

Go no 1308

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
27th July 1871.*

No. 341. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th May 1871, No. 2,068 :—

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th February 1871, No. 61.

WHEN His Excellency the Governor came to Coimbatore in August last he paid a visit to the Peyroor Pagoda, on which occasion the members of the Devastanum Committee represented to His Lordship that in 1851 certain Inam lands belonging to the temple had been resumed by Government, which lands they begged might be restored to them. They were directed by His Excellency to submit their application in writing, and this they have now done under cover of a petition to me. Both documents, with translations, are herewith submitted for the consideration of the Board of Revenue with the following remarks.

2. The petitioners' case may be thus briefly stated :—

From Fusly 1212 (A.D., 1802-3) the lands of Mavattumpathy, a hamlet of Peyroor in the Coimbatore Talook, were, with other lands, situate in the same talook and in the talooks of Poolachy, Kangyam (now incorporated with Dhara-
puram), and Pulladam, held as Inam by the Devastanum. In 1851 (Fusly 1260) under an order dated 7th January of that year, No. 489, issued by Mr. Thomas, who was then Collector of the district, these lands were resumed and incorporated with the Government ayacut. A translation of this order is enclosed, and the Board will find therein the grounds on which this resumption of a portion of the Pagoda Inam was made by Mr. Thomas.

3. I confess that, after a careful consideration of all the documents bearing on the case, I am unable to endorse Mr. Thomas's opinion. He argues, that as Mavattumpathy is not specifically stated in the Tusdoekputty of Fusly 1212 to be devastanum Inam, its inclusion as such in the subsequent Inam settlement, conducted by Mr. Garrow in Fusly 1214, must have been a mistake. But surely it is fairer to suppose that the omission of Fusly 1212 was supplied in Fusly 1214, when the Inam question was thoroughly investigated. This is the view I take, and so does the Head Assistant Collector, whose report I enclose. Moreover, the very fact of these lands having formed a portion of the Pagoda Inam for the space of forty-eight years is of itself sufficient to establish a prescriptive right which there is no overcoming, and, when into the bargain it is clearly shown from Government records that the title of the pagoda is unimpugnable in every respect, the question of restoring them to the rightful owners with the least possible delay, as a simple matter of justice cannot, I think, be disputed for a moment.

4. It will be observed, that since the resumption of these lands, an anicut has been built by Government across the Walliaur river at a cost of Rs. 1,500 and odd, by which fifteen cawnies of land have been brought under wet cultivation, and that the present revenue amounts to Rs. 1,260 per annum against an average return of Rs. 80 between Fuslies 1212 and 1259, so that the property has not deteriorated under our management. Against any expenditure on the part of the State, however, must be set the mesne profits of the last twenty years, and the value of 252 bullahs made over to the Forest Department, which it would be inconvenient to restore to the pagoda. The members of the Temple Committee have,

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in a petition (original and translation enclosed) expressed their willingness to forego all claim under the above heads if the Government will restore to them 504 bullahs of punjah land and fifteen cawnies of nunjah land *plus* 50 bullahs of poremboke situate within the limits of Mavuttumpathy, it being further understood that, in consideration of their relinquishment of the above-mentioned claims, the Temple Committee are not to be charged for any improvements carried out at the expense of the State during the time they were excluded from the enjoyment of the Inam assigned to the temple previous to the commencement of British rule, and confirmed to them in Fusly 1214 (A.D., 1804) by the representative of Government.

5. The state of the account between Government and the Committee, when reduced to figures, would be as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
By cost of constructing an anicut	1,524	11	4
Per contra—			
To mesne profits of twenty years	10,618	11	6
To value of 252 bullahs, transferred to Forest Department, at Rs. 20 per bullah, the amount of compensation paid for 64 bullahs in the occupation of ryots	5,040	0	0

which, putting aside interest, leaves a pretty fair balance in favour of the Committee.

6. I feel certain that the Board and Government will, on a perusal of the accompanying statement of the case, acquiesce in the propriety of complying with the very moderate demands put forward by the Temple Committee, and as it is impossible to disguise the fact that they have been very arbitrarily dealt with, I venture to hope that the subject may receive early attention.

