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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 698 A and 699 Press
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Dated 5-6-1874 ~~196~~ .

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5th June 1874.

No. 63. From C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, (Land-revenue and Settlement,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 14th February 1874, No. 142.

With reference to your letter, No. 57, dated the 14th ultimo, addressed to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, asking that early steps may be taken for the amendment of "The Court Fees' Act, 1870," I am directed to request that you will be good enough, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to favor the Government of India with fuller details showing clearly the reasons for which it is proposed to reduce the rate of Stamp-duty on suits for the recovery of the possession of land brought by a Government ryot considering himself aggrieved by the action of the Collector in selling his "tenement" or part of it for arrears of revenue.

2. I am also to request explanation especially on the following points:—

(1*st.*) Why, if any Collector puts in force more frequently than he ought, or irregularly, his powers of distraint, the Board of Revenue does not check and control him;

(2*nd.*) Why the revenue due is taken by the Government of Madras to be equal to the rent paid by a tenant to a superior holder, seeing that the land-revenue payable by a Government ryot is only a part of the rent which he would have to pay if he were the tenant of a Zemindar (unless, indeed, the revenue is levied as a rack-rent by Government, which seems improbable);

(3*rd.*) Also whether by sale of a "tenement" is meant anything more than the sale of the ryot's tenure of, or interest in, the land. If so, why the Board of Revenue cannot issue general orders to check and control such sales; and if not, what advantage there is in encouraging a ryot to hold land for which he is unable to pay, the reduction in the rate of Stamp-duty recommended being apparently such an encouragement.

3. In conclusion, I am to observe that the analogy between a landlord's tenant and a payer of revenue direct to Government does not appear to the Government of India to be complete, as the latter has higher authority to appeal to without having recourse to law.

No. 63A. Minute by the Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I.

Premising that I think Institution Fees, in general, too high and restrictive, and that I should like to see them generally reduced as respects this Presidency, I submit that there is no good ground for conferring exceptional facilities to dispute the decision of Revenue-officers on landed proprietors (*Puttahdar*) who have exhausted the strictly protective provisions of the Revenue-law, and still desire to transfer their contention to the Civil Courts. No sound claim to special treatment exists, and I think that such measures might seriously hamper the fiscal administration.

2. The object of the representation, which was made to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in January last, was to facilitate avoidance of sales of land by Revenue-officers for arrear of revenue under the Revenue Code. It is not necessary here to set out all the very considerate provisions of this useful enactment. Suffice it to say that the whole is conceived in a careful spirit for the reasonable pro-

brought by a Government ryot

tection and assistance of the Revenue-defaulters; that the action of the fiscal officers is sufficiently judicial; that the procedure is deliberate and well-defined; and that payment may be made by the defaulters at any time up to the eleventh hour and, under certain circumstances, under protest. Experience has fully shown that, in practice, not only are the hardships or chance of injustice under the execution of the Law, reduced to a minimum, but that, in fact, the moderation of the Law greatly encourages abuse of its privileges.

3. There has doubtless been a considerable increase in the sales of property for arrears under the Revenue-law of late years, and the Board of Revenue have submitted a careful and comprehensive examination of the whole subject in their Proceedings, dated 1st April 1874, No. 751. It is to be regretted, I think, that the result of this inquiry was not awaited before addressing the Government of India on this subject.

4. The result of this exceedingly important inquiry will come before Government for consideration in the Revenue Department in due course. But, I submit, that the inquiry discloses no defect in the existing Law from the point of view under discussion, suggests no argument or plea for exceptional measures of the character proposed, and that it points to no remedy which is not within the purview of fiscal arrangement. I submit that the inquiry distinctly indicates that while the Revenue-law, as it now stands, is in the long run more decisive and effective than the old, irregular and oppressive methods of recovering arrears, it has, on the whole, made fiscal administration less prompt and certain than it was, and has increasingly encouraged temporary evasion of legal obligations to the State. I therefore submit that any measure or concession which will tend to make the operation of the law more dilatory and less certain, or more open to debate and appeal, will neither subserve the interests of the State nor of the defaulters.

