Rajahmundry.

In Con. 2d Aug. 1856.

4. No. 3 of the Private Chuttrums in the Rajahmundry district was undergoing repairs at the date of the Collector's remarks, (25th July 1856). It does not appear to enjoy any endowment from Government or other source.

5. Nos. 6, 19, and 21 are also without any means of support ; the first is in bad and the remaining two in good order. The Collector is silent on the absence of endowments to these and No. 3 Chuttrums.

Masulipatam.

6. Two of the Private Chuttrums (Nos. 2 and 3) possess Government grants, and thirteen (Nos. 1, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30) of the remainder are provided with establishments by their proprietors. The others are for the most part in want of repairs, and seem to be without means of any description. They are all in charge of their proprietors.

Guntoor.

In Con. 31st March 1848.

7. With reference to Extract Minutes Consultation R. D. No. 1142 dated 10th November 1857, remarking that no returns for any district except Guntoor had been sent up to Government, and requesting that the remainder may be submitted without further loss of time, the Board have to observe, that the return for Guntoor was forwarded to Government singly, as it was at first intended to submit these statements separately in the order in which they reached the Board, but that subsequently it was thought best to treat them as a general subject, and other returns have consequently awaited this mode of disposal.

8. The Chuttrums in Guntoor call for no special notice from the Board.

Nellore.

9. Three of the Government Chuttrums (Nos. 1, 2 and 3), apparently have no establishments or sources from which they could be maintained.

10. Ten of the Private Chuttrums (Nos. 23, 24, 25, 27, 39, 45, 60, 76, 79, and 82) also seem to have no income. They are all stated to be in good order except No. 39, regarding which no remark is made in the return. The proprietor of No. 60 requests that his Chuttrum may be endowed by Government, but the Collector has made no remarks on this application. This omission he will be told to supply.

Bellary.

11. Of the 20 Government Chuttrums in this district sixteen (Nos. 1 to 8, and 12 to 18 and No. 20) are without endowments or establishments except Nos. 17 and 18 which are looked after by shepherds who are paid by remissions of Rupees 2-3-0 and 3-7-0 respectively from their annual tax. The other Chuttrums are in charge of their respective village authorities.

Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 15 and 16.

12. In para. 2 of the letter accompanying this return Mr. Pelly states that six* of the Government Chuttrums require repairs and the charge on account of the first five will amount to Rupees 186, the estimate for the sixth has not been yet received. It appears that these Chuttrums were built partly from the Pagoda Funds and partly at Government expense and Mr. Pelly requests that the repairs now required may be sanctioned from the Pagoda Surplus fund of which a sum of Rupees 459-10-0 is still in deposit. The Board observe that this surplus has been carried to the credit of the local fund of the district under sanction of Government (vide para. 5 of Extract Minutes Consultation No. 869 R. D. dated 16th August 1856) and the Board recommend that the Collector may be authorised in this instance to defray the expenses of the repairs of the Chuttrum alluded to, from it.

In Con. 4th Oct. 1856.

13. All the Private Chuttrums in Bellary enjoy Government endowments. The Collector notices (para. 4) five* the grants attached to which have not been confirmed by the Board or Government. The first four grants were made by the Principal Collector Mr. Rebertson in 1835, 1836, and 1838 probably, as the Collector states, under the Chuttrum Rules of 11th August 1829 and without reference to the latter C. O. of the Board (page 127 dated 19th January 1832) which required that the Board's sanction should be obtained before any grant was made to a Choultry. The remaining grant consists of a Cutoobady enam *valued* at Rupees 57-10-0 which the proprietor relinquished in favor of the Choultry about 14 years ago. The endowment is in the enjoyment of the widow of the Proprietor of the Choultry and a sweeper is maintained (vide remarks in column of return) from its produce on Rupees 15 annually. The other half of the enam value is paid to the Cuttoobady peon of the village who has charge of the Choultry in addition to his other duties. The above arrangements were permitted by Mr. Pelly when in charge of the district and subsequently confirmed by the Collector Mr. Mellor. The Board recommend that the five grants alluded to in this para. may be confirmed by Government, it being understood that the Chuttrums benefitting by them must be kept in good order by their proprietors.

* Nos. 13, 14, 15, 9 and 10.