7. I have only one explanatory remark to add. In Mr. Garrow's settlement of Fusly 1214 the extent of land within Mavattumpathy limits is put down at 408 bullahs. It has subsequently been discovered that the ayacut of Mavattumpathy is considerably in excess of this; but as the whole lands of the village bearing that name were assigned for the support of the temple, the claims of the Committee cannot be restricted to the extent erroneously entered in the old pymash. Subsequent measurements have shown that the ayacut embraces 806 bullahs of punjah and poremboke and fifteen cawnies of wet, and a professional survey would probably reveal a larger area. The Committee only claim, as stated above, 504 bullahs of cultivated punjah, 50 bullahs of poremboke, and 15 cawnies of nunjah. I think, considering all the circumstances of the case, it would only be fair to have a regular survey made of the village, and after deducting the amount made over to the Forest Department to which the Committee relinquish all claim, to assign to them the remaining extent of land within its limits.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Translated copy of an Address to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Madras, from the Members of the Devasthanam Committee at Peyroor.

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ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a Petition presented by the Members of the Devasthanam Committee of Coimbatore Talook to the Collector of Coimbatore.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of an Arzi addressed to E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, by Sama Rao, Tahsildar of Coimbatore Talook, dated 20th July 1850, No. 16.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a Takeed issued by Mr. Thomas, Collector of Coimbatore, to Sama Rao, Tahsildar of Coimbatore, dated 7th January 1851, No. 439.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

From the Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, dated Pollachy, 28th January 1871, No. 41.

With reference to your endorser's No. 818, dated 7th November 1870, on the petition of the Peyroor Devasthanam Committee, I have the honour to submit the following report.

The Committee, through their agent, Anantha Rao, claim that the lands situated in the village of Mavattumpathy in the Coimbatore Talook, which were resumed and incorporated with Sircar land by order of the late Collector Mr. Thomas, may be restored to them on the ground that they were allotted to the Peyroor Pagoda as Inam, so far back as Tippee Sultan's time and prior to the conquest of this part of the country by the British, and that Mr. Thomas's order to resume the land from the Pagoda was an error and unjust. Petitioners' contention is as follows:—They assert that the land in dispute has been attached to the Peyroor Pagoda from Tippee Sultan's time down to Fusly 1260, or A.D., 1851; that in Fusly 1214 the Inam lands were assigned to the different Pagodas throughout the district, and amongst the rest the land in dispute was assigned as Inam to the Peyr or Pagoda; that in Fusly 1217 an inquiry was held into the subject of the present petition, when it was found that the land situated in Mavattumpathy formed part of the Pagoda Inam, and were confirmed to it as such; and that the kandayam (assessment) on them continued to be paid to the "Dhurmakurta" down to Fusly 1257, in which year the lands were made over to him, but again resumed in Fusly 1260 by order of Mr. Thomas and incorporated with Government lands, since which time they have been deprived of all benefit accruing from them.

Petitioners allege that in consequence of some disagreement, which the Curum and Monegar of the village had with the "Dhurmakurta," the former in Fusly 1260 instigated the villagers to make some communication or other, the purport of which they were not acquainted with, to Mr. Thomas, which gave rise to an inquiry being held and the order passed by Mr. Thomas being made. They state that they do not know why no claim was made for the recovery of these lands by the Dhurmakurtas and Committees who have preceded them, and they ascribe the dilatoriness of the present Committee (which has only been appointed five or six years ago) in putting forward their claims to their desire to search all the records, etc., relating to the matter, and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the history of their case before bringing their claims forward.

2. In an inscription on a stone fixed outside the northern wall of the Mahamantapam in the inner "prakaram" (surrounding wall) of the Patteswaraswami Kovil, it is mentioned that Mavattumpathy was dedicated to the Patteswaraswami Pagoda at Peyroor by a man called "Munooikarainadoo Keilmalayuran," and the stones used to define the limits of the village of Mavattumpathy are impressed with the mark (சுவாமி) and seal (மாமா முத்திரை), which are reli-

I also refer in to this

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gious marks, and which therefore point to the presumption that the village was dedicated to a religious purpose, or, in other words, was dedicated to the support of the kovil.

3. On a reference to the records relating to this village, it appears, from the Canarese accounts produced by the Curum and the cultivation account for Fusly 1213, that "the lands of Mavattumpathy belonged to the Peyroor Devastanum." The same statement appears in the Pymash Oolango accounts for Fusly 1212, and in Fusly 1214 (the year in which all the Inam lands were allotted to the different Pagodas) these lands were entered as Peyroor Pagoda Inam lands.

