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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REV DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. ~~B.P. No.~~ 1902 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 6-6-1877 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1902/1

GOVERNMENT ADRAS.

REVENUE DI RTMENT.

6th June 1877 1,902.

Read the following papers :—

No. 65. Petition from VANKAMAMI EERA PRACASA HANUMANTA ROW, of Guntoor, in Kistna Dis and an Agraharamdar of Akumarroo, in Bunder Taluq, Kistna Di , to His Grace the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort S orge, Madras, dated Guntoor, 9th April 1877.

I BEG to represent that I have submitted an appeal petition to the Government of India against the order passed by your Honorable Government on 3rd July 1876, with reference to a dispute of water-cess relating to my Agraharam. The Government of India have been pleased to order, first, that an inquiry will be made in the matter, but they afterwards passed an order that no steps can be ken in the case unless the petition be bmitted through your Honorable overnment.

1 Public copy of the order issued by the Collector to the Tahsildar, dated 9th April 1872.
1 Endorsement of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th September 1872.
1 Endorsement of the Government of Madras, dated 3rd July 1876.
2 Orders of the Government of India, dated 12th and 16th February 1877.

2. My appeal petition and the ders of the said Government and other papers noted in the margin are herewith submitted to your Grace.

3. I therefore most humbly request that your Grace will be pleased to forward my petition, &c., to the Government of India. For which act of kindness I, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From VANKAMAMIDI VEERA PRACASA HANUMANTA ROW, of Guntoor, in Kistna District, and an Agraharamdar of Akumarroo, in Bunder Taluq, Kistna District, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, G.M.S.I., Fort William, Calcutta, dated Guntur, 9th April 1877.

PETITION put in by Vankamamidi Veera Pracasa Hanumanta Row, of Guntoor, in Kistna District, and an Agraharamdar of Akumarroo, in Bunder Taluq, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, humbly soliciting your Excellency to take the following circumstances into your kind and valuable consideration ; if not, your humble petitioner, who is exposed to much loss and trouble and frequent pushes in the Revenue Offices by the Poli people under the orders of the heads of those departments when he (petitioner) attended before em (Collector and Tahsildar) to inform them of his case, and who paid the Government much stamp-duty, *i.e.*, about Rs. 100, by presenting petitions on stamps of though small value of Rs. 0-8-0 worth, will be disappointed and thereby undergo much loss.

2. As I was given to understand at the end of May 1872, that the District Collector, Kistna, presuming that some lands which form part of the perpetual wet lands, situated in my village called Akumarroo, were cultivated under wet cultivation while they are dry, and that a large amount ought to be recovered from me as a water-cess from fasli 1271 to fasli 1280, issued orders on 9th April 1872, to the Tahsildar of Bunder Taluq, to collect that amount from me ; I hoping to obtain justice in future from the Authorities, deposited Rs. 1,306, with a view to protect my estate from being disturbed at present.

3. My village, which is situated betwe[illegible] the permanent boundary marks, having the extent of katties 18, and vissoms 9½, measured w[illegible] long rope, was given about 150 years ago as an Agraharam, and ever since it was in the poss[illegible]on and enjoyment of the original Agraharamdars, Koochibhottla Annavadhanulu and his heirs. [illegible]n 10th December 1841, my father, Vankamamidi Rajagopaliah, purchased it from Chilamakur[illegible] Ramasawmi Naidoo, the original purchaser from the Agraharamdars.

4. It has been customary from the beg[illegible]ing that the land, to the extent of katties 10, was cultivated under wet, acquiring the water fro[illegible]allavoluvada and from Kokhanarayudupalem Valee (water-courses) and from the rain. I also ca[illegible] the lands to be cultivated and enjoyed, as above specified, from the time we purchased it at. [illegible] village and some other villages, which are situated in the western and northern sides of Masulipa[illegible]o, come under the name of *swamps* having been filled with water, and they are not fit for d[illegible]ultivation. From a mere view at them it can be found that they are perpetual wet lands.

5. At the time of the Inam [illegible]ttlemen[illegible] as my father, being taken severely ill, went to Bodduloor in another district, accompanie[illegible] me who was very young, Kalapatapu Narayanamoorty, a Gumastah for the Curnam of that [illegible]age, gave statements regarding the said village; 16 years previous to the issuing of the title-d[illegible]; his father being very old, gave charge of the papers to his elder son Venkatramiah, and [illegible]t him all the work and accounts. But he, a short time before the giving of the title-deeds, g[illegible] over the charge to his brother Narayanamoorty, who was not acquainted with the business [illegible] Curnam, managed the affairs of another village; and he did not give the whole accounts, nor [illegible]d inform his brother of the affairs of this village, owing to their household ill-feelings.

6. He did not find the extent of the dry land converted into wet, nor did he have accounts to find out the truth. This village had never been measured. He gave false information and presented a statement showing the extent of acres 53 wet and acres 63 dry, in all 116 acres, which were under cultivation in that year, and for which alone the title-deed was granted. This village is situated from the very beginning within the specified boundaries. Permanent boundaries were fixed to this village by the Settlement and Survey Authorities, for which there are also old proofs, namely, sale-deeds, &c.

7. It happened that the land, katties 7 and vissoms ½, which was then under cultivation, was entered in the title-deed consequent on the false accounts put in by the Curnam's Gumastah. The rest of the land, to the extent of katties 11 and [illegible]ssoms 9½, which was then waste, but was formerly under cultivation, was not entered in the titl[illegible]leed by mistake. By the Circular Order of the Inam Commissioner, dated 4th October 1865, [illegible] have our usual right unobjectionably established in the rest of the said land. Rajavala Nagabh[illegible]shanam Naidu Gar, the late Tahsildar of Bunder Taluq, believing the false statement of the C[illegible]un, and without giving us notice, without taking any explanation from me, without even seeing [illegible]e posture of the lands, and without even inquiring into our enjoyment to it, addressed an Arzi in August 1871 to the Collector, who issued an order to collect Rs. 1,306 under arrears of water-cess for ten years.