† Vide Vol 1 C. O. B. page 99, dated 20th Augt. 1829.

‖ Vol. 1.

Kurnool.

14. The Chuttrum (No. 4) at Gauzoolpully Nundial Talook, in the Kurnool district, is stated to have been built by the late Commissioner Mr. Scott in 1848-49, and it has been in the possession of Government ever since; this Chuttrum is therefore entered in the abstract opposite para. 3 as a Government Institution. No. 5 was built by a late Tahsildar in 1848-49, and appears to have no owner at present. None of the Chuttrums in the return possess any Endowments or establishments. The Officiating Agent is requested to state whether he would recommend grants for any of the Chuttrums.

Chingleput

15. There are no Government Chuttrums in the Chingleput district, and very few of the private buildings are reported to be out of repair.

16. Among these, Chuttrum No. 3 in Tirporoor Talook is reported unserviceable for travellers. It has a Government endowment of a maniem back-yard valued at Rupees 8-1-11, which has been in the enjoyment of one Ebarah Bebee for the past 8 years. The Choultry was built by a Lalla about 60 years ago, and no establishment is maintained for it. The Board are of opinion that the maniem ought to be resumed or the present proprietor made to pay the public tax if she is willing to keep possession. The Collector is requested to give the subject his consideration.

17. Number 4 in the Sydapet Talook is also unserviceable for travellers, it is endowed with a tope and lands valued† conjointly at Rupees 52-11-0. The Board wish to be informed why the Collector has not recommended this enam for resumption or assessment.

	Rs.	a.	p.
† Tope	33	6	2
Nunjah	19	4	10

18. No. 34 in the same Talook was built about 60 years ago, and is in a state of decay. The name of the owner (if there be any) is unknown; a tope, valued at Rupees 11-2-6 is attached to it as a Government endowment. The Collector is requested to state if there are any objections to the grant being resumed.

From Collector dated 2d in Con. 22d April 1857. Board's Proc. 22d April 1857

19. No. 39 in the same Talook having fallen into decay, the Board authorised the resumption of the enam attached to it.

20. No. 5 Chuttrum in the Chingleput Talook is in a dilapidated condition and unserviceable. From the proceeds of the endowment attached to it, amounting to Rupees 22-1-6, a water Pandal is kept up.

North Arcot.

In Con. 7th Nov. 1858.

21. The only Government Chuttrum in North Arcot is very much in want of repair, an estimate was being prepared by the proper Authorities at the date (3d November 1857) of the Collector's remarks.

22. No. 2 of the Private Choultries has been neglected for many years, is in a ruinous condition and would require a large sum for its repairs; the Collector has issued instructions to resume the Government maniem attached to it. Mr. Whittingham will be requested to state whether the owner had received warning of the intended resumption.

23. The Collector has addressed the proprietors of Nos. 3, 12 13, 16, 19, 21, 32, 35, 41, 46, and 47 on the bad condition of their Choultries or other irregularities prevailing in them.

24. The maniems granted to Nos. 9, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 43 and 45 are under attachment in consequence of the neglect of the buildings by their owners. As the Chuttrums are still dilapidated the resumption of the endowment is still threatened.

25. Chuttrums No. 26 being a Ruin, its maniem valued at Rupees 57-5-10 has been attached, but it appears that a large new building near the old one is made use of by Brahmins. The Board will enquire whether the establishment in the return shewn to cost Rupees 58 is still kept up in this building out of the proceeds of the endowment.

26. The maniem attached to No. 31 has been recommended for resumption in the Board's letter to Government dated 29th January 1858.

27. As all classes of people were not permitted the use of No. 49 by its proprietor, the maniem belonging to it was attached in 1843 by the Acting Collector Mr. Binning; but the Choultry having been built previous to the Board's C. O. of 25th May 1848, which makes it a condition that Choultries to be entitled to a public endowment must accommodate all classes without exception, the Collector intends to submit the question of the propriety of resuming the maniem for the consideration of the Board in a separate letter.

Vol 1 page 445.

28. The maniem belonging to No. 42 is under attachment and will be released when the required repairs are executed and accommodation provided for all classes. The petition referred to by the Collector was forwarded to him for enquiry and disposal with the Board's Endorsement dated 12th February 1857.

