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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

8th March 1879, No. 585.

No. 186. READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER:—

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 20th December 1878, No. 3,412.

Read the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Courtallam, 16th July 1878, No. 517:—

I HAVE the honor to submit (in original) with remarks a comprehensive account of the management of the Ettiyapuram estate just received from the Manager.

2. It is, I am afraid, only too probable that the estate which was rescued from the mismanagement of the Zemindar's uncle, *Ramasami Pandiyan*, by the intervention of the Court of Wards in 1872 will practically fall into his hands again when the minor comes of age; and he has himself expressed his apprehension to me that things will not go on well unless some means can be devised to protect him against the unprincipled machinations of this bankrupt uncle. But it is not easy to see how the Government can interpose in the manner suggested in paragraph 266 of the Manager's report, or what can practically be done to guard against the mismanagement of this and other ancient Zemindaries. The Manager is of opinion that, unless there is some check by way of annual administration report to be submitted to some superior authority, it is "hopeless to expect these Zemindars to do well," and he appears to think that the same system which is adopted with protected States, such as Travancore and Cochin, might be followed in the case of Zemindaries also. No doubt supervision of this kind would be an immense advantage to the Zemindars as well as to their ryots, and perhaps if we could once more realize what a Zemindar really is and get rid of the purely English notion that he is a *landlord*, it might not seem so very unreasonable to subject them to a supervision which would be considered intolerable for a private proprietor in the English sense of the term.

3. Considering all the disadvantages under which the Court of Wards labor in the management of such estates, I think they may fairly be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts for the improvement of Ettiyapuram during the last six and-a-half years. The reforms enumerated by the Manager in paragraphs

13 *et seq.* are solid and substantial benefits conferred on the estate which it is to be hoped the Zemindar will appreciate. The Manager's remark in paragraph 26 that "unfortunately the ayacut rates have in many instances been raised" contrary to the express conditions on which all Zemindaries are held shows how very desirable it is that there should be some authority with power to see that the terms of the Sanad-i-Milkiat Istimrar are strictly observed.

4. **DEVASTANAMS.**—It is to be regretted, I think, that there has been no audit of the Devastanam accounts. I have lately asked the Manager to look into them, but it is too late to do any good.

5. **EDUCATION.**—I cannot avoid again recording my conviction that the education of minors is the weak point in the system of management under the Court. It must be obvious that such an unsettled desultory system of education as is described by the Manager in paragraphs 99 to 107 is extremely unlikely to give satisfactory results, and I think it may be taken to be the general rule (there are of course exceptions) that the minors under the Court of Wards are very poorly instructed and not really educated at all. In the case of the Ettiyapuram Zemindar indeed he has certainly derived very great advantage from the few tours he has made which of itself is sufficient to make it probable that if he had been systematically educated away from Ettiyapuram and home influence and kept under proper discipline he might (to the extent of his ability and though a man of some natural ability and endowed, as the Manager says, with a good constitution and a cheerful disposition, he is not really fit to manage his own affairs, and will in all probability fall under the influence of some stronger and more unscrupulous character.

6. **MINOR'S MARRIAGE.**—Another great obstacle to the proper education of the minor was the custom as to marriage described in paragraphs 113 and 119. If a boy of fifteen must necessarily be married to a girl of a corresponding age, he must of course live with her, and anything like education on a proper system is no longer possible.

7. **EXPERIMENTAL FARM.**—I am afraid the Zemindar takes no real interest in the improvement of agriculture, and unfortunately I have never been able to spend sufficient time at Ettiyapuram to cultivate any taste he may have for agricultural pursuits and stock breeding. One of the double mhothe water wheels has lately been erected which will perhaps in time induce the ryots to adopt such a manifest improvement over the old system.

8. **FAMINE.**—The famine which raged all through the estate for many months had a disastrous effect on the finances, reducing the actual collections of current revenue in Fasli 1286 to Rupees 1,38,167, and compelling the sale of Government securities to the amount of Rupees 1,40,000 to liquidate arrears of peishchush. There is a considerable balance of the revenue of 1286 still outstanding, but the collections of the following year have been fairly satisfactory, and I have just requested the Court to invest another lakh in Government securities which will bring up the invested capital at his credit to Rupees 3,26,800. As observed by the Manager in paragraph 106, the experience of the past year shows how necessary it is to have some cash in reserve.

9. The Manager's account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of the minor's visit to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi is interesting, but does not appear to call for any remark.

10. **ROADS.**—No doubt much money might be profitably laid out on roads; but unfortunately as the Zemindars pay road cess (the greater part of which by the bye they recover from their tenants) they are apt to think that all the roads required should be provided by the Local Fund Board, and are continually complaining that all the money they subscribe is not actually spent within the limits of their estates.

11. As the Manager seems to share the general opinion that Zemindaries and other outlying taluks are ill-used in the matter of the Road Fund expenditure, it may be worth while to see how the case really stands.

12. Taking Ettiyapuram as an example, it will be seen by reference to the road map and Local Fund Budget that 35 miles of road, maintained at an annual cost of about Rupees 7,000, pass right through the estate* whilst the old trunk road, though it does not actually pass through the estate, runs parallel to it for 20 miles and lies between the Kalugumalai division and the rest of the Zemindari, and it is unreasonable to ignore the fact that the estate generally must derive considerable benefit from the expenditure on it, and even I would content on all the roads which lead to the head-quarters of the district which are the centres of trade and business of all kinds.

*About 27,000 Rupees has also been spent within the limits of the estate on Road No. II (New Works).

13. **TREES.**—The system of taxation described in paragraph 242 is most barbarous, and it is to be hoped the Zemindar will be far sighted enough to forego the paltry (and probably illegitimate) income now derived from such a source for the general benefit of the country. By encouraging the growth of trees and by making advances on easy terms for the construction of wells as suggested in paragraph 257 a Zemindar has it in his power to do incalculable good to his ryots, and at the same time to improve his own finances in the most legitimate way possible. There can be no doubt that in these unirrigated tracts wells provided with the double mhothe water-lift are the very best preservatives against famine that have yet been devised.

14. It would not be right that I should close this report without bringing specially to the notice of the Court of Wards the very great zeal and interest that has been shown by the Manager, H. Subbaroy Aiyar, for the last three years and-a-half in the management of this very extensive estate. His report now forwarded shows clearly that his management has not been merely perfunctory, and I can only trust that the Zemindar may be inclined to pay attention to the parting words of an official who is so evidently well disposed towards him and his estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. SUBBAROYA AIYER, Manager, Ettiyapuram Estate, to J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq. Collector of Tinnevely, dated Ettiyapuram, 24th June 1878, No. 113.

As desired by you, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Court of Wards and Government, a general report on the management of the Ettiyapuram Estate.

2. **INTRODUCTION.**—A little more than a month remains for the minor Zemindar to come of age and to take charge of his estate. It is therefore desirable to attempt a record of progress during the period the estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards. It is not possible to try to frame a regular administration report on the model of a Native State, as the estate does not possess all the elements of a regular Government. All that can be attempted is only a general summary of what has been done for the benefit of the estate, and the youthful Zemindar illustrated with such statistics as may be necessary. With these prefatory remarks, I now proceed to address myself to the report.

3. **DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTATE.**—The Ettiyapuram Zemindari comprises Ettiyapuram proper, and portions of each of the old Nagalapuram, Panjalankurichi, Elayirampammai, and Golarpati Zemindaries. More than half of the Panjalankurichi estate was conferred on the great grandfather of the minor Zemindar for his loyal and faithful services rendered by him to the British Government during the Panjalankurichi war, while the other portions were bought at auction.

4. Thus the estate was made very extensive, running up from the sea-coast near Tuticorin for 40 miles inland. It equals a large Government taluk in size and includes much of that part of the country known as the black cotton soil.

5. The South Indian Railway runs through the northern part of the estate and along the borders of the western and southern parts, its capital being only 9 miles from the nearest point of the Railway at Koilpati.

6. **THE NECESSITY FOR TAKING THE ESTATE UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COURT OF WARDS.**—On the 13th November 1868 the then Zemindar, Muthusami Jagavira Rama Ettappa Naik, died, leaving behind him two sons, named Muthu Jagavira Ramakumara Ettappa Naik and Venkateswara Ettappa Naik, aged about eleven and nine years, respectively. It seems that it was the earnest wish of the deceased Zemindar and his widow that Ramasami Pandiyan, his

brother, who was *ad facto* the Manager during his lifetime, should manage the estate during the minority of their sons; and that Muthasami Pandiyan, a distant uncle of the minor's, should be their guardian.

7. On the recommendation of the then Collector, Mr. Longley, the Government were pleased to appoint the above-named two persons as Manager and guardian, and the senior minor was recognized as heir to the estates. The above arrangement was made subject to the annual supervision and advice of the Collector.

8. While the estate was managed by Ramasami Pandiyan, the Court of Wards, having been informed at the beginning of 1871 that it was ill-managed, directed the Collector to report on its management, after a careful scrutiny of the accounts and the state of affairs.

9. Mr. Puckle, the then Collector, visited Ettiyapuram and audited the accounts kept by Ramasami Pandiyan. He found every thing connected with the administration of the estate in a very confused state, and observed, on a strict examination of the accounts, &c.—

- (1) That there were several boundary disputes of more or less importance remaining unsettled;
- (2) That the system of division of crops on wet lands held by tenants on varam tenure involved great loss to the estate and its tenants;
- (3) That certain irrigated lands were let out on lease to the Zemindari servants for a longer period than one year on excessively high terms which rendered it almost certain that the rental would not be paid;
- (4) The several suits had been filed in the Courts by the Manager without the Collector's knowledge, and unnecessary expenses incurred in consequence;
- (5) That frivolous criminal charges were preferred against the renters of Sirakadu (forests and pasture lands) at the expense of the estate;
- (6) That the cost of the establishment and servants' batta was beyond the requirements of the Zemindari;
- (7) That pagoda expenses, ceremonies, and charities were excessive;
- (8) That certain items of profits were not brought to account; and
- (9) That Zemindari puttas were issued to certain ryots for Inam lands confirmed to the Inamdars by the Inam Commissioner.

10. On the whole there was a great want of system in the management and recklessness in the expenditure that was much to be regretted at a time when the estate ought to have been carefully looked after for the benefit of the young landlord.

11. To put an end to this disorder and confusion, Mr. Puckle suggested to the Manager certain improvements to be carried out and reported to the Court of Wards that, unless the Manager exerted himself and adopted the improvements suggested, he should not be retained in charge. He further suggested that the minors should travel without any State and pomp and under the care of their tutor and some other competent person to Madras, to make themselves acquainted with men and manners.

12. Mr. Puckle, finding that it was vain to expect any improvement, and that the prospects of the Zemindari would be entirely hopeless if the uncle were allowed to continue to manage the estate, recommended his removal with certain other proposals for its better administration. He suggested schemes for surveying the Zemin, registering the holdings, repairing irrigation works, and making roads. He also proposed to leave the management of the palace, palace establishment, granaries and pagodas, and ceremonies in the hands of Ramasami Pandiyan. All these proposals were highly approved of by Government.

13. THE STATE OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ESTATE WHEN IT WAS TAKEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COURT OF WARDS.—In conformity with the orders of Government the Court of Wards assumed the management of the estate on the 1st day of January 1872. At the time of the assumption of the management, puttas for the previous Fasli 1280 were only partially distributed. The ryots generally throughout the estate had, owing to some mistrust in the proceedings that characterized the previous management, formed a combination and refused to receive puttas on paper which contained some entries different from those in the cadjan puttas formerly in use. They also declined to execute muchilkas, which were for the first time introduced in the estate, and further withheld payment of rent. The first thing to be done, therefore, on taking charge was—

- (1) To disabuse the minds of the ryots of their preconceived wrong notions, to establish confidence and to complete the distribution of the puttas of the Fasli 1280, with a view to recover the arrears of that year, without recourse to regular suits or at any rate to avert the chance of losing them altogether, by the non-exchange of the mutual agreement prescribed by the law;

- (2) To redress the accumulated complaints arising out of the past maladministration;
- (3) To introduce money assessment in lieu of varam on wet lands;
- (4) To demarcate and survey the estate;
- (5) To provide for the execution of necessary or useful public works;
- (6) To promote the education of the minors and of the people;
- (7) To provide suitable medical agency for the benefit of the members of the palace and the inhabitants of the estate in general; and
- (8) To enforce economy in expenditure.

14. During the distribution of puttas for Fasli 1280, several ryots complained that they were paying garden assessment on certain lands, which for various causes had permanently ceased to be cultivated with garden crops. These lands in several villages were inspected, and it was ascertained that in some instances, there were either no wells, or if there were any, there was not sufficient water in them for raising garden crops, and that in certain other cases the water of the wells was so salt as to prove injurious to the crops. In all these cases the ryots had been in the habit of cultivating dry grains, paying, however, heavy garden assessment, according to the local custom. The ryots groaning under this burden refused to bind themselves by muchilkas, because they were under the impression that if they executed them, they would be bound by them for ever. As garden and dry lands were blended together in the same putta, the realization of even the undisputed dry assessment was rendered impossible by the non-acceptance of puttas. Consequently the grievances of the ryots were represented to the Collector, and his permission was obtained for striking off the additional garden charge, or in other words, imposing dry assessment. Then the ryots consented to receive puttas.

15. Next there were cases of wells under which garden crops were *bona fide* cultivated, and for which the ryots refused to pay the higher assessment on the ground that the wells had been sunk at their own expense, and that the lands under them had been classed as dry in the aynaut. These wells were divided into two classes, viz., those sunk prior to the passing of the Rent Recovery Act No. VIII of 1865, and others dug subsequently. It is clear from that enactment that the power of the Zemindar to raise rent is limited to cases where additional value had been imparted to land by works of irrigation executed by himself or by Government. Notwithstanding these restrictive provisions, the late Zemindars, like every other landholder in the districts, ing these restrictive provisions, the late Zemindars, like every other landholder in the districts, continued to collect garden assessment upon lands irrigated by wells dug subsequent to the passing of the said Act, as well as upon those irrigated by wells sunk previously. The ryots, however, on the contrary, relying on some decrees passed by civil tribunals, totally refused to pay higher assessment, not only upon the new well lands, but also upon the old well lands. The question was of a general nature, and agitated the whole district, and it was not easy to reconcile the ryots without having recourse to the Law Courts. Summary suits were, therefore, speedily instituted in the case of the ryots owning old well lands, to compel their acceptance of puttas on the usual terms, and though successful decrees were obtained, yet a few of the ryots only received puttas, while others refused to take them pending the final settlement of the dispute on appeal. They agreed, in the meantime, to pay without receiving puttas the additional assessment due by them.

16. The ryots of Golarpati, an outlying village of the estate, had been claiming puttas for irrigated lands on money assessment contrary to the varam system. The division of the crop on varam in this and numerous other outlying villages placed the tenants so completely at the mercy of the Zemindari servants, that endless disputes arose, and both the Zemindar and the tenants suffered enormously.

17. The provisions of the Rent Recovery Act, however, rendering indispensable the exchange of written agreements in all cases, unless mutually dispensed with, emboldened the ryots of Golarpati to carry off the entire produce of the irrigated lands for Faslis 1279, 1280, and 1281 without paying the varam due to the estate, and the late Manager, Ramasami Pandiyan, filed suits against them for recovery of the melvaram produce.

18. Consequently, at the commencement of our management, it was felt to be inadvisable and disadvantageous to run the risk of causing discontent amongst an ignorant and excitable class of people by compelling them to pay varam, a system so pernicious both to the Zemindar and his tenants that it should not be tolerated to continue even for a moment. In order to carry out this object, it was arranged to abolish the varam system completely by the substitution of money assessment calculated on the average melvaram or Zemindar's share of the produce of each field for the past three years commuted into money at the then current market price.

19. The puttas were accordingly prepared fixing the rent in money and tendered to them. The high caste ryots accepted them, but the putta tenants (low castes) refused, contending that the sum of Rupees 14 per seed cotta offered should be made the permanent assessment. As this was an unreasonable request, orders were issued to distrain their property for arrears. At last they accepted the puttas at a rental of Rupees 14 per seed cotta of land, seeing that their contention would be invalid in law and paid up a considerable portion of the arrears due for Faslis 1279 and 1280 at the same time.

20. Ramasami Pandiyan during the time of his management had granted money leases for irrigated lands for considerable periods extending in some cases to thirty years. The rental ranged between 15 to 36 Rupees per seed cotta of land. The exceedingly high terms of the lease rendered it almost certain that the rental would not be paid, for, not only did the ryots in some instances leave the lands waste, partly from want of water, but also complained that the leases were not voluntarily executed by them. The absence of registration of these documents for lengthened periods rendered them legally inadmissible in the Courts, and summary proceedings to enforce their terms were, of course, out of the question.

21. It was therefore resolved to come to terms with the ryots who took strong objection to the exorbitant rate of rent enforced by Ramasami Pandiyan and to effect an amicable settlement with them.

22. Then disputes among the rival Ambalagars as to who should make the collection had to be settled. In almost every village the ayacut Ambalagar (Monigar, whose duty is chiefly to collect the rent) had been displaced. The staff of Ambalagars in some villages, who were in employ at the time of the Inam settlement, had been either wholly removed in some cases or increased in others, and their officers had been conferred by the ex-Zemindar either on his favorites or on those who paid a large nuzzar. There were also factions in the villages and other disputes were numerous and had to be settled at once to ensure the prompt collection of revenue. The payment of the arrears depended, in many instances, upon the settlement of various intricate questions and claims for set-off. There were arrears in the accounts of more than 40 years' standing. As many of these questions as there was time to settle were disposed of.

23. The custom of the Zemindari had been to issue puttass of one year in the month of November in the following year, or long after the periods of kist had expired, or, in other words, they had been merely formal documents of no practical use to enforce the object contemplated by the Act; for, when any tenant had neglected to pay his kist at the stipulated time, the payment could not have been promptly enforced by summary proceedings for want of puttass and muchil-kas, which, as observed above, were not issued until the beginning of the period of the collection of the kist of the following year. Hence arrangements were made for exchanging puttass and muchilkas at the beginning of the cultivating season, or at any rate before the beginning of the kistbundy. In distributing puttass it was arranged to effect the transfer of as many puttass as possible to the names of the actual occupiers. It was also arranged that the boundary disputes in the Satur and Ottapidaram Taluks should be settled. These were investigated and amicably decided.

24. LAND TENURE.—A short description of the leading features of tenures of land in the estate is given below.

25. The distinctions are "Ayen," "Pannai," "Inam," "Jivatham," "Utharam," and "Poruppu."

26. *Ayen Lands*.—The Zemindar has only a right to levy a tax on dry lands at the rate fixed at the time of the ayacut and varam on wet lands from the tenants or holders. But unfortunately the ayacut rates have now in many instances been altered. The tenants have the right of occupancy.

27. The subjoined table will show the different rates levied on the several classes of lands in each of the nine Revenue Divisions of the estate:—

No.	Divisions.	RATES OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			
		Karisal or Black Loam.	Veppal.	Pottal.	Serval or Red Loam.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Naduveppati	2 4 5	1 12 4	1 14 6	0 12 2
		1 4 3	1 4 3	1 4 3	0 10 3
		1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	0 9 1
		1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	...
2	Arungulam	0 12 2	0 12 2	0 12 2	0 12 2
		2 4 5	1 4 3	1 4 3	0 8 1
		1 12 4	1 2 2	1 0 2	0 6 1
		1 10 6	1 0 2	0 12 2	...
3	Govanagiri	1 9 8	0 14 2	...	...
		1 2 2	0 12 2	...	...
4	Pasuvandanai	0 12 2	...	...	0 10 11
		1 2 7	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 8 2
5	Vedanatham	0 14 11	...	...	0 6 5
		1 12 4	1 12 4	1 4 3	0 8 0
6	Mavilodai	1 8 3	1 9 1	1 0 2	0 6 6
		1 5 1	1 4 3	0 12 2	0 5 8
		1 4 3	1 0 2	...	...
		1 0 2	0 12 2	...	...
7	Kadalai	0 12 2	...	...	0 8 11
		2 4 7	1 12 4	1 4 3	0 6 6
		1 4 3	1 9 1	1 0 2	0 5 8
		1 2 2	1 4 3	0 12 2	...
8	Golupati	1 0 2	1 0 2	...	...
		0 12 2	0 12 2	...	0 14 11
		2 1 7	1 10 1	1 3 7	0 13 1
		1 15 9	1 9 2	1 2 8	0 9 4
9	Kalgumalai	1 12 2	1 8 3	1 1 9	0 6 7
		0 14 11	1 4 5	0 14 11	...
		...	0 14 11	...	...
		2 4 5	...	...	0 8 1
		1 12 4	...	...	...
		1 8 3	...	...	...
		1 4 3	...	...	...
		1 0 2	...	...	...
		0 14 2	...	...	...
		0 12 2	...	...	...

28. *Pannai Lands*.—These are literally "the home farms" of the Zemindar. The lands were being cultivated by the Zemindar at his own expense, for which purpose he entertained an establishment beyond the requirements. But since the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards this system was discontinued, as it entailed a great loss and trouble, and such lands have been rented out to tenants at an income of Rupees 16,000 per annum.

29. *Inam*.—These are lands granted as Inam, subject to the payment of quit-rent to Government at the time of the ayacut for religious and other charitable purposes and for personal benefits; and they have been subsequently enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner. The Zemindar has no connection whatever with these lands.

30. *Jivatham*.—The lands under this head are held by a certain specific class of people on a sort of feudal tenure, or subject to the condition of rendering service in the Zemindar's palace at certain stated periods in the year, and they are resumable, if the Jivathagar, or holder of the Inam, neglects to render his service in time, or if the Zemindar chooses to dispense with his services.

31. *Utharam*.—These are *bonâ fide* favorable or personal Inams granted by the former Zemindars subsequent to the time of ayacut to their favorites or relatives, who hold them free of all assessment.

32. *Poruppu*.—The lands falling under this head are held free of all assessment, subject to the payment of a quit-rent or favorable fixed amount of rent to the estate. The Zemindar has no proprietary right in the soil, but can only demand the Poruppu or favorable assessment.

33. *REVENUE DIVISIONS*.—The Revenue Divisions into which the estate is divided will now be noticed.

34. The grand divisions are nine, viz. :—

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Naduvappati. | 4. Pasuvandanai. | 7. Kadalai. |
| 2. Arungulam. | 5. Vedanatham. | 8. Golarpati. |
| 3. Gevanagiri. | 6. Mavilodai. | 9. Kalugumalai. |

35. Each division is in charge of a Peishcar, whose establishment consists of a Gumasta and four Peons, and whose duty is similar to that of a Revenue Inspector in Government taluks.

36. The salaries of the Peishcar, Gumasta, and Peon, which had been Rupees 6, 4, and 1, respectively, were raised to Rupees 20, 10, and 5, respectively, when the establishments were reorganized by the Court of Wards apparently with a view to put down corruption and check deception practised by these officials upon the Zemin exchequers.

37. *VILLAGE ACCOUNTS*.—The village accounts chiefly consist of—

- (1) Adangal—A fieldwar statement of lands in the village.
- (2) Pullitirva—An account showing the lands held by each tenant in the village and the assessment thereon.
- (3) Selluniluvai—A Demand, Collection, and Balance Statement of Revenue.
- (4) Rozwarichettah—An account showing the daily collection of assessment.
- (5) Nirnilai—An account showing the state of water-supply.
- (6) Malaippatham—An account showing the state of rainfall.
- (7) Thavanai—A fieldwar statement showing the monthly cultivation of lands in the village.