5. Whatever may be thought of the various reasons assigned by Collectors and the Board for the increase of coercive process in the realization of the public revenue at a time when the condition of the people is fast improving, or of the remedies suggested and further coercive measures proposed by the Board, I am satisfied that no one conversant with the facts of our Revenue administration can doubt the propriety of the following observations:— "It is best to look the facts in the face, and take warning from them that as advances are made the difficulties attending the peculiar system of Revenue management which prevails in this Presidency will have a tendency to increase, and the punctual realization of Government dues will become more and more troublesome. The authorities must be careful whilst guarding the poorer classes from the possibility of oppression not to weaken the hands of their executive officers."

6. Now the character of the proposed measure is precisely of this embarrassing kind. It must, I submit, needlessly, if not mischievously, weaken and discredit fiscal administration at a time when it requires strengthening. The defaulters, too, are losers by an increased uncertainty as to the finality of revenue sales; for such uncertainty depreciates the value of all property sold under such circumstances, for the sake of the one case—in possibly a thousand—in which the sales might be set aside. It is pertinent to remark that the papers show that this discussion is of an almost entirely theoretical kind, and the grievance hypothetical; for there are no cases before Government to show that any real hardship exists under the present condition, or that there is any real or wide-spread evil which calls for remedy.

7. The answers to the questions of the Government of India conveyed in their letter, dated 4th February 1874, seems to be—

1*st*.—That it is competent, as surmised, to the Board of Revenue or Government, in their administrative capacity, to check excessive or irregular resort to coercive process, or to introduce such ameliorations of administration—if needed or expedient—as will render that resort less frequent; and I submit that such action, and not alteration of the Law, will prove the better and more effectual remedy—if remedy be required;

2*nd*.—That the legal and practical position of a Government *Puttahdar* is far superior to, and entirely different from, that of a tenant under a superior land-holder—subject as the latter is to payment of rent, eviction, *etc*., *etc*. The *Puttahdar* is practically a Zemindar with full proprietory right in respect to his holding—subject only to a certain land-tax or rent-charge to the State. He cannot be evicted, nor can his debt to the State be otherwise recovered than by sale of his property under a Law which sufficiently protects the debtor's interests. I submit that there is no greater reason why such a proprietor should not be placed in the category of an under-tenant than the Zemindar who retains his estate on practically the same terms, *viz*., the punctual payment of peishcush;

3*rd*.—That the sale of a *Puttahdar's* land for debt to the State is the sale of the fee and full interest in the land, and the purchaser becomes a proprietor free of all claims—subject, of course, to the payment of taxes and rates on the land. Neither the Board of Revenue nor Government can "control" these sales which are regulated by law; and I submit that there is an absolute advantage in bringing land to the hammer for which the taxes are not punctually paid, and as it were, starting the holding again free of all claims.

I venture to think that it were better not to press this measure again.

26th May 1874. (Signed) W. ROBINSON.

No. 63B. ORDER THEREON, 5th June 1874, No. 698A.

Miscellaneous.

ORDERED that the following letter be despatched:—

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 64. To the Secretary to the Government of India,, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Ootacamund, 5th June 1874, No. 699.

Separate Revenue, No. 5.

Stamps.

To Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 57, dated 14th January 1874.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 142, dated 14th February, instant, calling for further information in regard to the recent proposal of this Government for the amendment of the "Court Fees' Act, 1870."

2. The Government of India desire fuller details showing clearly the reasons for which it is proposed to reduce the rate of Stamp-duty on suits for the recovery of possession of land brought by a Government ryot whose estate has been sold for arrears of revenue.