29. From the Collector's letter accompanying the return, it will be seen that, with the exception of three, viz, Nos. 2, 42, and 48, the state of repair of all the Chuttrums in the district have been reported on by officers of the Public Works Department, Mr. Whittingham found it necessary to call for professional opinion in consequence of the discrepant reports of the Tahsildars. In order to obtain correct information for the future, the Collector has furnished the Sub and Head Assistant Collectors with lists of the Choultries in their respective talooks, and instructed them to inspect the buildings personally whenever circumstances permitted, and to ascertain the manner in which the Choultries were administered. As regards the Chuttrums in his own division Mr. Whittingham intends adopting the same plan.

South Arcot. 30. In South Arcot one of the Government Chuttrums (No. 4) was being repaired, and the remaining three required repairs, for which the Collector intended to submit estimates at the date (11th December 1856) of his remarks.

In Con. 29th June 1857.

31. The following Private Chuttrums maintain no establishments although enjoying public grants, viz. Nos. 9, 22, 25, 40, 48, and 50, to 55. All these buildings are reported to be in good order with the exception of No. 40, the agent of which has promised to repair it shortly. The wants of the travellers halting at No. 9 are stated to be provided for, but by whom does not appear. The Board observe that the Chuttrums enjoying public grants (the smallest grant being Rupees 13½ and the largest Rupees 188), should support establishments. The Acting Collector will be requested to call upon the owners to supply this deficiency in proportion to the extent of their respective grants and the requirements of the institutions.

32. Nos. 10 and 21 having been much neglected, the parties in charge were required to repair them within three months.

33. The Collector remarks that No. 36 is well situated (on Trunk road No. 8) and much frequented by travellers, but is almost in ruins. The agent being unable to repair it, the Collector recommends that Government take charge of it with the consent of the agent and sanction the necessary repairs. The Acting Collector is requested to state whether the agent agrees to the proposed transfer, and what amount of the proceeds of the maniem (valued at Rupees 26-4-0) belonging to this Chuttrum and now in deposit, is at present available for repairs.

34. Exclusive of the Chuttrums above noticed, the Collector reports that 6 others not included in the return were found to be in ruins from long neglect, and that he has consequently (under Section 5 of the Chuttrum rules of 20th August 1829*) resumed the maniems attached to them, valued in the aggregate to Rupees 62-5-3.

P. 99 C. O. Vol. 1.

Tanjore. 35. The return from Tanjore is for 1857, and not for 1855; and other districts prepared their statements for the latter year as directed by Government. Of the 91 Chuttrums in Tanjore:—

9	were built and are managed by Government.
7	Do. by the Rajah but were managed by Government.
7	Do. by private parties but now in possession of Government.
17	Do. by the Rajah and managed by him, but are now under the Collector.
2	Do. by Chaitoo Bava Gosayee and now under Collector.
49	Private Choultries.
Total...91	

36. No. 14 of the Government Choultries requires some repair which the Acting Collector intended to see done. The endowment attached to No. 20 and valued at Rupees 1916-10-0 has been resumed under orders of the Board dated 23d February 1856, owing to the misappropriation of the proceeds by the late Trustee.* The charities in No. 22 have been suspended until the Choultry which is in a dangerous state is repaired, the Acting Collector intended to commence the work on the completion of the Coleroon bridge. No. 23 is in a dilapidated state, the Acting Collector intends taking steps to restore it.

* Note—A suit against the Collector arose out of this resumption and Government have authorised the defence at public cost.

Vide Bd.'s Pro. dated 27th April 1857.
E. M. C. No. 438, R. D. dated 9th in Con. 11th May 1857.

37. Pending the re-construction of Nos. 5 and 34 of the Private Choultries, their grants have been attached, steps were being taken to apply former arrears of No. 5 towards its restoration. The arrangement alluded to in the Collector's remarks opposite to No. 8 was permitted by the Board to continue on the recommendation of the Collector Mr. Bishop.