8. I presented an Arzi on 23rd August 1871 to the Tahsildar, stating that even before the erection of anicut we had been in the habit of cultivating much land under wet cultivation for many years, as a custom, by means of rain-water, currents, *i.e.*, (vadaloo), and by means of bunds of the tanks caused to be made by my father; that it has not happened then to bring the same to the knowledge of the authorities as my father was very sick and died in another village, and that I was very young; and that the whole extent, viz., katties 18, is not entered in the title-deed.

9. In fasli 1275, the surplus was also brought under wet cultivation, and Mr. Tims, the then Tahsildar, inquired of the Curnam and villagers, and was fully convinced, after visiting the land himself, that the land to the extent of 10 katties had been cultivated as a custom for many years as wet land, and ordered the said 10 katties to be included in the ayacut. Nagabhooshanam Naidu, the late Tahsildar of Bunder Taluq, who by mistake first recommended the collection of the water-cess, afterwards, upon my Arzi, of 23rd August 1871, found out his mistake, and concurring in the opinion of Mr. Tims, and personally examining the disputed land again, wrote to the Collector that five places mentioned in the Anchana Zabitas (estimation lists) are not only *swamps*, but they seem that water will always stay there; that when he (Tahsildar) inspected those places, he examined not only the witnesses produced by the Agraharamdars but other old men whom he accidentally happened to meet with; that they deposed and convinced him, to his entire satisfaction by many proofs, that these spots are always lowlands, and that they were under wet cultivation from the beginning as a custom; that they were not cultivated as wet after the canal has been dug; that he regrets much for having first reported to collect the water-cess for the last ten years; that he has written the first Arzi without fully inquiring the real facts, and believing that a greater extent of land than that mentioned in the title-deed has been cultivated, and relying on the title-deed (afterwards amended), in which a less quantity of land had been by mistake entered; that it was concealed; that the Curnam correctly measured the land and put in true accounts; that though, however, the title-deed is essential, sheer injustice is done to the Agraharamdar by the mistake or by the intrigues of the Curnam; that title-deed was issued in fasli 1269; that Curnam stated, in his kyfiat put in before him (Tahsildar) at first, that some

portions of acres 134, which is as swamp, besi[illegible] 3 katties and 2 vissoms, was cultivated from four or five years previous to th[illegible] the title-deed as per gudicattu account, which was said to be with him; that it wa[illegible]led in the title-deed as it is under the head of poramboke; that no excess land was cultiv[illegible]r or five years before the granting of the title-deed; that no new water-courses, which were not [illegible] the beginning, were recently made; that by being called by the name of "Parra" (swamp), [illegible]eans lowlands; that as the Curnam stated that it was not included in the title-deed becaus[illegible] is under the head of poramboke, they were not then in the possession of the Agraharamda[illegible]that though the acres 136 being the parra lands, were then under the head of porambok[illegible]yed by Curnam, there will be no objection for the Agraharamdars to cultivate those poramb[illegible], according to the orders of the Inam Commissioner, dated 4th October 1865, mentioned in [illegible] Revenue Circular No. 116, published in the District Gazette, No. 38, published in the ye[illegible]69, and that the collection of the water-cess is illegal.

10. In the inquiry, the said Curnam stated [illegible] he had not measured the lands watered by the canal-water, but prepared the estimated acco[illegible] and had not any accounts whatever with him.

11. Ayyeniki Venkatramaniah, the lessee o[illegible] village, put in accurate accounts for these faslis. Notwithstanding the Arzi of the Tahsi[illegible] to this effect, the Collector ordered the collection for the land cultivated excessive to t[illegible]entioned in the title-deed, which is quite contrary to the provisions of the water-cess rules.

12. In the accounts presented at first by Curnam, he deducted katties 11 and vissoms 9½ as poramboke, but he did not distinguish the dry and wet lands in it. Instead of entering it under bunjer (lands fit for cultivation but left waste), he by mistake entered it under poramboke. It is not proper for the Collector for not causing the dry and wet lands to be measured. As the statement is not made upon the accounts prepared after correct measurement, the Curnam failed to show in inquiry the places as per account. From the Anchana Zabitas we produced for faslis 1252—1259, it appears that katties 9-9 and katties 8½ were cultivated under wet. Those lists bear the signatures of the father of the Curnam, Venkatachallam, and of brother Venkatramaniah.

13. As the said Venkatachallam died, Narayanamoorty, who made the said false statement and his brother Venkatramaniah, admitted in the inquiry the signatures which are on the lists. In the said lists it is stated that said lowlands "Talivalu," "Kuchelavalu," "Mattiguntavalu" "Parra," and "Kanurubanda" were cultivated as wet. They even now bear those names. It can be presumed that they are wet lands by those names and that they were happened to be called by the name of "Valu," "Banda." There can be [illegible] such names to dry lands. Moreover, this village and other neighbouring villages, viz., Sult[illegible]ram, Gollapalem, &c., situated very near to the Masulipatam swamp contain slightly oun[illegible]y appearing dry lands and wet lands to a larger extent.

14. The two Tahsildars also personally insp[illegible]and found them to be lowlands. Even the Curnam who presented the statement stated in th[illegible]ry that these lands used to yield wet crop, and that he, without knowing the truth, mention[illegible]he statement that katties 3 and vissoms 2 alone is the wet land. The Curnam failed to sho[illegible]e land, katties 3 and vissoms 2 which he entered in the statement as usually wet, distinctly from the land which is said to have been recently converted into wet.

15. As we have been in the enjoyment of our all wet lands without any dispute until fasli 1281, we are driven to no necessity to cause the title-deed to be corrected by the Inam Commissioner.

16. In fasli 1271, Naguler, the Bunder main canal, was dug. The lessee of our village caused the irrigation canals to be dug into my village at the end of the fasli 1274; no irrigation canal was dug in faslis 1271, 1272, and 1273. But the excess wet cultivation to the extent of acres 5-8 in fasli 1271, acres 19-15 in fasli 1272, and acres 30-20 in 1273 was made. While it clearly appeared that the land to the extent of acres 54 and odd were cultivated in excess to that mentioned in the title-deed without the assistance of the Kistna water, it is quite improper to presume that there is no excess usual wet land in the village greater than that mentioned in the title-deed. It is quite contrary to justice to order the collection of the water-cess for the land cultivated before the irrigation canal was dug. Before the main canal was dug, as the neighbouring villagers constructed some lands so as to prevent the water-courses which came into my village, my father addressed some Arzis to the authorities stating that the current was prevented from being passed into the said spots and that thereby the crop of that year was damaged. Thereupon they inquired and caused them to be removed. I produced copies of two such Arzis before the Tahsildar; they were in his (my father's) own hand-writing, and bore his signature. By that also it can be concluded that they were wet lands from the very beginning.