brought by a Government ryot

3. I am to explain that in this Presidency the ryot's legal remedy against the officers of Government for alleged improper distraint, sale, *etc.*, of his property for arrears of revenue has always, since 1802, lain in an appeal to the local courts, and no other real remedy can be here afforded or is desired. The Board of Revenue have the general supervision and control over Collectors in this as in every other branch of their duties, and rules are prescribed for the exercise by Collectors of the powers vested in them for the realization of the public revenue. The Board can effectually prevent any general misuse of his powers by a Collector, but they cannot deal with individual cases of alleged wrong as an Appellate Court. The cases which come before the Courts almost invariably turn on some alleged irregularity of procedure by subordinate officers employed in the distraint, and it would be simply impossible for the Board to summon parties with their witnesses, *etc.*, from distant places to Madras, and yet they could not otherwise arrive at a proper decision. This the local courts (Sections 59 and 60, Madras Act II. of 1864) can do with the minimum of expense, trouble, and delay to all concerned. Complaints are frequently made to the Board on such matters, and are investigated and disposed of, and often the ryot acquiesces in their decision, but this is not the ryot's remedy by law and prescription, nor is it an effectual one.

4. The Governor in Council has nowhere pronounced, as would seem to be implied in the terms used in question 1st, paragraph 2, of the letter under reply, any opinion that the sale law is put in force more frequently than it ought to be, nor, indeed, are the circumstances of the case at present such as would enable this Government to arrive at a definite conclusion upon that subject. But before any ryot, who deems himself aggrieved, can commence legal proceedings for the purpose of availing himself of the only means of defence against such sales with which the law has provided him, and which (as already observed) is the best defence he could have, he is obliged to pay down on his plaint a sum of money which, in numerous cases ($1\frac{1}{4}$ million of our ryots paying under 10 Rupees a-year), he cannot command; and this His Excellency in Council considers to be a harsh and impolitic condition, especially when contrasted with the light and easy terms on which a tenant can proceed against his Zemindar in a similar case. The accompanying statement showing the extent of coercive process used in the collection of land-revenue in the Madras Presidency during fasli 1280 (1870-71) and fasli 1281 (1871-72) will show that the number of cases in which aggrieved persons may require a remedy is large.

5. Referring to the 2nd and 3rd points raised in your letter, I am to observe that the tenant of the Zemindar in this Presidency does not sit at a rack-rent any more than the Government ryot does. In those districts,—and they are numerous,—where the villages were surveyed and a money-assessment fixed on the fields before the Zemindari settlement was introduced, such assessment is the proper rent leviable by the Zemindar. In other districts, where no money assessment was fixed on the fields, the power of the Zemindar is limited by the privilege vested by law in the tenant of claiming to discharge his rent in kind according to the "waram," *i.e.*, according to the established rate of the village for dividing the crop between the Government or the landlord on the one hand, and the cultivator on the other. In short, the ryot's property in the land is a real one, whether he pays his commuted share of the crop to the Government or its assignee.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Statement showing the Extent of Coercive Process used in the Collection of Land-revenue in each District of the Madras Presidency during Fasli 1230.

Districts.	Total Number of Puttas.	Total Revenue demand exclusive of permanently settled Estates.	Number of Sales.	Area of Land sold.		Sales of personal Property.	Total Amount realized by Sale.	Percentage of Sales to total Demand.	Percentage of Property sold to the total Demand.
				Area.	Amount realized				
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Ganjam	37,471	7,67,321	.....	.....	.....	888	1,477	.....	0·2
2. Vizagapatam...	4,630	4,36,204	165	41	589	3,705	4,013	3·5	0·9
3. Godavery	58,773	39,44,839	.....	.....	.....	47,143	55,396	0·4	1·4
4. Kistna	135,505	37,07,230	601	3,017	3,827	4,494	8,321	1·0	0·2
5. Nellore	85,518	25,95,702	862	1,981	3,470	6,747	10,217	0·2	0·3
6. Cuddapah	150,621	21,60,225	324	736	1,099	1,516	2,615	0·6	0·1
7. Bellary	141,856	25,94,424	941	5,497	4,565	4,725	9,290	0·4	0·3
8. Kurnool	88,535	15,10,703	358	3,578	3,258	651	3,909	0·6	0·2
9. Madras	28,791	1,81,993	178	121	3,531	106	3,637	14·1	1·9
10. Chingleput	52,932	20,44,040	7,465	5,878	59,743	5,080	64,823	2·2	3·1
11. North Arcot	179,038	39,81,571	4,063	1,331	4,415	59,096	63,511	0·3	2·1
12. South Arcot	2,81,784	39,69,657	1,096	5,932	6,152	9,772	15,924	0·3	0·4
13. Tanjore	128,695	42,04,924	499	875	12,682	11,404	24,086	0·3	0·5
14. Trichinopoly	140,997	17,66,619	212	1,495	12,716	1,583	14,299	0·1	0·8
15. Madura	140,631	18,18,642	531	821	3,438	407	3,845	0·3	0·2
16. Tinnevelly	145,780	28,86,863	250	187	7,691	5,863	13,554	0·1	0·4
17. Coimbatore	223,339	27,40,760	363	1,357	1,068	88	1,156	0·1	.....
18. Nilgiri	2,586	42,136	2	17	131	.....	131	.....	0·3
19. Salem	212,135	20,58,811	1,194	5,326	4,419	1,533	5,957	0·5	0·2
20. South Canara	37,056	12,81,731	14	2	402	757	1,159	.....	0·1
21. Malabar	162,726	19,81,895	54	431	15	326	341	.....	.....
Total...	2,439,399	457,76,283	19,172	38,613	1,41,802	1,65,889	3,07,691	0·8	0·7