38. *VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS—Gurnams*.—The Gurnams in the estate were, as a rule, accustomed not to keep the accounts regularly and in a systematic manner. In some villages there were no Thavanai accounts kept, while in others Nirnilai and Malaippatham statements were never known. Want of power to punish them in a summary manner seems to have prevented the former Zemindars from making the Gurnams understand and attend to their duties, and since the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, great endeavours have been used to make them attend to their work properly, and the present general condition of village accounts is now somewhat satisfactory.

39. *AMBALAGARS*.—The duty of this class of village officials, all of whom enjoy Inam land for their services, is to collect the kist from the tenants from time to time as it falls due and remit the same to the Treasury.

40. In some cases there is only a single Ambalagar for several villages, who being unable to attend to his work in every village, of course, deposes his Gumasta to do his work. In many villages there are more Ambalagars than one who do their duty by turns every year, and consequently one does not know what the other has done, and this system of working of Ambalagars affords a room for corruption and deceit.

41. These officials were carefully watched and their malpractices have been checked and put down to a great extent.

42. *TALUK ESTABLISHMENT*.—The Taluk establishment consists of a Tahsildar and fourteen Gumastas, &c., and costs Rupees 499 per mensem.

43. At first Ganapathi Pillai was appointed as Tahsildar and was succeeded by Narahari Row, upon whose death the present incumbent Bhima Row was put in.

44. *MANAGER'S ESTABLISHMENT*.—The Manager's establishment costs Rupees 150 a month, including his own allowance. He has been allowed three Clerks, one on Rupees 20 and two on Rupees 15 each. In the month of January 1872, Venkata Row, the late General Charge Deputy Collector, Tinnevely, was appointed as Manager, and after his death I succeeded him in February 1875.

45. *SOURCES OF REVENUE—Land Revenue*.—The revenue derivable from lands held under the several tenures amounts to Rupees 2,86,230 per annum on an average of the past five years.

46. *Miscellaneous Revenue*.—Under this head come the following items :—

	Average Income of the past five years.
	RS.
1. House-rent	2,000
2. Interest on Funds invested	10,000
3. Sale Proceeds of Trees	2,500
4. Fisheries	150
5. Grazing Fees	5,500
6. Quarry-rent	100
7. Ground-rent for heaping up Bones	50
8. Miscellaneous Minor Heads	470
Total ...	20,770

47. *MODE OF COLLECTING ASSESSMENT*.—The tax on all lands is collected in the shape of money except that on wet lands held on varam tenure. This system was totally abolished as observed above considering the loss and difficulties which it entailed.

48. *KISTBUNDY*.—A word about the kistbundy will not be out of place here. Kist is collected at six equal instalments, commencing from the month of Karthigai (November, December) to Chittirai (April, May).

49. *PEISHCUSH*.—The peishcush paid to Government amounts to Rupees 90,965-3-9 and other cesses to Rupees 13,590-0-5 annually as noted below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Peishcush on the Ettiyapuram Estate	88,375	2	4
Do. on the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ mittas of Elayiram-pannai	2,590	1	5
Total ...	90,965	3	9
Road Cess on both	11,927	2	8
Assessment and Road Cess on lands resumed, &c.	1,662	13	9
Total ...	13,590	0	5
Grand Total ...	1,04,555	4	2

50. *FORESTS*.—Kurnmalai hill is situated in the Zemin 3 miles east of the High Road No. 1 and 10 miles from the town of Ettiyapuram. It abounds with large herds of antelopes and wild pigs and bulls, which used to devastate the crops. The loss caused to ryots by these animals being stated to be considerable, a proclamation inviting people to chase on the hill twice a month or fortnightly was published. At the special request of the minor Zemindar and his uncle, who promised to thin the jungle of the destructive animals, they were permitted to hunt exclusively, but as they discontinued doing so, six men were licensed to destroy the mischievous beasts in 1872. Their destruction was a great boon to the inhabitants of the estate, as well as to the Government villagers high to them.

51. This hill and the surrounding forests are under the charge of a Superintendent on a salary of Rupees 15 per mensem, aided by nine watchmen on salaries ranging from Rupees 1-2-0 to 3 to preserve the jungle. The average annual income derived from this hill, by way of selling firewood, &c., amounts to Rupees 700.

52. There are two other jungles besides, viz., Tharuvaikulam and Salikulam; each of them is placed under the control of a separate Superintendent on a salary of Rupees 10 each, with a suitable establishment under them for their proper conservancy.

53. *Grazing Fees*.—Besides the three forests noticed above, there are several tracts of grazing ground known as Sirakadu scattered about the Zemindari. They are watched by the Zemin Kavalgars temporarily employed for the purpose, and when the grass becomes well grown up, they are leased out to village headmen for some Rupees 2,000 and so on, each according to the growth of the grass and sublet by them to individuals, at the rate of half a rupee or so for each head of cattle that graze there. The income derived from this head amounts to Rupees 5,500 per annum on an average.

51. DEVASTANAMS.—Some statistics connected with the management of the religious institutions of the estate may not be uninteresting, and are accordingly given briefly in this report.

55. There are twenty-one temples in the estate in the following places:—

Places.	Number of Temples.
1. Kalugumalai	1
2. Ettiyapuram	2
3. Pasuvandanai	1
4. Golarpati	1
5. Kumarettiapuram	1
6. Puthiamputhur	1
7. Vedanatham	1
8. Minor temples in other places	13
Total	21

56. For the maintenance of these temples, sixteen villages were separately assigned as Inam at the time of the ayacut, and were subsequently enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner in 1865 at the time of Inam settlement, and title-deeds were issued in the name of the Manager for the time being, viz., the Zemindar. Besides this Inam, there are twenty villages granted as Ethara Inam by the former Zemindars subsequent to the time of ayacut. There are also putta lands in the Government villages of—

1. Edaiseval.	9. Pulangulam.
2. Nagampati.	10. Kilathonukal.
3. Mudukkalangulam.	11. Maharajapuram.
4. Saralapperi.	12. Vilathikulam.
5. Kalappalangulam.	13. Sengalpadai.
6. Karisalkulam.	14. Manthikulam.
7. Sevvalkulam.	15. Minatchipuram.
8. Avaranthai.	

57. The total revenue of the landed endowments and putta lands of the devastanams amounts to Rupees 28,830 annually.

58. The whole management and supervision of the temples vests in the Zemindar, who appoints the necessary establishments, and arranges for the due performance of the service in the temples.

59. Since the estate was taken under the Court's management, the temples have been left in charge of Ramasami Pandiyan, and have been supervised by him. The rental of the lands attached to the temples is collected by us, and remitted from time to time to the Dayastanam Manager to meet their expenses.

60. The largest and most important temple in the estate is that of Subramania Swamikovil at Kalugumalai, one of the outlying villages. The revenue of the lands belonging to this temple amounts to Rupees 13,770 annually, and goes to defray its daily expenses.

61. It has beautiful jewels and vehicles to the value of about a lakh of Rupees.

62. The annual expenditure of this temple amounts to Rupees 8,770.

63. The annual receipts and charges of the other temples are as follows:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.
1. Ettiyapuram Sivan Temple	3,987	2,302
2. Do. Vishnu Temple	2,634	1,964
3. Pasuvandanai Temple	988	2,439
4. Golarpati Temple	663	1,092
5. Kumarettiapuram	415	1,026
6. Puthiamputhur		331
7. Vedanatham		117

64. The establishments of these temples give employment and furnish means of subsistence to 256 men as particularized below:—

	Number of Men.
1. Bhattors or the priests, who conduct the daily divine services.	16
2. Vedaparayanars, or who do certain holy services in certain pagodas	7

3. Superintendents or Managers known by various names, such as Peishcar, Maniam, and Royasam	11
4. Accountants	10
5. Cash or Storekeepers	8
6. Musicians	42
7. Flowermen	24
8. Watchmen and Peons	51
9. Sweepers and Dancing Girls	59
10. Cooks	19
11. Servants attending to other miscellaneous duties	6
Total	256

65. Besides the temples noted, there are eight pagodas which require some mention to be made here, without the limits of the estate, which receive annual contributions from the estate which amount to Rupees 1,872 as noted below:—

	Rs.
1. Trichendoor	436
2. Alwartirunagari	225
3. Sankaranainarkoil	150
4. Koilpati	239
5. Satur	186
6. Chidambaram	350
7. Srirangam	195
8. Thiruvanaikam or Jembukesaram	91
Total	1,872

66. CHARITABLE FEEDING INSTITUTIONS.—There are seven chuttrams in the estates as noted below:—

1. Ettiyapuram Cusba Chuttrum.	5. Eppothuvendran Chuttrum.
2. Vedanatham do.	6. Pattanamardur do.
3. Veppalaipati do.	7. Tinnevely do.
4. Virarpatti do.	

67. The first four institutions were founded years ago, while the last three were constructed during the present management at a cost of Rupees 2,999, Rupees 200, and Rupees 8,372, respectively, to afford relief to the poor and way-worn travellers.

68. At the time of the ayacut, seven villages were granted as Inam for the up-keep of some of these charitable institutions, and they have been enfranchised subsequently by the Inam Commissioner.

69. There are five Uthara Inam villages besides granted by the several ex-Zemindars subsequent to the time of the ayacut.

70. The income of both the ayacut and Uthara Inams attached to the chuttrams amounts to Rupees 6,440 per annum.

71. Of these institutions cooked food was distributed in the three marginally-noted chuttrams, while water-pandal only was maintained in the Virarpatti chuttrum during the time of the late Zemindar.

72. But since the estate came to our management, feeding has been carried on only in the Ettiyapuram and Vedanatham chuttrams. The feeding in the Veppalaipatti chuttrum was stopped as the building was out of order and needed repairs, which were carried out in 1872-73 at a cost of Rupees 600 from the Endowment Funds.

73. The feeding was not renewed in that chuttrum, as the number of travellers passing by that way have fallen since the opening of the South Indian Railway.

74. The cost of feeding and keeping water-pandals in these institutions, including the pay of establishment, amounts to Rupees 3,500 as given below:—

	RS.
1. Ettiyapuram Chuttrum	2,350
2. Vedanatham	950
3. Costs in other institutions	200
Total ...	3,500

75. DEMARCATION AND SURVEY.—The estate consists of 355 villages including the six villages of Elayirampannai mittah lately added to it by purchase at the District Court's sale in part satisfaction of the debt due by the Mittahdar. Of the 355 villages, 23 belong to other persons, and the Zemindar has the right only to Poruppu (a certain amount of fixed and favorable rent) and has no proprietary right in the soil. It was therefore thought to be unnecessary to demarcate and survey them without the consent of the Porupputars. Of the remainder, one is a Panguvali village, the whole of which does not belong to the Zemindar. There are shareholders besides, and the lands are held in common. As the Zemindar's portion was not separately divided, it was not possible to survey this also; and the remaining 331 villages were demarcated and surveyed. In certain villages the fields were so intermixed with those of other villages, that separate demarcation of them was impossible. Hence the villages in which the fields were intermixed were taken for the purpose of demarcation and survey as one village. Eleven such villages were added to some others. The Curnaras of the villages so added are the same persons in most cases. The number of villages in the estate after demarcation and survey stands thus:—

263 Ayen villages.
37 Ethara maniem.
22 Ayacut Inam.
22 Poruppu.
Total ... 344 Villages.

76. The demarcation and survey of the 263 ayen villages was finished at a cost of Rupees 24,922-3-2 or Rupees 54 per square mile and 2,228,565 field stones were erected. The cost of survey and demarcation exceeded the amount originally estimated by Rupees 14 per square mile. The increase is due to the many additional measures taken to secure accuracy and to the preparation of duplicate maps and fair copies of registers. The testing of the field work, preparation of registers and maps, and checking the calculation of areas have all been finished.

77. The former area of the 263 villages was 455.28 square miles. The area according to the present survey is 460.55 square miles, thus showing an increase of 5.27 square miles. The net increase of area on the cultivated portions excluding the unassessed waste, Inam lands, &c., is 7,910 acres. The increase of revenue on the survey excess is Rupees 11,180.

78. The ayacut and Uthara Inam villages were also demarcated and surveyed, and the cost amounted to Rupees 3,581-15-6.

79. The maps of villages of sixteen Vanitams were sent to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras, and received lithographed.

80. Last year puttas were distributed according to survey area charging also the excess found on survey. When they were tendered several obstacles were, as you are well aware, thrown on the way of distribution by some of the litigious and troublesome tenants of the estate, who contended that the extent of holdings in acres and cents and the assessment in Rupees, Annas, and Pies, should not be inserted in their puttas, that English figures should not be used, and that excess area should not be charged.

81. Their objections were patiently heard by us for several days, and at last they were convinced that the objections raised were all frivolous and absurd.

82. MARAMUT WORKS.—The Maramut establishment that existed when the estate came under the Court's management was found to be so bad that it had to be entirely set aside. It contained no elements, save its name that could be preserved.

83. Irrigation works in the estate had under the regime of the late Zemindars been starved, and many of the tanks were consequently in a dilapidated condition. Water was very scarce in the eastern and southern parts of the Zemin, and in some places had to be brought in dry weather from a distance of 1 or 1½ miles, and therefore repairs of tanks in the Zemin had to be specially attended to for the sake at least of drinking water to man and beast.

84. An Engineering establishment, costing Rupees 207 per mensem, was entertained with the sanction of the Court of Wards, so that all the irrigation and other works of public utility might be carried on more extensively and under better professional direction. A considerable outlay was made in the repairs of tanks, channels, and other public works.

85. The subjoined statement will show the cost incurred on the public works during the management:—

Items.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Agricultural Repairs	78,898	15	7
2. Buildings	23,286	5	0
3. Communications	17,803	3	1
4. Miscellaneous	22	0	0
Total ...	1,20,018	7	8

86. Appendix A will specify the several works that were carried out under the above heads and the amount spent on each of them.

87. One hundred and fourteen tanks were repaired, the chuttrums at Vappadaipatti, Ettiyapuram and Vedanatham were put in proper order.

88. Three chuttrums, one at Eppothuvendram, another at Pattanamuradur, and a third at Tinnevely, have been constructed during the present management to afford relief to the poor at a cost of Rupees 11,571.

89. The Tinnevely Chuttrum is the largest of all and is nearly finished. In this building accommodation is also provided for the temporary residence of the Zemindar, whenever he has to visit the capital of the district.

90. Emergent repairs to the old pannai buildings and tanks were carried out, and needful repairs were executed to the Zemindar's bungalow at Tinnevely always rented to the Collector.

91. The square tanks in Kalugumalai, Ettiyapuram, and Pasuvandanai were repaired, and they now receive a large supply of water.

92. The town of Ettiyapuram was very unclean, the streets contained rubbish everywhere, the ruined walls and trenches as well as thorn fences round it harboured filth and venomous snakes. To ensure the health of residents it was very necessary to keep the town in a more cleanly state. Consequently much attention was paid to the improvement of it; the main streets were metalled, the drains were kept in tolerably good order. It requires still some more improvements to be made.

93. It will be perceived that the extension of communications in the estate is a matter of difficulty. There was no made road at all except the cotton road; and the black cotton soil is traversed by natural cart-tracks open for traffic only in the fair weather, but impassable after rains; and the cost of transit in the rainy season is very great. It appears that the making of roads in these parts is terribly costly from the absence of metal on or near the spot and from the consequent necessity for bringing the same from distant localities.

94. The want of a metalled road from Nalattamputtur to Kalugumalai, a place where cattle and other markets are held on festive occasions, was greatly felt by the Zemindar, merchants, and rural population who used now and then to resort to it for witnessing festivals and for selling and purchasing cattle, &c., in the markets.

95. It would not be out of place to mention here that the Zemindar's palaco ladies, who are strictly gosha, are only permitted by him to visit the great temple in Kalugumalai on festival occasions in order to say prayers in the holy shrine therein.

96. At the request of the Zemindar, a sum of Rupees 12,000 was sanctioned from the funds of the estate for the construction of this road, and the Local Fund Board, Tinnevely Circle, contributed a sum of Rupees 5,300 to it. It is nearly finished and may be opened for traffic as soon as it rains once or twice to make the gravel and stone consolidated with earth.

97. PALACE REPAIRS.—Asaram or front portico of the palace building was in a very dilapidated condition, and several other compartments, such as Subramaniavilasam, Kalianamahai, Zenana granary, &c., needed repairs. All these were restored at a cost of Rupees 16,394. Still more improvements in this direction require to be made to admit of sufficient accommodation for cattle, carriages, &c.

98. Furniture after the European model was purchased by the Court of Wards. Some of the rooms of the palace are elegantly furnished; and a few horses and carriages have lately been sent down to the Zemindar from Madras suited to his position and dignity.

99. EDUCATION.—In noticing the subject of education, the topic which presents itself foremost is the education of the minor Zemindar and his brother. They were, as has been already stated, about eleven and nine years of age when their father died. During his lifetime they

were put to school in Ettiyapuram and learnt Tamil a little. Afterwards they were placed by their uncle under the careful direction of a private English tutor in 1869. But the minors did not show any aptitude or zeal for study, as has been the case with all the Zemindars generally in the district. Consequently education at home, it was thought, would do but little to open their minds or fit them for their future position in life. Mr. Puckle urged on him (the minor Zemindar) the necessity of travelling to make himself acquainted with men and manners. This he seemed anxious to do, but his uncle, the then Manager, was averse to his nephew's removal. But, however, under the orders of the Court, the minors travelled to Madras, and, after a short stay there, returned home.

100. Unfortunately then arose a misunderstanding between the uncle and the tutor Sivaram Aiyar, who, though he did his duty well, was obliged to be removed. Then the services of one P. Theenathayalu Naidu, a Graduate of the Madras University, were secured. Under his tuition the minors made some progress, but not so much as might have been expected.

101. As however "novelty arrests attention," it was thought best to supply the minor with some of the newspapers that are in circulation in India, such as the *Madras Times*, *Madras Mail*, *Native Public Opinion*, *Allahabad Pioneer*, and *Illustrated London News*, in order to direct his attention to general studies, and to keep him informed of current topics, and with that view the above-mentioned papers were sent for and supplied to him; the tutor spared no pains in getting him to take an interest in reading them.

102. As home influence retarded his progress, it was thought necessary to remove him and his brother from the atmosphere of flattery and adulation with which they were surrounded. They were at the instance of Mr. Comyn removed accordingly to Madras under Court's orders in January 1876, and were prosecuting their studies there.

103. At this stage of their education the Court of Wards thought it very necessary to place them under the tuition of an experienced and well-tried tutor, and accordingly placed them under C. Kuppusami Sastri, present tutor, who was selected by Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, at the request of the Court of Wards, as a fit person to impart instruction to them, removing P. Theenathayalu Naidu from his post.

104. But unfortunately the climate having proved disagreeable to their constitution, they were obliged to quit the Presidency town and to return home with Kuppusami Sastri, under whose careful and conscientious tuition they have generally made satisfactory progress.

105. The minor Zemindar is now able to read and write English, Tamil, and Telugu. In corresponding with his friends and officers he writes letters in English. He is able to compose easy letters, and the difficult ones are generally drafted by his tutor and copied out by himself.

106. He has picked up some practical knowledge of jamabandi and of recording evidence in criminal cases as he moved with me in the Tinnevely, Tenkasi, Satur, Sankaranainarkoil, and Ettiyapuram Taluks and attended Jamabandi Kutcherry and criminal trials and enquiries conducted before me.

107. Physical education has also been well attended to. He has already distinguished himself as a good rider, and now and then goes to the Kurumalai Forest on hunting excursions. He is endowed by nature with average intelligence and a healthy and strong constitution and is cheerful and modest.

108. SCHOOL AT ETTIYAPURAM.—Passing from the education of the minors to that of their subject population, I now proceed to notice the school at Ettiyapuram.

109. Education in this place was very much neglected. The people were very rude and ignorant, with no knowledge of anything. When the sons of their neighbouring towns began to obtain collegiate honors, they became sensible of the degraded state of their children. The want of an English school having been greatly felt by the inhabitants of Ettiyapuram and its suburbs, an Anglo-Vernacular School was founded, and a Matriculate of the Madras University was appointed as a teacher on a salary of Rupees 15.

110. The teacher having exerted himself to bring the school into good condition, his pay has been raised to Rupees 20. The services of an Assistant Master were found to be necessary, as the strength of the school was too great to permit one man to devote an equal portion of his attention to the different classes. Therefore, an additional teacher was appointed on Rupees 10.

111. The school has now been placed under the management of the minor's tutor who frequently goes to the school accompanied by the minor and tests its progress.

112. It is really very gratifying to find the young Zemindar evince so deep an interest on behalf of education, and no doubt, I think, his hearty co-operation will serve as an encouragement both to the students and their parents.

113. MINOR'S MARRIAGE.—The custom of the Zemindari has been to bring up infant girls intended to be married in the palace under the care of elderly female members of the family.

114. It appears that two girls were brought up in the palace from their infancy to be married to the minor Zemindar. One of the girls having arrived at puberty in October 1873, the minor's mother, his uncle, guardian, and other near relations were very desirous that the marriage should be performed soon. They therefore proposed to marry the two girls to him simultaneously according to their usual practice and the custom of their caste. The brides were closely related to the family.

115. Another girl was also brought up to be married to the minor's brother. It was proposed to celebrate the marriage of the younger along with that of the elder brother, with a view to avoid double expence which the estate would be put to.

116. An inordinate tendency to indulge in flattery is the great weakness of the people surrounding Zemindars.

117. On festive occasions those about the Zemindars do their utmost for their own profit to encourage extravagant expenditure.

118. It was nevertheless arranged to curtail the expenditure to Rupees 30,000, which is a very insignificant sum when compared with the expenditure which would have been incurred if the marriages had been celebrated after the estate passed into his possession. The marriages were performed in such a manner as to become the position of the minors, and all their relations appeared to have been perfectly satisfied.

119. The wife of the minor's brother was only young, while he was physically nearly a man. The absence of a grown-up wife aroused in his mind the idea of becoming an ascetic and going round the world. It was therefore proposed to marry him to a girl of proper age. The girl was also very nearly related to the family. At the expense of Rupees 3,500 the marriage of a grown-up wife was celebrated in 1877. Since then he has been content, and no longer speaks of becoming a hermit.

120. ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISPENSARY.—As has already been noticed, sanitation throughout the estate being very much neglected, it has been now and then subjected to virulent attacks of deadly and contagious diseases, such as cholera, guinea-worm, &c. The neglect of cleanliness on the part of the people is also another cause of the prevalence of epidemic diseases which require extraordinary measures for checking. On such occasions the poor and sick inhabitants are, from want of proper local medical aid, obliged to suffer; but their poverty preventing them from resorting to distant places for treatment, there is evidently much disease and pain which go unrelieved, but which ought to be relieved.

121. Consequently it was very desirable to establish a Hospital. The funds of the estate being large enough to admit the employment of a Dresser, the services of a Hospital Assistant were lately secured and a Dispensary has been started.

122. Some of the villages in the Zemindari lie within the limits of the Satur Taluk. A sum of Rupees 500 was contributed towards establishing a Dispensary at Satur to enable the Zemindari villagers in that neighbourhood to receive medical aid there.

123. EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The experimental farm was established at the request of the minor Zemindar in 1876 under the sanction of the Court of Wards.

124 The lands taken up for the farm consist of—

41.46	acres of inferior black loam.
20.7	do. of sandy red loam.
10	do. of wet land.
2.10	do. of garden land.

125. The services of an Overseer on a salary of Rupees 30 per mensem, with an increase of Rupees 5 every year for nine years, were secured, who having arrived only in October, late in the sowing season, only a few field experiments were tried.

126. Sorghum, Planters' Friend, American cotton, Australian maize, and country cotton were cultivated.

127. Owing to the unfavorable character of the monsoon, I am sorry to say the experiment was in general a failure.

128. Last year cumbu, cholum, horse-gram and cotton were sown.

129. Although some of the plants were partly destroyed by excessive rains and locusts till their outturn was comparatively very satisfactory.