17. In the subsequent years, I being afraid tha[illegible] the Government will order the collection according to the estimated measurement of the Curna[illegible] as usual, addressed Arzis to the Collector in due time. The measurement was made by the Revenue Inspector, a great difference was found in that year also. Thereupon we sent Arzis to the Collector, upon which the Collecter stating that the Inspector has not measured it in due time, issued orders to collect the water-cess accord-

ing to the estimated account of the Curn[illegible] then Tahsildar, K. Venkatachallam Gar also wrote to the Collector that it was not just to c[illegible]rding to the measurement of the Curnam.

18. I appealed to the Board, but [illegible] without causing the record to be brought before them.

19. Thereupon I preferred an appea[illegible] the Government; they also dismissed it without inquiring into the case. The said o[illegible] herewith sent.

20. The Curnam of my village is a nea[illegible]elative to some of the high officers in the Collector's Cutcherry. As this village is close to t[illegible]wn, with a view to misappropriate it, it was done so. Therefore, only the explanation given b[illegible]thsildars was kept concealed from the head officer.

21. In the said disputed lands 1 acre [illegible]us a crop measuring one yedoom (one-fourth of a candy of grain). It does not yield even [illegible]candy of grain as in other lands in other villages. The grain of this village falls shorter by Rs [illegible] 5 in value than that of other villages. In case of lands of this village being cultivated, a [illegible]cess of Rs. 4 per one acre ought to be given. By the produce yielded therefrom no sufficient [illegible] even to raise the sist can be obtained. Therefore, I am obliged to pay the Government from [illegible]wn pocket, sustaining much loss. Consequently, I am obliged to relinquish the cultivation [illegible] said disputed lands.

22. Upon an Arzi put in by me to the [illegible]or on 18th September 1876, he referred it to the present Tahsildar of Bunder Taluq to inqu[illegible] and ascertain about the extent of the wet lands as well as dry; but the Tahsildar orally to[illegible]hat the Collector who passed orders to collect the money does not like to alter his first decisi[illegible]ugh passed by mistake; that if he inquires into the case and express his intention in differe[illegible]ner, he would be exposed to his displeasure; and that if he had liked to alter his former opinion, he might have done so upon the Arzi written by the former Tahsildar, having deeply inquired into the matter, and he sent it back to the Collector that he had no necessity of re-inquiring into the same, as it had formerly been decided against the petitioner. Thereupon it was struck off the fie.

23. Unless the Authorities allow the lands to be enjoyed in the same manner in which they have been enjoyed from the beginning, the people who are in possession of them cannot spend their time in peace, but if they be imposed upon with heavy taxation through the mistakes of the officials, there could be no comfort to the people.

24. I therefore pray the Government of India will be pleased to send for the record and to refund the water-cess illegally collected from me for the faslis from 1270 to 1280, merely because the land which was given as an Agraharam about 150 years ago, and which was successively in my enjoyment, was not entered in the ti[illegible]deed by the ill-feelings of the Curnam, and also the sist (water-cess) which has been subseque[illegible]y collected for the other years, and to cause the title-deed to be corrected for the wet and dry [illegible]ds situated within four boundaries. For which act of kindness I, as in duty bound, shall eve[illegible]ray.

No. 66.

ORDER THEREON, 6[illegible] June 1877, No. 1,902.

Miscellaneous.

THE Memorial will be forwarded accordingly.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Petition Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

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No. 65

To

His grace the Right Honorable the
Governor in Council
Fort Saint George
Madras.

The humble petition of Vankomamidi Veera Prasada Hanumanta Row of Guntoor in Kistna District and an Agraharamdar of Akumarru in Bunder Taluk Kistna District.

I beg to represent that I have submitted an appeal Petition to the Government of India against the order passed by your Honorable Government on 3rd July 1876 with reference to a dispute of water cess relating to my Agraharam.

The Government of India have been pleased to order 1st that an enquiry will be made in the matter but they afterwards passed an order that no steps can be taken in the case unless the Petition be submitted through your Honorable Government.

My appeal Petition and the orders of the said Government and other papers noted in the margin[x] are here with submitted to

Your

1905

1 Public copy of the order issued by the
Collector to the Tahsildar dated 9th April 1872.
1 Endorsement of the Board of Revenue dated 7th September 1872
1 Do of the Government of Madras dated 3rd July 1876.
1.2 orders of the Government of India dated 12th and 16th February 1877.

your grace

I therefore most humbly request that your grace will be pleased to forward my Petition &c to the Government of India. For which act of kindness, I as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Guntoor
9th April 1877.

With profound Submission
I beg to remain
Your Grace's most Obedient
and humble Servant.
Vemkamamidi Vera Pracasa
Hanumomta Row.

P. 6-6-77 – 1902

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To.
His Excellency the Right Honorable
the Governor General of India
in Council - G. M. S. I.
Fort William;
Calcutta.

Spier

Petition put in by Vemkamamidi Veeraprácasa Hanumomta Row of Guntoor, in Kistna District, and an Agraharamdar of Akumarru in Bunder Taluq, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, humbly soliciting your Excellency to take the following circumstances into your kind and valuable consideration, if not your humble petitioner who is exposed to much loss and trouble and frequent pushes in the Revenue Officers by the Police people under the orders of the heads of these Departments when he (Petitioner attended before them (Collector and Tahsildar) to inform them of his case, and who paid the Government much stamp duty i.e. about Rs 100 by presenting petitions on

1902

Lr. No 1126 7/77

on stamps of though small value of Rs.-2-0 worth, will be disappointed and thereby undergo much loss.

My Lords.

