M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1151 Press Mis.

585-590

Dated 28th April 1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 28th April 1869.

No. 589. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th March 1869, No. 1,671:—

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddapah, 11th February 1869, No. 11.

In accordance with the Board's Standing Circular "I" of 5th June 1867, I have the honor to submit for their favorable consideration, copy of an application lodged in this office by Mr. George Richardson for a five years' lease, at Rupees 100 per annum, of certain land in the village of Canoopurty of the Cuddapah Talook, in order to his working the old diamond mines therein situated.

2. The Board will observe that Mr. Richardson asks for the whole of Pymaish Number 288, (he calls it No. 27 by mistake,) under the supposition that it contains about 100 acres. In fact it contains 116 acres and 6 goontahs, and in the Pymaish accounts the whole of this extent is entered as "Diamond Mines." But it appears that of this area, 47 acres, 11 goontahs, 2 vissams, have since been made over to certain Ryots on puttah, as shewn below:—

		Extent.			Assessment.			
		A.	G.	V.	RS.	A.	P.	
1	Granted on puttah previous to and in Fusly 1242 (A. D. 1831)	35	23	2	10	7	3	No information about these appropriations.
2	Do. in Fusly 1271...	8	33	...	4	6	2	No durkhast land simply included in account of "Poremboke cultivation." No mention that it was "Diamond Mine." Taram assessment fixed as in extent No. 1, and puttahs given to three Ryots.
3	Do. in Fusly 1273...	2	...	...	1	15	6	No durkhast. In above account the land was stated to be "Old quarries." Assessment fixed as above, and puttah given to a single Ryot.
4	Do. in Fusly 1274...	...	15	...	...	10	10	Puttah to two Ryots. No "Poremboke cultivation" account forthcoming, so it cannot be ascertained whether the lands were entered therein as "Diamond Mines."
5	Do. in Fusly 1275...	...	20	...	1	2	5	Puttah to one Ryot.
		47	11	2	18	10	2	

3. It is not much use speculating on events of forty years ago, but the probability is that the Collector of that day was cognizant that he was granting part of the Pymaish "Diamond Mines" for cultivation, and that he knew what he was about in doing so, and as the Government do not probably wish themselves to

work these 35 acres, 23 goontahs, and 2 vissams, for diamonds, they will, I presume, have no difficulty, in accordance with the principle enunciated in Government Order, Revenue Department, of 23rd January 1868, No. 195, in the case of the copper ores, in electing to leave matters in *statu quo*, and let any speculative miner make his own arrangements, first of all with the puttah-holders of this extent, and subsequently with the Government, for according to Board's Standing Circular No. 132 of 21st December 1859, Rule 2, a puttah for unoccupied land confers no right of excavation.

4. But with reference to the four grants in and since Fusly 1271, I apprehend the case is different, and that the Collectors concerned were never informed, and were not aware, when they signed puttahs for the lands so irregularly taken up, that these were portions of the Pymaish Diamond Mines. My Serishtadar says—and I do not doubt the assertion—that the true description of the lands was never brought to his notice. The Tahsildar concerned is dead. The Curnum admits that he omitted to describe the lands as forming a part of the Pymaish Diamond Mines, and pleads that the mines, having been long ago worked and abandoned, he thought it a matter of no consequence.

5. Under the circumstances I think it is optional with the Board to repudiate the unauthorised alienation by the local authorities of these 11 acres and 28 goontahs, but I should not recommend this course unless the equitable claim of the occupants to the re-imbursement of any capital they may have laid out thereon, be at the same time recognised.

6. Appended is a list compiled from my records of the former correspondence held on the subject. To save trouble, however, I forward copies in *extenso* of a report upon these mines furnished to the Board in 1814, by the then Collector, Mr. Ross, and of a subsequent communication from that Officer, forwarding an advertisement for publication in the Government Gazette, inviting tenders for leasing these mines, and prescribing terms.