brought by a Government ryot

Statement showing the Extent of Coercive Process used in the Collection of Land-revenue in each District of the Madras Presidency during Fasli 1281.

Districts.	Total Number of Puttas.	Total Revenue demand exclusive of permanently settled Estates.	Number of Sales.	Area of Land sold.		Sales of personal Property.	Total Amount realized by Sales.	Percentage of Sales to Puttas.	Percentage of Property sold to the total Demand.
				Area.	Amount realized.				
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Ganjam	37,754	7,17,656	.....	.....	181	900	1,081	.....	0·1
2. Vizagapatam	4,655	4,17,790	105	873	2,613	512	3,125	2·2	0·8
3. Godavery	58,455	38,10,514	.....	... ..	9,931	29,465	39,396	.. ...	0·1
4. Kistna	131,227	36,57,867	420	1,744	3,562	2,851	6,413	0·3	0·1
5. Nellore	83,597	25,51,038	965	2,412	4,802	7,622	12,424	1·1	0·5
6. Cuddapah	152,944	20,60,726	758	1,602	2,385	2,630	5,015	0·5	0·2
7. Bellary	142,456	24,75,033	900	8,834	5,446	3,297	8,743	0·6	0·3
8. Kurnool	85,590	14,75,224	1,162	4,283	4,219	1,814	6,033	1·4	0·4
9. Madras	28,731	1,62,276	288	318	3,769	1,108	4,877	1·0	3·0
10. Chingleput	55,095	22,17,474	4,361	13,303	1,08,358	8,927	1,17,285	7·9	5·3
11. North Arcot	200,602	28,50,236	4,655	1,724	3,391	50,917	54,308	2·3	1·9
12. South Arcot	274,623	37,98,743	1,894	11,392	18,575	11,847	30,422	0·6	0·8
13. Tanjore	129,893	42,51,348	620	401	10,796	13,700	24,496	0·6	0·6
14. Trichinopoly	139,232	15,18,498	208	1,079	9,268	1,954	11,222	0·1	0·7
15. Madura	142,946	20,12,304	773	1,395	8,252	843	9,095	0·5	0·5
16. Tinnevelly	142,745	28,23,670	389	895	15,900	7,567	23,467	0·3	0·8
17. Coimbatore	223,578	27,16,039	117	614	627	412	1,039	...	.....
18. Nilgiri	2,944	40,099	5	46	1	.....	1	0·2	.....
19. Salem	206,015	21,00,884	1,003	4,551	4,744	1,493	6,237	0·5	0·3
20. South Canara	37,307	12,95,788	39	98	209	2,000	2,209	0·1	0·2
21. Malabar	164,820	19,25,319	140	22	4,018	1,084	5,102	0·3	0·3
Total...	2,445,209	448,78,526	18,782	55,586	2,21,047	1,50,943	3,7[illegible]	0·8	0·8

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 142

From

C. J. LYALL, Esquire,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Agriculture,
Revenue and Commerce,

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Calcutta dated 14th February 1874.