As I was given to understand at the end of May 1872, that the District Collector Kistna, presuming that some lands, which form part of the perpetual wet lands, situated in my village called Akumarru, were cultivated under wet cultivation while they are dry, and that a large amount ought to be recovered from me as a water-cess from Fasly 1271 to Fasly 1280, issued orders on 9th April 1872 to the Tahsildar of Bunder Taluk, to collect that amount from me; I hoping to obtain justice in future from the Authorities, deposited Rs 1,306 with a view to protect my estate from being disturbed at present.

My village, which is situated between the permanent boundary marks, having the extent of Katties 18-9½ Neesoms measured with a long rope,

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rope, was given about 150 years ago as an Agraharom, and eversince it was in the possession and enjoyment of the original Agraharomdars, Roochilchottla Annavadhomulu and his heirs-

On 10th December 1841 my father Vankamamidi Rajagopaliah purchased it from Chilamakurty Ramaswamie Naidoo, the original purchaser from the Agraharomdars-

It has been customary from the beginning that the land to the extent of Kallies 10 was cultivated under wet, acquiring the water from Mallavoluvada and from Kokkanarayudupalem Välu (water courses) and from the rain- I also caused the lands to be cultivated and enjoyed as above specified from the time we purchased it at- My village and some other villages which are situated in the western and northern sides of Masulipatam come under the name of Swamps having been filled with water, and they are not fit for dry cultivation- From a mere view at them it can be found that

they

they are perpetual wet lands -

At the time of the Inam settlement, as my father, being taken severely ill went to Boddaloor, in another District, accompanied by me, who was very young, Kalapatapu Narayanamoorty, a Gumasta for the Curnom of that village, gave statements regarding the said village - 16 years previous to the issuing of the title-deeds, his father, being very old, gave charge of the papers to his elder son, Venkatromiah, and taught him all the work and accounts - But he, a short time before the giving of the title deeds, giving over the charge to his brother Narayanamoorty, who was not acquainted with the business of the Curnom, managed the affairs of another village; and he did not give the whole accounts, nor he did inform his brother of the affairs of this village, owing to their [illegible], illfeelings -

He did not find the [illegible] of the dry land converted into wet, nor did [illegible] have accounts to find out the truth - This village had never been measured He gave false information and

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and presented a statement showing the extent of acres 53 wet and acres 63 dry, in all 116 acres, which were under cultivation in that year, and for which alone, the title-deed was granted-

This village is situated from the very beginning within the specified boundaries - Permanent boundaries were fixed to this village by the Settlement and Survey authorities, for which there are also old proofs; namely, saledeeds &ca.

It happened that the land Kalties 7-½ Cersoms which was then under cultivation, was entered in the titledeed consequent on the false accounts put in by the curnams gumasta. The rest of the land to the extent of K 1-9½ Cers. which was then waste, but was formerly under cultivation, was not entered in the title-deed by mistake - By the circular order of the Inam Commissioner dated 4th October 1865 we have our usual right unobjectionably established in the rest of the said land -

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Ind No 1126 of 77

Rajavala Nagabhoosonam Naidugar, the late Tahsildar of Bunder Taluq, believing the false statement of the Curnum, and without giving us notice, without taking any explanation from me, without even seeing the posture of the lands and without even enquiring into our enjoyment to it, addressed an Arzi in August 1871 to the Collector who issued an order to collect Rupees 1,306 under arrears of water-cess for (10) ten years.

I presented an arza on 23rd August 1871 to the Tahsildar, stating that even before the erection of anicut we had been in the habit of cultivating much land under wet cultivation for many years, as a custom, by means of rain water currents, i.e. (Vâdaloo) and by means of bunds of the tanks caused to be made by my father; that it has not happened then to bring the same to the knowledge of the authorities as my father was very sick and died in his

another

In No 1126 of 77

another village, and that it was very young, and that the whole extent viz. Katties 12 is not entered in the title deed.

In July 1275 the surplus was also brought under wet cultivation, and Mr. Pims the then Tahsildar enquired the curnam and villagers and was fully convinced, after visiting the lands himself, that the land to the extent of 10 katties had been cultivated as a custom for many years as wet land, and ordered the said 10 katties to be included in the Ayacut. Nagabhooshanam Naidu, the late Tahsildar of Bunder Talug, who by mistake first recommended the collection of the water cess, afterwards upon my arzi of 23rd August 1871 found out his mistake and concurring in the opinion of Mr. Pims, and personally examining the disputed land again wrote to the Collector that five places mentioned in the Anchana Zabitas (estimation lists) are not only swamps but

Suit 1126 of 77

but they seem that water will always stay there; that when he (Tahsildar) inspected those places, he examined not only the witneſses produced by the Agraharamdars but other old men whom he accidentally happened to meet with; that they deposed and convinced him to his entire satisfaction by many proofs that these spots are always low lands and that they were under wet cultivation from the beginning as a custom; that they were not cultivated as wet after the canal has been dug; that he regrets much for having first reported to collect the watercess for the last ten (10) years; that he has written the 1st Arzi without fully enquiring the real facts and believing that a greater extent of land than that mentioned in the title-deed has been cultivated and relying on the title-deed (afterwards amended) in which a leſs quantity of land had been by mistake entered; that it was concealed; that the Curnum correctly measured

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measured the land and put in true accounts;
that though, however, the title-deed is essential,
sheer injustice is done to the Agraharamdar
by the mistake or by the intrigues of the curnum;
that title-deed was issued in Fusly 1269; that
curnum stated in his kyfeat put in before him
(Tahsildar) at first, that some portions of
acres 134 which is as swamp besides the three
(3) kattees and two (2) viscoms was cul=
=tivated from 4 or 5 years previous to the
issuing of the title-deed as per yadicattu ac=
count which was said to be with him; that
it was not included in the title-deed as it
is under the head of Porombokes; that no ex=
=cess land was cultivated for 4 or 5 years
before the granting of the title-deed; that no
new water courses which were not from the
beginning were recently made, that by being
called by the name of "Parra" (Swamp) it
means low lands; that as the curnum stated the
that it was not included in the title-deed because
it is

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1902 11

it is under the head of Porombokes, they were not
then in the possession of the Agraharamdars; that
though the acres 136 being the Parra lands, were
then under the head of Porombokes as stated
by Curnom, there will be no objection for the
Agraharamdars to cultivate those Poromboke lands,
according to the orders of the Inam Commissioner
dated 4th October 1865 mentioned in the Revenue
Circular No 116 published in the District Gazette
No 38 in the year 1869 and that the collection
of the water-cess is illegal -