130. The subjoined statement will show the expenditure incurred under the different items since the establishment of the farm:—

Items.	Amount of Expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Farm buildings...	299	11	8
2. Hire of ploughing stock and purchase and upkeep of breeding stock	824	1	11
3. Seeds...	159	14	7
4. Labor...	1,756	10	5
5. Manure and cartage...	223	14	7
6. Superintendence	605	0	0
7. Rent of land	467	12	9
8. Cost of improved implements	54	2	4
9. Sundries			
Total	4,391	4	3

131. Were it not for the impropitious nature of the season, I think the results would have been somewhat creditable and encouraging.

132. I would therefore strongly urge on the Zemindar the desirability of continuing the farm, as in the long run it will give ample opportunities to ryots to pick up practical knowledge of the improved method of agriculture.

133. CIVIL SUITS.—The Appendix B will show the number and nature of the Civil suits prosecuted and defended on behalf of the estate.

134. I beg to mention the particulars of the important suits that were conducted.

135. This suit was instituted by the minor Zemindar's deceased father against Mr. Puckle, the then Collector, and certain ryots of Oottapidaram for the recovery of 527½ chains of immemorial waste land adjoining the Oottapidaram village, alleging that it formed a portion of his Zemindari, and that it was encroached upon by the defendants. In the year 1870 it was decreed in favor of the defendants by the Civil Judge. Then the late Manager, Ramasami Pandiyan, appealed to the High Court in No. 65 of 1870 against that decision.

136. The High Court remanded the case to the lower Court for recording further evidence on certain points. But the case was amicably settled after the estate was taken up under our management, and a block comprising nearly 130 chains or 500 acres of waste land was made over to the estate in 1875 as per agreement entered into between both parties.

137. The late Zemindar filed this suit against Chockalinga Pethana Naik, Zemindar of Attenkarai, for the recovery of certain lands in the marginally-noted villages on the frontier between the two Zemins.

138. The suit was decided in favor of the plaintiff both by the Original and Appellate Courts. Then the Attenkarai Zemindar preferred a special appeal to the High Court in No. 90 of 1873, which was also decided in favor of the minor Zemindar. The decree was executed and the plaintiff land was put in possession of the minor Zemindar in 1876 and the cost awarded by the Court was realized.

139. The late Manager, Ramasami Pandiyan, filed this suit against the Inamdar of Thupapipati for recovery of certain lands. The suit was decreed in favor of the defendant both by the Original and Appellate Courts with costs, which were paid to the defendant with the sanction of the Court of Wards after the estate was taken under the Court's management.

140. This suit was filed by the Zemindar of Attenkarai against the minor Zemindar and the Collector of Tinnevely for recovery of certain lands from the possession of the Ettiyapuram Zemindar, but it was subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff.

141. This suit was instituted by the Attenkarai Zemindar against the minor Zemindar and the Collector of Tinnevely for the recovery of 24½ chains of land, but it was subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff for reasons unknown.

142. These suits were instituted by certain Pullars against the Collector as Agent to the Court of Wards. The circumstances of the cases were as follow:—

Certain lands held as Curnam and Ambalam maniem were some twenty years ago ordered to be granted on putta to the plaintiffs by the late Zemindar; these lands were thus held on putta for five years, with a remark attached to each putta that the lands were Curnam and Ambalagar maniem, as the case might be. At the expiration of these five years the Zemindar, finding that he had no right to alienate Government Inam, cancelled the puttas.

143. In 1865 these maniem were registered by the Inam Commissioner in the names of Inamdars. The matter which had, no doubt, been a cause of dispute for years was brought to notice as soon as the estate came to our hands. Then Mr. Bird, Assistant Collector, enquired into the case and found the lands to be maniem, which were put in possession of the Inamdars. To set aside his decision the plaintiffs brought these suits. They were dismissed with costs by the Sub-Court, Tinnevely.

144. The marginally-noted suits were of minor importance, as they were simply brought to establish claim for putta and lands by the respective plaintiffs. The costs incurred by the estate in connection with these suits were awarded by the Court.

145. In 1876 the Zemindar of Shivagunga instituted a suit in the Sub-Court of Madura in Original Suit No. 27 of 1876* against the minor Zemindar of Ettiyapuram for the recovery of certain lands in the villages of Shengamada and Uchanatham, Madura District. The suit was subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff.

146. The other suits noted in the margin were instituted against certain debtors for the recovery of debts due by them to the estate, with the sanction of the Court of Wards; and all of them except Suit No. 611 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely, were decreed to the estate.

147. FAMINE.—The year 1877 was remarkable for the distress which it brought along with it. It was therefore found indispensable that necessary measures should be taken to avert from the people upon the estate the consequences of scarcity. Relief works were opened for providing full and immediate relief to the distressed poor. The methods of action adopted were similar to those in Government taluks. Every order of Government that was issued on the subject of relief works, &c., was promptly attended to and carried out. In the month of March, as the prospects appeared favorable and as it was found that the ordinary maramut works would give sufficient labor to those that stood in need of it, all the relief works were ordered to be closed.

Number of Works.	Particulars of Works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount of Expenditure.	Total Number of People that were employed.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
63	Irrigation works and Urani repairs...	15,593 10 4	10,296 14 8	84,868

148. The season again began to fail later on and the people appeared to be more debilitated.

Hence gratuitous relief was taken in hand temporarily and subsidiary to the main object of getting the distressed people on to the works or back to their homes and ordinary occupations. Accordingly a relief camp was maintained in the town of Ettiyapuram in order to receive and support the starving and the helpless wanderers and infirm persons with a view of getting them into a condition to labor. Village relief (other than casual to famine-stricken travellers) was conferred on resident villagers who were house-ridden or otherwise unfitted for labor.

149. The subjoined statement shows the number of persons fed in camp and relieved in villages and the expenditure incurred:—

Camps or Villages.	Amount sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred.	Number of Persons relieved.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Camp	15,100 0 0	8,709 7 1	104,762
Money-dole in villages		6,059 15 8	118,240
Total ...	15,100 0 0	14,768 6 9	223,002

150. As the last north-east monsoon proved favorable, and as the smallness in numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief clearly indicated that there was no necessity for the continuance of relief, it was directed that gratuitous relief should cease from 5th February 1878.

151. The Court of Wards, at the earnest request of the minor Zemindar, sanctioned an amount of Rupees 5,000 for expenditure by him on private charity. This amount was spent in feeding palace servants and other miscellaneous charities.

152. A class of people known as Kambalatars, akin to the Zemindar's family, have been maintaining themselves solely by agriculture. The season having been unfavorable they were reduced to a miserable state of poverty and helplessness. Belonging as they do to respectable families, they were ashamed and unwilling to beg or to be fed in camps.

153. The minor Zemindar taking pity upon them requested sanction for an amount of Rupees 8,700 for giving aid to 384 Kambalam paupers at their own houses from August 1877 to January 1878, during which period famine assumed a very appalling aspect.

154. The distribution and the superintendence of money-doles to Kambalatar paupers were at my instance entrusted to the minor Zemindar and his guardian. They kept regular accounts of receipts and expenditure and submitted the same every month.

155. The district Famine Relief Committee sanctioned a sum of Rupees 6,600 to be distributed among the ryots of the estate for purchase of seed-grains and among the homeless poor for rebuilding their houses, flooded and destroyed by excessive and incessant rains and by fire.

156. The amount was at my request placed at the disposal of the minor Zemindar, who, together with his tutor, made scrutinizing enquiries into the condition of every individual applicant and made a proper distribution of the amount placed at their disposal.

157. In consideration of the failure of the north-east monsoon in 1876 and the consequent scarcity of water to enable the ryots to raise any crop, it was proposed to make advances to them for the construction of wells in the estate, taking bonds from the tenants on terms similar to those laid under the Land Improvement Act. The Court of Wards sanctioned 10,000 Rupees for this purpose, and this sum was advanced to the ryots.

158. Instructions were issued to the Tahsildar for taking necessary security bonds for repayment with interest within three years.

159. This concession not only provided labor to the needy, but was also the means of extending well cultivations to a small extent.

160. The subjoined statement will show the number of cases in which advances were made, the amount of advances, and the amount recovered up to date:—

Number of Cases in which advances were made.	Amount advanced.	Amount recovered up to date.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
185	10,520 0 0	1,664 10 0	The ryots have already sunk the wells for which advances were made and make use of them. Every one of the wells was examined by the Overseer after its completion.

161. It began to rain during the latter part of 1877, a famine year, and the ground became fit for ploughing and sowing. The ryots had disposed of everything they possessed, to maintain themselves during the famine, and had no means to purchase seed-grains, cattle, &c. To prevent a considerable extent of land from lying waste and the consequent loss of revenue

to the estate, sanction was obtained for making advances for the purchase of seed-grains, bullocks and ploughs.

162. Another sum of Rupees 10,000 had also been sanctioned for sinking wells. The rains having rendered advances for well-sinking unnecessary, application was made to the Court of Wards for transferring that amount for the purpose of advancing for seed-grains. It was sanctioned and distributed accordingly.

163. The statement embodied will show the details of advances made for the purchase of seed-grains:—

Number of Cases in which the advances were given.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount actually advanced.	Amount recovered up to date.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
660	10,000 0 0	9,780 8 0	344 0 0

164. FINANCES.—Before beginning to state the present financial condition of the estate, I think it right to offer a few remarks on the state of the finances at the time of the former Zemindars.

165. It seems that the finances had suffered greatly from a variety of causes. The former Zemindars cared little about the receipts and disbursements. No regular accounts were prepared and kept so as to show in one view the income and expenditure of the estate, and much less was any comparison instituted between the income and the expenditure of one year with those of another. A careful scrutiny of the accounts of a few years prior to our management will show how bad was the state of the finances. The balance to the credit of the estate at the time of the death of the ex-Zemindar was only Rupees 506-6-9, while the debts due by the estate including arrears of pay of establishment were Rupees 41,640, and the debts due to the estate were Rupees 26,253-4-1, which were subsequently found to be almost fictitious and irrecoverable.

166. It was, therefore, thought necessary first to restrain unnecessary expenditure and to keep the finances from falling into disorder, so that there might be a handsome reserve balance to fall back upon in times of financial difficulty resulting from adverse seasons, and to prevent the estate from running into debt. Most of the revenue is derived direct from land. The yield of the lands depends solely upon the rains. Failure of rain for one year would be ruinous to the estate, unless the Zemindar has prudence enough to maintain a handsome balance, which will be of use, when the income of the estate falls short.

167. To rectify errors, scales of expenditure were first fixed with reduction or increase, where it was necessary, and I beg to mention here a few items of expenditure that were abolished or curtailed.

168. *Subsidy to Government Servants.*—It was brought to notice that it had been the custom to subsidize the Government servants at Satur, Ottapidaram, Vilathikulam, Kaitar, Tuticorin, &c.

169. This irregularity was at once put a stop to, and no payment to Government servants was allowed to continue on any pretence.

170. *Household Expenditure or Maintenance.*—The expenditure under this head had been unlimited in the time of the former Zemindars, who had been extravagant in the extreme. It need not therefore be stated that economy had to be applied to the palace expenditure.

171. A scale of expenditure was therefore fixed with great moderation and discrimination, though there was an organized effort by interested and designing parties to run it up as high as possible, reckless of the ruinous consequences entailed on the estate. In fixing it, due deference was paid to the minor's requirements and to long-established usages and feelings of the family. Needless hands in the palace establishment, such as singers, dancers, musicians, athletes, horn-blowers, and civet cat feeders were dispensed with. Waste and misappropriation by palace servants were prevented. Lavish presents to favorites and flatterers were restrained.

172. The amount fixed by the Court of Wards for the purpose of maintenance of the Zemindar and his family is Rupees 2,416-10-8 per mensem (inclusive of salary and pensionary contribution of his tutor and of Sanskrit Pandit Kavikaran Sami Dikshadar, viz., Rupees 332-8-0), and to this amount a sum of Rupees 400 was added during the time of famine, but now stopped.

173. *Establishment.*—The servants of the estate were very numerous and underpaid. The Jamabandi Sheristadar and the Karbar, on whom the affairs of the estate chiefly depended, were each paid Rupees 10 a month, while the singer was paid Rupees 14, and dancing master Rupees 10-8-0. Thus irregularities existed in all branches of establishment, which were all rectified and establishments suitable to the requirements of the estate on decent salaries were entertained, while useless hands were removed.

174. The subjoined statement shows the present financial condition of the estate as compared with the receipts and charges of the several years during which the estate has been under the Court's management.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges of the Ettiyapuram Estate during the period of Government Management.

Receipts.

No.	Items.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Balance at the commencement ..	Rs. 84,287	Rs. 1,37,683	Rs. 2,50,536	Rs. 2,77,561	Rs. 3,40,061	Rs. 4,06,957	Rs. 3,72,556
1	Rents of the Zemindari ..	2,84,506	2,95,137	2,74,577	2,92,716	2,94,231	1,15,505	3,00,000
2	Interest on funds invested ..	..	3,317	12,190	6,435	19,324	15,309	..
3	Rent on houses and other miscellaneous income ..	10,369	20,692	10,012	8,086	10,861	7,293	10,000
	Total ..	2,94,875	3,19,146	2,96,779	2,96,237	3,24,326	1,38,167	3,10,000
	Total including balance ..	3,79,162	4,56,829	5,47,315	5,73,796	6,64,467	5,45,124	6,82,556
	Expenditure during fasli ..	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,38,737	2,57,500	1,72,568	3,37,000
	Balance at the close of the fasli ..	1,37,683	2,50,536	2,77,561	3,40,061	4,06,957	3,72,556	3,45,556

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Establishment and Sadarward ..	Rs. 25,450	Rs. 29,762	Rs. 21,677	Rs. 27,902	Rs. 22,868	Rs. 22,205	Rs. 18,500
2	Muzamut expenditure ..	6,289	14,518	22,117	31,278	37,842	26,831	18,600
3	Peishchush to Government ..	1,03,935	1,05,678	1,02,633	1,02,315	1,08,045	18,117	1,90,100
4	Commission paid to Government ..	..	..	7,608	4,339	..	7,419	..
5	Maintenance and education of the minors ..	31,321	23,662	25,165	23,625	36,559	67,560	35,000
6	Allowance for the other members of the family ..	4,528	7,228	6,940	7,254	6,452	1,234	2,400
7	Payment of debts ..	7,362	744	334	161	195	360	..
8	Miscellaneous ..	63,594	31,901	80,280	37,772	45,509	29,602	73,000
	Total ..	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,38,737	2,57,500	1,72,568	3,37,000

N.B.—The figures in Columns 9 and 18 are only approximate as the accounts for Fasli 1287 are not yet closed.

175. It will be observed from the above statement that the receipts of Faslis 1282 and 1285 were somewhat larger than those of Faslis 1281, 1283, and 1284, while the receipts of Fasli 1286 were very low, and the variations, I think, require explanation, which is given below.

176. The increase in the receipts of Fasli 1282 is attributable to the collections of accumulated arrears of former faslis and to the renting out of Pannai lands to tenants, instead of cultivating them at the expense of the estate, as had been the case formerly, while the increase in the receipts of Fasli 1285 was partly owing to interest due for Faslis 1284-85 on funds invested, being collected in Fasli 1285, and partly due to the receipts of miscellaneous income which are not of a recurring nature.

177. The decrease in the receipts of Fasli 1286 is attributable to the famine.

178. There was an increase in the expenditure of Faslis 1283 and 1285 and decrease in that of Fasli 1286. The former is attributable to the large expenditure of Rupees 50,000 incurred on account of the minor's marriage in Fasli 1283 and of Rupees 30,000 for the Delhi expedition in Fasli 1285, while the latter was due to the non-payment of peishchush, &c., to Government for want of funds in hand.

179. The peishchush of Fasli 1286 was paid in Fasli 1287. Also about 30,000 Rupees were spent in this fasli under the head of famine; hence the increase in the expenditure of Fasli 1287.

180. There is a balance of Rupees 3,45,556 to the credit of the estate, (Rupees 2,26,800 in Government securities and Rupees 1,18,756 in cash in the Government Treasury).

181. Besides this, there is a sum of Rupees 18,291-14-0 to be recovered from the tenant, who have received advances for well-sinking and seed-grains, and there is still a sum of Rupees 1,28,084-1-6 outstanding against the tenants, of which Rupees 61,042 may probably be collected before the 1st August next.

182. I regret to have to record here that owing to the disastrous famine of 1876-77, we were obliged to sell Government Securities to the value of Rupees 1,40,000 to meet various expenses, as the collections of revenue were greatly retarded by the effects of the unforeseen calamity.

183. The state of the finances would be much more gratifying than it is at present were it not for the famine and for the extraordinary expenditure incurred on account of the marriages of the minors, and of the Delhi expedition.

184. PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.—The memorable events that characterize the management of the estate by Government are—

- (1) The minor Zemindar's introduction to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and
- (2) His expedition to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage held there on the 1st day of January 1877.

185. As soon as the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit this part of the Madras Presidency was announced by Government, every arrangement was made to honor His Royal Highness.

186. The minor Zemindar took a prominent part in making preparations for His Highness's reception at Koilpati in a manner suitable to his position, and subscribed Rupees 5,000 towards the expense.

187. On the morning of the 9th December 1875, His Royal Highness arrived at Tuticorin, to whom the minor Zemindar was prominently introduced by Sir W. Robinson at the pier.

188. After a short stay, His Royal Highness left Tuticorin and arrived on the noon of the same day at Koilpati, where His Royal Highness was entertained.

189. The minor Zemindar accompanied His Royal Highness, who was much pleased with his behaviour and took leave of him, with every token of kindness, leaving behind impressions and effects, that can never be effaced.

190. MINOR ZEMINDAR'S EXPEDITION TO DELHI.—In compliance with an invitation from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to the minor Zemindar, it was arranged by Mr. Stuart and me that he should attend the Imperial Assemblage held in Delhi.

191. The Ettiyapuram Zemindars having been in the habit of considering themselves Maharajahs, never left their palace, except with pomp and ceremony. The uncle and the other relatives of the minor were averse to his tour. Various other difficulties also presented themselves on the way, and every one of them was overcome after much persuasion and trouble.

192. Upon the minor's own application, the Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rupees 31,000 for the expenses of the expedition to Delhi and directed me to take charge of the minor and his party during the tour.

193. We left Satur on the afternoon of the 27th November 1876 and arrived at Madura that night.

194. The next morning we left for Trichinopoly and stayed there till the morning of the 29th. Here the minors were shown the interesting places in the town.

195. On the same day we started for Erode, where we took the night train and arrived at Arkonam on the morning of the 30th.

196. After a stay of ten hours at Arkonam, we started from that place and reached Adoni, a taluk station in the Bellary District. The minor visited the town and was shown the large concourse of people employed on relief-works.

197. On the morning of the 2nd December we left Adoni and reached Poona, a clean, healthy and important city, on the morning of the 3rd. Here a relative of the minor was attacked with cholera and was restored to perfect health in two days. The minor and his brother were shown the Deccan and the Civil Engineering Colleges, the Cantonment, Sir David Sassoon's House, the Government House and Garden, the bund and the temple of Parvati.

198. We then left Poona for Bombay, where we arrived on the night of the 5th.

199. We remained in this city for eight days, made purchase of woollen cloths, and prepared Durbar dresses. The minors visited the important places in this city and were introduced to Sir Philip Woodhouse, the then Governor of Bombay, and to some of the native noblemen. The interesting places visited were the Town Hall, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Government Dockyard and Factory, the new Public Works and Telegraph Offices, the new Secretariat Offices, the new Post Office, the Arthur Crawford Market, the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, the Victoria Gardens, the David Sassoon's School of Industry, the Wonderful Spinning Mills at Tardes, Museum and the Northbrook Garden.

200. On the morning of the 12th we left Bombay and reached Hurda at noon the next day, where, after a stay of twenty-four hours, we left it and arrived at Allahabad in the afternoon of the 15th.
201. Here the fort was visited and the minors were pleased with the pretty-looking city of Allahabad.
202. On the night of the 17th we proceeded on and reached Agra the next afternoon.
203. The world-renowned Tajmahal, the Palace buildings within the Fort, and the Secunder Bagh containing the tomb of Akbar, were the important ancient buildings shown to the minors.
204. On the morning of the 20th we left Agra, passed the wonderful iron-girder bridge across the Jumna, and arrived at Delhi the same night.
205. The next morning we met Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, the Officer in charge of the Madras Chiefs, and took his advice in everything connected with the Imperial Assemblage.
206. On the 23rd the Colonel showed us a place on the ridge to stay and pay our respects to His Excellency the Viceroy on his procession to the Viceregal Camp.
207. We were invited to the Viceroy's Levée held on the night of the 27th.
208. On the morning of the 30th we were introduced to his Excellency by Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, when we were presented with the Empress' Medal.
209. There was an evening party on the 30th, to which also we were invited.
210. The minors were taken round the city and were shown the Fort and the Jewellery Exhibition under instructions of the Colonel.
211. On the 1st January 1877 we reached the dais in time and paid homage to the Empress of India in due course.
212. The minor on the 2nd was through slight indisposition unable to present himself at the races.
213. On the 3rd we went to Kotub Maniar, 11 miles from Delhi.
214. The night of the 4th was fixed for the display of fireworks at Jamma Musjid, a wonderful and large mosque, and we witnessed the same.
215. Colonel Bloomfield desired us to be present on the morning of the 5th, when the Viceroy reviewed the troops, and we remained there until very late in the afternoon. The minors were introduced to some European gentlemen and officers and to some Native Chiefs and Political Officers assembled at Delhi.
216. It is a great satisfaction to record here that the minor's easy manners and appropriate demeanour evoked gratifying remarks from His Excellency the Viceroy and from various gentlemen to whom he was introduced.
217. We left Delhi on the night of the 6th, touched at Cawnpore, of which we had a glance, and arrived at Lucknow on the night of the 7th.
218. Here we stayed on the 8th and saw the important places worth seeing.
219. The next morning we came to Fyzabad and saw the old Adjudee and left that place for Benares the same night.
220. The minors stayed in Benares for six days, performed all the religious ceremonies and charities, and gave donations to learned Pundits and distributed alms among the poor.
221. On the night of the 16th the minors left Benares and reached Allahabad the next morning.
222. A stay of three days was made here and many interesting places were visited.
223. On the 20th we got into the train and reached Jubbulpore.
224. On the morning of the 21st we started from Jubbulpore and arrived at Nassick on the 22nd.
225. On the morning of the 23rd we left Nassick and reached the Kistna on the 24th.
226. On the 25th we again started and reached Arkonam on the 26th.
227. After a stay of fourteen hours at Arkonam we took the train and reached Madura on the night of the 27th.
228. The next morning we left Madura and returned to Kovilpatti on the same day.
229. On the afternoon of the 28th January the minors reached their capital safe under the blessing of God, and amidst the loud cheers and rejoicings of their relatives, friends, and ryots.
230. *Concluding Remarks.*—I beg to conclude the report with a few suggestions which the minor Zemindar should have in view after he takes charge of his estate.
231. *Waram Tenure on Wet Lands.*—I have already noticed the pernicious results arising from the adoption of the waram system. It had placed the revenue of the estate derivable from wet lands entirely in the hands of the Zamin servants, who were mostly dishonest or untrust-