Land Revenue
and Settlement Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 57 dated the 14th ultimo addressed to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, asking that early steps may be taken for the amendment of the Civil Court Fees Act, 1870, I am directed to request that you will be good enough, with the Governor in Council's kind permission, to favor the Government of India with fuller details showing clearly the reasons for which it is proposed to reduce the rate of Stamp-duty on suits for the recovery of the possession of land brought by a Government Ryot

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1st Why, if any Collector puts in force
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2d Why the revenue due is taken by
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authority to appeal to without having
recourse to law.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Chas. Des. Hall

Under Secretary to the Govt of India

2
628A
1

No 63 A Ministry [illegible]
[illegible]

Premising that
I think that Institutions
here are in general
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Exceptional facilities
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who have exhausted
the Statutory protective
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Land and Still desire

To

Revenue 1874 Septr
No 5671
From The Chief Secretary
Govt of India
Dated Fort St George
Septr 10th 1874
Rec'd 18th Septr
No 142

Requesting to be
furnished with details
of information on certain points
touching the proposal to
amend the Court-Fees Act
1870.

26 Sept 74 No 679

2
628A
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26 Sept 74 No 679

to transfer the in Contention to the Civil Courts. He found claim to special treatment Strict and I think that such measures might terminate the fiscal administration

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Enactment - Suffice it to say that the whole is conceived in a careful spirit for the reasonable protection and assistance of the Revenue defaulter, that the action of the fiscal Officer is, in sufficient detail, that the procedure is deliberate & well-guarded and that payment may be made by the defaulter at any time up to the eleventh hour and under certain circumstances under protest. Experience has fully shown that in practice not only are the hardships or chance of imposition under the

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Reform for Coercive
process in the Realization
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at a time when the
Condition of the people
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Can doubt the propriety
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"The authorities must
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Now the character
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Embarrassing kind.

It

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- and possibly obstructive
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nor of the defaulters

Whatever may be
thought of the various
Reasons assigned by
Collectors and the Board
for the increasing

recommend

It must, I submit, needlessly - if not mischievously - weaken and discredit Revenue administration at a time when it requires strengthening. The defaulters too are losers by unnecessary uncertainty as to the finality of Revenue Sales; for such uncertainty depreciates the value of all property sold under such circumstances for the sake of the one case - in perhaps a thousand - in which the Sales might be set aside. It is pertinent to remark that the papers sent

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Eviction &c &c. The
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a Zemindar with full
proprietary right in
respect to his holding
- subject only to certain
land-tax or rent-charge
to the State. He cannot
be evicted nor can his
debt to the State
be otherwise recovered
than by sale of his
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which sufficiently protects
the debtor's interests. I
submit that there is
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resort less frequently
And I submit that
such action, and not
alteration of the Law,
were the better and
more effectual
remedy - if remedy
be required.

2d That the legal
and practical position
of a Government Pattadar
is far superior to,
and entirely different from

from, that of a tenant
under a Superior Landlord
- subject as the latter
is to payment of rent
Eviction &c &c. The
Pattadar is practically
a Zemindar with full
proprietary right in
respect to his holding
- subject only to certain
land-tax or rent-charge
to the State. He cannot
be evicted nor can his
debt to the State
be otherwise recovered
than by sale of his
property under a Law
which sufficiently protects
the debtor's interests. I
submit that there is
no greater reason why
such a proprietor
should not be placed
in the category of an
under

absolute advantage
in bringing land to the
hammer for which the
taxes are not punctually
paid and as it were
clearing the holding
again free of all claims.
26/5 [illegible]
Denton & Mark Hart &
Son letter and Press Re
Release 26/5 [illegible]

under - tenants than
the Zamindars whose
retains his estate un-
practically the same
terms viz - the punctual
payment of Peishcush.
3? That Sale of a Putteedars
land for debt to the
State is the Sale of the
fee and full interest
in the land and the
purchaser becomes
a proprietor free of
all claims - Subject
of course to the payment
of taxes & rates on the
land. Neither the
Board of Revenue
nor Government can
"control" these Sales
which are regulated
by Law. And I submit
that there is an
absolute

No 2781.