7. When I add that these mines were frequently rented between the years 1815 and 1850, and that the rent accepted in this last year was only Rupees 100, since which no offer has ever been made, the Board will, I think, have before them all the information necessary to their disposal of Mr. Richardson's application.

8. I may mention that I find notice of only two large diamonds having been discovered, one in 1828, when the rent was Rupees 222, weighing 12, Cantaroy fanams which was sold for Rupees 1,188; and one in 1829, which was sold for Rupees 2,280. Owing to this luck the rents ran up in the three following years to Rupees 505, 455, and 812, but immediately afterwards sunk again to Rupees 175; and never again rose over Rupees 260.

9. I have informed Mr. Richardson, that there are but 68 acres, 34 goontahs, 14 vissams, instead of 100 Acres, available, and he has replied that his offer holds good for the reduced extent, suggesting at the same time that I should not renew the puttahs for the other 47 odd acres, but make them also over to him in next Fusly under his original application.

10. I think, under the circumstances, Mr. Richardson's is a fair offer and may be accepted.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th April 1869.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

List of correspondence between the Collector of Cuddapah and the Board of Revenue regarding the Diamond Mines in the district.

Colonel T. Munro, P. C.	Letter	to Board of Revenue,	dated	24th July 1804.
	Do.	to do.	do.	11th January 1805.
	Do.	to do.	do.	12th July 1806.
	Do.	from do.	do.	24th February 1814.
Mr. C. R. Ross, P. C.	Do.	to do.	do.	17th July 1815.
	Do.	from do.	do.	24th July 1815.
	Do.	to do.	do.	25th September 1815.
	Do.	from do.	do.	16th October 1815.
	Do.	to do.	do.	11th November 1815.
	Do.	from do.	do.	2nd January 1816.
Mr. A. R. McDonell, Head Assistant Collector in charge.	Do.	to do.	do.	6th September 1816.
	Do.	to do.	do.	25th November 1816.
	Do.	from do.	do.	1st July 1819.
	Do.	to do.	do.	27th October 1826.
	Do.	from do.	do.	9th November 1826.
	Do.	from do.	do.	18th June 1827.
Mr. C Harris, Ag. P. C.	Do.	to do.	do.	13th November. 1827.
	Do.	from do.	do.	22nd do.
	Do.	from do.	do.	3rd January 1828.
	Do.	to do.	do.	1st August 1828.
	Do.	from do.	do.	4th do.
Mr. J. A. Dalzell, P. C.	Do.	to do.	do.	30th December 1828.
	Do.	from do.	do.	12th January 1829.
	Do.	to do.	do.	20th March 1829.
	Do.	from do.	do.	26th do.
	Do.	to do.	do.	24th June 1829.
	Do.	from do.	do.	29th do.
	Do.	to do.	do.	10th August 1829.
	Do.	from do.	do.	17th do.
	Do.	to do.	do.	13th August 1830.
	Do.	from do.	do.	19th do.
	Do.	from do.	do.	4th July 1831.
Mr. H. Lecon, P. C.	Do.	from do.	do.	3rd August 1831.
	Do.	from do.	do.	8th do.
	Do.	to do.	do.	15th August 1832.
	Do.	from do.	do.	23rd do.
	Do.	from do.	do.	1st October 1833.
	Do.	to do.	do.	17th January 1834.
	Do.	from do.	do.	23rd do.
	Do.	to do.	do.	11th September 1834.
	Do.	from do.	do.	22nd do.
Mr. R. D. Parker, Sub-Collector in charge.	Do.	to do.	do.	23rd September 1835.
	Proceedings	from do.	do.	5th October 1835.
Mr. T. L. Blane, Acting Collector	Letter	to do.	do.	13th September 1838.
	Proceedings	from do.	do.	24th do.
Mr. W. Laine, Acting Collector.	Letter	to do.	do.	13th January 1840.
	Proceedings	from do.	do.	30th do.
Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot, Ag. P. C.	Letter	to do.	do.	18th January 1843.
	Proceedings	from do.	do.	30th do.