- worthy. The practice was also chargeable with many abuses and great confusion, consequently enormous loss of revenue had accrued to the estate and both the Zemindar and the tenants had greatly suffered.
232. With a view to avoid such vexatious trouble and loss money assessment has been substituted for waram. The rates have been adjusted after much consideration and trouble.
233. It is therefore desirable that the Zemindar should continue to grant puttās to the tenants in the same manner as it has been done during the period of the Court's management.
234. *Pannai Lands.*—These lands, which are the private property of the Zemindar, had been under his direct cultivation prior to our taking charge. The management of these lands had also to be left in the hands of subordinates and the income eked out by their produce had been in consequence very scanty. In consideration of the manifold troubles and losses attendant on the cultivation of these lands directly by the proprietor, who has to devote the greatest portion of his attention to matters of much more importance and concern, they have been rented out for an annual sum of Rupees 10,000.
235. The existing arrangements can continue to stand with some modifications when demand for the lands increases from time to time as the country grows in wealth.
236. At all events there will be no gain to the Zemindar if he attempts at renewing the old and unprofitable practice of cultivating all the lands himself. There are 7,117 acres of home farm lands, of which he may try cultivation himself on 500 acres to enable him to judge for himself precisely how the land yields and to enjoy the pleasures of a cultivating ryot.
237. *Roads.*—My earnest wish for the multiplication of metalled roads, I am sorry, was not carried into effect completely.
238. As the estate was under our management only for a short period, and as famine and other unforeseen circumstances impaired the healthy state of the finance, I was deterred from carrying out my wishes fully to a successful end. The only important road that was undertaken and finished is that to Kalugumalai.
239. The usefulness and the advantage of metalled roads over black cotton plains are obvious. The cost of making and maintaining such roads should no doubt receive due consideration.
240. During the late famine after the fall of rain, when the existing cart tracks were rendered absolutely impassable, it was brought to my notice that the absence of roads between villages and market stations made food-grains not easily accessible to the remote villagers and consequently they were obliged to come a long way to buy their rice and other necessities of life.
241. It is desirable that the Zemindar should devote much attention to making more metalled roads to afford easy communication to the public. If this is done it will no doubt improve the condition of the country and the prospects of commerce will also be bettered to his own benefit and that of his people. In this direction he may also expect aid from the Local Fund Board.
242. *Planting Trees.*—The estate, as has been already observed, is situated in a dreary part of the district, and the absence of trees makes it look much more so. All the trees on the estate in the occupation of tenants are taxed and the Zemindar appropriates to himself the sale proceeds of all withered and up-rooted trees. This system affords no encouragement to the tenants to plant trees, and thus a large tract of country is devoid of trees. It would be much better if the Zemindar were to offer such terms as would induce the tenants to plant trees on their fields and a remission of tree-tax on trees hereafter planted on putta lands will no doubt effect this object.
243. The Zemindar himself might plant tepees on waste and Pannai lands and grow palmyrahs on tank-beds with great advantage and benefit to the estate.
244. *Dispensary.*—Nothing will practically bring home to the people the kindness and compassion of a good landlord more than proper medical aid rendered to them.
245. All our attempts to start a Dispensary in the town of Ettiyapuram proved successful only at the closing part of the management. The services of an Hospital Assistant have been secured. Application has already been made for an allotment of Rupees 500 for the purchase of the requisite medicines. It is therefore very desirable that the Zemindar should construct a decent building, provide for suitable accommodation, and see that disease and pain are relieved.
246. Already an estimate for building a Dispensary at a cost of Rupees 16,350 is in hand and he should construct it immediately after he takes charge.
247. Now the services of trained midwives can be procured in Madras. The Zemindar can afford to send for one and utilize her services.
248. *School.*—As noticed above an Anglo-Vernacular School has been started in the town of Ettiyapuram. The strength of the school as it stands at present is pretty encouraging. It would be a great boon done to the rising generation if the Zemindar, raising its standard, arrange

19. The Zemindar has some intelligent nephews and other relatives whom he should put in his school, and after they go through the elementary course of education they should be sent on to a College to receive higher education. If this is done by him they will be serviceable to him in the management of his estate in course of time.

251. What is required for villages is Vernacular Schools in numbers sufficient to bring ordinary useful education within the easy reach of the masses.

252. *Irrigation Works.*—Repairs to many important tanks and channels have been carried out during the period of our management.

253. The outlay on public works must in future be limited, first by the financial resources available for the purpose, and secondly by the requirements of the estate.

254. It should be assumed that the progress of public works should not be the only direction to which it should be confined so long as there are other departments of administration requiring expenditure to effect reforms.

255. The Maramut Department should not be allowed to draw large amounts from the Treasury and to keep them for long periods unadjusted as had been the case prior to the period of management.

256. The Zemindar should also see that every village receives its due share of attention as regards works of irrigation.

257. *Advances for sinking Wells.*—The estate does not from its natural position enjoy the advantages of rivers or natural streams. Its revenue in consequence entirely depends upon the fall of rain. One year of failure of the monsoon seriously affects the extent of cultivation and the condition of the finance. The people become entirely dependant on the activity of trade and commerce and on the exertions of those employed in the transport of grains. There arises every apprehension of many villages running short of grain.

258. It is therefore imperatively necessary that such measures as lie in the power of the Zemindar to ward off loss to himself and peril to his tenants, consequent on the appearance of such a phenomenon, should be made.

259. I think the best way to secure this end is to multiply the number of wells and thereby increase the extent under well cultivation. This if done would put the tenants in a position to cultivate a portion of their holdings, even if the season is unfavorable.

260. In favorable years too the extent of Kodai cultivation under wells will considerably be increased. Thus it will have the marvellous effect of consigning idle hands to industry and of augmenting the resources of the ryots to stand the effects of adverse seasons.

261. The Zemindar will by no means be a loser if he lays out a respectable amount of his income every year continuously for ten years on well-sinking on favorable terms.

262. We have already arranged at the request of the Zemindar to lend the services of Kuppusami Sastry, his English Tutor, as Manager of the estate for a period of five years.

203. As he has received a liberal education, and held various offices of trust under Government, it is indeed good for the Zemindar that Kuppusami Sastry accepted the offer made to him.

264. In short I would add that if the Zemindar takes Kuppasami Sazstry's advice and conducts the administration of his extensive estate without reverting to the old ruinous practice of the Zemindari, and without listening to the evil counsels of his menials and profligate and flattering dependants eagerly looking for an opportunity to misguide him so as to enrich themselves at his expense he may, in the long run, expect to gain the good will of the Government as well as the good wishes of the people in general, and may earn a reputation which will be creditable to himself and to all those who have taken warm interest in his advancement and prosperity.

265. It will be conducive to the good of the people and the estate if he takes care not to disturb the reforms and improvements effected for him by the Government.

266. I would lastly suggest to him that an administration report similar to the one now submitted annually to the Court of Wards, if drawn up and forwarded every year hereafter by his Manager for the information of the public and Government, may not only be the means of acquiring just fame and approbation of Government in the event of its showing good progress, but also be the means of checking irregularities and malpractices that might creep into the estate.

267. As the minority of the Zemindar ceases on the 1st day of August next I respectfully request that a formal order of the Court of Wards and Government may be solicited, authorizing us to place him in possession of his estate on that day, with any suggestions and advice which they may be pleased to favor him with for the future good management of his estate.

ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate during the management of the Court of Wards from 1872 to 1873—1st January 1872 to 31st May 1873.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Spent.	Remarks.
Kadai Division.	<i>Agricultural Repairs.</i>			
	Kilavipatti Tank	Rs. 1,860 0 0	Rs. 1,848 9 0	
	Rajankulam do.	1,325 0 0	1,305 5 4	
	Urulagudi do.	926 11 1	782 12 8	
	Erachi do.	739 0 0	739 0 0	
	Kattaramanpatti Tank	695 0 0	744 9 1	
	Senniampatti do.	647 0 0	604 14 7	
	Varadampatti do.	550 0 0	416 4 11	Earth and masonry work.
	Lingampatti do.	435 0 0	415 4 11	
	Settikulam do.	427 2 0	420 0 0	
	Shenbagaperi do.	370 0 0	202 2 4	
	Iyakkulam do.	349 0 0	346 7 11	
	Sellamannaickenkulam Tank	184 0 0	182 8 10	
	Rettaikulam Tank	177 0 0	172 13 11	
	Tittampatti do.	160 0 0	134 2 11	
	Averangulam do.	1,340 0 0	1,279 10 6	Revetment, earth-work, and masonry repair.
	Karisalkulam do.	965 0 0	947 1 0	
	Perianatham do.	775 0 0	769 0 0	Do. do.
	Salikulam do.	702 0 0	702 0 0	
	Minachipuram Tank	500 0 0	500 0 0	
	Sampoorni do.	480 0 0	399 4 9	
Savanagiri Division.	Elandaikulam do.	399 0 0	329 2 4	
	Thurmagundukulam Tank	359 15 8	406 11 10	Earth and masonry work.
	Melavirapandiapuram Sev- valkulam Tank.	318 0 0	312 8 7	
	Sakkiliankulam Tank	283 0 0	319 2 6	
	Pottalkulam do.	283 0 0	251 12 4	
	Kurukkalkulam do.	256 0 0	245 15 10	
	Tiruchillambalaperi Tank.	235 0 0	228 1 10	
	Athalodai Tank	193 12 0	193 12 0	Earth-work and masonry repair.
	Kusavankunrukulam Tank	190 0 0	200 0 6	
	Tharavaikulam Tank	175 0 0	180 15 1	Earth and masonry work.
	Pudukulam do.	151 12 0	146 0 8	Deepening the well and construction of side walls.
	Pannai Garden Well at Mu- diman.	148 0 0	148 0 0	
	Sadathalakulam Tank	138 0 0	122 8 5	Earth and masonry work.
	Ottaragulam do.	137 0 0	106 8 0	
Pasuvandanai Division.	Kanakkankulam do.	128 0 0	128 0 0	Earth and masonry repair.
	Mudiman do.	83 2 4	83 9 4	For the construction of a well to improve the betel garden.
	Dakavipuram Well... ..	80 0 0	70 0 0	
	Pannai Well at Pudiam- puttur.	75 0 0	75 0 0	The well was deepened and side walls were constructed.
	Sillangulam Karisalkulam Tank.	6,401 15 11	6,053 7 2	Earth and masonry work.
	Mangalam Periakulam Tank.	1,785 0 0	1,785 0 0	Revetment, earth-work, and masonry repair.
	Tennamkulam Tank	979 0 0	979 0 0	Earth and masonry work.
	Vandanam Periakulam Tank.	649 0 0	630 13 4	
	Vallaranaikulam Tank	574 0 0	565 4 8	Earth and masonry repair.
	Thulukkankulam do.	560 0 0	560 0 0	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Amount Spent.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Pasurandurai Division—(Continued).	Kattunaickenpatti Tank ...	414	0	0	405	0	0	Earth and masonry repair.
	Kuderaikulam do. ...	405	0	0	405	0	0	
	Kollathimankulam Tank ...	315	0	0	285	0	2	Masonry work.
	Sakkiliankulam Tank ...	289	8	0	289	8	0	
	Kurukkukulam do. ...	270	0	0	267	0	0	Earth and masonry work.
	Anappankulam do. ...	239	0	0	159	0	0	
	Kuthalalingum Pillaikulam Tank ...	226	0	0	226	0	0	Masonry Work.
	Kappikulam Tank ...	214	0	0	211	8	0	
	Endalkulam do. ...	199	0	0	199	0	0	Earth and masonry work.
	Sangarathalavengulam Tank ...	90	0	0	85	1	10	
Nadurapatti Division.	Settikulam Tank ...	78	0	0	63	0	0	Slight earth-work.
	Servalkulam Tank ...	65	0	0	34	0	0	
	Bommaiapuram Tank ...	55	14	5	55	14	5	Do. and pot sluice fixed.
	Kalingarayankulam Tank ...	4	13	6	4	13	6	
	Pidappuram Tank ...	3,240	0	0	3,316	3	11	Breach repaired.
	Somampudur, Servalkulam, and Puliangulam Tanks.	2,677	13	10	2,677	13	10	
	Kotayur Puliangulam Tank.	1,174	12	0	1,444	1	11	Earth and masonry work.
	Kannakattai Tank ...	990	0	0	989	10	10	
	Mila Iral Tank ...	987	0	0	975	0	0	Earth-work.
	Mandaikulam Tank ...	425	6	5	478	11	11	
Kolarpatti Division.	Achenkulam Tank ...	412	0	0	412	0	0	Earth-work & masonry work.
	Repairing Channel supplying Pidapuram Tank.	300	0	0	53	1	4	
	Ettunaickenpatti Tank ...	253	0	0	243	4	8	Do. do.
	Vannankulam Tank ...	197	0	0	143	10	6	
	Betel Garden Well at Pidappuram.	185	0	0	70	0	0	For deepening the well.
	Keelilappanaickankulam Tank.	124	0	0	122	0	0	
	Betel Garden Well at Pidappuram.	115	0	0	115	0	0	Earth and masonry work.
	Wells at Elavanatham Garden.	100	0	0	100	0	0	
	Betel Garden Well at Mila Iral.	50	0	0	50	0	0	For deepening the wells.
	Pannai Garden Well at Naduvapatti.	50	0	0	25	0	0	
Kolarpatti Division.	Pannai Garden Well at Semmappudur.	50	0	0	30	0	0	For closing breach.
	Soobramaniapari Tank ...	5	2	6	5	2	6	
	Kolarpatti Periakulam Tank.	10,573	13	3	10,573	13	3	Earth-work, revetment, and masonry work.
	Veppalapatti, Periakulam, and Chinnakulam Tanks.	1,979	12	11	1,979	12	11	
	Veppalapatti Channel ...	1,015	0	0	93	5	11	Earth and masonry work.
	Pudupatti Tank ...	360	0	0	850	2	7	
	Vijayaramaperi Tank ...	343	0	0	305	2	2	Do. do. in progress.
	Nallankulam do. ...	305	0	0	211	14	7	
	Kathankulam do. ...	267	0	0	411	13	2	Earth and masonry work.
	Chinnakulam do. ...	260	0	0	300	9	4	
Kolarpatti Division.	Ammapatti do. ...	240	0	0	170	14	0	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Amount Spent.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Kolarpatti Division—(Continued).	Kolarpatti Tank ...	190	0	0	190	0	0	For strengthening the bund.
	Putting shutters for discharge sluice of Kolarpatti Tank.	172	0	0	155	9	2	
	Veppalodai Tank ...	3,800	0	0	3,825	13	2	Earth-work, revetment, and masonry work.
	Pattanamamdur Tank ...	3,760	0	0	3,738	10	8	
	Terukku Kalmadu do. ...	2,958	0	0	2,869	4	4	Earth and masonry work.
	Anicut supplying Terukku and Vadakku Kalmadu Tanks.	2,325	0	0	1,892	5	11	
	Vedanatham Tank ...	1,595	0	0	1,572	12	8	Masonry work.
	Vadaku Kalmadu Tank..	1,557	0	0	1,557	0	0	
	Mullur Tank ...	1,115	14	1	1,134	4	8	Earth-work, revetment, and masonry repair.
	Kila Arasadi Tank ...	734	3	0	734	3	3	
Vedanatham Division.	Kollamparambu Urini ...	42	4	3	42	4	3	Earth and masonry work.
	Kalangaraipatti Tank ...	1,600	0	0	390	1	7	
	Nalvasankottai Pirakulam Tank.	707	0	0	615	10	7	Earth-work.
	Karisulkulam Tank ...	666	0	0	570	11	3	
	Kamachikulam do. ...	574	0	0	7	1	10	Do.
								Earth and masonry work.
								Slight earth-work. The estimate was sanctioned for repairing the bund; but as half of the tank belongs to Ayen village the work was not carried out pending the sanction of the Government for half of the estimated amount.
Kalugumalai Division.	Vallaraivenran Tank ...	500	0	0	470	1	4	Earth-work.
	Karadikulam do. ...	456	0	0	533	4	5	
	Alankulam do. ...	360	0	0	333	14	0	Earth-work.
	Alankulam Vannankulam Tank.	305	0	0	173	9	10	
	Kadambankulam Tank ...	286	0	0	263	13	3	Earth and masonry work.
	Kolappalankulam do. ...	295	0	0	333	7	8	
	Eluppaikulam do. ...	240	0	0	260	12	2	Earth and masonry work.
	Vavarampatti Ammaikulam Tank.	235	0	0	202	6	7	
	Vaguthupandikulam Tank.	224	0	0	318	13	11	Earth and masonry work.
	Sulagittavarikulam do. ...	200	0	0	200	12	1	
Arugulam Division.	Rishabankulam do. ...	195	0	0	264	1	3	Earth and masonry work.
	Ammaikulam do. ...	154	0	0	268	7	5	
								Earth and masonry work.
								Earth and masonry work.
								Earth and masonry work.
								Earth and masonry work.
Arugulam Division.	Mavilodai Tank ...	3,610	0	0	810	0	0	Estimate was made for earth and masonry works out of which earth-work only is in progress.
Arugulam Division.	Mathandampatti Tank ...	40	0	0	35	0	0	For closing the breaches.
Total Agricultural Repairs.					78,898	15	7	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Spent.	Remarks.
Garanagiri Division.	<i>Buildings.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Store-house	910 0 0	910 0 0	This is a tiled building thoroughly repaired.
Pasuvandanai Division.	Mudiman Pannai Cutcherry.	17 0 0	17 0 0	Thatched building repaired.
	Chuttrum at Eppoduven-ran.	2,999 0 0	2,999 0 0	Chuttrum newly built.
Nanduvapatti Division.	Pasuvandanai Peishkar's Cutcherry.	199 0 0	219 0 0	Terraced building repaired.
	Additions and improvements to the Zemindar's Palace at Ettiyapuram.	18,360 0 0	8,845 14 4	Work in progress.
Vadanatham Division.	Construction of Rendian-kattu to Ettiyapuram Palace.	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0	New building constructed.
	Ettiyapuram Chuttrum ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	Additions made to old Chuttrum.
Kolarpatti Division.	Zenana	520 0 0	378 14 9	Building repaired.
	Jamabundy Cutcherry ...	310 0 0	170 0 0	Thatched building erected.
Vadanatham Division.	Anglo-Vernacular School at Ettiyapuram.	250 0 0	250 0 0	An old building repaired and a new room constructed.
	Granary	189 0 0	189 0 0	Building repaired.
Vadanatham Division.	Store-house	155 0 0	154 0 0	Do.
	Making Shed between Set-chai and Zenana.	146 0 0	146 0 0	Temporary shed made for minor's marriage.
Vadanatham Division.	Subramaniavilasam	140 0 0	122 10 3	Buildings repaired.
	Kallianamahall	137 0 0	137 0 0	
Vadanatham Division.	House occupied by Minor's late Tutor.	130 0 0	127 0 0	Built for Minor's marriage. Repaired.
	Thatched Thotikattu ...	114 0 0	114 0 0	
Vadanatham Division.	The Stable	100 0 0	100 0 0	A temporary thatched building constructed.
	Survey Office	85 0 0	75 12 8	
Vadanatham Division.	Poor-house	44 0 0	44 0 0	Do. do.
	Putting bamboo screens to the Taluk Cutcherry.	25 0 0	18 8 0	Bamboo tatties put.
Vadanatham Division.	Tarring the Record-room...	12 0 0	12 0 0	This was done for the safety of the records.
	Veppalapatti Chuttrum ...	660 0 0	660 0 0	Additions and improvements to the old Chuttrum.
Vadanatham Division.	Pattanamandur do. ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	A tiled building was constructed with the sanctioned amount and with the subscription made by ryots.
	Vedanatham do. ...	1,660 0 0	1,596 8 6	Chuttrum repaired.
Vadanatham Division.	Tinnevelly do. ...	8,372 0 0	...	Work in progress.
	Total amount spent on Buildings	...	23,286 5 0	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Spent.	Remarks.
Naduvapatti Division.	<i>Communications.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Constructing road for the drive of the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram.	2,581 0 0	1,560 13 8	Road under construction.
Naduvapatti Division.	Gravelling the streets of Ettiyapuram.	1,830 0 0	1,830 0 0	
	Gravelling the sides of Niravi or Square Tank at Ettiyapuram.	130 0 0	80 3 0	
Kalugumalai Division.	Repairing the round road of Ettiyapuram.	50 0 0	47 10 0	Breaking projected stones over the road.
	Constructing road from Kalugumalai to Nalattamputhur road.	17,470 0 0	14,284 8 5	Road completed.
Kalugumalai Division.	Total amount spent on Communications ...	...	17,863 3 1	
	<i>Miscellaneous Works.</i>			
Kalugumalai Division.	Repairing the Square Tank at Ettiyapuram.	22 0 0	22 0 0	Slight repair made.
	Total ...	...	22 0 0	
Kalugumalai Division.	Grand Total ...	...	1,20,010 7 8	

ETTIPURAM,
26th June 1878.(Signed) H. SUBBARAYA IYER,
Manager.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 IN No. 1.
STATEMENT showing the number of Civil Suits prosecuted and defended on behalf of the Ettiyapuram Estate during the management of the Court of Wards, 1872 to 1878.

No.	Court and Number of the Suit.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Subject of Suit.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Original Suit, No. 5 of 1867, on the file of the District Court, Tinnevely.	Muthusami Jegaveera Yettappu Naik, the late Zemindar.	R. K. Puckle, Esq., Collector, and certain other ryots of Ottai- pidaram Cusbah.	To recover 527½ chains of immemorial waste land adjoining Ottai- pidaram Cusbah.	Compromised.	
2	Original Suit, No. 93 of 1867, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Zemindar of Attankarai.	To establish his claim for certain chains of land.	Decided in favor of the estate.	
3	Original Suit, No. 19 of 1870, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Ramasami Pandian, late Manager.	Zemindar of Thuppassiputti.	To recover certain chains of land from the possession of the defendant.	Decided against the estate.	
4	Original Suit, No. 33 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Attenkarai Zemindar.	Minor Zemindar and Collector of Tinnevely.	To establish his claim for certain chains of land.	Withdrawn.	
5	Original Suit, No. 91 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Do.	To recover 24½ chains of land from the possession of the Ettiyapuram Zemindar.	Do.	
6	Original Suit, No. 208 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Bhavani Sankara Javai.	Collector and some others.	To establish the plaintiff's claim to a sum of Rupees 5,000 for a decree against a house purchased for the estate in Court's sale held in execution of a decree in favor of the estate.	Do.	
7	Original Suit, No. 214 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Odian...	Collector for Ettiyapuram Estate, 5th defendant.	To establish plaintiff's right to a certain dry land, valued at Rupees 43½, in the village of Valampatti and to obtain puttas.	Dismissed with costs.	

8	Original Suit, No. 215 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Karuppan...	Collector for Ettiyapuram Estate, 7th defendant.	To establish plaintiff's title to a certain dry land, valued at Rupees 50, in the village of Valampatti and to obtain puttas.	Dismissed with costs.	
9	Original Suit, No. 216 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Karuppan and two others.	Do.	To establish plaintiff's right to a certain dry land, valued at Rupees 46½, in the village of Valampatti and to obtain puttas.	Do.	
10	Original Suit, No. 95 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Vencattaramana Iyer, of Moreppanad.	T. Vencatta Row, late Manager, and eight others.	To establish the plaintiff's claim for a certain portion of his family property in Veerapandiapuram Puliamkulam village in the estate.	Costs awarded to the estate.	
11	Original Suit, No. 293 of 1873, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Pethi Reddi ...	T. Vencatta Row, late Manager, 5th defendant.	To cancel order of the 5th defendant (Manager of Ettiyapuram) for retention of putta for certain land in the name of one Sankana Naik, and to have putta made out in the name of Urani.	Do.	
12	Original Suit, No. 298 of 1873, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Lingama Naik...	T. Vencatta Row, late Manager, 3rd defendant.	To establish the fact of possession and enjoyment of plaintiff of certain lands and to cancel the order of the 3rd defendant to make putta in the name of the 1st defendant (2nd defendant's ward).	Do.	
13	Original Suit, No. 23 of 1873, on the file of the District Court, Tinnevely.	R. K. Puckle, Esq., Collector, Agent to the Court of Wards.	Bulogapandia Thalar and two others.	For the recovery of Rupees 23,000 and odd, debt due by the defendants to the estate on a bond.	Decreed to the estate.	
14	Original Suit, No. 177 of 1875, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Krishnasami Naik and others of Veylugaadapuram.	1. II. Subbaraya Iyer, 2. Ganapathi Pillai, and two others.	To cancel the putta issued by the 1st defendant in the names of 3rd and 4th, and to have putta issued in their names.	Costs awarded to the estate.	
15	Original Suit, No. 557 of 1875, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Masi Reddi of Kilachithalin.	II. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager, 3rd defendant.	To cancel the order passed by the 3rd defendant for transferring putta from the name of the 1st defendant to that of the 2nd, and to transfer the putta to his name.	Do.	
16	Original Suit, No. 5 of 1876, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tinnevely.	Muthu Radhi of Namasivayapuram.	Collector, 2nd defendant, and II. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager, 3rd defendant.	To cancel the orders passed by the 2nd and 3rd defendants for transferring the putta for plaint lands in the name of the 1st defendant.	Do.	