Vide Collector's letter dated 6th in Con. 29th Nov. 1852

Bd.'s Pro. dated 29th November 1852

38. Nos. 12 and 17 were blown down in Fusly 1263 A. D. 1853-54 by a storm, and the party in charge of the latter having mortgaged the enam belonging to it, the grant has been attached. As the agent of No. 12 is stated by the Collector to be too poor to rebuild it, the Board presume the proceeds of the Enam are in deposit. Nos. 20 and 21 are in ruins, and enjoying paltry endowments from Government the proprietors promised to re-construct them in the hot weather. The charities in No. 26 are discontinued by the trustees, and No. 27 is in ruins—the Collector has warned the parties.

39. From the foot-note in the return it appears that the Serkele's Office has furnished the information from which the return of the Rajahs Mocassa Chuttrums has been prepared. The period of possession in most cases is not entered in column 3 as the Collector has not been able to ascertain it. No formal grants have been given by the late Rajah for many of the endowments, and the smaller enams are generally held by prescription and appear in the Survey and other accounts as Anubhogum Maniem.

40. Mr. Phillips also states that there are some small Chuttrums which he has not included in the return as the grants, where they have been made, are of trifling extent. The Board observe that the Government wish this return to be as complete as possible, the Acting Collector is therefore requested to send a supplemental return of those Chuttrums not already noticed.

Trichinopoly. 41. One of the Government Chuttrums in the Trichinopoly district (No. 3) and which is stated to be in good order and useful to travellers, has no endowment or establishment. The Collector is requested to state whether he would recommend any grant for the benefit of this Institution.

42. The Poroopoo lands attached to No. 4 have been assessed at the full rate since fusly 1265, as the income was not duly appropriated. The subject is reported to be under investigation.

Madura. 43. No. 5 of the Private Chuttrums is much out of order, and the Government endowment attached to it has been resigned by the proprietor, the enam is held in deposit pending the construction of a superior Choultry on the same site by a Zemindar who has engaged to do it.

Tinnevelly. 44. Nos. 12 and 18 of the Government Chuttrums in this district are out of order. A portion of the incomes of Chuttrums Nos. 18, 22, and 23 are applied to the uses of No. 19, besides the proceeds of its own enam, under the orders of the Collector. With reference to No. 14 for which the Collector states he has applied for an establishment on the 17th November 1856, the Board observe that in a subsequent letter ‡ (in reply to the Board's call † for further information) Mr. Silver has expressed his intention of submitting another application to include two other Chuttrums which would be finished within a few months. The application alluded to in the Collector's remarks has therefore been recorded. Mr. Mayne's attention is requested to the correspondence adverted to above, relative to Chuttrum No. 14.

*In Con. 9th February 1857.
†From Collr. 19th Feb. In Con. 5th March 1857.
‡Board's Pro. to Collr. 9th Feb. 1857.

45. Of the Private Chuttrums in this district No. 43 in out of order. It has no public endowments and the private funds appropriated to it are stated to be just sufficient to meet the Government tax on the Palmirah tope attached to the Choultry, No. 45 was built by Government in 1843 and has been in possession of a private individual since 1855, but has no revenue. The Acting Collector is requested to state under what circumstances the transfer was made, and whether the party has agreed to endow the Chuttrum. Nos. 46, 49, 52 and 53 have no endowment nor establishment. No. 49 is out of order. The charities of No. 56 are suspended, as the estate from which they appear to have been maintained, is under attachment.

Coimbatore. 46. It has been found necessary to return the statement of Chuttrums received from the Collector of Coimbatore for revision in accordance with the views of Government expressed in Extract Minutes Consultation P. W. D. No. 915 dated 15th December 1855, the communication of which to Mr. Thomas was inadvertently overlooked but which has been now forwarded.

In Con. 25th Feb. 1856

Salem.

In Con. 6th Sept. 1855.

47. The endowment sanctioned by Government on the 28th August 1855 No. 998 R. D. for Choultry No. 11, has not yet been granted, as the owner or the Chuttrum has not enlarged it to provide accommodation for all classes as required by Government. As regards the remarks of the Collector against No. 13, the Board observe that an application was made to them in 1842 by the owner of the Choultry for an endowment in land of the value of Rupees 120 which they refused to recommend, as being double the highest rate allowed under the rules of 1829. The Board expressed themselves willing to recommend a grant of the value of 60 Rupees but it appears from the Collector's remarks that no application has been subsequently received from the owner, who has been called upon to state his intentions on this point.