Revenue 1874 Dept

Minute by the
Hon. W. Robinson. c.s.I.

Dated 26 May 1874
Regd 17 June 74.

A&O 5 June/74 No 698 A

3 Copies sent to Hon. W. Robinson
2/7/74

Amendment of Court Fees
Act, 1870

63 A

Revenue Department.

No. 698 A. 14

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Under date the 5th June 1874

Read the following

papers.

From Under Secy. to Govt. of India — Requesting to be furnished with detailed information on certain points touching the proposal to amend the Court Fees Act 1870 — H.C. 14th February 1874 No 142

Minute by the Hon. Mr. Robinson — H.C. 26th May 1874.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched

(H.C. 5th June 1874 No 699)

20

Revenue Jan 1874

Nos 63-63A-63B-64.

Revenue Department.

No. 699. Simla, 14 July 74

16

To

The Secretary to the Government of India
Department of Revenue, Agriculture & Commerce.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 142 dated 11th February instant, calling for further information in regard to the recent proposal of this Government for the amendment of the "Court Fees Act 1870".

2. The Government of India desire fuller details showing clearly the reasons for which it is proposed to reduce the rate of stamp duty on suits for the recovery of possession of land bought by a Government ryot whose estate has been sold for arrears of revenue.

3. I am to explain that in this Presidency the ryot's legal remedy against the officers of Government for alleged improper

To Govt. of India
Legislative Dept.
No. 57 dy 14 Jan 74.

9/19 Jan 74 with the Collr.

improper distraint, sale &c. of his property for arrears of revenue, has always since 1802 been in an appeal to the local courts, and no other real remedy can be there afforded or is desired. The Board of Revenue have the general supervision and control over Collectors in this as in every other branch of their duties, and rules are prescribed for the exercise by Collectors of the powers vested in them for the realisation of the public revenue. The Board can effectually prevent any general misuse of the powers by a Collector, but they can not deal with individual cases of alleged wrong as an Appellate Court. The cases which come before the Courts almost invariably turn on some alleged irregularity of procedure by subordinate officers employed in the distraint, and it would

be

simply impossible for the Board to summon parties with their witnesses &c. from distant places to Madras, and yet they could not otherwise arrive at a proper decision. Thus the Local courts (Sections 59 and 60 Madras Act II of 1864.) can do with the minimum of expense, trouble and delay to all concerned. Complaints are frequently made to the Board on such matters and are investigated and disposed of, and often the appellant acquiesces in their decision, but this is not the appeal remedy by law and prescription, nor is it an effectual one.

4. The Governor in Council has nowhere pronounced, as would seem to be implied in the terms used in Question 1st para 2 of the letter under reply any opinion that the sale law is put in force more frequently than it ought to be, nor

nor indeed are the circumstances of the case at large such as would enable to arrive at a definite conclusion upon that subject. But before any ryot who deems himself aggrieved, can commence legal proceedings for the purpose of availing himself of the only means of defence against such pleas as with which the law has provided him, and which (as already observed) is the last defence he could have, he is obliged to pay down on his complaint a sum of money which in numerous cases (1/21 million of our ryots paying under 10 rupees a year) he cannot command - and this His Excellency in Council considers to be a harsh and impolitic condition, especially when contrasted with the light and easy terms on which a

a tenant can proceed against his Zemindar - similar case. The accompanying statement showing the extent of coercive process used in the collection of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency during Fasli 1280 / 1870-71 and Fasli 1281 / 1871-72 will show that the number of cases in which aggrieved persons may require a remedy is large.