Mr. J. H. Cochrane, Collector.	Letter to Board of Revenue,	dated	17th August 1848.
	Proceedings from do.	do.	31st do.
	Letter to do.	do.	23rd April 1850.
	Proceedings from do.	do.	6th May 1850.
Mr. H. Forbes, Collector.	Letter to do.	do.	28th October 1852.
	Proceedings from do.	do.	8th November 1852.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From G. G. K. RICHARDSON, Esq., to the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Madras, 4th January 1869.

I BEG to submit my application for all that piece of ground No. 27 consisting of about, as I am informed, a hundred acres or more, situate in the village of Canooparthypad in the Cuddapah Collectorate.

2. I am willing to take the Mines as they at present exist for a period of (5) five years.

3. I have been informed that these Mines have been worked by natives from the year 1814 to 1848, and have been more or less exhausted, but as I am desirous of working them on a different principle, I make an offer of (100) one-hundred Rupees a-year for all that piece of ground contained in No. 27, of the Circar Pymash Accounts of the village.

4. It must be distinctly understood, that I am in no way to be interfered with by the Government Officials, they only demanding of me the Revenue of each current year as it falls due, trusting you will give my application your favorable consideration and soliciting an early reply.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. VANSAGNEW,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. R. ROSS, Esq, Collector of Cuddapah, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit a few observations on the subject of the Diamond Mines of this district, as directed by your letter of the 24th February last.

2. My enquiries have not led to the discovery of any written history or account of the Mines; and though there are some stories *extant* of immense diamonds, having in former times been found, none of them are sufficiently authenticated to be worth mentioning. The mines which have been worked at different times during the present Government are situated in the Chenoor, Doopad, Jummulmudgoo, Koilcoontlah and Kamulapoor Talooks; though there is little doubt but that diamonds might, if diligently sought for, be found in other places and from specimens which are now and then discovered, it is propable that copper also might be had in considerable quantity in different parts.

3. The principal Diamond Mines are at Kampurtie and Gurampaud in the neghbourhood of Kurpah, these have been worked regularly since 1215, with the exception of one year (1218), whilst the others have been frequently tried and as often relinquished. The principal place for Diamonds however, is the bed of the Kistna river, near Purvuthum in the Kurnool country, where they are found in much greater abundance than in the Mines—though those of the latter are more highly esteemed on account of the purity of their water. The produce of the Kistna and the Mines together, appears to have been sufficient in former days to collect together a number of adventurers, some of them wealthy Goozerat merchants, who had settled at Mooncemudgoo in the Yarkee or Chennumpullee Talook of the Bellary Division where the Diamond Cutters resided. That place was plundered in the year 1788 by the Nirmul Nabob Bihram Khan Dhounsa, when the merchants were entirely dispersed. The stone cutters also mostly left the place, some going to Madras, some to Hyderabad, and a few of late to Nuveepeth near Banganpullee, about a fourth of the original number of families still remain at Moonymudgoo, and cut the few Diamonds that are now found in these districts. The traffic in Diamonds is a mere speculation, and a very expensive one, and when

it also came to be rendered insecure, it is not surprising that the adventurers never returned during the Native Government, and since the commencement of the present Government, the feeble attempts that have been made have not been successful enough to attract attention to the Mines, and draw forth the capital of wealthier adventurers.

4. During the Myana and Moghul Governments the Mines were worked on the terms and in the manner already described by Colonel Munro; the stones above 1 C. P.'s in weight being the sole property of the Sirkar. The digger had of course no wish to find such, and when he did discover one, if he did not attempt to conceal it or to pass off a spurious one in its room, he was always suspected of such a fraud, and called to account and the discussion generally ended in his being plundered or obliged to pay a dund or fine, so that the discovery of a Diamond above the regulated weight, was rather an object of dread than of desire.