From Collector 13th Feb. in con 2d March 1843.
Board's Pro. 2d March 1843.
From Collector 6th in con. 18th Sept. 1843.
Board's letter 18th Sept. 1843.

Canara.

48. There are no Private Chuttrums in Canara, and the four Government Chuttrums are without endowments or establishments. Two other Chuttrums were under construction at the date of the Collector's remarks, from the Surplus Pagoda funds, from which source the ones already existing were also built. The Collector will be requested to state whether he would recommend endowments for the benefit of any or all of these Chuttrums.

Cuddapah.
Vizagapatam.

49. The Returns from Vizagapatam and Cuddapah call for no special notice.

Malabar.

50. There are no Chuttrums belonging to Government in the Malabar district, but 5 Choultries are stated to possess public grants the extent and value of which are not entered in the statement. Mr. Robinson apprehends that such entries would be giving official sanction to statements which he finds it impossible to test strictly in the absence of a Register of enam land in the district, and the unsatisfactory state of the revenue accounts. As however, the Board are of opinion that no harm could ensue from the Collector's mentioning the reported extent and value of these grants, he is requested to forward as early as practicable a statement furnishing this information.

51. The above as well as the other Chuttrums are of very limited utility, as only Brahmins and Byragees are accommodated and fed in them.

52. On receiving the information now called for, the Board will consider the propriety of making the continuance of these grants conditional on the extension of the benefits of the charity to all classes, or of otherwise applying them.

Ganjam.

53. There is only one Chuttrum in this district and it possesses no endowment of any kind. It is also in a dilapidated state the owner having discontinued to repair it since 1854.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary.

To
H. FORBES, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government, R. D.

To all Collectors except Madras and Sea Customs.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21st November 1866.

Read the following papers :—

No. 503. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th September 1866, No. 6,605.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 29th August 1866, No. 255 :—

Government Order, dated 5th January 1865, No. 14, received with Board's Endorsement, dated 9th idem, No. 99.
Government Order, 9th December 1865, received with do. do., dated 15th Jan. 1866, No. 349.
Government Order, 21st August 1866, No. 2,152, received with do. do., dated 24th idem.

1. Adverting to the correspondence noted, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the continuance of escheat operations in this district.

I beg to premise with a short retrospect.

2. In my letter to the Board, dated 12th December 1862, I observed that past correspondence sufficiently shewed how difficult it was to make a correct estimate of escheat proceeds, and it has been found that even approximation was not attained.

In November 1852, Mr. Conolly estimated the Betutnad escheats at Rupees 60,000. The sales by the end of 1862 had realized some three lakhs.

In January 1862, Mr. Grant estimated the value of the principal escheats at five or six lakhs, but in April of the same year Deputy Collector C. Kanaran, who had had the disposal of the escheats almost entirely in his own hands, estimated their value at more than twenty lakhs.

In my letter of December 1862, the escheats were estimated at twenty lakhs, as given in some detail in the Statement thereto attached.

3. From 1853-54 to 1862-63 inclusive, escheats to the net value of about three and a half lakhs had been disposed of.

In 1863-64 and 1864-65, escheats to the net value of about Rupees 6,69,550, and Rupees 10,97,670 respectively, were settled.

In 1865-66 the settlement has amounted to Rupees 1,38,825.*

* Exclusive of Cochin valuations.

4. Already, then, the estimate of twenty lakhs of Rupees has been considerably exceeded. But in a report lately submitted by Deputy Collector Kanaran, he still estimates the unsettled escheats at about Rupees 18,00,000.

5. Thus after gross collections to the end of 1865-66, amounting to Rupees 9,50,354, the outstanding but fixed liabilities of escheat purchasers, are about Rupees 12,48,387; whilst the unsettled liabilities, as last estimated, are not very far below the total amount, as estimated only four years ago.

6. In April 1862, Deputy Collector Kanaran gave the time probably required for settlement as three years; rather because there were cases that required to be carefully dealt with than because the actual work to be performed would take all that period.

In May 1864 he considered the settlement would require that Fusly (1273), and Fuslies 1274 and 1275.

In April 1865, the Deputy Collector hoped the establishment might be reduced by the end of the then following month; but on particulars being called for, a

Statement was submitted which entailed a considerable increase in the aggregate, though some of the individuals were proposed to be dispensed with.