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Statement showing the number of Civil Suits prosecuted and defended on behalf of the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

No.	Court and Number of the Suit.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Subject of Suit.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Original Suit, No. 27 of 1876, on the file of the Sub-Court, Madurai.	Shivaganga Zamindar.	Ettiyapuram Minor Zamindar.	For the recovery of certain lands purchased for the Minor Zamindar of Ettiyapuram in Shengumudai and Uthattam villages.	Withdrawn.	
18	Original Suit, No. 608 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Thanduvur ...	For the recovery of Rupees 63-12-2, debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Decreed to the estate.	
19	Original Suit, No. 609 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Valayudam ...	For the recovery of Rupees 72-11-2, debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Do.	
20	Original Suit, No. 610 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Muthan ...	For the recovery of Rupees 221-8-8, debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Do.	
21	Original Suit, No. 611 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Andia Pillai and Subbramania Pillai.	For the recovery of Rupees 529-10-0, debt due by the defendants to the estate.	Pending in appeal.	
22	Original Suit, No. 612 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Subban ...	For the recovery of Rupees 115-1-10, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Decreed to the estate.	
23	Original Suit, No. 769 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Subba Reddi ...	For the recovery of Rupees 21-7-7, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Debt was paid by the defendant with costs.	
24	Original Suit, No. 329 of 1877, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Do.	Sesha Iyer ...	For the recovery of Rupees 55-7-0, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Decreed to the estate.	
25	Original Suit, No. 99 of 1877, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Srivakuntham.	Do.	Annasami Thitchadar.	For the recovery of Rupees 338-7-1, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Do.	
26	Original Suit, No. 339 of 1877, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Do.	Kanaachi Iyer ...	For the recovery of Rupees 167, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Do.	

27	Original Suit, No. 263 of 1877, on the file of the Additional Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Shunmugam Pillai ...	For the recovery of Rs. 296-10-3, being the arrears of rent due by the defendant to the estate.	Decreed to the estate.
28	Original Suit, No. 439 of 1877, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Srivakuntham.	Olagnada Pillai and others.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager, and the Minor Zamindar.	For releasing the attachment of certain lands attached in execution of a decree against their father on the ground that the lands would not be liable for the debts contracted by him.	Pending.
29	Original Suit, No. 31 of 1878, on the file of the Additional District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Manikarasagam Pillai.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Claiming the Curamship of Kurumalai village.	Withdrawn.
30	Original Suit, No. 161 of 1878, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Virappa Naik and others.	For the recovery of Rupees 568, together with interest, being the arrears of rent due by the defendants to the estate.	Pending.
31	Original Suit, No. 79 of 1878, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Devanayagam Chetti.	For the recovery of Rupees 75, being the debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Decreed to the estate.
32	Original Suit, No. 349 of 1877, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Do.	Virapandia Pandaram.	For the recovery of Rupees 27-15-1, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Do.

ETTIYAPURAM,
26th June 1878.(Signed) H. SUBBARAYA IYER,
Manager.

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 29th August 1878, No. 635.

In continuation of my letter, No. 571, dated 3rd August 1878, I have the honor to forward herewith the statement showing the financial condition of the Ettiyapuram Estate at the time of its restoration to the Zemindar.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.
STATEMENT showing the financial condition of the Ettiyapuram Estate at the time of its restoration to the Proprietor.

District.	Estate.	ANNUAL REVENUE.				BALANCE ON HAND.			AGE OF THE PROPRIETOR.			Period for which the Estate was under Court's management.	Remarks as to the qualifications, &c., of the Proprietor at the time of the assumption and restoration of the Estate.
		When the Estate came under management.		When the Estate was restored.		When the Estate came under management.	When the Estate was restored.	When the Estate came under management.	When the Estate was restored.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Tiruvelli ...	ETTIYAPURAM.	Rs. 2,89,712 9	Rs. 2,24,089 13	Rs. 2,25,651 2	Rs. 2,19,141 8	Rs. 1,50,681 12	Rs. 1,36,718 5	14 years and 6 months.	21 years.	6 years and 7 months.		At the time of the assumption of the administration of the estate, the proprietor was entirely in a neglected state, and after the estate was taken up by the Court of Wards he was placed under proper tuition and had few years which gave him a good knowledge of the world. He is able to manage his estate with the aid of a proper advisor.	

* This includes Rupees 1,37,316-8-1, being collections of arrears of Fasli 1286 and prior to it.

† This is inclusive of Government paper and cash on the 1st January 1872.

‡ Do. do. of Rupees 2,26,800 in Government paper, and Rupees 12,333-9-3 in cash with the Court of Wards on the 31st December 1872.

(Signed) H. SUBBARAYA IYER,
Acting Deputy Collector.

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector.

(True Copy.)

With the first of the foregoing letters the Collector forwards a general report from the Manager of the Ettiyapuram Estate on the administration of that estate during the period it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, and with the second a statement showing the financial condition of the estate.

2. The Manager's report is exhaustive and the Court consider it necessary to notice only a few of its salient points.

3. The late Zemindar died in 1868, but the estate was not immediately taken under management by the Court of Wards. It was allowed to be managed, according to the wish of the deceased proprietor by his brother Ramaswami Pandian on behalf of the two minor sons of the Zemindar, with the advice and under the supervision of the Collector of the district. Owing, however, to the mismanagement that occurred during Ramaswami Pandian's administration the estate was taken under the charge of the Court of Wards on the 1st January 1872, and continued under management till 1st August 1878, when it was restored to the eldest son on his attaining his majority.

4. Before the estate came under management its affairs were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The revenues were mismanaged, the expenditure was reckless, the irrigation works were neglected, and the tenants were oppressed. After the management was assumed by the Court improvements were gradually effected and the condition of the tenants ameliorated. The estate was surveyed and money rates of assessment introduced throughout it, the expenditure was reduced to a moderate scale and the irrigation works were put in repair. The annual revenue demand of the

estate before it came under management was Rupees 2,90,000, which was never fully collected, the collections amounting only to Rupees 2,47,000. When the estate was restored the demand had risen to Rupees 3,26,000, almost the whole of which was capable of realization. The balance to the credit of the estate when it came under management was only Rupees 50,681, while it was more than 3½ lakhs of Rupees when the estate was restored. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of each year of the Court's administration from the middle of Fasli 1281 to the commencement of Fasli 1288:—

Faslis.	LAND REVENUE.	
	Demand Current.	Collections, Current and Arrears.
1282	Rs. 2,85,000	Rs. 2,95,000
1283	2,82,000	2,75,000
1284	2,80,000	2,83,000
1285	2,90,000	2,94,000
1286	2,75,000	1,16,900
1287	3,26,000	3,19,000

	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
Balance at the commencement ...	Rs. 51,287	Rs. 1,37,683	Rs. 2,50,536	Rs. 2,77,561	Rs. 3,40,061	Rs. 4,06,937	Rs. 3,72,558
Receipts	2,94,375	3,19,116	2,98,779	2,96,217	3,21,893	1,33,167	3,21,000
Expenditure	3,79,162	4,56,329	5,47,315	5,73,793	6,64,457	5,45,124	6,96,558
Balance	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,09,754	2,33,737	2,57,500	1,72,563	3,37,000
	1,37,683	2,50,536	2,77,561	3,40,061	4,06,937	3,72,558	3,59,556

* These figures are only approximate.

The income of the estate is chiefly derived from land which contributes about seven-eighths of the revenue of the Zemindari. The rest is drawn from miscellaneous sources, the chief of which during the Court's administration was interest on capital invested.

5. The details of charges for each year from Fasli 1281 to Fasli 1287 are shown below:—

Items of Charges.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
1. Establishment, &c. ...	Rs. 23,450	Rs. 20,762	Rs. 24,677	Rs. 27,002	Rs. 22,868	Rs. 22,303	Rs. 18,500
2. Maramat ...	6,280	14,518	22,117	31,478	37,943	26,331	18,000
3. Per-bench to Government ...	1,08,935	1,05,072	1,02,633	1,02,312	1,03,015	19,117	1,90,100
4. Commission ...	...	...	7,608	4,330	...	7,410	...
5. Maintenance and education of the Minor ...	31,321	26,062	25,163	23,625	36,589	67,360	85,000
6. Allowance for other members..	4,523	7,228	6,940	7,254	6,452	1,234	2,400
7. Payments of debts ...	7,362	744	334	161	193	300	...
8. Miscellaneous ...	63,594	81,901	80,290	37,772	45,509	29,502	75,000
Total ...	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,38,737	2,57,500	1,72,568	3,37,000

6. The heavy expenditure entered under the heading "Miscellaneous" in Faslis 1283, 1285, and 1287 was due to extraordinary charges incurred in those years on account of the Minor's marriage in Fasli 1283, on account of his visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage in Fasli 1285, and on account of the disastrous famine of Fasli 1287.

7. Many of the Chuttrams belonging to the estate and the Zemindar's palace were put in order and a few additional Chuttrams for the convenience of travellers were constructed, of which the largest is one in the town of Tinnevely. Earnest attention was also given to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the estate and in particular of the town of Ettiyapuram which stood very much in need of improvement. A Dispensary under the charge of a Hospital Assistant was established at Ettiyapuram to afford medical aid to the people of the estate. A grant of Rupees 500 from the funds of the estate was also made for the establishment of another Dispensary at Satur.

8. An effort was also made to improve the system of agriculture by means of an experimental farm of 74 acres. It was opened in 1876, but has not been attended by much success owing to the unfavorable character of the seasons since.

9. An Anglo-Vernacular School is maintained at Ettiyapuram at the expense of the estate, and it is reported that the Zemindar takes an interest in its success.

10. There are twenty-one temples and seven charitable feeding institutions belonging to the estate and provided for by Inam lands set apart for their support.

11. The Zemindar during his minority and his brother were educated by qualified Native Tutors, who satisfactorily discharged the duties assigned to them. The Zemindar is stated to possess a certain amount of natural ability, his constitution is a good one and his disposition cheerful. His education has been so far successful that he can read and write the English, Tamil, and Telugu languages with tolerable accuracy. The Collector seems to doubt whether he has sufficient strength of mind for the management of his own affairs, but the Court trust that events may show such apprehensions to be groundless and they observe as a hopeful sign his selection of his Tutor as the Manager of the estate, who it is hoped will be allowed to continue the system of management introduced by the Court and that the several suggestions offered in the concluding part of the Manager's report will be attended to. With reference to the suggestion that the Zemindar should be asked to send a report annually on the administration of the estate the Court have no doubt such a report would be useful, but they have no power to call on the Zemindar to submit it. The Court fully appreciate the interest taken by the Manager H. Subbaroyar in the improvement of the estate and consider that the encomium passed on his efforts by the Collector to be well merited.

12. A copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for the information of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
for Acting Secretary.

No. 187.

ORDER THEREON, 8th March 1879, No. 585.

Miscellaneous.

THE results of the short management of this estate by the Court of Wards appear to His Grace the Governor in Council to be satisfactory. The praiseworthy attention shown by the Manager, H. Subbaroya Aiyer, to his responsible duties has been beneficial to his charge, and he merits the thanks of Government. His Grace in Council congratulates the Zemindar on his promising prospects, and confidently anticipates that he will study the welfare of the people committed to his care and successfully administer this important and ancient estate won originally by the loyalty of his ancestor.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. D. MACLEAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

6/12/61

30-6-02

8th March 1879, No 585.

585

No. 3,442.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS, dated 20th December 1878.

Read the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Courtallam, 16th July 1878, No. 517:—

I HAVE the honor to submit (in original) with remarks a comprehensive account of the management of the Ettiyapuram estate just received from the Manager.

2. It is, I am afraid, only too probable that the estate which was rescued from the mismanagement of the Zemindar's uncle, *Ramasami Pandiyan*, by the intervention of the Court of Wards in 1872 will practically fall into his hands again when the minor comes of age; and he has himself expressed his apprehension to me that things will not go on well unless some means can be devised to protect him against the unprincipled machinations of this bankrupt uncle. But it is not easy to see how the Government can interpose in the manner suggested in paragraph 266 of the Manager's report, or what can practically be done to guard against the mismanagement of this and other ancient Zemindaries. The Manager is of opinion that, unless there is some check by way of annual administration report to be submitted to some superior authority, it is "hopeless to expect these Zemindars to do well," and he appears to think that the same system which is adopted with protected States, such as Travancore and Cochin, might be followed in the case of Zemindaries also. No doubt supervision of this kind would be an immense advantage to the Zemindars as well as to their ryots, and perhaps if we could once more realize what a Zemindar really is and get rid of the purely English notion that he is a *landlord*, it might not seem so very unreasonable to subject them to a supervision which would be considered intolerable for a private proprietor in the English sense of the term.

3. Considering all the disadvantages under which the Court of Wards labor in the management of such estates, I think they may fairly be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts for the improvement of Ettiyapuram during the last six and-a-half years. The reforms enumerated by the Manager in paragraphs 13 *et seq.* are solid and substantial benefits conferred on the estate which it is to be hoped the Zemindar will appreciate. The Manager's remark in paragraph 26 that "unfortunately the ayacut rates have in many instances been raised" contrary to the express conditions on which all Zemindaries are held shows how very desirable it is that there should be some authority with power to see that the terms of the Sanad-i-Nilkiat Istimrar are strictly observed.

4. DEVASTANAMS.—It is to be regretted, I think, that there has been no audit of the Devastanam accounts. I have lately asked the Manager to look into them, but it is too late to do any good.

5. EDUCATION.—I cannot avoid again recording my conviction that the education of minors is the weak point in the system of management under the Court. It must be obvious that such an unsettled desultory system of education as is described by the Manager in paragraphs 99 to 107 is extremely unlikely to give satisfactory results, and I think it may be taken to be the general rule (there are of course exceptions) that the minors under the Court of Wards are very poorly instructed and not really educated at all. In the case of the Ettiyapuram Zemindar indeed he has certainly derived very great advantage from the few tours he has made which of itself is sufficient to make it probable that if he had been systematically educated away from Ettiyapuram and home influence and kept under proper discipline he might (to the extent of his ability) have turned out as well as the Rajah of Vizianagram. As it is he is only half-educated and though a man of some natural ability and endowed, as the Manager says, with a good constitution and a cheerful disposition, he is not really fit to manage his own affairs, and will in all probability fall under the influence of some stronger and more unscrupulous character.

6. MINOR'S MARRIAGE.—Another great obstacle to the proper education of the minor was the custom as to marriage described in paragraphs 113 and 119. If a boy

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THE BOARD OF REVENUE

of fifteen must necessarily be married to a girl of a corresponding age, he must of course live with her, and anything like education on a proper system is no longer possible.

7. **EXPERIMENTAL FARM.**—I am afraid the Zemindar takes no real interest in the improvement of agriculture, and unfortunately I have never been able to spend sufficient time at Ettiyapuram to cultivate any taste he may have for agricultural pursuits and stock breeding. One of the double mhothe water wheels has lately been erected which will perhaps in time induce the ryots to adopt such a manifest improvement over the old system.

8. **FAMINE.**—The famine which raged all through the estate for many months had a disastrous effect on the finances, reducing the actual collections of current revenue in Fasli 1286 to Rupees 1,38,167, and compelling the sale of Government securities to the amount of Rupees 1,40,000 to liquidate arrears of peishcush. There is a considerable balance of the revenue of 1285 still outstanding, but the collections of the following year have been fairly satisfactory, and I have just requested the Court to invest another lakh in Government securities which will bring up the invested capital at his credit to Rupees 3,26,800. As observed by the Manager in paragraph 166, the experience of the past year shows how necessary it is to have some cash in reserve.

9. The Manager's account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of the minor's visit to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi is interesting, but does not appear to call for any remark.

10. **ROADS.**—No doubt much money might be profitably laid out on roads; but unfortunately as the Zemindars pay road cess (the greater part of which by the bye they recover from their tenants) they are apt to think that all the roads required should be provided by the Local Fund Board, and are continually complaining that all the money they subscribe is not actually spent within the limits of their estates.

11. As the Manager seems to share the general opinion that Zemindaries and other outlying taluks are ill-used in the matter of the Road Fund expenditure, it may be worth while to see how the case really stands.

12. Taking Ettiyapuram as an example, it will be seen by reference to the road map and Local Fund Budget that 35 miles of road, maintained at an annual cost of about Rupees 7,000, pass right through the estate* whilst the old trunk road, though it does not actually pass through the estate, runs parallel to it for 20 miles and lies between the Kalugumalai division

and the rest of the Zemindari, and it is unreasonable to ignore the fact that the estate generally must derive considerable benefit from the expenditure on it, and even I would contend on all the roads which lead to the head-quarters of the district which are the centres of trade and business of all kinds.

13. **TREES.**—The system of taxation described in paragraph 242 is most barbarous, and it is to be hoped the Zemindar will be far sighted enough to forego the paltry (and probably illegitimate) income now derived from such a source for the general benefit of the country. By encouraging the growth of trees and by making advances on easy terms for the construction of wells as suggested in paragraph 257 a Zemindar has it in his power to do incalculable good to his ryots, and at the same time to improve his own finances in the most legitimate way possible. There can be no doubt that in these unirrigated tracts wells provided with the double mhothe water-lift are the very best preservatives against famine that have yet been devised.

14. It would not be right that I should close this report without bringing specially to the notice of the Court of Wards the very great zeal and interest that has been shown by the Manager, H. Subbaroy Aiyar, for the last three years and-a-half in the management of this very extensive estate. His report now forwarded shows clearly that his management has not been merely perfunctory, and I can only trust that the Zemindar may be inclined to pay attention to the parting words of an official who is so evidently well disposed towards him and his estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. SUBBAROYA AIYER, Manager, Ettiyapuram Estate, to J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq.,
Collector of Tinnevely, dated Ettiyapuram, 24th June 1878, No. 113.

As desired by you, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Court of Wards and Government, a general report on the management of the Ettiyapuram Estate.

2. **INTRODUCTORY.**—A little more than a month remains for the minor Zemindar to come of age and to take charge of his estate. It is therefore desirable to attempt a record of progress during the period the estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards. It is not possible to try to frame a regular administration report on the model of a Native State, as the estate does not possess all the elements of a regular Government. All that can be attempted is only a general summary of what has been done for the benefit of the estate, and the youthful Zemindar illustrated with such statistics as may be necessary. With these prefatory remarks, I now proceed to address myself to the report.

3. **DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTATE.**—The Ettiyapuram Zemindari comprises Ettiyapuram proper, and portions of each of the old Nagalapuram, Panjalankurichi, Elayirampnamai, and Golarpati Zemindaries. More than half of the Panjalankurichi estate was conferred on the great grandfather of the minor Zemindar for his loyal and faithful services rendered by him to the British Government during the Panjalankurichi war, while the other portions were bought at auction.

4. Thus the estate was made very extensive, running up from the sea-coast near Tuticorin for 40 miles inland. It equals a large Government taluk in size and includes much of that part of the country known as the black cotton soil.

5. The South Indian Railway runs through the northern part of the estate and along the borders of the western and southern parts, its capital being only 9 miles from the nearest point of the Railway at Koilpati.

6. **THE NECESSITY FOR TAKING THE ESTATE UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COURT OF WARDS.**—On the 13th November 1868 the then Zemindar, Muthusami Jagavira Rama Ettappa Naik, died, leaving behind him two sons, named Muthu Jagavira Ramakumara Ettappa Naik and Venkateswara Ettappa Naik, aged about eleven and nine years, respectively. It seems that it was the earnest wish of the deceased Zemindar and his widow that Ramasami Pandiyan, his brother, who was *de facto* the Manager during his lifetime, should manage the estate during the minority of their sons; and that Muthusami Pandiyan, a distant uncle of the minor's, should be their guardian.

7. On the recommendation of the then Collector, Mr. Longley, the Government were pleased to appoint the above-named two persons as Manager and guardian, and the senior minor was recognized as heir to the estates. The above arrangement was made subject to the annual supervision and advice of the Collector.

8. While the estate was managed by Ramasami Pandiyan, the Court of Wards, having been informed at the beginning of 1871 that it was ill-managed, directed the Collector to report on its management, after a careful scrutiny of the accounts and the state of affairs.

9. Mr. Puckle, the then Collector, visited Ettiyapuram and audited the accounts kept by Ramasami Pandiyan. He found every thing connected with the administration of the estate in a very confused state, and observed, on a strict examination of the accounts, &c.—

- (1) That there were several boundary disputes of more or less importance remaining unsettled;
- (2) That the system of division of crops on wet lands held by tenants on raram tenure involved great loss to the estate and its tenants;
- (3) That certain irrigated lands were let out on lease to the Zemindari servants for a longer period than one year on excessively high terms which rendered it almost certain that the rental would not be paid;
- (4) That several suits had been filed in the Courts by the Manager without the Collector's knowledge, and unnecessary expenses incurred in consequence;
- (5) That frivolous criminal charges were preferred against the renters of Sirakadu (forests and pasture lands) at the expense of the estate;
- (6) That the cost of the establishment and servants' batta was beyond the requirements of the Zemindari;
- (7) That pagoda expenses, ceremonies, and charities were excessive;
- (8) That certain items of profits were not brought to account; and
- (9) That Zemindari puttas were issued to certain ryots for Inam lands confirmed to the Inamdars by the Inam Commissioner.

10. On the whole there was a great want of system in the management and recklessness in the expenditure that was much to be regretted at a time when the estate ought to have been carefully looked after for the benefit of the young landlord.

11. To put an end to this disorder and confusion, Mr. Puckle suggested to the Manager certain improvements to be carried out and reported to the Court of Wards that, unless the Manager exerted himself and adopted the improvements suggested, he should not be retained in charge. He further suggested that the minors should travel without any State and pomp and under the care of their tutor and some other competent person to Madras, to make themselves acquainted with men and manners.

12. Mr. Puckle, finding that it was vain to expect any improvement, and that the prospects of the Zemindari would be entirely hopeless if the uncle were allowed to continue to manage the estate, recommended his removal with certain other proposals for its better administration. He suggested schemes for surveying the Zemin, registering the holdings, repairing irrigation works, and making roads. He also proposed to leave the management of the palace, palace establishment, granaries and pagodas, and ceremonies in the hands of Ramasami Pandiyan. All these proposals were highly approved of by Government.