5. Referring to the 2nd and 3rd points raised in your letter, I am to observe that the tenant of the Zemindar in this Presidency does not pitch at a higher rent any more than the Government ryot does. In those districts - and they are numerous - where the villages were surveyed and a money assessment fixed on the fields before the Zemindary settlement was introduced, such assessment is the proper rent leviable by the Zemindar. In other districts, where no money

money assessment was fixed.
on the fields the shares of
the Zemindar is limited by
the privilege vested by law in
the tenant of clearing his dis-
charge one rent when fixed,
according to the "Wasram,"
i.e. according to the established
rate of the village for dividing
the crop between the Government
or the landlord on the one
hand, and the cultivator on
the other. In short, the
ryot's property in the land is
a real one, whether his share
his commuted shares of the
crop to the Government or its
assignees.

All

Statement shewing the Extent of coercive process used in the Collections of Land Revenue in each District of the Madras Presidency during Fasly 1279.

District	Total number of Pattahs	Total Revenue demand (Exclusive of Peishcush & Quit Rents)	Number of Sales	Area of Land sold — Area	Amount realized	Sales of personal property — Amount realized by Sales	Total amount realized by Sales	Percentage of Sales to Pattahs or Col. 4 to 2	Percentage of property sold to the Total demand or Col. 8 to 3
					Rs	Rs	Rs		
1 Ganjam	36,529	7,80,135	nil	"	1446	394	1840	"	0·2
2 Vizagapatam	4,439	1,48,499	112	137	377	4475	2852	2·5	0·6
3 Godavery	57,380	3,79,145	"	"	7318	13836	21154	"	0·6
4 Kistna	731,996	3597722	291	1004	2134	2218	4352	0·2	0·1
5 Nellore	86,306	2578750	717	1835	3691	2285	5976	0·8	0·2
6 Cuddapah	151,981	2137900	361	1199	1263	579	1842	0·2	0·1
7 Bellary	137,301	2656392	1707	18296	14308	3956	18264	1·3	0·7
8 Kurnool	88,430	1479231	323	3504	4540	358	4898	0·4	0·3
9 Chingleput	51,172	1633443	1310	2710	32768	11522	44290	2·5	2·7
10 South Arcot	178,273	2752166	1769	870	4343	8271	12614	0·9	0·5
11 South Arcot	273,987	3761119	521	4931	4746	1774	6520	0·2	0·2
12 Tanjore	131,346	4176694	224	119	4136	5821	9957	0·2	0·2
13 Trichinopoly	139,162	1803128	130	405	7030	128	7158	0·1	0·4
14 Madura	139,474	1829375	337	140	4071	541	4612	0·2	0·3
15 Tinnevelly	114,927	3022683	197	608	8401	5439	13840	0·1	0·4
16 Coimbatore	223,987	2752951	407	1773	1341	36	1377	0·2	0·1
17 Dindigul	25,777	1,54,165	10	303	518	"	518	0·4	1·1
18 Malabar	210,437	2104859	1173	4812	2658	1343	4001	0·5	0·2
19 Canara	38,617	1,61,397	26	163	271	81	452	0·1	"
20 Salem	141,172	2057273	48	221	145	315	460	"	"
21 North Arcot	444,225	4468927	9863	41080	105805	61372	166977	0·4	0·4

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 12th Feb. 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 19th Feb. 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 26th Feb. 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 5th March 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 12th March 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 19th March 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 26th March 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 2nd April 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 9th April 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 16th April 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 23rd April 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 30th April 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 7th May 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 14th May 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 21st May 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 28th May 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 4th June 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Langford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Thame	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Wallingford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Witney	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Woodstock	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Total	35	35	26	26	47	47	35	35	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 11th June 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Bampton	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Burford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Chipping Norton	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Clanfield	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Eynsham	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Faringdon	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Goring	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Henley	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Kidlington	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Langford	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Thame	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Wallingford	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Witney	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	
Woodstock	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Total	43	43	32	32	58	58	43	43	

Statement showing the number of casual paupers who received Relief in each Parish or Township in the Union during the Week ended 18th June 1870.

	Males				Females				Remarks
	Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		Under 16 years of age		16 and upwards		
	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	Number relieved	Number relieved out of the Workhouse	
Ashford	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Bampton	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Burford	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Chipping Norton	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	
Clanfield	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Eynsham	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Faringdon	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	
Goring	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	
Henley	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	
Kidlington	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	

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