After some communication, however, in June 1865, the Deputy Collector requested the then establishment should be maintained, as there were several heavy cases and many small ones that would occupy it all 1865-66, after which he hoped a smaller establishment would be sufficient.

7. From sundry causes the progress of the escheat settlements has not been as great during the past year as was anticipated, although a *net* settlement of about Rupees 1,38,825 has been made with an establishment expenditure of Rupees 12,467. It was expected the establishments might be reduced when my Budget Estimates for 1866-67 were sent in; but sanction was requested for the continuance of the present strength; and this has been granted to the end of the current month.

	Rs.
1 Sheristadar	250
2 Head Accountants, at 70	140
2 Inspectors, at 40	80
2 Do. at 35	70
5 Clerks, at 20	100
5 Do. at 15	75
4 Gumastahs, at 15	60
2 Attenders, at 7	14
18 Peons, at 6	108
1 Peon, at 8	8
	905

8. The establishments are now actually maintained as noted, and I must request sanction to retain them till orders have been passed on this report.

9. I have every reason to believe that the escheat settlement in North Malabar will be brought to a close by the end of the calendar year.

10. But the termination of the settlement in the south is still indefinite. As above said (paragraph 4) Deputy Collector Kanaran now estimates that unsettled escheats, to the amount of some eighteen lakhs of Rupees, still remain. He proposed, some months ago, that his present establishment should be retained for some three years; but after communication with me submitted another proposition for the entertainment of increased establishments which, he seems to think, may bring operations to a close in from two to three years.

Copy enclosed.

11. Experience has shewn that little faith can be put in estimates of the time likely to be required for escheat works, or of the amounts likely to be realized. When I advocated the prosecution of the settlement, soon after joining the district, some four years ago, I had no idea the undertaking was to prove so expensive and indefinite as it has done. Great progress has been made, but it would seem that the end is yet far off, unless farther measures are taken to expedite matters. I would by no means advocate a more rigorous or prompt demand of the instalments of purchase money; but I do think it desirable that full establishments should be kept up, so that the whole escheats may be registered and valued as soon as possible, and the uncertainty and indefiniteness that now exists may be put an end to. This is clearly very desirable on Government account; but it is very desirable on account of the people also, for it is obviously objectionable that these indefinite claims should remain pending longer than is absolutely necessary; on the one hand, the rights of Government may suffer considerably or glide out of notice altogether; on the other, a somewhat indefinite claim is known to exist, which may at any time be brought forward to the inconvenience of the tenants.

12. I should have no hesitation in recommending the full establishments proposed by Deputy Collector Kanaran to work under him, if he could be relieved of his current work, and give his undivided attention to the escheat settlement, and was prepared to undertake the duty.

But he is extremely unwilling to have such an arrangement made; and, in fact, intimated to me that he could not undertake the escheat work if made his sole duty, as he has not felt robust of late, and the work would be hard.

I am sure that, with his current work, the Deputy Collector cannot undertake the thorough and efficient superintendence of three parties such as he proposes.

13. The choice, therefore, lies between continuing a small party and allowing matters to go on slowly under the Deputy, or appointing a separate officer with the escheat settlement as his special duty, and a sufficient establishment to bring it to a satisfactory close.

14. I strongly advocate the latter course. I would appoint an officer of the grade of first class Tahsildar, or fourth class Deputy Collector on Rupees 250 per mensem, with a suitable establishment to superintend three parties with establishments, all as noted below:—

Proposed Establishments.

1 Superintendent...		250
1 Head Accountant	70	
4 Clerks (30, 20, 15, 15)	80	
1 Attender	8	
6 Peons...	42	
		200
1 Sheristadar*	150	
1 Do. †	100	
1 Do. †	100	
12 Inspectors...	480	
18 Clerks...	360	
3 Attenders...	24	
18 Peons...	126	
		1,340
Batta, &c...		70
		1,860

15. The total monthly cost would be Rupees ——. The establishments now cost about Rupees 905 per mensem, the sanction is Rupees 1,227. When the Northern Escheat Establishment is dispensed with, the expenditure to my propositions will be Rupees 955 over that now incurred.

Until the northern establishment is closed, I would only employ the Superintendent, his establishment, and two parties.