13. THE STATE OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ESTATE WHEN IT WAS TAKEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COURT OF WARDS.—In conformity with the orders of Government the Court of Wards assumed the management of the estate on the 1st day of January 1872. At the time of the assumption of the management, puttass for the previous Fasli 1280 were only partially distributed. The ryots generally throughout the estate had, owing to some mistrust in the proceedings that characterized the previous management, formed a combination and refused to receive puttass on paper which contained some entries different from those in the cadjan puttass formerly in use. They also declined to execute muchilkas, which were for the first time introduced in the estate, and further withheld payment of rent. The first thing to be done, therefore, on taking charge was—

- (1) To disabuse the minds of the ryots of their preconceived wrong notions, to establish confidence and to complete the distribution of the puttass of the Fasli 1280, with a view to recover the arrears of that year, without recourse to regular suits or at any rate to avert the chance of losing them altogether, by the non-exchange of the mutual agreement prescribed by the law;
- (2) To redress the accumulated complaints arising out of the past maladministration;
- (3) To introduce money assessment in lieu of varam on wet lands;
- (4) To demarcate and survey the estate;
- (5) To provide for the execution of necessary or useful public works;
- (6) To promote the education of the minors and of the people;
- (7) To provide suitable medical agency for the benefit of the members of the palace and the inhabitants of the estate in general; and
- (8) To enforce economy in expenditure.

14. During the distribution of puttass for Fasli 1280, several ryots complained that they were paying garden assessment on certain lands, which for various causes had permanently ceased to be cultivated with garden crops. These lands in several villages were inspected, and it was ascertained that in some instances, there were either no wells, or if there were any, there was not sufficient water in them for raising garden crops, and that in certain other cases the water of the wells was so salt as to prove injurious to the crops. In all these cases the ryots had been in the habit of cultivating dry grains, paying, however, heavy garden assessment according to the local custom. The ryots groaning under this burden refused to bind themselves by muchilkas, because they were under the impression that if they executed them, they would be bound to them for ever. As garden and dry lands were blended together in the same putta, the realization of even the undisputed dry assessment was rendered impossible by the non-acceptance of puttass. Consequently the grievances of the ryots were represented to the Collector, and his permission was obtained for striking off the additional garden charge, or in other words, imposing dry assessment. Then the ryots consented to receive puttass.

15. Next there were cases of wells under which garden crops were *bona fide* cultivated, and for which the ryots refused to pay the higher assessment on the ground that the wells had been sunk at their own expense, and that the lands under them had been classed as dry in the ayacut. These wells were divided into two classes, viz., those sunk prior to the passing of the Rent Recovery Act No. VIII of 1865, and others dug subsequently. It is clear from that enactment that the power of the Zemindar to raise rent is limited to cases where additional value had been imparted to land by works of irrigation executed by himself or by Government. Notwithstanding these restrictive provisions, the late Zemindars, like every other landholder in the districts, continued to collect garden assessment upon lands irrigated by wells dug subsequent to the passing of the said Act, as well as upon those irrigated by wells sunk previously. The ryots, however, on the contrary, relying on some decrees passed by civil tribunals, totally refused to pay higher assessment, not only upon the new well lands, but also upon the old well lands. The question was of a general nature, and agitated the whole district, and it was not easy to reconcile the ryots without having recourse to the Law Courts. Summary suits were, therefore, speedily instituted in the case of the ryots owning old well lands, to compel their acceptance of puttass on

the usual terms, and though successful decrees were obtained, yet a few of the ryots only received puttass, while others refused to take them pending the final settlement of the dispute on appeal. They agreed, in the meantime, to pay without receiving puttass the additional assessment due by them.

16. The ryots of Golarpati, an outlying village of the estate, had been claiming puttass for irrigated lands on money assessment contrary to the varam system. The division of the crop on varam in this and numerous other outlying villages placed the tenants so completely at the mercy of the Zemindari servants, that endless disputes arose, and both the Zemindar and the tenants suffered enormously.

17. The provisions of the Rent Recovery Act, however, rendering indispensable the exchange of written agreements in all cases, unless mutually dispensed with, emboldened the ryots of Golarpati to carry off the entire produce of the irrigated lands for Faslis 1279, 1280, and 1281 without paying the varam due to the estate, and the late Manager, Ramasami Pandiyan, filed suits against them for recovery of the melvaram produce.

18. Consequently, at the commencement of our management, it was felt to be inadvisable and disadvantageous to run the risk of causing discontent amongst an ignorant and excitable class of people by compelling them to pay varam, a system so pernicious both to the Zemindar and his tenants that it should not be tolerated to continue even for a moment. In order to carry out this object, it was arranged to abolish the varam system completely by the substitution of money assessment calculated on the average melvaram or Zemindar's share of the produce of each field for the past three years commuted into money at the then current market price.

19. The puttass were accordingly prepared fixing the rent in money and tendered to them. The high caste ryots accepted them, but the putta tenants (low castes) refused, contending that the sum of Rupees 14 per seed cotta offered should be made the permanent assessment. As this was an unreasonable request, orders were issued to distrain their property for arrears. At last they accepted the puttass at a rental of Rupees 14 per seed cotta of land, seeing that their contention would be invalid in law and paid up a considerable portion of the arrears due for Faslis 1279 and 1280 at the same time.

20. Ramasami Pandiyan during the time of his management had granted money leases for irrigated lands for considerable periods extending in some cases to thirty years. The rental ranged between 15 to 36 Rupees per seed cotta of land. The exceedingly high terms of the lease rendered it almost certain that the rental would not be paid, for, not only did the ryots in some instances leave the lands waste, partly from want of water, but also complained that the leases were not voluntarily executed by them. The absence of registration of these documents for lengthened periods rendered them legally inadmissible in the Courts, and summary proceedings to enforce their terms were, of course, out of the question.

21. It was therefore resolved to come to terms with the ryots who took strong objection to the exorbitant rate of rent enforced by Ramasami Pandiyan and to effect an amicable settlement with them.

22. Then disputes among the rival Ambalagars as to who should make the collection had to be settled. In almost every village the ayacat Ambalagar (Monigar, whose duty is chiefly to collect the rent) had been displaced. The staff of Ambalagars in some villages, who were in employ at the time of the Inam settlement, had been either wholly removed in some cases or increased in others, and their officers had been conferred by the ex-Zemindar either on his favorites or on those who paid a large nuzzar. There were also factions in the villages and other disputes were numerous and had to be settled at once to ensure the prompt collection of revenue. The payment of the arrears depended, in many instances, upon the settlement of various intricate questions and claims for set-off. There were arrears in the accounts of more than 40 years' standing. As many of these questions as there was time to settle were disposed of.

23. The custom of the Zemindari had been to issue puttass of one year in the month of November in the following year, or long after the periods of kist had expired, or, in other words, they had been merely formal documents of no practical use to enforce the object contemplated by the Act; for, when any tenant had neglected to pay his kist at the stipulated time, the payment could not have been promptly enforced by summary proceedings for want of puttass and muchilkas, which, as observed above, were not issued until the beginning of the period of the collection of the kist of the following year. Hence arrangements were made for exchanging puttass and muchilkas at the beginning of the cultivating season, or at any rate before the beginning of the kistbundy. In distributing puttass it was arranged to effect the transfer of as many puttass as possible to the names of the actual occupiers. It was also arranged that the boundary disputes in the Satur and Ottapidaram Taluks should be settled. These were investigated and amicably decided.

24. LAND TENURE.—A short description of the leading features of tenures of land in the estate is given below.

25. The distinctions are "Ayen," "Pannai," "Inam," "Jivatham," "Utharam," and "Poruppu."

26. *Ayen Lands*.—The Zemindar has only a right to levy a tax on dry lands at the rate fixed at the time of the ayacut and varam on wet lands from the tenants or holders. But unfortunately the ayacut rates have now in many instances been altered. The tenants have the right of occupancy.

27. The subjoined table will show the different rates levied on the several classes of lands in each of the nine Revenue Divisions of the estate:—

No.	Divisions.	RATES OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			
		Karisal or Black Loam.	Veppal.	Pottal.	Serval or Red Loam.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Naduvappati	2 4 5	1 12 4	1 14 6	0 12 2
		1 4 3	1 4 3	1 4 3	0 10 3
		1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	0 9 1
		1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	...
		0 12 2	0 12 2	0 12 2	...
2	Arungulam	2 4 5	1 4 3	1 4 3	0 12 2
		1 12 4	1 2 2	1 0 2	0 8 1
		1 10 6	1 0 2	0 12 2	0 6 1
		1 9 8	0 14 2	...	...
		1 2 2	0 12 2	...	...
3	Gevanagiri	0 12 2	...	...	...
		1 2 7	...	...	0 10 11
		0 14 11	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 8 2
		...	...	...	0 6 5
		1 12 4	1 12 4	1 4 3	0 8 0
4	Pasuvandanai	1 8 3	1 9 1	1 0 2	0 6 6
		1 5 1	1 4 3	0 12 2	0 5 8
		1 4 3	1 0 2	...	...
		1 0 2	0 12 2	...	...
		0 12 2	...	...	...
5	Vedanatham	2 4 7	1 12 4	1 4 3	0 8 11
		1 4 3	1 9 1	1 0 2	0 6 6
		1 2 2	1 4 3	0 12 2	0 5 8
		1 0 2	1 0 2	...	...
		0 12 2	0 12 2	...	...
6	Mavilodai	2 1 7	1 10 1	1 3 7	0 11 11
		1 15 9	1 9 2	1 2 8	0 13 1
		1 12 2	1 8 3	1 1 9	0 9 4
		0 14 11	1 4 5	0 14 11	0 6 7
		...	0 14 11	...	...
7	Kadalai	2 4 5	...	...	...
		1 12 4	...	...	...
		1 8 3	...	...	...
		1 4 3	...	...	0 8 1
		1 0 2	...	...	...
8	Golarpati	0 14 2	...	...	...
		0 12 2	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
9	Kalugumalai	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...

28. *Pannai Lands*.—These are literally "the home farms" of the Zemindar. The lands were being cultivated by the Zemindar at his own expense, for which purpose he entertained an establishment beyond the requirements. But since the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards this system was discontinued, as it entailed a great loss and trouble, and such lands have been rented out to tenants at an income of Rupees 16,000 per annum.

29. *Inam*.—These are lands granted as Inam, subject to the payment of quit-rent to Government at the time of the ayacut for religious and other charitable purposes and for personal benefits; and they have been subsequently enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner. The Zemindar has no connection whatever with these lands.

30. *Jivatham*.—The lands under this head are held by a certain specific class of people on a sort of feudal tenure, or subject to the condition of rendering service in the Zemindar's palace at

certain stated periods in the year, and they are resumable, if the Jivathagar, or holder of the Inam, neglects to render his service in time, or if the Zemindar chooses to dispense with his services.

31. *Utharam*.—These are *bona fide* favorable or personal Inams granted by the former Zemindars subsequent to the time of ayacut to their favorites or relatives, who hold them free of all assessment.

32. *Poruppu*.—The lands falling under this head are held free of all assessment, subject to the payment of a quit-rent or favorable fixed amount of rent to the estate. The Zemindar has no proprietary right in the soil, but can only demand the Poruppu or favorable assessment.

33. *REVENUE DIVISIONS*.—The Revenue Divisions into which the estate is divided will now be noticed.

34. The grand divisions are nine, viz.:—

1. Naduvappati.
2. Arungulam.
3. Gevanagiri.
4. Pasuvandanai.
5. Vedanatham.
6. Mavilodai.
7. Kadalai.
8. Golarpati.
9. Kalugumalai.

35. Each division is in charge of a Peishcar, whose establishment consists of a Gumasta and four Peons, and whose duty is similar to that of a Revenue Inspector in Government taluks.

36. The salaries of the Peishcar, Gumasta, and Peon, which had been Rupees 6, 4, and 1, respectively, were raised to Rupees 20, 10, and 5, respectively, when the establishments were reorganized by the Court of Wards apparently with a view to put down corruption and check deception practised by these officials upon the Zemin exchequers.

37. *VILLAGE ACCOUNTS*.—The village accounts chiefly consist of—

- (1.) Adangal—A fieldwar statement of lands in the village.
- (2.) Pullitirva—An account showing the lands held by each tenant in the village and the assessment thereon.
- (3.) Sellunilavai—A Demand, Collection, and Balance Statement of Revenue.
- (4.) Rozwarichettah—An account showing the daily collection of assessment.
- (5.) Nirnilai—An account showing the state of water-supply.
- (6.) Malaippatham—An account showing the state of rainfall.
- (7.) Thavanai—A fieldwar statement showing the monthly cultivation of lands in the village.

38. *VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS—Jurnams*.—The Jurnams in the estate were, as a rule, accustomed not to keep the accounts regularly and in a systematic manner. In some villages there were no Thavanai accounts kept, while in others Nirnilai and Malaippatham statements were never known. Want of power to punish them in a summary manner seems to have prevented the former Zemindars from making the Jurnams understood and attend to their duties, and since the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, great endeavours have been used to make them attend to their work properly, and the present general condition of village accounts is now somewhat satisfactory.

39. *AMBALAGARS*.—The duty of this class of village officials, all of whom enjoy Inam land for their services, is to collect the kist from the tenants from time to time as it falls due and remit the same to the Treasury.

40. In some cases there is only a single Ambalagar for several villages, who being unable to attend to his work in every village, of course, deposes his Gumasta to do his work. In many villages there are more Ambalagars than one who do their duty by turns every year, and consequently one does not know what the other has done, and this system of working of Ambalagars affords room for corruption and deceit.

41. These officials were carefully watched and their malpractices have been checked and put down to a great extent.

42. *TALUK ESTABLISHMENT*.—The Taluk establishment consists of a Tahsildar and fourteen Gumastas, &c., and costs Rupees 499 per mensem.

43. At first Ganapathi Pillai was appointed as Tahsildar and was succeeded by Narahari Row, upon whose death the present incumbent Bhima Row was put in.

44. *MANAGER'S ESTABLISHMENT*.—The Manager's establishment costs Rupees 150 a month, including his own allowance. He has been allowed three Clerks, one on Rupees 20 and two on Rupees 15 each. In the month of January 1872, Venkata Row, the late General Charge Deputy Collector, Tinnevely, was appointed as Manager, and after his death I succeeded him in February 1873.

45. **SOURCES OF REVENUE—Land Revenue.**—The revenue derivable from lands held under the several tenures amounts to Rupees 2,86,230 per annum on an average of the past five years.

46. **Miscellaneous Revenue.**—Under this head come the following items:—

	Average Income of the past five years. RS.
1. House-rent	2,000
2. Interest on Funds invested	10,000
3. Sale Proceeds of Trees	2,500
4. Fisheries	150
5. Grazing Fees	5,500
6. Quarry-rent	100
7. Ground-rent for heaping up Bones	50
8. Miscellaneous Minor Heads	470
Total ...	20,770

47. **MODE OF COLLECTING ASSESSMENT.**—The tax on all lands is collected in the shape of money except that on wet lands held on varam tenure. This system was totally abolished as observed above considering the loss and difficulties which it entailed.

48. **KISTBUNDY.**—A word about the kistbundy will not be out of place here. Kist is collected at six equal instalments, commencing from the month of Karthigai (November, December) to Chittirai (April, May).

49. **PEISHCUSH.**—The peishcush paid to Government amounts to Rupees 90,965-3-9 and other cesses to Rupees 13,590-0-5 annually as noted below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Peishcush on the Ettiyapuram Estate	88,375	2	4
Do. on the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ mittas of Elayiram-pannai	2,590	1	5
Total ...	90,965	3	9
Road Cess on both	11,957	2	8
Assessment and Road Cess on lands resumed, &c.	1,662	13	9
Total ...	13,590	0	5
Grand Total ...	1,04,555	4	2

50. **FORESTS.**—Kurumalai hill is situated in the Zamin 3 miles east of the High Road No. 1 and 10 miles from the town of Ettiyapuram. It abounds with large herds of antelopes and wild pigs and bulls, which used to devastate the crops. The loss caused to ryots by these animals being stated to be considerable, a proclamation inviting people to chase on the hill twice a month or fortnightly was published. At the special request of the minor Zemindar and his uncle, who promised to thin the jungle of the destructive animals, they were permitted to hunt exclusively, but as they discontinued doing so, six men were licensed to destroy the mischievous beasts in 1872. Their destruction was a great boon to the inhabitants of the estate, as well as to the Government villagers nigh to them.

51. This hill and the surrounding forests are under the charge of a Superintendent on a salary of Rupees 15 per mensem, aided by nine watchmen on salaries ranging from Rupees 1-2-0 to 3 to preserve the jungle. The average annual income derived from this hill, by way of selling firewood, &c., amounts to Rupees 700.

52. There are two other jungles besides, viz., Tharuvakulam and Salikulam; each of them is placed under the control of a separate Superintendent on a salary of Rupees 10 each, with a suitable establishment under them for their proper conservancy.

53. **Grazing Fees.**—Besides the three forests noticed above, there are several tracts of grazing ground known as Sirakudu scattered about the Zamin. They are watched by the Zamin Kavalgars temporarily employed for the purpose, and when the grass becomes well grown up, they are leased out to village headmen for some Rupees 2,000 and so on, each according to the growth of the grass and sublet by them to individuals, at the rate of half a rupee or so for each head of cattle that graze there. The income derived from this head amounts to Rupees 5,500 per annum on an average.

54. **DEVASTANAMS.**—Some statistics connected with the management of the religious institutions of the estate may not be uninteresting, and are accordingly given briefly in this report.

55. There are twenty-one temples in the estate in the following places:—

Places.	Number of Temples.
1. Kalugumalai	1
2. Ettiyapuram	2
3. Pasuvandanai	1
4. Golarpati	1
5. Kumarettiapuram	1
6. Puthiamputhur	1
7. Vedanatham	13
8. Minor temples in other places	1
Total ...	21

56. For the maintenance of these temples, sixteen villages were separately assigned as Inam at the time of the ayacut, and were subsequently enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner in 1865 at the time of Inam settlement, and title-deeds were issued in the name of the Manager for the time being, viz., the Zemindar. Besides this Inam, there are twenty villages granted as Ethara Inam by the former Zemindars subsequent to the time of ayacut. There are also putta lands in the Government villages of—

1. Edaisevval.	9. Pulangulam.
2. Nagampati.	10. Kilathonukal.
3. Mudukkalangulam.	11. Maharajapuram.
4. Savalapperi.	12. Vilathikulam.
5. Kalappalangulam.	13. Sengalpadai.
6. Karisalkulam.	14. Manthikulam.
7. Sevvalkulam.	15. Minatchipuram.
8. Avaranthai.	

57. The total revenue of the landed endowments and putta lands of the devastanams amounts to Rupees 28,830 annually.

58. The whole management and supervision of the temples vests in the Zemindar, who appoints the necessary establishments, and arranges for the due performance of the service in the temples.

59. Since the estate was taken under the Court's management, the temples have been left in charge of Ramasami Pandiyan, and have been supervised by him. The rental of the lands attached to the temples is collected by us, and remitted from time to time to the Davastanam Manager to meet their expenses.

60. The largest and most important temple in the estate is that of Subramania Swamikovil at Kalugumalai, one of the outlying villages. The revenue of the lands belonging to this temple amounts to Rupees 13,770 annually, and goes to defray its daily expenses.

61. It has beautiful jewels and vehicles to the value of about a lakh of Rupees.

62. The annual expenditure of this temple amounts to Rupees 8,770.

63. The annual receipts and charges of the other temples are as follows:—

	Receipts. RS.	Charges. RS.
1. Ettiyapuram Sivan Temple	3,987	2,302
2. Do. Vishnu Temple	2,634	1,964
3. Pasuvandanai Temple	988	2,439
4. Golarpati Temple	963	1,092
5. Kumarettiapuram	415	1,026
6. Puthiamputhur		384
7. Vedanatham		117

64. The establishments of these temples give employment and furnish means of subsistence to 256 men as particularized below:—

	Number of Men.
1. Bhattors or the priests, who conduct the daily divine services.	16
2. Vedaparayanars, or who do certain holy services in certain pagodas	7

3. Superintendents or Managers known by various names, such as Paishcar, Maniam, and Royasam ...	11
4. Accountants ...	10
5. Cash or Storekeepers ...	8
6. Musicians ...	42
7. Flowermen ...	24
8. Watchmen and Peons ...	54
9. Sweepers and Dancing Girls ...	59
10. Cooks ...	19
11. Servants attending to other miscellaneous duties ...	6
Total ...	256

65. Besides the temples noted, there are eight pagodas which require some mention to be made here, without the limits of the estate, which receive annual contributions from the estate which amount to Rupees 1,872 as noted below:—

1. Trichendoor ...	Rs. 436
2. Alwartirunagari ...	225
3. Sankaranainarkoil ...	150
4. Koilpati ...	239
5. Satur ...	186
6. Chidambaram ...	350
7. Srirangum ...	195
8. Thiruvanaikam or Jembukesaram ...	91
Total ...	1,872

66. CHARITABLE FEEDING INSTITUTIONS.—There are seven chuttrums in the estates as noted below:—

1. Ettiyapuram Cusba Chuttrum.	5. Eppothuvendran Chuttrum.
2. Vedanatham do.	6. Pattanamurudur do.
3. Veppalaipatti do.	7. Tinnevely do.
4. Virarpatti do.	

67. The first four institutions were founded years ago, while the last three were constructed during the present management at a cost of Rupees 2,999, Rupees 200, and Rupees 8,372, respectively, to afford relief to the poor and way-worn travellers.

68. At the time of the ayacut, seven villages were granted as Inam for the up-keep of some of these charitable institutions, and they have been enfranchised subsequently by the Inam Commissioner.

69. There are five Uthara Inam villages besides granted by the several ex-Zemindars subsequent to the time of the ayacut.

70. The income of both the ayacut and Uthara Inams attached to the chuttrums amounts to Rupees 6,440 per annum.

71. Of these institutions cooked food was distributed in the three marginally-noted chuttrums, while water-pandal only was maintained in the Virarpatti chuttrum during the time of the late Zemindar.

1. Ettiyapuram.
2. Vedanatham.
3. Veppalaipatti.

72. But since the estate came to our management, feeding has been carried on only in the Ettiyapuram and Vedanatham chuttrums. The feeding in the Veppalaipatti chuttrum was stopped as the building was out of order and needed repairs, which were carried out in 1872-73 at a cost of Rupees 660 from the Endowment Funds.

73. The feeding was not renewed in that chuttrum, as the number of travellers passing by that way have fallen since the opening of the South Indian Railway.

74. The cost of feeding and keeping water-pandals in these institutions, including the pay of establishment, amounts to Rupees 3,500 as given below:—

1. Ettiyapuram Chuttrum ...	Rs. 2,350
2. Vedanatham ...	950
3. Costs in other institutions ...	200
Total ...	3,500

75. DEMARCATION AND SURVEY.—The estate consists of 355 villages including the six villages of Elayirampannai mittah lately added to it by purchase at the District Court's sale in part satisfaction of the debt due by the Mittahdar. Of the 355 villages, 23 belong to other persons, and the Zemindar has the right only to Poruppu (a certain amount of fixed and favorable rent) and has no proprietary right in the soil. It was therefore thought to be unnecessary to demarcate and survey them without the consent of the Poruppudars. Of the remainder, one is a Panguvali village, the whole of which does not belong to the Zemindar. There are shareholders besides, and the lands are held in common. As the Zemindar's portion was not separately divided, it was not possible to survey this also; and the remaining 331 villages were demarcated and surveyed. In certain villages the fields were so intermixed with those of other villages, that separate demarcation of them was impossible. Hence the villages in which the fields were intermixed were taken for the purpose of demarcation and survey as one village. Eleven such villages were added to some others. The Curnams of the villages so added are the same persons in most cases. The number of villages in the estate after demarcation and survey stands thus:—

263 Ayan villages.
37 Ethara maniem.
22 Ayacut Inam.
22 Poruppu.

Total ... 344 Villages.