5. Teepoo worked the Mines on his own account for about a twelve month, during which time in return for an expenditure of about 12,000 Pagodas he was rewarded by about a thousand pagodas worth of Diamonds, which made him desist from continuing the experiment; neither under his, nor the Myana, and Moghul Governments does there appear to have been any considerable revenue realised directly from the mines. The following is an abstract of the revenue received by the Company from that source up to the end of Fusly 1223.

	Rent.	One-third of the large diamonds.	Total.
1213	18 43 52	.....	18 43 52
1214	.....	.....	.....
1215	523 43 0	.....	523 43 0
1216	83 15 0	84 16 70	167 31 70
1217	91 30 0	.....	91 30 0
1218	25 0 0	101 30 0	126 30 0
1219	33 26 58	.....	33 26 58
1220	37 22 40	490 35 50	528 13 10
1221	166 30 0	162 26 58	329 11 58
1222	166 30 0	.....	166 30 0
1223	41 11 20	265 15 0	306 26 20
	1188 27 10	1104 34 18	2293 16 28

During the above period the number of diamonds of, or above one Canteroy Pagoda in weight, that have been brought to account is 7, weighing altogether Canteroy Pagodas 10-7-12. They have been sold by public auction for Canteroy Pagodas 3,314-12-53. The Diamonds under the weight of a Pagoda found during the same time are in number 507 weighing Canteroy Pagodas 56-3-10¼, I cannot state what they have sold for, nor had I any right to ask, but one of the renters acknowledges having got 200 Pagodas for one that he found in Fusly 1222.

6. The small proportion of large diamonds that have been found might at first create a suspicion of concealment, but, were not the frequent desertion of the undertaking a sufficient proof to the contrary, the enquiries that I have made into the manner of working the mines make it appear to me very difficult, if not nearly impracticable, now to commit a fraud of the sort, and I am therefore inclined to attribute the paucity of valuable stones to the circumstance of the renters having been hitherto almost uniformly confined to the old mines, or the ground between them, whereon the earth dug out of them had been thrown up, so that they are in fact little better than gleaners at present, though the ground between the old mines, having never been actually dug is entered in the account as new land.

7. The person who rents the mines from the Sirkar has not the means in general of working them himself, nor, if he had, would he probably wish to undertake the whole concern which is very expensive, he therefore under-rents them separately to different merchants and Bukkals who

advance the cooly hire, reserving to himself the share of one cooly in each mine. The small diamonds are given up to the under-renters and the coolies, the latter of whom have besides 10 per cent., upon all large diamonds. The remaining 90 per cent. being divided between the renter and under-renters. There are generally about sixteen workmen in each mine, who for the most part have shares in the produce, from one and to one sixty-fourth. A few, and but a few are mere laborers on daily hire. The renter and under renters are not fixed at the mines and only visit them occasionally, so that a fraud, if committed at all, must be committed by one of the lowest miners, who, if he even could escape the vigilance of the other workmen, the renters and under renters, who have all shares, he could hardly dispose of the property afterwards, so that the number of proprietors, and the clamour, which invariably accompanies such a stroke of good fortune as the discovery of a large jewel, are a pretty good security for the Sirkar not being cheated in this respect, for to do so, an extensive conspiracy is requisite, and too many different persons must combine together, for the secret long to remain undivulged.

8. There is very little reason to apprehend, in the event of the Mines being opened, that many persons would quit the pursuits of agriculture to engage in them, no doubt, if once the Mines were to become a source of profit, some people would leave less profitable concerns for them, but would not be cultivators, for their own pursuit is more creditable and advantageous, a few coolies might go, but they could at first be but of little use, for to know a diamond in its rude state is not easy, even when detached from all extraneous particles and to discover it in the mine is a most difficult business, and one which it requires a life-time to learn. The people who work at the mines are brought up to that occupation only, generally hereditarily, and never engage in cultivation, and when they cannot find work here they always emigrate to the Kistna. They are mostly Buljewars in this part of the country, and in consequence of their occupation are distinguished by the name of the Gunneckars or Miners, on this score there need be no apprehension in regard to encouraging the working of the Mines.