In the enquiry the said curnom stated that
he had not measured the lands watered by the
canal water, but prepared the estimated accounts,
and had not any accounts whatever with him -

Ayyanki Venkataramanialu the lessee of my
village put in accurate accounts for these fuslies
Notwithstanding the arzee of the Tahsildar
to this effect, the collector ordered the collection
for the land cultivated excessive to that mentioned
in the title-deeds, which is quite contrary to the
provisions of the water-cess rules -

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L No 1126 of 77

In the accounts presented at first by Curnom, he deducted katties 11-9½ cissoms as Porombokes but he did not distinguish the dry and wet lands in it. Instead of entering it under Bunjer (lands fit for cultivation but left waste), he, by mistake entered it under Porombokes. It is not proper for the Collector for not causing the dry and wet lands to be measured. As the statement is not made upon the accounts prepared after correct measurement, the curnom failed to show in enquiry the places as per account. From the Anchana Zabitas we produced for fuslies 1252-1259, it appears that katties 9-9 and katties 8½ were cultivated under wet. These lists bear the signatures of the father of the curnom, Venkatachalom and of brother Venkatramiah.

As the said Venkatachalom died, Narayanamoorty, who made the said false statement and his brother Venkatramiah admitted in the enquiry the signatures which are on the lists. In the said lists it is stated that said low lands

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lands "Padivat" "Ruchilavàlu" "Malligunta=vàlu" "Parra" and "Ramarubanda" were cultivated as wet. They even now bear those names. It can be presumed that they are wet lands by these names and that they were happened to be called by the name of "Vàlu" "Banda" There can be no such names to dry lands. Moreover this village and other neighbouring villages viz. Sultanagaram, Gollapalem &ca. situated very near to the Masulipatam swamp contain slightly outwardly appearing dry lands and wet lands to a larger extent.

The two Tahsildars also personally inspected and found them to be low lands. Even the Curnom who presented the statement stated in the enquiry that these lands used to yield wet crop and that he, without knowing the truth mentioned in the statement that katties 3-2 &. alone is the wet lands. The curnom failed to show the land katties 3-2 vissoms which he entered in the statement as usually wet, distinctly from the

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the land which is said to have been recently converted into wet-

As we have been in the enjoyment of our all wet lands without any dispute until Fusly 1281, we are driven to no necessity to cause the title-deed to be corrected by the Enam Commissioner-

In Fusly 1271 Nágulir, the Bunder main canal was dug- The lessee of our village caused the irrigation canals to be dug into my village at the end of the Fusly 1274, no irrigation canal was dug in Fuslies 1271, 72 and 73. But the excess wet cultivation to the extent of As 5-8 C. in Fusly 1271, As 19-15 in F. 1272 and As 80-20 C. in 1273 was made- While it clearly appeared that the land to the extent of A 54 and odd were cultivated in excess to that mentioned in the titledeed without the assistance of the Kistna water, it is quite improper to presume that there is no excess usual wet land in the village greater than that mentioned in the titledeed- It is quite contrary to justice to order the collection of the water-cess for the land cultivated before the irrigation canal was dug- Before the main canal

canal was dug, as the neighbouring villagers constructed some bunds so as to prevent the water-courses which come into my villag, my father addressed some arzees to the authorities stating that the current was prevented from being passed into the said spots and that thereby the crop of that year was damaged - Thereupon they enquired and caused them to be removed - I produced copies of two such arzees before the Tahsildar; they were in his - My father's - own handwriting and bore his signature - By that also it can be concluded that they were wet lands from the very beginning -

In the subsequent years, I, being afraid that the Government will order the collection according to the estimated measurement of the curnom as usual, addressed arzees to the Collector in due time - The measurement was made by the Revenue Inspector, a great difference was found in that year also - Thereupon we sent arzees to the Collector, upon which the Collector stating that the inspector has not measured it in due time, issued orders to collect the watercess Rc No 1126 of 177 according

according to the estimated account of the curnam. The then Tahsildar K. Venkatachalamgar also wrote to the Collector that it was not just to collect the tax according the measurement of the curnam.

I appealed to the Board but they dismissed it without causing the record to be brought before them.

There upon I preferred an appeal petition to the Government, they also dismissed it without enquiring into the case. The said order is herewith sent.

The Curnam of my village is a nearest relative to some of the high officers in the Collector's cutcherry. As this village is close to the town, with a view to misappropriate it, it was done so. Therefore only the explanation given by the Tahsildars was kept concealed from the head officer.

In the said disputed lands 1 acre yields a crop measuring one Gedoom (one fourth of a candy) of grain. It does not yield even half candy of grain as in other lands in other villages.

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3.

The grain of this village falls shorter by Rs 5 or 6
in value than that of other villages - In case
of lands of this village being cultivated, a water-
=cess of Rs 4 per one acre ought to be given - By
the produce yielded therefrom no sufficient
money even to raise the rice can be obtained -
Therefore I am obliged to pay to the Government
from my own pocket sustaining much loss -
Consequently I am obliged to relinquish the
cultivation from the said disputed lands -
Upon an arzee put in by me to the Collector on
10th September 1876, he referred it to the present
Tahsildar of Bunder Taluq to enquire into and
ascertain about the extent of the wet lands as
well as dry, but the Tahsildar orally told me
that the Collector who passed orders to collect
the money, does not like to alter his first
decision though passed by mistake, that
if he enquires into the case and express his
intention in different manner he would be
exposed to his displeasure; and that if he had
liked to alter his former opinion, he might have
done so

done so upon the Arzee written by the former Tahsildar having deeply enquired into the matter, and he sent it back to the Collector that he had no necessity of re-enquiring into the same as it had formerly been decided against the petitioner. Thereupon it was struck off the file.

Unless the authorities allow the lands to be enjoyed in the same manner in which they have been enjoyed from the beginning, the people who are in possession of them can not spend their time in peace, but if they be imposed upon with heavy taxation through the mistakes of the officials, there could be no comfort to the people.