76. The demarcation and survey of the 263 ayan villages was finished at a cost of Rupees 24,922-3-2 or Rupees 54 per square mile and 2,228,565 field stones were erected. The cost of survey and demarcation exceeded the amount originally estimated by Rupees 14 per square mile. The increase is due to the many additional measures taken to secure accuracy and to the preparation of duplicate maps and fair copies of registers. The testing of the field work, preparation of registers and maps, and checking the calculation of areas have all been finished.

77. The former area of the 263 villages was 455-28 square miles. The area according to the present survey is 460-35 square miles, thus showing an increase of 5-27 square miles. The net increase of area on the cultivated portions excluding the unassessed waste, Inam lands, &c., is 7,910 acres. The increase of revenue on the survey excess is Rupees 11,180.

78. The ayacut and Uthara Inam villages were also demarcated and surveyed, and the cost amounted to Rupees 3,581-15-6.

79. The maps of villages of sixteen Vanitams were sent to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras, and received lithographed.

80. Last year puttas were distributed according to survey area charging also the excess found on survey. When they were tendered several obstacles were, as you are well aware, thrown on the way of distribution by some of the litigious and troublesome tenants of the estate, who contended that the extent of holdings in acres and cents and the assessment in Rupees, Annas, and Pies, should not be inserted in their puttas, that English figures should not be used, and that excess area should not be charged.

81. Their objections were patiently heard by us for several days, and at last they were convinced that the objections raised were all frivolous and absurd.

82. MARAPUT WORKS.—The Maraput establishment that existed when the estate came under the Court's management was found to be so bad that it had to be entirely set aside. It contained no elements, save its name that could be preserved.

83. Irrigation works in the estate had under the regime of the late Zemindars been starved, and many of the tanks were consequently in a dilapidated condition. Water was very scarce in the eastern and southern parts of the Zemin, and in some places had to be brought in dry weather from a distance of 1 or 1½ miles, and therefore repairs of tanks in the Zemin had to be specially attended to for the sake at least of drinking water to man and beast.

84. An Engineering establishment, costing Rupees 207 per mensem, was entertained with the sanction of the Court of Wards, so that all the irrigation and other works of public utility might be carried on more extensively and under better professional direction. A considerable outlay was made in the repairs of tanks, channels, and other public works.

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85. The subjoined statement will show the cost incurred on the public works during the management:—

Items.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Agricultural Repairs	78,898	15	7
2. Buildings	23,286	5	0
3. Communications	17,803	3	1
4. Miscellaneous	22	0	0
Total ...	1,20,015	7	8

86. Appendix A will specify the several works that were carried out under the above heads and the amount spent on each of them.

87. One hundred and fourteen tanks were repaired, the chuttrums at Vappalaipatti, Ettiyapuram and Vedanatham were put in proper order.

88. Three chuttrums, one at Eppothuvendram, another at Pattanamurudur, and a third at Tinnevely, have been constructed during the present management to afford relief to the poor at a cost of Rupees 11,571.

89. The Tinnevely Chuttrum is the largest of all and is nearly finished. In this building accommodation is also provided for the temporary residence of the Zemindar, whenever he has to visit the capital of the district.

90. Emergent repairs to the old pannai buildings and tanks were carried out, and needful repairs were executed to the Zemindar's bungalow at Tinnevely always rented to the Collector.

91. The square tanks in Kalugumalai, Ettiyapuram, and Pasuvandanai were repaired, and they now receive a large supply of water.

92. The town of Ettiyapuram was very unclean, the streets contained rubbish everywhere, the ruined walls and trenches as well as thorn fences round it harboured filth and venomous snakes. To ensure the health of residents it was very necessary to keep the town in a more cleanly state. Consequently much attention was paid to the improvement of it; the main streets were metalled, the drains were kept in tolerably good order. It requires still some more improvements to be made.

93. It will be perceived that the extension of communications in the estate is a matter of difficulty. There was no main road at all except the cotton road; and the black cotton soil is traversed by natural cart-tracks open for traffic only in the fair weather, but impassable after rains; and the cost of transit in the rainy season is very great. It appears that the making of roads in these parts is terribly costly from the absence of metal on or near the spot and from the consequent necessity for bringing the same from distant localities.

94. The want of a metalled road from Nalattampattur to Kalugumalai, a place where cattle and other markets are held on festive occasions, was greatly felt by the Zemindar, merchants, and rural population who used now and then to resort to it for witnessing festivals and for selling and purchasing cattle, &c., in the markets.

95. It would not be out of place to mention here that the Zemindar's palace ladies, who are strictly gosha, are only permitted by him to visit the great temple in Kalugumalai on festival occasions in order to say prayers in the holy shrine therein.

96. At the request of the Zemindar, a sum of Rupees 12,000 was sanctioned from the funds of the estate for the construction of this road, and the Local Fund Board, Tinnevely Circle, contributed a sum of Rupees 5,300 to it. It is nearly finished and may be opened for traffic as soon as it rains once or twice to make the gravel and stone consolidated with earth.

97. PALACE REPAIRS.—Asaram or front portion of the palace building was in a very dilapidated condition, and several other compartments, such as Subramaniavilasam, Kallanamahal, Zenara granary, &c., needed repairs. All these were restored at a cost of Rupees 16,304. Still more improvements in this direction require to be made to admit of sufficient accommodation for cattle, carriages, &c.

98. Furniture after the European model was purchased by the Court of Wards. Some of the rooms of the palace are elegantly furnished; and a few horses and carriages have lately been sent down to the Zemindar from Madras suited to his position and dignity.

99. EDUCATION.—In noticing the subject of education, the topic which presents itself foremost is the education of the minor Zemindar and his brother. They were, as has been already stated, about eleven and nine years of age when their father died. During his lifetime they

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were put to school in Ettiyapuram and learnt Tamil a little. Afterwards they were placed by their uncle under the careful direction of a private English tutor in 1869. But the minors did not show any aptitude or zeal for study, as has been the case with all the Zemindars generally in the district. Consequently education at home, it was thought, would do but little to open their minds or fit them for their future position in life. Mr. Puckle urged on him (the minor Zemindar) the necessity of travelling to make himself acquainted with men and manners. This he seemed anxious to do; but his uncle, the then Manager, was averse to his nephew's removal. But, however, under the orders of the Court, the minors travelled to Madras, and, after a short stay there, returned home.

100. Unfortunately then arose a misunderstanding between the uncle and the tutor Sivaram Aiyar, who, though he did his duty well, was obliged to be removed. Then the services of one P. Theenathayalu Naidu, a Graduate of the Madras University, were secured. Under his tuition the minors made some progress, but not so much as might have been expected.

101. As however "novelty arrests attention," it was thought best to supply the minor with some of the newspapers that are in circulation in India, such as the *Madras Times*, *Madras Mail*, *Native Public Opinion*, *Allahabad Pioneer*, and *Illustrated London News*, in order to direct his attention to general studies, and to keep him informed of current topics, and with that view the above-mentioned papers were sent for and supplied to him; the tutor spared no pains in getting him to take an interest in reading them.

102. As home influence retarded his progress, it was thought necessary to remove him and his brother from the atmosphere of flattery and adulation with which they were surrounded. They were at the instance of Mr. Comyn removed accordingly to Madras under Court's orders in January 1876, and were prosecuting their studies there.

103. At this stage of their education the Court of Wards thought it very necessary to place them under the tuition of an experienced and well-tried tutor, and accordingly placed them under C. Kuppusami Sastri, present tutor, who was selected by Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, at the request of the Court of Wards, as a fit person to impart instruction to them, removing P. Theenathayalu Naidu from his post.

104. But unfortunately the climate having proved disagreeable to their constitution, they were obliged to quit the Presidency town and to return home with Kuppusami Sastri, under whose careful and conscientious tuition they have generally made satisfactory progress.

105. The minor Zemindar is now able to read and write English, Tamil, and Telugu. In corresponding with his friends and officers he writes letters in English. He is able to compose easy letters, and the difficult ones are generally drafted by his tutor and copied out by himself.

106. He has picked up some practical knowledge of jamabandi and of recording evidence in criminal cases as he moved with me in the Tinnevely, Tenkasi, Satur, Sankaransinarkoil, and Ettiyapuram Taluks and attended Jamabandi Kutcherry and criminal trials and enquiries conducted before me.

107. Physical education has also been well attended to. He has already distinguished himself as a good rider, and now and then goes to the Kurumalai Forest on hunting excursions. He is endowed by nature with average intelligence and a healthy and strong constitution and is cheerful and modest.

108. SCHOOL AT ETTIYAPURAM.—Passing from the education of the minors to that of their subject population, I now proceed to notice the school at Ettiyapuram.

109. Education in this place was very much neglected. The people were very rude and ignorant, with no knowledge of anything. When the sons of their neighbouring towns began to obtain collegiate honors, they became sensible of the degraded state of their children. The want of an English school having been greatly felt by the inhabitants of Ettiyapuram and its suburbs, an Anglo-Vernacular School was founded, and a Matriculate of the Madras University was appointed as a teacher on a salary of Rupees 15.

110. The teacher having exerted himself to bring the school into good condition, his pay has been raised to Rupees 20. The services of an Assistant Master were found to be necessary, as the strength of the school was too great to permit one man to devote an equal portion of his attention to the different classes. Therefore, an additional teacher was appointed on Rupees 10.

111. The school has now been placed under the management of the minor's tutor who frequently goes to the school accompanied by the minor and tests its progress.

112. It is really very gratifying to find the young Zemindar evince so deep an interest on behalf of education, and no doubt, I think, his hearty co-operation will serve as an encouragement both to the students and their parents.

113. **MINOR'S MARRIAGE.**—The custom of the Zemindari has been to bring up infant girls, intended to be married in the palace under the care of elderly female members of the family.

114. It appears that two girls were brought up in the palace from their infancy to be married to the minor Zemindar. One of the girls having arrived at puberty in October 1873, the minor's mother, his uncle, guardian, and other near relations were very desirous that the marriage should be performed soon. They therefore proposed to marry the two girls to him simultaneously according to their usual practice and the custom of their caste. The brides were closely related to the family.

115. Another girl was also brought up to be married to the minor's brother. It was proposed to celebrate the marriage of the younger along with that of the elder brother, with a view to avoid double expense which the estate would be put to.

116. An inordinate tendency to indulge in flattery is the great weakness of the people surrounding Zemindars.

117. On festive occasions those about the Zemindars do their utmost for their own profit to encourage extravagant expenditure.

118. It was nevertheless arranged to curtail the expenditure to Rupees 50,000, which is a very insignificant sum when compared with the expenditure which would have been incurred if the marriages had been celebrated after the estate passed into his possession. The marriages were performed in such a manner as to become the position of the minors, and all their relations appeared to have been perfectly satisfied.

119. The wife of the minor's brother was only young, while he was physically nearly a man. The absence of a grown-up wife aroused in his mind the idea of becoming an ascetic and going round the world. It was therefore proposed to marry him to a girl of proper age. The girl was also very nearly related to the family. At the expense of Rupees 3,500 the marriage of a grown-up wife was celebrated in 1877. Since then he has been content, and no longer speaks of becoming a hermit.

120. **ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISPENSARY.**—As has already been noticed, sanitation throughout the estate being very much neglected, it has been now and then subjected to virulent attacks of deadly and contagious diseases, such as cholera, guinea-worm, &c. The neglect of cleanliness on the part of the people is also another cause of the prevalence of epidemic diseases which require extraordinary measures for checking. On such occasions the poor and sick inhabitants are, from want of proper local medical aid, obliged to suffer; but their poverty preventing them from resorting to distant places for treatment, there is evidently much disease and pain which go unrelieved, but which ought to be relieved.

121. Consequently it was very desirable to establish a Hospital. The funds of the estate being large enough to admit the employment of a Dresser, the services of a Hospital Assistant were lately secured and a Dispensary has been started.

122. Some of the villages in the Zemindari lie within the limits of the Satur Taluk. A sum of Rupees 500 was contributed towards establishing a Dispensary at Satur to enable the Zemindari villagers in that neighbourhood to receive medical aid there.

123. **EXPERIMENTAL FARM.**—The experimental farm was established at the request of the minor Zemindar in 1876 under the sanction of the Court of Wards.

124. The lands taken up for the farm consist of—

- 41.46 acres of inferior black loam.
- 20.7 do. of sandy red loam.
- 10 do. of wet land.
- 2.10 do. of garden land.

125. The services of an Overseer on a salary of Rupees 30 per mensem, with an increase of Rupees 5 every year for nine years, were secured, who having arrived only in October, late in the sowing season, only a few field experiments were tried.

126. Sorghum, Planters' Friend, American cotton, Australian maize, and country cotton were cultivated.

127. Owing to the unfavorable character of the monsoon, I am sorry to say the experiment was in general a failure.

128. Last yearumbu, cholam, horse-gram and cotton were sown.

129. Although some of the plants were partly destroyed by excessive rains and locusts till their outturn was comparatively very satisfactory.

130. The subjoined statement will show the expenditure incurred under the different items since the establishment of the farm:—

Items.	Amount of Expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Farm buildings...	299	11	8
2. Hire of ploughing stock and purchase and upkeep of breeding stock...	824	1	11
3. Seeds...	159	14	7
4. Labor...	1,756	10	5
5. Manure and cartage...	223	14	7
6. Superintendence...	605	0	0
7. Rent of land...	467	12	9
8. Cost of improved implements...	54	2	4
9. Sundries...			
Total	4,391	4	3

131. Were it not for the impropitious nature of the season, I think the results would have been somewhat creditable and encouraging.

132. I would therefore strongly urge on the Zemindar the desirability of continuing the farm, as in the long run it will give ample opportunities to ryots to pick up practical knowledge of the improved method of agriculture.

133. **CIVIL SUITS.**—The Appendix B will show the number and nature of the Civil suits prosecuted and defended on behalf of the estate.

134. I beg to mention the particulars of the important suits that were conducted.

135. This suit was instituted by the minor Zemindar's deceased father against Mr. Puckle, the then Collector, and certain ryots of Oottapi-daram for the recovery of 527½ chains of immemorial waste land adjoining the Oottapi-daram village, alleging that it formed a portion of his Zemindari, and that it was encroached upon by the defendants. In the year 1870 it was decreed in favor of the defendants by the Civil Judge. Then the late Manager, Ramasami Pandiyan, appealed to the High Court in No. 65 of 1870 against that decision.

136. The High Court remanded the case to the lower Court for recording further evidence on certain points. But the case was amicably settled after the estate was taken up under our management, and a block comprising nearly 130 chains or 500 acres of waste land was made over to the estate in 1875 as per agreement entered into between both parties.

137. The late Zemindar filed this suit against Chockalinga Pethana Naik, Zemindar of Attenkarai, for the recovery of certain lands in the marginally-noted villages on the frontier between the two Zemins.

Original Suit No. 93 of 1867 on the file of the late Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.
(1) Karisalkulam, (2) Edaicheyaram, (3) Valhalakarai, (4) Sithiamaitenpati, (5) Validupati, (6) Perilovoupati, and (7) Kumara Subramaniaparam.

138. The suit was decided in favor of the plaintiff both by the Original and Appellate Courts. Then the Attenkarai Zemindar preferred a special appeal to the High Court in No. 90 of 1873, which was also decided in favor of the minor Zemindar. The decree was executed and the plaintiff land was put in possession of the minor Zemindar in 1876 and the cost awarded by the Court was realized.

139. The late Manager, Ramasami Pandiyan, filed this suit against the Inamdar of Thup-pasipati for recovery of certain lands. The suit was decreed in favor of the defendant both by the Original and Appellate Courts with costs, which were paid to the defendant with the sanction of the Court of Wards after the estate was taken under the Court's management.

140. This suit was filed by the Zemindar of Attenkarai against the minor Zemindar and the Collector of Tinnevely for recovery of certain lands from the possession of the Ettiyapuram Zemindar, but it was subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff.

Original Suit No. 84 of 1872 on the file of the late Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.

141. This suit was instituted by the Attenkarai Zemindar against the minor Zemindar and the Collector of Tinnevely for the recovery of 241½ chains of land, but it was subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff for reasons unknown.

Original Suit No. 91 of 1872 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tinnevely.

142. These suits were instituted by certain Pullars against the Collector as Agent to the Court of Wards. The circumstances of the cases were as follow:—

Original Suits Nos. 214, 215, and 216 of 1872 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tinnevely.

Certain lands held as Curnam and Anibalam maniams were some twenty years ago ordered to be granted on putta to the plaintiffs by the late Zemindar; these lands were thus held on putta for five years, with a remark attached to each putta that the lands were Curnam and Anibalegar maniams, as the case might be. At the expiration of these five years the Zemindar, finding that he had no right to alienate Government Inam, cancelled the puttas.

143. In 1865 these maniams were registered by the Inam Commissioner in the names of Inamdars. The matter which had, no doubt, been a cause of dispute for years was brought to notice as soon as the estate came to our hands. Then Mr. Bird, Assistant Collector, enquired into the case and found the lands to be maniam, which were put in possession of the Inamdars. To set aside his decision the plaintiffs brought these suits. They were dismissed with costs by the Sub-Court, Tinnevely.

1. Original Suit No. 95 of 1873 on the file of the late Principal Sadr Amia's Court, Tinnevely.
2. Original Suit No. 205 of 1872 on the file of the late Principal Sadr Amia's Court, Tinnevely.
3. Original Suit No. 293 of 1873 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
4. Original Suit No. 298 of 1873 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
5. Original Suit No. 177 of 1875 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
6. Original Suit No. 457 of 1875 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
7. Original Suit No. 5 of 1876 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tinnevely.
- *Original Suit No. 27 of 1876 on the file of the Sub-Court, Madura.

- Original Suit No. 23 of 1873 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 608 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 609 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 610 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 611 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 612 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 95 of 1877 on the file of District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputhur.
- Original Suit No. 769 of 1876 on the file of District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.
- Original Suit No. 829 of 1877 on the file of Sub-Court, Tuticorin.
- Original Suit No. 330 of 1877 on the file of Sub-Court, Tuticorin.
- Original Suit No. 283 of 1871 on the file of the Additional Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.

issued on the subject of relief works, &c., was promptly attended to and carried out. In the month of March, as the prospects appeared favorable and as it was found that the ordinary maramut works would give sufficient labor to those that stood in need of it, all the relief works were ordered to be closed.

Number of Works.	Particulars of Works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount of Expenditure.	Total Number of People that were employed.
63	Irrigation works and Urani repairs...	RS. A. P. 15,593 10 4	RS. A. P. 10,296 14 8	84,868

148. The season again began to fail later on and the people appeared to be more debilitated.

Hence gratuitous relief was taken in hand temporarily and subsidiary to the main object of getting the distressed people on to the works or back to their homes and ordinary occupations. Accordingly a relief camp was maintained in the town of Ettiyapuram in order to receive and support the starving and the helpless wanderers and infirm persons with a view of getting them into a condition to labor. Village relief (other than casual to famine-stricken travellers) was conferred on resident villagers who were house-ridden or otherwise unfitted for labor.

144. The marginally-noted suits were of minor importance, as they were simply brought to establish claim for putta and lands by the respective plaintiffs. The costs incurred by the estate in connection with these suits were awarded by the Court.

145. In 1876 the Zemindari of Shiva-gunga instituted a suit in the Sub-Court of Madura in Original Suit No. 27 of 1876* against the minor Zemindar of Ettiyapuram for the recovery of certain lands in the villages of Shengamadai and Uchautham, Madura District. The suit was subsequently withdrawn by the plaintiff.

146. The other suits noted in the margin were instituted against certain debtors for the recovery of debts due by them to the estate, with the sanction of the Court of Wards; and all of them except Suit No. 611 of 1876 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely, were decreed to the estate.

147. FAMINE.—The year 1877 was remarkable for the distress which it brought along with it. It was therefore found indispensable that necessary measures should be taken to avert from the people upon the estate the consequences of scarcity. Relief works were opened for providing full and immediate relief to the distressed poor. The methods of action adopted were similar to those in Government taluks. Every order of Government that was promptly attended to and carried out. In the month of March, as the prospects appeared favorable and as it was found that the ordinary maramut works would give sufficient labor to those that stood in need of it, all the relief works were ordered to be closed.

149. The subjoined statement shows the number of persons fed in camp and relieved in villages and the expenditure incurred:—

Camps or Villages.	Amount sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred.	Number of Persons relieved.
Camp	RS. A. P. 15,100 0 0	RS. A. P. 8,709 7 1	104,763
Money-dole in villages		6,059 15 8	118,240
Total ...	15,100 0 0	14,769 6 9	223,002

150. As the last north-east monsoon proved favorable, and as the smallness in numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief clearly indicated that there was no necessity for the continuance of relief, it was directed that gratuitous relief should cease from 5th February 1878.

151. The Court of Wards, at the earnest request of the minor Zemindar, sanctioned an amount of Rupees 5,000 for expenditure by him on private charity. This amount was spent in feeding palace servants and other miscellaneous charities.

152. A class of people known as Kambalatars, akin to the Zemindar's family, have been maintaining themselves solely by agriculture. The season having been unfavorable they were reduced to a miserable state of poverty and helplessness. Belonging as they do to respectable families, they were ashamed and unwilling to beg or to be fed in camps.

153. The minor Zemindar taking pity upon them requested sanction for an amount of Rupees 8,700 for giving aid to 384 Kambalam paupers at their own houses from August 1877 to January 1878, during which period famine assumed a very appalling aspect.

154. The distribution and the superintendence of money-doles to Kambalatar paupers were at my instance entrusted to the minor Zemindar and his guardian. They kept regular accounts of receipts and expenditure and submitted the same every month.

155. The district Famine Relief Committee sanctioned a sum of Rupees 6,000 to be distributed among the ryots of the estate for purchase of seed-grains and among the homeless poor for rebuilding their houses, flooded and destroyed by excessive and incessant rains and by fire.

156. The amount was at my request placed at the disposal of the minor Zemindar, who, together with his tutor, made scrutinizing enquiries into the condition of every individual applicant and made a proper distribution of the amount placed at their disposal.

157. In consideration of the failure of the north-east monsoon in 1876 and the consequent scarcity of water to enable the ryots to raise any crop, it was proposed to make advances to them for the construction of wells in the estate, taking bonds from the tenants on terms similar to those laid under the Land Improvement Act. The Court of Wards sanctioned 10,000 Rupees for this purpose, and this sum was advanced to the ryots.

158. Instructions were issued to the Tahsildar for taking necessary security bonds for repayment with interest within three years.

159. This concession not only provided labor to the needy, but was also the means of extending well cultivations to a small extent.

160. The subjoined statement will show the number of cases in which advances were made, the amount of advances, and the amount recovered up to date:—

Number of Cases in which advances were made.	Amount advanced.	Amount recovered up to date.	Remarks.
185	RS. A. P. 10,520 0 0	RS. A. P. 1,664 10 0	The ryots have already sunk the wells for which advances were made and make use of them. Every one of the wells was examined by the Overseer after its completion.

161. It began to rain during the latter part of 1877, a famine year, and the ground became fit for ploughing and sowing. The ryots had disposed of everything they possessed, to maintain themselves during the famine, and had no means to purchase seed-grains, cattle, &c. To prevent a considerable extent of land from lying waste and the consequent loss of revenue

to the estate, sanction was obtained for making advances for the purchase of seed-grains, bullocks and ploughs.

162. Another sum of Rupees 10,000 had also been sanctioned for sinking wells. The rains having rendered advances for well-sinking unnecessary, application was made to the Court of Wards for transferring that amount for the purpose of advancing for seed-grains. It was sanctioned and distributed accordingly.