9. The working of the diamond mines is a mere lottery, in which much is risked and like other lotteries, it will require the celebrity of some successful speculators to induce persons at a distance to take part in it. The best plan that strikes me for calling the attention of adventurers to this speculation, will be to divide the land of the villages of Goorumpaud and Kunpurtee, which is supposed to contain diamonds and is most in repute at present, amounting to about 44 Acres into lots of a quarter of an acre each, which will give 176 mines; a certain number of these may be advertised in the Government Gazette to be rented out for four or five years, which is about the time that it will take to work them fully; the terms to be as at present, namely, one-third of the price of all Diamonds of, or above, Canteroy Pagoda in weight to be the property of the Sirkar; the other two-thirds, and all small Diamonds, to go to the renter. The large Diamonds to be sold either at Madras or, Kurpah, at the option of the renter. All Diamonds found, of whatever size, to be registered in the Amildar's Cutcherry. The miners also to be registered.

10. The depressed state of the concern renders it unadvisable to rent above a few lots at first, but if success attend the speculators in these, it can be announced in the Gazette with a Notification that more lots are to be disposed of. The ground where I propose to begin is new, and as I have said in good repute, so that it will not be difficult to dispose of it to persons in this district, and it is with them that the experiment must begin; for it cannot be expected that persons should at once resort hither from a distance to make what may prove a barren trial. As a security against concealment it may be as well to prohibit by the engagements any speculator in these Mines from engaging at the same time in those at the Kistna.

11. Should the above plan meet your Board's approval, I can, on receiving your orders, have the land divided, and the lots numbered. I have not yet spoken to the Inamdars on the subject of exchanging their fields for others, but I am given to understand that they will readily accede to an arrangement by which they must be gainers; for the land near the Mines is generally very indifferent for cultivation, and they have no right to dig for precious stones. There are altogether about 145 Acres supposed to contain Diamonds, which, at the rate of four to an acre will give nearly 600 lots, to be disposed of in succession, in the manner proposed.

From the Collector of Kurpah, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Kurpah, 17th July 1815.

HAVING at length completed the previous necessary arrangements for renting out the Diamond mines in this talook, I have now the honor, conformably with your orders, under date 26th January last, to submit for your consideration the proposed Draft of an Advertisement to be inserted in the Government Gazette inviting proposals.

Enclosure No. 3.

2. The Inamdars whom I mentioned in my former letter, having all agreed to give up their lands to Government, other lands of equal, or a little higher, agricultural value have been made over to them, and the whole of the ground supposed to contain Diamonds in the villages of Kunpurtee and Goorumbaud, in the Chennoor Talooks, has been measured and divided, and the divisions parcelled out into lots. The measurement has been made in the manner adoptod at the time of the survey, namely, by Acres, Goontahs and Anas. The Goontah is 33 feet long by 33 broad, which gives an area of 1,089 square feet, 40 of which make the acre, which, as in England, contains 43,560 square feet.

3. The fields or divisions have been sub-divided, into as many rectangular portions or lots as possible of 10 Goontahs or 10,890 square feet each; the remaining angular pieces of ground, which could not be brought within this regular measurement, form separate lots. In Kunpurtee there are 15 Acres, 11 Goontahs and 3 Anas of ground formed into six divisions containing 65 lots. In Goorumpaud there are 28 Acres, 5 Goontahs and 12 Anas formed into nine divisions, containing 115 lots, making together 43 Acres, 16 Goontahs and 15 Anas or fifteen divisions containing 180 lots.

Vide Enclosure No. 1.

Vide Enclosure No. 2.

There is a difference between the present and former measurement of those grounds of 30 Goontahs and 10½ Anas. From the manner in which the present measurement has been made, there is every reason to believe that it is correct.