4. Mr. Thomas, in his takeed to the Tahsildar, dated 7th January 1851, No. 439 (translation of which accompanies this), states that the village of Mavattumpathy was not mentioned in the "Tusdeekputty" (list of lands, etc., assigned for the support of the Pagoda) of the Peyroor Devastanum, and that in the "Oolango" accounts it is referred to as "belonging to the Peyroor Hobly," but not that it belonged to the Peyroor Devastanum, and that it was conjectured that the lands of Mavattumpathy (at present claimed) were entered in the accounts by mistake as Pagoda Inam lands, and he accordingly directed them to be resumed and incorporated with Sircar lands. This was accordingly done, and they have ever since been retained as such.

5. Now, the expression that Mavattumpathy belonged to the "Peyroor Hobly" may bear the interpretation that Mr. Thomas seems to have put on it: but it appears to me that it may have been used regarding the village without reference to its connection with the Pagoda as Inam land, and to denote that the village was situated in the "Peyroor Revenue Hobly," or, as it appears to me, it may also have been used to denote that the village with its lands belonged to the division forming the Peyroor Inam lands.

6. But, whether my interpretation of the expression be the correct one or not, I am clearly of opinion that the balance of evidence is strongly in favour of the petitioners' claim. You will observe that in Mr. Thomas's takeed it is stated that "it is supposed that the lands were entered in Fusly 1214 as Inam lands attached to the Pagoda by mistake," but as petitioners very fairly put it, it is scarcely credible, in the first place, that the land should have been entered by mistake in the accounts in Fusly 1214 (when an inquiry must be presumed to have been made into the subject) as lands attached to the Pagoda, and again confirmed to it on inquiry in Fusly 1217, and, in the second place, that such an error, involving interests of considerable magnitude (the income derived from the lands is stated to be Rs 967-4-8), should have remained undetected from Fusly 1214 to Fusly 1260, or a period of 46 years, during the whole of which time the income derived from the lands was duly and regularly paid over to the Devastanum.

7. In my humble opinion (but I give it with very great diffidence with the order before me), Mr. Thomas's takeed was issued under a misconception of the facts of the case, and I think that, with the unimpeached and unimpeachable proof produced, that the lands in question were attached to the Pagoda in Fusly 1213 (and presumably long before that) and were confirmed to it in Fusly 1214 by the British Government, and that the Pagoda Devastanum Committee continued to receive the emoluments derived from these lands from Fusly 1214 (the year in which they were confirmed to it) down to Fusly 1260, in which it was deprived of them by Mr. Thomas's order, the petitioners have made out their claim, and are fairly entitled to recover possession of the lands claimed by them.

8. The description of the lands, recovery of which is sought for, is set forth in the statement (marked A.) which accompanies this, and in recommending that they be restored to the Peyroor Devastanum Committee, I would suggest that a proviso be attached to the effect that it should be understood that the Committee were not entitled to recover any portion of the emoluments that may have been derived from these lands from the date of Mr. Thomas's takeed up to the time when they may be restored to them.

9. I beg to return claimants' petition herewith, together with Arzi No. 347 of 1870 from the Tahsildar on the subject.

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ENCLOSURE No. 6.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a Petition presented to H. E. Sullivan, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, by the Members of the Devastanum Committee at Coimbatore, dated 12th February 1871.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

ABSTRACT.—Memorandum showing the resumption of the tract of country known as "Mavattumpathy" from the Peyroor Devastanum and incorporating it with Government assets.

THIS letter will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Acting Collector claims, on behalf of the Trustees of the Peyroor Temple, the restoration of the land included in the limits of the Mavattumpathy hamlet of the Peyroor village.

3. There is no reason to doubt that the entire village of Peyroor with its hamlets was an ancient endowment of the Peyroor Pagoda. The local inquiry held in 1849 clearly established this fact.

4. In the early accounts of Pagoda property framed in 1802 the village of Peyroor is mentioned in general terms as assigned to the Pagoda, and in the Inam Settlement Account of 1804 the Mavattumpathy hamlet is individually named with others as pertaining to the Pagoda. Occupation on account of the Pagoda seems undisputed.