16. Hitherto, with a view to prevent too great a pressure in any particular neighbourhood, the Escheat Officers have settled a few escheats here and a few there so as to spread the burden over a considerable area.

* I partly propose this, because there is a man who has been working hard for years in the Escheat Department, and who well deserves the pay—will be appointed if this is sanctioned. His permanent post is that of a Talook Sheristadar; and the special duty is onerous, and requires frequent movement.

† Talook Sheristadars or Gumastahs of experience would be appointed.

I propose to change the system so far that I would make each of the proposed parties work regularly onwards from stated points, and regularly list and value every escheat in a given locality, before they proceeded to another. The listing and valuation being completed, we should know what we had to look to; and the people too would know that the claims of Government had been declared; and only under special circumstances would proprietor's claims be put forward in future.

The instalments for payment would be fixed according to circumstances, and arranged carefully, so as neither to press unduly on individuals or localities.

17. The escheats in Malapuram and the south, those of Betutnad, &c., and those of Chenat Nayar, &c., would form three broad centres of operations for the three parties respectively.

18. I cannot say how long the entertainment of the full establishments would be required. I would ask for sanction for them for the last six months of the current year, and for the whole of 1867-68. By the end of that time (if not before) I believe great reductions might be made, if the whole could not be dispensed with; and I confidently believe good work would have been done.

19. The sanctions then applied for are—

1. Continuation of present establishment in South Malabar to end of next month, or until final orders are passed as to the future conduct of operations.
2. Continuation of the establishment in North Malabar to the end of the calendar year.
3. Entertainment of the Superintendent and his establishment and of two parties, as proposed in paragraph 14 of this letter from the 1st October next, to the end of the calendar year.
4. Extent of the full establishment proposed in paragraph 14 of this letter from the 1st January 1867 to the end of 1866-67, and for 1867-68.

From the Deputy Collector, Southern Division, Malabar, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Tanur, 18th June 1866, No. 30.

1. In continuation to my letter of the 26th February last, No. 21, I have the honor to inform you that the escheat works yet remaining to be disposed of, are of great weight, as exhibited in the said letter, and require a larger establishment than at present to bring them to a speedy conclusion. I beg, therefore, to subjoin a Statement of the establishment required, for which I request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government.

2. This proposed establishment would, in my humble opinion, bring to a close, in two years, nearly the whole of the operations, leaving only a portion, if any, for the third year.

3. I beg to add that the establishment to be allowed to the Tahsildars, as shewn in the latter part of the Statement, is to continue up to the time the collections on account of the sales of escheats last.

4. For the office of the Superintending Officer—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Head Accountant...	70	0	0			
2 Inspectors, at Rupees 40 each	80	0	0			
4 Clerks, at 20 Rupees each...	80	0	0			
1 Attender	8	0	0			
6 Peons, at 7 Rupees each	42	0	0			
Total				280	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In Palghaut.						
1 Sheristadar...	200	0	0			
4 Inspectors	160	0	0			
6 Clerks	120	0	0			
1 Attender	8	0	0			
6 Peons	42	0	0			
Total				530	0	0
In Manaprom, one party as above				530	0	0
In Betutnad, do. do. do.				530	0	0
In the Offices of Tahsildars.						
5 Accountants to the Tahsildars of Palghaut, Ernad, Walluvad, Ponany, and Cochin, at Rs. 20 each...	100	0	0			
10 Peons, at Rupees 7 each	70	0	0			
Total				170	0	0
Grand Total...				2,040	0	0

1. Submitted to Government, with the Board's recommendation that the sanction of the Supreme Government be obtained for the arrangements and establishments summarized by the Collector in the concluding paragraph of his letter.

2. The Board entirely concur with him in opinion that, in the interests of all concerned, it is highly desirable that the settlement of these escheats should be brought to a close as speedily as possible, and the cost of the proposed establishment for the purpose will form but a very trifling charge on the proceeds to be ultimately realized by the sale of the proprietary right in these estates now vesting in Government.