4. Of the above, the 1st division of the Kunpurtee mines appears to be enough for the first experiment. It contains 5 Acres, 11 Goontahs and 9 Anas, divided into 22 lots. It is reckoned amongst the best land in the district.

5. I enclose a paper of conditions which may be shown to those who wish to make offers. It contains all the necessary information which they are likely to require either about the land; the leading terms of the puttah, or the manner in which their proposals are to be drawn out. If your Board approve of this and the advertisement, I will get them translated into Tellinga and circulated through the District.

Enclosure No. 4.

6. It will remain with your Board to determine whether the proposals shall be opened here or at Madras, in the latter case all which I receive in the district shall be forwarded to the Board on the September.

7. It may be proper to acquaint the Board that I have duplicate plans of the whole of the ground in which the divisions and lots are marked and numbered, so as at any future time to be readily defined; but they are so very rough that their transmission would afford no information. If, however, they be deemed necessary, copies can be sent.

No. 3 in No. 487.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Government being inclined to hold out every encouragement to the opening and working of the Diamond Mines in the Ceded Districts, has had an accurate measurement taken of all the land supposed to contain Diamonds in the villages of Kunpurtee and Goorumpad in the Chennoor Talook of the Zillah of Kurpah, which has been divided into lots, a portion of which it is now proposed to rent out for five years or from the beginning of Fusly 1225, to the end of Fusly 1229, which period it is supposed will be sufficient for the complete examination and working of the lots in question. Wherefore, Notice is hereby given that, sealed proposals for the rent of the above lots will be received at the office of the Board of Revenue, and at the Cutcherry of the Collector

of the Zillah of Kurpah every day, Sundays excepted, until the 25th of September next. The proposals will be opened on the 1st of October, when it will rest with the Board of Revenue to determine to whom the lots are to be given. It will be at the option of the persons making proposals to offer for the rent either with or without the usual condition of paying to the Government one-third of the value of all Diamonds which may be point equal to or exceeding one Canteroy Pagoda in weight.

For further particulars, application is to be made at the office of the Board of Revenue at the Cutcherry of the Collector at Kurpah, between the hours of 11 and 2.

No. 4 in No. 485.

Conditions for Renting out the Diamond Mines.

It is at present intended only to rent out the first division of the Kunpurtee Mines, being the Field No. 292, containing 5 Acres, 11 Goontahs and nine-sixteenths, which is divided into 22 lots; of which the 20 lots, from No. 1, to No. 20 inclusive, contain each 10 square Goontahs or one-quarter of an acre, being 10,890 square feet. Lot No. 21 contains 9 Goontahs 12¼ sixteenths, or 10,685$\frac{1}{4}$ square feet, and Lot No. 22 contains 1 Goontah, 9¼ sixteenths or about 1,715 square feet. This land is considered to be amongst the best in the Kurpah District, and promises to be highly productive. It is intended that the rent of the Diamond mines shall be paid yearly in three instalments or gists. The first gist to be payable on the 1st November, the second gist on the 1st March and the third gist, on the 1st July of each Fusly year.

First.—The proposals are to be dated, signed and sealed, and the name of the proposer is also to be written on the outside of the envelope. They are invariably to contain the name of security, and are to specify the number of portions or lots proposed for and the proposed annual rent of each lot separately in Star Pagodas, written both in words and figures.

Second.—Each proposal is to state explicitly whether or not it be made on the conditions of paying to the Government one-third of the value of all diamonds that may be found equal to or above the weight of one Canteroy Pagoda.

Third.—All diamonds found, whether large or small, are to be registered in the Talook Cutcherry at Kurpah within six days after being found. Any evasion of this condition to be punished as follows :—

(1.) If small diamonds under one Canteroy Pagoda be not registered, the renter will be fined in a sum equal to one-third of the value of the diamonds proved not to have been registered.