I, therefore, pray the Government of India will be pleased to send for the Record and to refund the water-cess illegally collected from me for the fuslies from 1270 to 1280, merely because the land which was given as an agraharam about 150 years ago and which was successively in my enjoyment, was

was not entered in the title-deed by the ill-feelings of the Curnam, and also the sist (watercess) which has been subsequently collected for the other years and to cause the title deed to be corrected for the wet and dry lands situated within four boundaries

For which act of kindness I, as in duty bound, shall ever pray,

With profound submission
I beg to remain
Your Excellency's Most
Obedient and humble servant.
Vonkamamidi Veera Pracasa
Hanumanta Row.

Guntoor
9th April
1877.

1902/20

Ind 11260/77

Pro 6-6-77 No 1902

Rev: 5/2669/77

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20 1902

Petition

No 1126 of 1877 D/9th April 1877

Recd 13th " "

From Vaucamamidi Veera Pracasa Hanumantha Rao of Guntoor, Agraharamdar of Akurnarroo, Bunder Taluq, Kistna Dt.

Prays for transmission to the Government of India of the accompanying Memorial praying that the water cess illegally collected from him from Fasli 1270 to 1280 & subsequently may be refunded to him & that his Inam title Deed may

1126

No 1902

The Memorial will be forwarded accordingly

21 6-6-77

11.5.77

To the Petition Dept. 23-6-77

35/2

190/23

0

1902/31
312 + 556 ff 7. p. 5

Endt. f. 3-7-77. 799.

1902/24

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25

1877

Government of Madras.

Rev DEPARTMENT.
No 2669

Petition No. 1126 of 1877.