3. The Board consider that the progress made hitherto has been very satisfactory, and quite as much as was to be expected with the establishment employed; and with regard to the results of the past year, it may be observed that the Cochin valuations, which are not included because now under appeal to the Board, would add some three lakhs to the amount; but, as above stated, greater expedition in determining the settlement is very desirable, and can only be attained by employing larger establishments. The Board consider the Collector's proposals to be suitable and reasonable, and accordingly recommend their adoption.

4. To obviate delay, the Board resolve to request the Collector to forward, at once, the Statement of the present and proposed establishment in the prescribed tabular form, for submission to Government.

No. 504.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,

Read the following paper from the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

Proceedings, dated 15th Septe

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—*Statement of Proposed Establishment in the Escheat*

	Years.	Revenue.		Charges.	
		Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
Actual as per Receipts and Disbursements.	1862-63.	25,000	...	2,000	...
Do. do.	1863-64.	1,19,300	...	16,426	...
Do. do.	1864-65.	3,02,828	...	15,693	...
Do. do.	1865-66.	2,96,837	...	12,434	...

Extract from the Home Department of Government of India.			Nature of Charges.			Total.		Net.		Proposition.						Casual or Extraordinary.	Ground of proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of Government of India.		
										Permanent.		Temporary.							Home Department.	Financial Department.	
No.	Date.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.	Revenue.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficient.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.		Decrease per month.					Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
												Period.		Period.							
1	2	3	4		5	6				7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3,577.	30th November 1864.	District of Malabar.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.			Rs.		Rs.						
			1 Sheristadar	250	1 Superintendent	250															
			2 Head Accountants, at 70 ...	140	His Establishment.																
			2 Inspectors, at 40	80	1 Head Accountant ...	70															
			2 Do. at 35	70	2 Clerks, at 30 and 20 each.	50															
			5 Clerks, at 20	100	2 Do. at 15 do. ...	30															
			5 Do. at 15	75	1 Attender	8															
			4 Gumastahs, at 15	60	6 Peons, at 7 Rs.	42															
			2 Attenders, at 7	14		450															
			18 Peons, at 6	108																	
			1 Peon	8	1 Sheristadar	150															
					1 Do.	100															
					1 Do.	100															
					12 Inspectors	480															
					18 Clerks	360															
					3 Attenders	24															
					18 Peons	126															
						1,310															
			Total ...	905		1,790							885			Casual.	It is desirable to secure a more speedy and regular settlement of the outstanding escheats than the present establishment can accomplish—*Vide* Collector's letter to Board, dated 29th Aug. 1866, No. 255.				
			Batta ...	68		70							2								
			Total ...	973		1,860							887								

N. B.—This increase is obtained by comparing the present scale with the proposed scale. But if the latter increase is only

dated 11th October 1866, No. 7,338.

dated Calicut, 24th September 1866; forwarded with reference to paragraph 4 of the Board's mber 1866, No. 6,605:—

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

is compared with the sanctioned scale, which is Rupees 1,377, (inclusive of 100 Rupees batta,) the Rupees 483.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of the Board's Proceedings dated 15th September 1866, No. 6,605.

No. 505. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1866, No. 3,179.

Land Revenue.

1. The proposals in the last paragraph of the Collector's letter, and recommended by the Board, are approved, and application will be made to the Government of India for their sanction.

2. The results of the Escheat Department in the Malabar District are highly remunerative.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Gr. 3179.

The proposals in the last para of the Collector's letter, and recommended by the Bd, are approved, & application will be made to the Govt of India for their sanction.

The results of the Escheat Dept in the Malabar are highly remunerative.

L D S.

21st. Novr 66.

14 Copies Letter to Govt Sept 12

Pro. 5th January 66 No 40 & 41
" 9th Dec 65 No 37 & 38
" 21 August 66 No 5320 & 53.

Rev. 1866. Department.
Ro of Govt for November

No 3211.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 15th September 1866.
Read 18th do
Rec. 19th
Pro. of the Board of Rev. dy 21st May 1869 No 1870

Pro. of the Board of Rev.
dy 7 November 66 No 4115.
do - do - do
10th December 66 No. 4420

No. 6,605.

Submitting letter from Collector of Malabar, and recommending that sanction of Supreme Government be obtained for proposed arrangements for conduct of escheat operations and requesting Collector to submit a tabular Statement of present and proposed establishment.

No 3179 - 28 Nov

Written order

A. 503 @ 505