5. For many years the *Madras* *Government* *Officers* *and* *the* *Peeroor* *Devastanum* *Committee* were under the management of Government officers, and when relinquished in 1847 the Mavattumpathy hamlet was amongst those restored to the Trustees in accordance with the early settlement.

6. In 1849 the Collector Mr. Thomas seems to have entertained doubts as to the right of the Temple to the hamlet and its lands, and he ordered an inquiry. The report of the Tahsildar shows that evidence of long possession, etc., of the usual character was in the hands of the Trustees, and he reported clearly in favour of the title of the temple.

7. The Collector, however, did not consider that the general term "Peyroor," the name of the village (*Mouzah*), of which Mavattumpathy is a hamlet (*Muzrah*), in the list of Pagoda property prepared in 1802 included this hamlet. He treated the distinct mention of Mavattumpathy in the final Settlement Account of 1804 as a mistake, and summarily confiscated the property. Mr. Thomas's decision was undoubtedly wrong.

8. No appeal against it was preferred.

9. The Board consider that the hamlet should be restored to its owners at once. If mesne profits were claimed, it would be a question how far the delay in appealing invalidates the claim, and whether the water provided by the anicut built by Government since the village was resumed should be paid for; but the Temple Committee offer to waive all claim to mesne profits, and to give up a large extent of land which has been set apart as a forest reserve if they are not charged for the anicut. This arrangement seems to be fair.

see also paper in to King

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No. 342.

ORDER THEREON, 27th July 1871, No. 1,308.

Miscellaneous.

It clearly appears from these papers that the proceedings of Mr. E. Thomas, the Collector (1851), in resuming this

hamlet were erroneous. He decided that, although the village of Peyroor indisputably belonged to the Pagoda, the hamlet of Mavattampathy, subordinate to Peyroor, was not included in the grant, but it is now shown that—

(a.) The hamlet is specifically named as pertaining to the Pagoda in the Inam Settlement Accounts of 1804.

(b.) That so long as the British Government were in the position of Trustees and Managers of Pagoda property, namely, down to the year 1847, the rents received from the lands of the hamlet were regularly credited to this temple.

(c.) And that from that date to the 7th January 1851, when Mr. Thomas issued his takeed to the Tahsildar, resuming the entire hamlet, the lands were in the direct possession of the temple wardens.

2. The Governor in Council cannot doubt therefore that the order of 1850 should be reconsidered. The present Collector has stated that "since the resumption an anicut has been built by Government at a cost of Rs. 1,500 and odd, by which fifteen cawnies of land have been brought under irrigation, and that the present revenue amounts to Rs. 1,260 per annum against an average return of Rs. 80 between Fuslies 1212 and 1259." Against any State expenditure there must however, he observes, be set the mesne profits of the last twenty years, and the value of 232 bullocks which have been ~~formerly assigned to the Forest Department~~.

3. To these mesne profits as well as to the land set apart as forest-reserve the Temple Committee have offered to waive all claim, provided they are not charged for the water furnished by the anicut. The Board of Revenue strongly urge that the hamlet be restored on these terms, and the Government are pleased to convey their assent.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. deC. SCOTT, Captain, R.E.,
Under-Secy. P.W.D.,
for Secy. to Govt.

15-12-92

no 699
26-10-92
1/8/93

Govt. of 1871 Madras.

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated July 27th.

Recd.

G. O. 27th July 1871 No. 1,308.

JULY
Nos. 341-342.

Payor: Temple Committee, Coimbatore.
Disposal: Restoration to — of the lands of
Marattampalayam.

Pro. Bd. Rev. No 2068

19th May 1871.

I do not know what the Board
will recommend next.

Twenty two years ago, the Col-
lector, Coimbatore, bought under Ser-
vice Govt. Land, the hamlet of
Marattampalayam, on the ground
that it was wrongly in the possession
of a neighbouring Pagoda, which
in his opinion was entitled to
the lands of "Payoor" proper and
nothing else.

and duly reporting he came
to the Bd. in his annual
Financial Budget Report.

This claim opens
a question of great
importance than the
Board seem to suppose.

The endowment
of Pagodas, under
Native Rule, were not
of the immense value char-
acter which English
men attach to them.

As to Mr. Garrow's
accounts; he was in this in-
stance a member of history
notoriously unimpeachable
entirely in the hands of his Brahmins.