From Vencamamidi Veera Prasada Hanumantha Rao of Goontoor

Occupation Agrahara[m]dar of

Village Akumarroo

Talook Bunder

District Kistna

66-6-77 No 1902

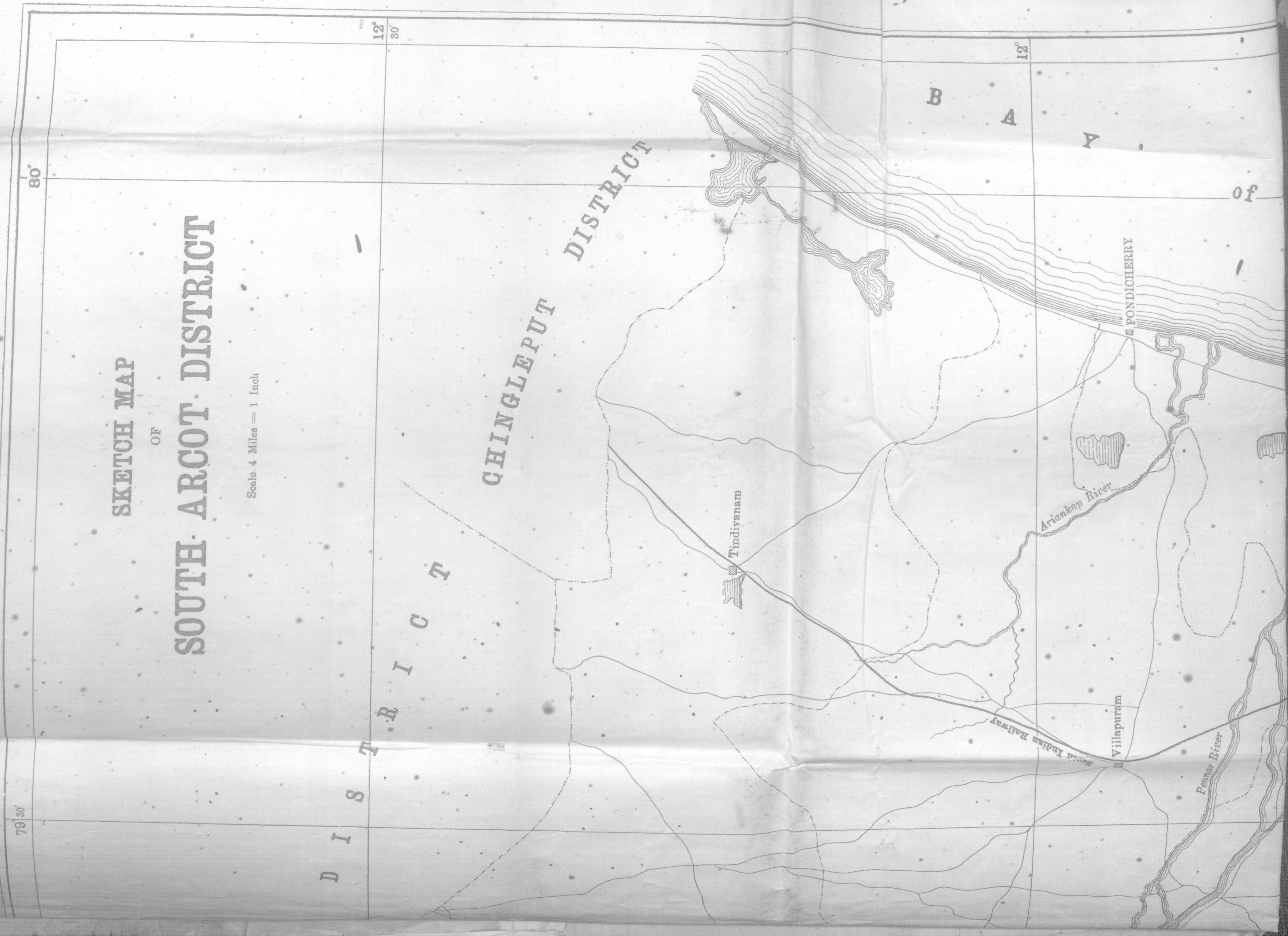
Dated 9th } April 1877
Received 13th }

Enclosures. 6

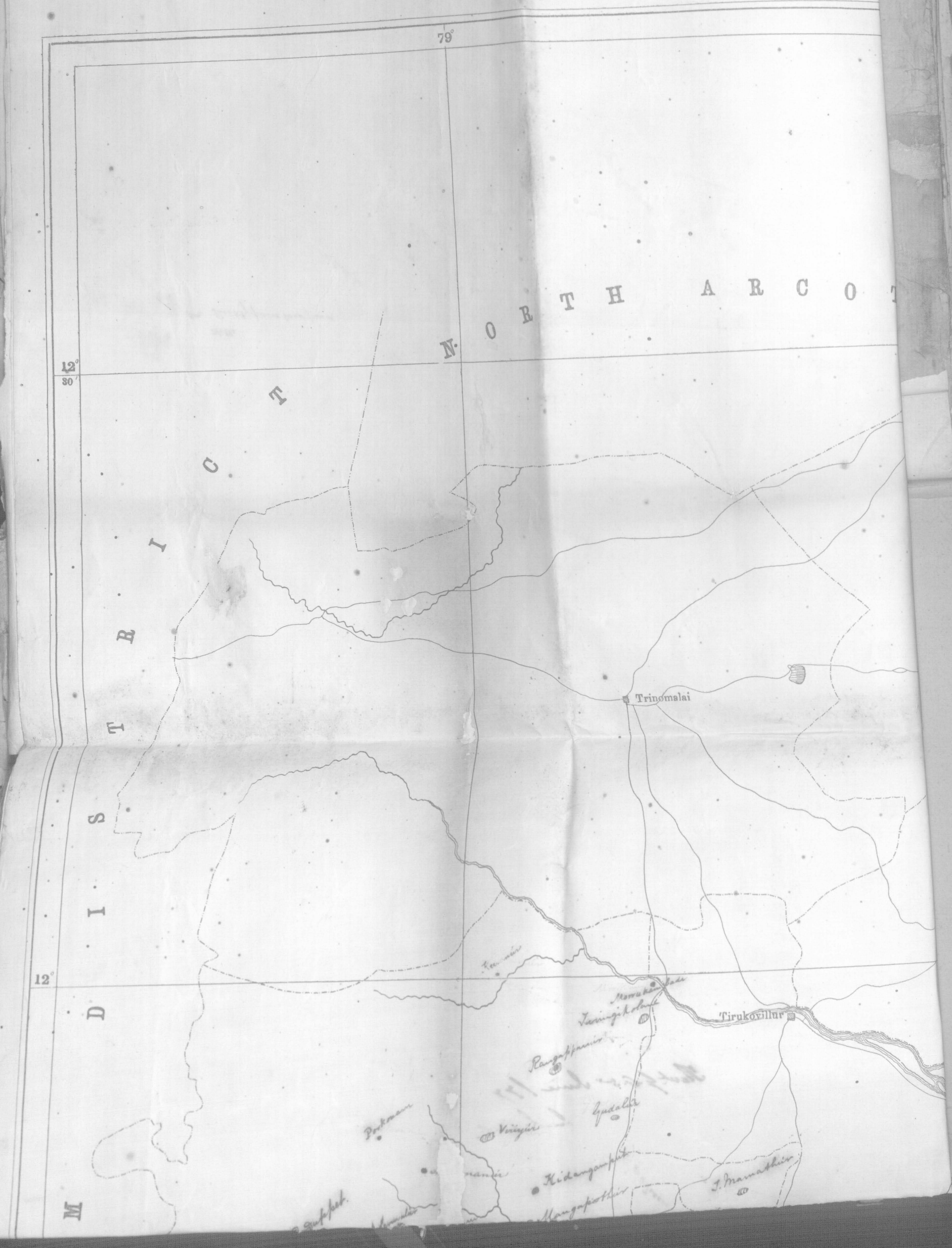
ABSTRACT.

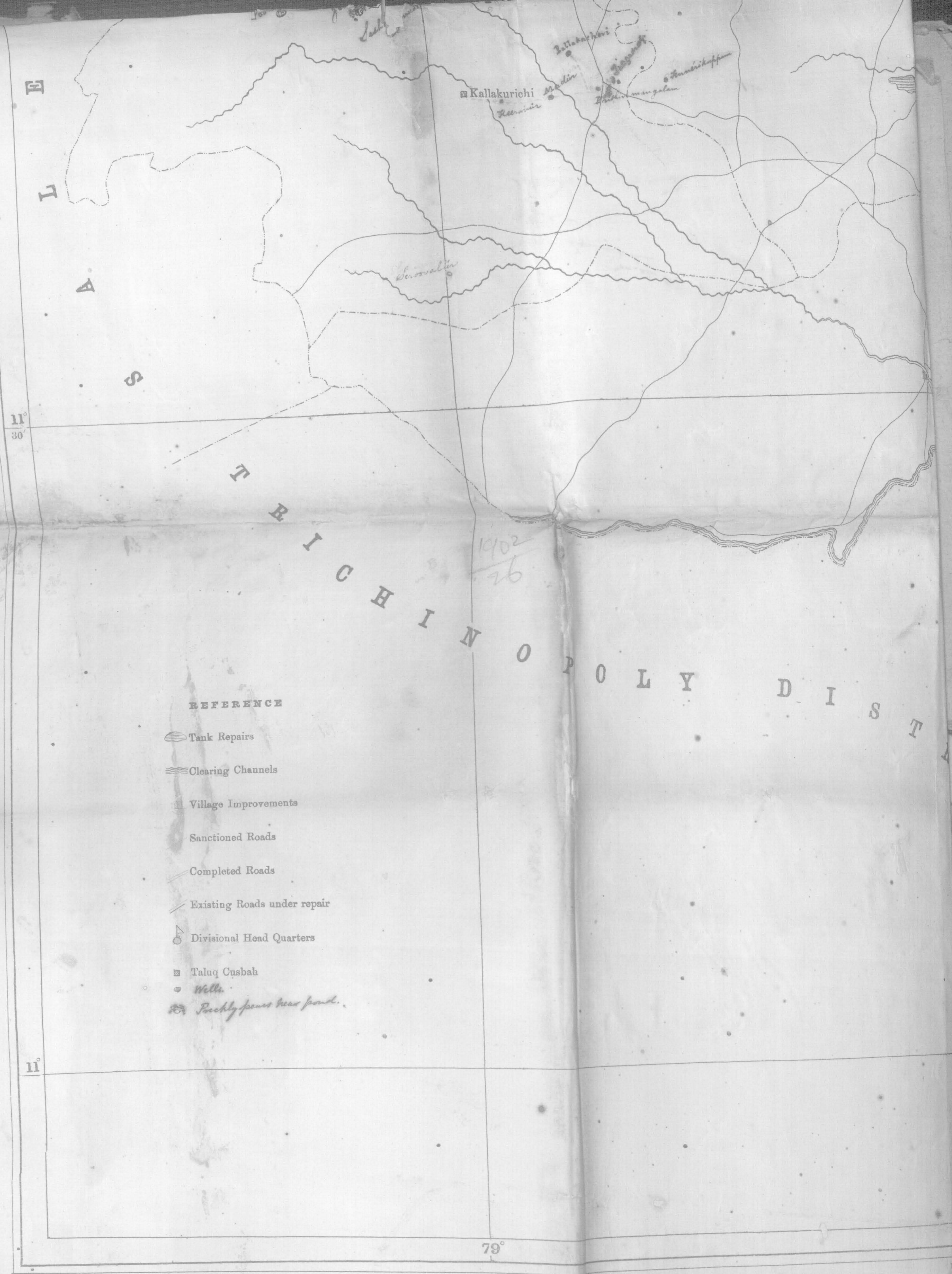
Prays for transmission to the Govt of India of the accompanying Memorial praying that the water cess illegally collected from him from Fusli 1270 to 1280 & subsequently may be refunded to him & that his Inam title Deed may be corrected.