(2.) If a person who is not bound to pay one-third of the value of large diamonds, evade the above condition, he will be fined in a sum equal to one-third of the value of all large diamonds so concealed.

(3.) If a person who is bound to pay one-third of the value of large diamonds be guilty of concealment, he is to forfeit the diamond itself or its whole value, and will moreover be liable to punishment for fraud by the Magistrate.

(4.) The Government reserves to itself the power of committing the severe penalties awarded in the third clause for a fine, when it may see due cause for doing so.

(5.) Half the fine or half the value of diamonds recovered under this clause to be given to the informer, the other half to be appropriated by the Government to its own use.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) G. VANS AGNEW,
Acting Collector.

THE Board see no objection to grant the lease applied for by Mr. Richardson so far as unoccupied land is concerned, but cannot recommend the disturbance of the present occupation of land in possession of Ryots.

2. The fact that these mines have so long lain unworked, seems to remove them from the category of lands referred to by the Secretary of State in his Despatch, dated 8th January 1866, No. 1, for which leases should not be granted.

3. Mr. Richardson is, of course, at liberty to buy out the Puttahdars, if he can come to terms with them.

No. 590. ORDER THEREON, 28th April 1869, No. 1,151.

Miscellaneous.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the grant of a lease to Mr. G. Richardson for five years, on an annual payment of Rupees 100, of that portion of the land in the village of Cunnoopurty of the Cuddapah Talook, applied for by him, which remains unoccupied, in order to his working the old diamond mines therein situated.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

Revenue Dept.
No. 840.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.
1869.

PROCEEDINGS, 12TH MARCH 1869, No. 1,671.

Encl.

Received 16

MARCH.
No. 1,671.

Lease of certain land—containing diamond mines, in Cunnooparty Village of Cuddapah Talook,—Letter from Collector submitting application from Mr G. Richardson, for, for 5 years at 100 Rupees per annum, submitted to Government, with remark that there is no objection to granting lease so far as unoccupied land is concerned.

Revenue Department

Memo for orders on Revenue sh. £40.

Perhaps it would be as well to require a royalty of say 10 per cent on the value of the diamonds found as well as the Rs 100 per annum rent?

Mr Rich is desirous to lease the whole of the Crown lands in Upolitandia for the purpose of diamond digging, but he does not like the conditions which would entail on him the payment of Rs 100 per annum rent for the first 10 years. I would grant him the lease applied for for six years. Before that term expires I will submit for your consideration the question of the advisability of granting him a further lease on more favourable terms.

Sd A. Fox

Revl Department

Fr. 1151.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 28th April 1869.

Read the following

Proceedings of the Board

of Revenue.

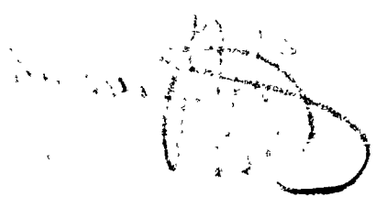
Subt with Remarks letter from Collr of Cudd ofrab, stating that there is no objection to granting lease of certain land containg diamond mines in Cummoopaty village to Mr G. Richardson for five years, at 100 Rs per annum.

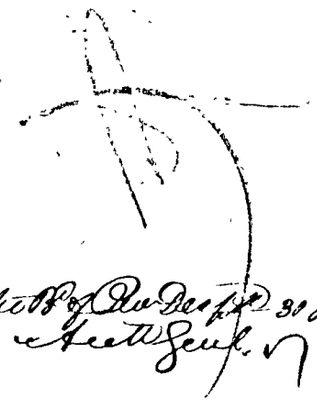
H.E. 12th March 1869.
No. 1671

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the grant of a lease to Mr G. Richardson for five years, on an annual payment of Rs. 100,

for

for the portion of the land in the village of Gunnoopurty of the Cuddapah Talook, applied for by him, which remains unoccupied, in order to his working the old diamond mines therein situated.





14 Copies Letter B of Dec 22 30 March
6 " " Sept 7.