He is poor in giving the
and also poor in taking

The Pagoda people preferred
no appeal at the time nor at
any time subsequently till now,
when they come forward, relying
on the favourable report of the
Tahsildar in 1849, whose judi-
cial character was respected.
He would have been a bold Tahsildar
who contested the possession of
any of the neighbouring Pagoda.

19th May 1871.

and say again. When
he assumed charge
of Temple in 1892
he ~~from~~ acted in the
spirit, going out
of the all-around
what we can decide
different for the better
performance of the
ceremonies ~~he~~ and
allowing the people
to accumulate in
an assembly - when
some 20 yrs ago we
handed over the
Temple to Committee
he continued the
same only with
a plan which the little
General Assembly
Director & Board.

Under the recent Act
it was only the lands
& all as an end in which
a Temple or house
enjoyed at the time
that constituted
the endowment and
were transferred, if
not already transferred.
- parish. The Legislature
then have indicated
that old claims
should be - ~~re-constituted~~
it dealt only in the
things as they were.
If we depart from
the principle, it
is hard to say where
we are to stop - &
what a state of decision
acquires end in four
years may not be
re-~~done~~. I would

therefore it is all the
the claim now and
vanced a the the
labor of to be any
years -

I do regret I cannot agree. We ought rather to recover for ourselves some of the Revenues, give up to the Semplo - Should not give up any more except in the most coast grounds, but surely such grounds are adduced here. It certainly appears most probable that the dependency formed part of the original grant along with the chief village. The local authorities & the Board are agreed. I

would not deny negotiator merely because it is
inconvenient or distant & the State to surrender
property. Equitable dealing is more valuable
& the State than the possession of a piece of land.
I am very respect with it. I would give it
up. N.

up. N. 12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

her hand to the water and
 the opposite time that he shaming, when she
 the opposite time that he shaming, when she
 the opposite time that he shaming, when she

not any

Erasmus

As Thomas has left
 the service. He is a
 man whom we all
 respect for many
 excellent qualities
 and I should not
 like to be a party
 to an order which
 if it came to his
 knowledge might
 hurt his feelings

4

(a) the hamlet is specifically
named as pertaining to the ~~Rapids~~
in the Grand Seignior's accounts of
1804:

(b) That so long as he continued to
be in the position of Trustee &
Managers of Papoda property, viz
down to the year 1847, the rents
received from the lands of the
hamlet were regularly credited
to his temple:

(9) and ~~that~~ from that date to

27th July 1871.
N^o. 1308.

Bo - Bot Rem. no 206 F
8/19 5 Aug/71

must.

R. V.

should be recommended

N

On 7th January 1851,
when Mr. Thomas assumed his
~~interim~~ ^{interim} ~~to be~~ ^{to be} ~~Tahildar~~,
assuming the entire hamlet, the
lands were in the direct possession
of the temple wardens.

2. The G. in C. (~~to be~~ ^{was} ~~therefore~~ ^{not} ~~that~~ ^{the} ~~Order of 1850~~ ^{was} ~~considered~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{present} ~~Collector has stated~~ ^{that} "since the

resumption, an amount has been
built by Govt at a cost of Rs 1500
odd, by which 15 Canons of land have
been brought under irrigation, &
that the present revenue amounts
to Rs 1260 per annum approx. An
average return of Rs 80 between
"Fishes 1212 and 1357." Against
any State expenditure, there must
however, be set the net
profits of the last twenty years, &
the value of 252 bullocks which have
been definitely assigned to the Forest
Dept.

3. These net profits as well as the
land set apart as Forest Reserve
the temple community have offered
to waive ^{the claims} provided they are not

shall claim to

charged for the water ~~for~~
furnished by the amount. The Govt
of Revenue strongly urge that the
hamlet be restored on these terms,
and the Govt are pleased to convey
their assent.

D. G. L. 11-7-71

14. Folio 18 of Rev. with 6 Ruels
D. G. L. 11-7-71

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and dates in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are arranged in a list-like format. Some of the entries are preceded by numbers, suggesting a sequence or order.

3. The third part of the document is a single, longer handwritten entry. This entry is written in a cursive script and appears to be a more detailed note or description. It is preceded by a number, indicating its position in the sequence.

This image shows a blank, aged, light gray page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with visible creases and some minor discoloration or foxing, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Chas. J. 1000



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A4