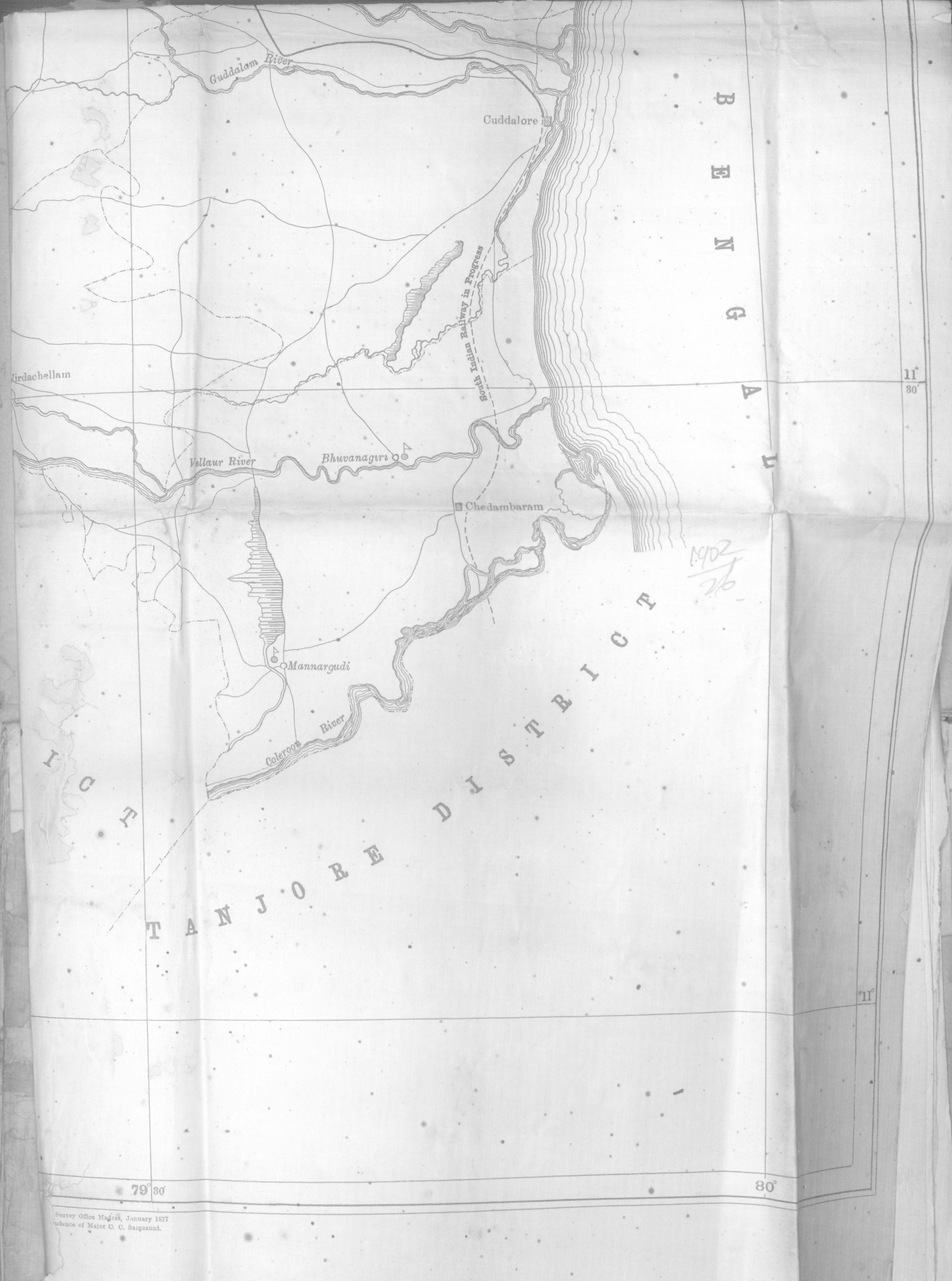
No 65.



SKETCH MAP
OF
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch


NORTH ARCOT
DISTRICT
79°
12° 30'
12°
M
Trinomalai
Tirukovillur
Manukampadi
Tanigikolam
Rangappanur
Gudalur
Veeriyur
Porkanur
Kidangampet
Mangapothur
T. Manathur


SALE
TRICHINOPOLY DIST
Kallakurichi
Kallakachevi
Anmerikuppam
mangalam
11° 30′
11°
79°
REFERENCE
Tank Repairs
Clearing Channels
Village Improvements
Sanctioned Roads
Completed Roads
Existing Roads under repair
Divisional Head Quarters
Taluq Cusbah
Wells.
Prickly pears near pond.
1902/26



Survey Office Madras, January 1877
ndence of Major C. C. Sargeaunt.

Recd No. 39
[illegible] Collr [illegible]
[illegible] Collr

R. M. [illegible]
D.C.