163. The statement embodied will show the details of advances made for the purchase of seed-grains:—

Number of Cases in which the advances were given.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount actually advanced.			Amount recovered up to date.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
660	10,000	0	0	9,780	8	0	344	0	0

164. FINANCES.—Before beginning to state the present financial condition of the estate, I think it right to offer a few remarks on the state of the finances at the time of the former Zemindars.

165. It seems that the finances had suffered greatly from a variety of causes. The former Zemindars cared little about the receipts and disbursements. No regular accounts were prepared and kept so as to show in one view the income and expenditure of the estate, and much less was any comparison instituted between the income and the expenditure of one year with those of another. A careful scrutiny of the accounts of a few years prior to our management will show how bad was the state of the finances. The balance to the credit of the estate at the time of the death of the ex-Zemindar was only Rupees 506-6-9, while the debts due by the estate including arrears of pay of establishment were Rupees 41,610, and the debts due to the estate were Rupees 26,253-4-1, which were subsequently found to be almost fictitious and irrecoverable.

166. It was, therefore, thought necessary first to restrain unnecessary expenditure and to keep the finances from falling into disorder, so that there might be a handsome reserve balance to fall back upon in times of financial difficulty resulting from adverse seasons, and to prevent the estate from running into debt. Most of the revenue is derived direct from land. The yield of the lands depends solely upon the rains. Failure of rain for one year would be ruinous to the estate, unless the Zemindar has prudence enough to maintain a handsome balance, which will be of use, when the income of the estate falls short.

167. To rectify errors, scales of expenditure were first fixed with reduction or increase, where it was necessary, and I beg to mention here a few items of expenditure that were abolished or curtailed.

168. *Subsidy to Government Servants.*—It was brought to notice that it had been the custom to subsidize the Government servants at Satur, Ottapidaram, Vilathikulam, Kaitar, Tuticorin, &c.

169. This irregularity was at once put a stop to, and no payment to Government servants was allowed to continue on any pretence.

170. *Household Expenditure or Maintenance.*—The expenditure under this head had been unlighted in the time of the former Zemindars, who had been extravagant in the extreme. It need not therefore be stated that economy had to be applied to the palace expenditure.

171. A scale of expenditure was therefore fixed with great moderation and discrimination, though there was an organized effort by interested and designing parties to run it up as high as possible, reckless of the ruinous consequences entailed on the estate. In fixing it, due deference was paid to the minor's requirements and to long-established usages and feelings of the family. Needless hands in the palace establishment, such as singers, dancers, musicians, athletes, horn-blowers, and civet cat feeders were dispensed with. Waste and misappropriation by palace servants were prevented. Lavish presents to favorites and flatterers were restrained.

172. The amount fixed by the Court of Wards for the purpose of maintenance of the Zemindar and his family is Rupees 2,416-10-8 per mensem (inclusive of salary and pensionary and to this amount a sum of Rupees 400 was added during the time of famine, but now stopped).

173. *Establishment.*—The servants of the estate were very numerous and underpaid. The Jamabandi Sheristadar and the Karbar, on whom the affairs of the estate chiefly depended, were each paid Rupees 10 a month, while the singer was paid Rupees 14, and dancing master Rupees 10-8-0. Thus irregularities existed in all branches of establishment, which were all rectified and establishments suitable to the requirements of the estate on decent salaries were entertained, while useless hands were removed.

174. The subjoined statement shows the present financial condition of the estate as compared with the receipts and charges of the several years during which the estate has been under the Court's management.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges of the Ettiyapuram Estate during the period of Government Management.

Receipts.

No.	Items.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Balance at the commencement ..	Rs. 84,287	Rs. 1,37,683	Rs. 2,50,530	Rs. 2,77,561	Rs. 3,40,061	Rs. 4,06,957	Rs. 3,72,556
1	Rents of the Zemindari ..	2,34,506	2,95,137	2,74,577	2,82,716	2,94,231	1,13,565	3,00,000
2	Interest on funds invested ..	..	3,317	12,190	6,435	19,304	15,369	..
3	Rent on houses and other miscellaneous income ..	10,369	20,692	10,612	8,080	10,861	7,293	10,060
	Total ..	2,94,575	3,19,146	2,96,779	2,96,237	3,24,396	1,38,167	3,10,060
	Total including balance ..	3,79,152	4,56,829	5,47,315	5,73,799	6,64,457	5,45,124	6,82,556
	Expenditure during fasli ..	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,33,737	2,57,506	1,72,568	3,37,060
	Balance at the close of the fasli ..	1,37,673	2,50,536	2,77,561	3,40,061	4,06,957	3,72,556	3,45,556

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Establishment and Salarward ..	Rs. 25,450	Rs. 23,762	Rs. 24,677	Rs. 27,002	Rs. 22,568	Rs. 22,505	Rs. 18,603
2	Maramat expenditure ..	5,289	14,518	22,117	31,278	37,842	25,331	19,099
3	Peishcush to Government ..	1,03,935	1,05,079	1,02,633	1,02,315	1,03,015	18,117	1,60,100
4	Commission paid to Government ..	..	..	7,668	4,330	..	7,419	..
5	Maintenance and education of the minors ..	31,321	28,062	25,165	23,625	36,689	67,360	35,000
6	Allowance for the other members of the family ..	4,523	7,223	6,940	7,254	6,452	1,234	2,400
7	Payment of debts ..	7,362	744	334	161	195	300	..
8	Miscellaneous ..	63,594	31,901	80,280	37,772	45,509	29,502	73,000
	Total ..	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,33,737	2,57,506	1,72,568	3,37,060

N.B.—The figures in Columns 9 and 18 are only approximate as the accounts for Fasli 1287 are not yet closed.

175. It will be observed from the above statement that the receipts of Faslis 1282 and 1285 were somewhat larger than those of Faslis 1281, 1283, and 1284, while the receipts of Fasli 1286 were very low, and the variations, I think, require explanation, which is given below.

176. The increase in the receipts of Fasli 1282 is attributable to the collections of accumulated arrears of former faslis and to the renting out of Pannai lands to tenants, instead of cultivating them at the expense of the estate, as had been the case formerly, while the increase in the receipts of Fasli 1285 was partly owing to interest due for Faslis 1284-85 on funds invested, being collected in Fasli 1285, and partly due to the receipts of miscellaneous income which are not of a recurring nature.

177. The decrease in the receipts of Fasli 1286 is attributable to the famine.

178. There was an increase in the expenditure of Faslis 1283 and 1285 and decrease in that of Fasli 1286. The former is attributable to the large expenditure of Rupees 50,000 incurred on account of the minor's marriage in Fasli 1283 and of Rupees 30,000 for the Delhi expedition in Fasli 1285, while the latter was due to the non-payment of peishcush, &c., to Government for want of funds in hand.

179. The peishcush of Fasli 1286 was paid in Fasli 1287. Also about 30,000 Rupees were spent in this fasli under the head of famine; hence the increase in the expenditure of Fasli 1287.

180. There is a balance of Rupees 3,45,556 to the credit of the estate, (Rupees 2,26,800 in Government securities and Rupees 1,18,756 in cash in the Government Treasury).

181. Besides this, there is a sum of Rupees 18,291-14-0 to be recovered from the tenants who have received advances for well-sinking and seed-grains, and there is still a sum of Rupees 1,28,084-1-6 outstanding against the tenants, of which Rupees 64,042 may probably be collected before the 1st August next.

182. I regret to have to record here that owing to the disastrous famine of 1876-77, we were obliged to sell Government Securities to the value of Rupees 1,40,000 to meet various expenses, as the collections of revenue were greatly retarded by the effects of the unforeseen calamity.

183. The state of the finances would be much more gratifying than it is at present were it not for the famine and for the extraordinary expenditure incurred on account of the marriages of the minors, and of the Delhi expedition.

184. **PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.**—The memorable events that characterize the management of the estate by Government are—

- (1) The minor Zemindar's introduction to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and
- (2) His expedition to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage held there on the 1st day of January 1877.

185. As soon as the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit this part of the Madras Presidency was announced by Government, every arrangement was made to honor His Royal Highness.

186. The minor Zemindar took a prominent part in making preparations for His Highness's reception at Koilpati in a manner suitable to his position, and subscribed Rupees 5,000 towards the expense.

187. On the morning of the 9th December 1875, His Royal Highness arrived at Tuticorin, to whom the minor Zemindar was prominently introduced by Sir W. Robinson at the pier.

188. After a short stay, His Royal Highness left Tuticorin and arrived on the noon of the same day at Koilpati, where His Royal Highness was entertained.

189. The minor Zemindar accompanied His Royal Highness, who was much pleased with his behaviour and took leave of him, with every token of kindness, leaving behind impressions and effects, that can never be effaced.

190. **MINOR ZEMINDAR'S EXPEDITION TO DELHI.**—In compliance with an invitation from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to the minor Zemindar, it was arranged by Mr. Stuart and me that he should attend the Imperial Assemblage held in Delhi.

191. The Ettiyapuram Zemindars having been in the habit of considering themselves Maharajahs, never left their palace, except with pomp and ceremony. The uncle and the other relatives of the minor were averse to his tour. Various other difficulties also presented themselves on the way, and every one of them was overcome after much persuasion and trouble.

192. Upon the minor's own application, the Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rupees 31,000 for the expenses of the expedition to Delhi and directed me to take charge of the minor and his party during the tour.

193. We left Satur on the afternoon of the 27th November 1876 and arrived at Madura that night.

194. The next morning we left for Trichinopoly and stayed there till the morning of the 29th. Here the minors were shown the interesting places in the town.

195. On the same day we started for Erode, where we took the night train and arrived at Arkonam on the morning of the 30th.

196. After a stay of ten hours at Arkonam, we started from that place and reached Adoni, a taluk station in the Bellary District. The minor visited the town and was shown the large concourse of people employed on relief-works.

197. On the morning of the 2nd December we left Adoni and reached Poona, a clean, healthy and important city, on the morning of the 3rd. Here a relative of the minor was attacked with cholera and was restored to perfect health in two days. The minor and his brother were shown the Deccan and the Civil Engineering Colleges, the Cantonment, Sir David Sassoon's House, the Government House and Garden, the bund and the temple of Parvati.

198. We then left Poona for Bombay, where we arrived on the night of the 5th.

199. We remained in this city for eight days, made purchase of woollen cloths, and prepared Durbar dresses. The minors visited the important places in this city and were introduced to Sir Philip Woodhouse, the then Governor of Bombay, and to some of the native noblemen. The interesting places visited were the Town Hall, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Government Dockyard and Factory, the new Public Works and Telegraph Offices, the new Secretariat Offices, the new Post Office, the Arthur Crawford Market, the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, the Victoria Gardens, the David Sassoon's School of Industry, the Wonderful Spinning Mills at Tardeo, Museum and the Northbrook Garden.

200. On the morning of the 12th we left Bombay and reached Hurda at noon the next day, where, after a stay of twenty-four hours, we left it and arrived at Allahabad in the afternoon of the 15th.

201. Here the fort was visited and the minors were pleased with the pretty-looking city of Allahabad.

202. On the night of the 17th we proceeded on and reached Agra the next afternoon.

203. The world-renowned Tajmahal, the Palace buildings within the Fort, and the Secunder Bagh containing the tomb of Akbar, were the important ancient buildings shown to the minors.

204. On the morning of the 20th we left Agra, passed the wonderful iron-girder bridge across the Jumna, and arrived at Delhi the same night.

205. The next morning we met Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, the Officer in charge of the Madras Chiefs, and took his advice in everything connected with the Imperial Assemblage.

206. On the 23rd the Colonel showed us a place on the ridge to stay and pay our respects to His Excellency the Viceroy on his procession to the Viceregal Camp.

207. We were invited to the Viceroy's Levee held on the night of the 27th.

208. On the morning of the 30th we were introduced to his Excellency by Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, when we were presented with the Empress' Medal.

209. There was an evening party on the 30th, to which also we were invited.

210. The minors were taken round the city and were shown the Fort and the Jewellery Exhibition under instructions of the Colonel.

211. On the 1st January 1877 we reached the dais in time and paid homage to the Empress of India in due course.

212. The minor on the 2nd was through slight indisposition unable to present himself at the races.

213. On the 3rd we went to Kotab Maniar, 11 miles from Delhi.

214. The night of the 4th was fixed for the display of fireworks at Jamma Musjid, a wonderful and large mosque, and we witnessed the same.

215. Colonel Bloomfield desired us to be present on the morning of the 5th, when the Viceroy reviewed the troops, and we remained there until very late in the afternoon. The minors were introduced to some European gentlemen and officers and to some Native Chiefs and Political Officers assembled at Delhi.

216. It is a great satisfaction to record here that the minor's easy manners and appropriate demeanour evoked gratifying remarks from His Excellency the Viceroy and from various gentlemen to whom he was introduced.

217. We left Delhi on the night of the 6th, touched at Cawnpore, of which we had a glance, and arrived at Lucknow on the night of the 7th.

218. Here we stayed on the 8th and saw the important places worth seeing.

219. The next morning we came to Fyzabad and saw the old Adjudge and left that place for Benares the same night.

220. The minors stayed in Benares for six days, performed all the religious ceremonies and charities, and gave donations to learned Pandits and distributed alms among the poor.

221. On the night of the 16th the minors left Benares and reached Allahabad the next morning.

222. A stay of three days was made here and many interesting places were visited.

223. On the 20th we got into the train and reached Jubbulpore.

224. On the morning of the 21st we started from Jubbulpore and arrived at Nasick on the 22nd.

225. On the morning of the 23rd we left Nasick and reached the Kistna on the 24th.

226. On the 25th we again started and reached Arkonam on the 26th.

227. After a stay of fourteen hours at Arkonam we took the train and reached Madura on the night of the 27th.

228. The next morning we left Madura and returned to Kovilpatti on the same day.

229. On the afternoon of the 28th January the minors reached their capital safe under the blessing of God, and amidst the loud cheers and rejoicings of their relatives, friends, and ryots.

230. **Concluding Remarks.**—I beg to conclude the report with a few suggestions which the minor Zemindar should have in view after he takes charge of his estate.

231. **Waram Tenure on Wet Lands.**—I have already noticed the pernicious results arising from the adoption of the waram system. It had placed the revenue of the estate derivable from wet lands entirely in the hands of the Zemin servants, who were mostly dishonest or untrust-

worthy. The practice was also chargeable with many abuses and great confusion, consequently enormous loss of revenue had accrued to the estate and both the Zemindar and the tenants had greatly suffered.

232. With a view to avoid such vexatious trouble and loss money assessment has been substituted for waram. The rates have been adjusted after much consideration and trouble.

233. It is therefore desirable that the Zemindar should continue to grant puttass to the tenants in the same manner as it has been done during the period of the Court's management.

234. *Pannai Lands.*—These lands, which are the private property of the Zemindar, had been under his direct cultivation prior to our taking charge. The management of these lands had also to be left in the hands of subordinates and the income eked out by their produce had been in consequence very scanty. In consideration of the manifold troubles and losses attendant on the cultivation of these lands directly by the proprietor, who has to devote the greatest portion of his attention to matters of much more importance and concern, they have been rented out for an annual sum of Rupees 16,000.

235. The existing arrangements can continue to stand with some modifications when demand for the lands increases from time to time as the country grows in wealth.

236. At all events there will be no gain to the Zemindar if he attempts at renewing the old and unprofitable practice of cultivating all the lands himself. There are 7,117 acres of home farm lands, of which he may try cultivation himself on 500 acres to enable him to judge for himself precisely how the land yields and to enjoy the pleasures of a cultivating ryot.

237. *Roads.*—My earnest wish for the multiplication of metalled roads, I am sorry, was not carried into effect completely.

238. As the estate was under our management only for a short period, and as famine and other unforeseen circumstances impaired the healthy state of the finance, I was deterred from carrying out my wishes fully to a successful end. The only important road that was undertaken and finished is that to Kalugumalai.

239. The usefulness and the advantage of metalled roads over black cotton plains are obvious. The cost of making and maintaining such roads should no doubt receive due consideration.

240. During the late famine after the fall of rain, when the existing cart tracks were rendered absolutely impassable, it was brought to my notice that the absence of roads between villages and market stations made food-grains not easily accessible to the remote villagers and consequently they were obliged to come a long way to buy their rice and other necessities of life.

241. It is desirable that the Zemindar should devote much attention to making more metalled roads to afford easy communication to the public. If this is done it will no doubt improve the condition of the country and the prospects of commerce will also be bettered to his own benefit and that of his people. In this direction he may also expect aid from the Local Fund Board.

242. *Planting Trees.*—The estate, as has been already observed, is situated in a dreary part of the district, and the absence of trees makes it look much more so. All the trees on the estate in the occupation of tenants are taxed and the Zemindar appropriates to himself the sale proceeds of all withered and up-rooted trees. This system affords no encouragement to the tenants to plant trees, and thus a large tract of country is devoid of trees. It would be much better if the Zemindar were to offer such terms as would induce the tenants to plant trees on their fields and a remission of tree-tax on trees hereafter planted on putta lands will no doubt effect this object.

243. The Zemindar himself might plant topes on waste and Pannai lands and grow palmyrahs on tank-beds with great advantage and benefit to the estate.

244. *Dispensary.*—Nothing will practically bring home to the people the kindness and compassion of a good landlord more than proper medical aid rendered to them.

245. All our attempts to start a Dispensary in the town of Ettiyapuram proved successful only at the closing part of the management. The services of an Hospital Assistant have been secured. Application has already been made for an allotment of Rupees 500 for the purchase of the requisite medicines. It is therefore very desirable that the Zemindar should construct a decent building, provide for suitable accommodation, and see that disease and pain are relieved.

246. Already an estimate for building a Dispensary at a cost of Rupees 16,350 is in hand and he should construct it immediately after he takes charge.

247. Now the services of trained midwives can be procured in Madras. The Zemindar can afford to send for one and utilize her services.

248. *School.*—As noticed above an Anglo-Vernacular School has been started in the town of Ettiyapuram. The strength of the school as it stands at present is pretty encouraging. It could be a great boon done to the rising generation if the Zemindar, raising its standard, arrange

at once for constructing a decent school-house, for which also an estimate, amounting to Rupees 8,600, is already on record.

249. The Zemindar has some intelligent nephews and other relatives whom he should put in his school, and after they go through the elementary course of education they should be sent on to a College to receive higher education. If this is done by him they will be serviceable to him in the management of his estate in course of time.

250. A Girls' School also should be started in Ettiyapuram, as the early training of children mostly depends upon mothers.

251. What is required for villages is Vernacular Schools in numbers sufficient to bring ordinary useful education within the easy reach of the masses.

252. *Irrigation Works.*—Repairs to many important tanks and channels have been carried out during the period of our management.

253. The outlay on public works must in future be limited, first by the financial resources available for the purpose, and secondly by the requirements of the estate.

254. It should be assumed that the progress of public works should not be the only direction to which it should be confined so long as there are other departments of administration requiring expenditure to effect reforms.

255. The Maramat Department should not be allowed to draw large amounts from the Treasury and to keep them for long periods unadjusted as had been the case prior to the period of management.

256. The Zemindar should also see that every village receives its due share of attention as regards works of irrigation.

257. *Advances for sinking Wells.*—The estate does not from its natural position enjoy the advantages of rivers or natural streams. Its revenue in consequence entirely depends upon the fall of rain. One year of failure of the monsoon seriously affects the extent of cultivation and the condition of the finance. The people become entirely dependant on the activity of trade and commerce and on the exertions of those employed in the transport of grains. There arises every apprehension of many villages running short of grain.

258. It is therefore imperatively necessary that such measures as lie in the power of the Zemindar to ward off loss to himself and peril to his tenants, consequent on the appearance of such a phenomenon, should be made.

259. I think the best way to secure this end is to multiply the number of wells and thereby increase the extent under well cultivation. This if done would put the tenants in a position to cultivate a portion of their holdings, even if the season is unfavorable.

260. In favorable years too the extent of Kollai cultivation under wells will considerably be increased. Thus it will have the marvellous effect of consigning idle hands to industry and of augmenting the resources of the ryots to stand the effects of adverse seasons.

261. The Zemindar will by no means be a loser if he lays out a respectable amount of his income every year continuously for ten years on well-sinking on favorable terms.

262. We have already arranged at the request of the Zemindar to lend the services of Kuppusami Sastry, his English Tutor, as Manager of the estate for a period of five years.

263. As he has received a liberal education, and held various offices of trust under Government, it is indeed good for the Zemindar that Kuppusami Sastry accepted the offer made to him.

264. In short I would add that if the Zemindar takes Kuppusami Sastry's advice and conducts the administration of his extensive estate without reverting to the old ruinous practice of the Zemindari, and without listening to the evil counsels of his menials and prodigal and flattering dependants eagerly looking for an opportunity to misguide him so as to enrich themselves at his expense he may, in the long run, expect to gain the good will of the Government as well as the good wishes of the people in general, and may earn a reputation which will be creditable to himself and to all those who have taken warm interest in his advancement and prosperity.

265. It will be conducive to the good of the people and the estate if he takes care not to disturb the reforms and improvements effected for him by the Government.

266. I would lastly suggest to him that an administration report similar to the one now submitted annually to the Court of Wards, if drawn up and forwarded every year hereafter by his Manager for the information of the public and Government, may not only be the means of acquiring just fame and approbation of Government in the event of its showing good progress, but also be the means of checking irregularities and malpractices that might creep into the estate.

267. As the minority of the Zemindar ceases on the 1st day of August next I respectfully request that a formal order of the Court of Wards and Government may be solicited, authorizing us to place him in possession of his estate on that day, with any suggestions and advice which they may be pleased to favor him with for the future good management of his estate.

STATEMENT showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate during the management of the Court of Wards from 1872 to 1878—1st January 1872 to 31st May 1878.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Spent.	Remarks.
	<i>Agricultural Repairs.</i>			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Kadalai Division.	Kilavipatti Tank	1,860 0 0	1,848 9 0	Earth and masonry work.
	Rajankulam do.	1,325 0 0	1,305 5 4	
	Urulagudi do.	926 11 1	782 12 8	
	Erachi do.	739 0 0	739 0 0	
	Kattaramanpatti Tank	695 0 0	744 9 1	
	Senisampatti do.	647 0 0	604 14 7	
	Varadampatti do.	550 0 0	446 4 11	
	Lingampatti do.	435 0 0	415 4 11	
	Settikulam do.	427 2 0	420 0 0	
	Shenbagaperi do.	370 0 0	202 2 4	
	Iyakkulam do.	349 0 0	346 7 11	
	Sell-manaiickenkulam Tank	184 0 0	182 8 10	
	Rettaikulam Tank	177 0 0	172 13 11	
	Tittampatti do.	169 0 0	134 2 11	
	Averangulam do.	1,340 0 0	1,279 10 6	
Savanagiri Division.	Karisalkulam do.	965 0 0	947 1 0	Revetment, earth-work, and masonry repair.
	Perianatham do.	775 0 0	769 0 0	Do. do.
	Salikulam do.	702 0 0	702 0 0	
	Minachipuram Tank	500 0 0	500 0 0	
	Sampoorni do.	480 0 0	399 4 9	
	Elanaiikulam do.	399 0 0	329 2 4	
	Thummagundukulam Tank	359 15 8	406 11 10	
	Melavirapandiapuram Sev- valkulam Tank.	318 0 0	312 8 7	Earth and masonry work.
	Sakkiliankulam Tank	233 0 0	319 2 6	
	Pottalkulam do.	283 0 0	254 12 4	
	Kurukkalkulam do.	256 0 0	245 15 10	
	Tiruchillambalaperi Tank.	235 0 0	228 1 10	
	Athalodai Tank	133 12 0	193 12 0	Earth-work and masonry repair.
	Kusavankunrulkulam Tank	190 0 0	200 0 6	
	Tharavaikulam Tank	175 0 0	180 15 1	
Pasuvandanai Division.	Pudukulam do.	151 12 0	146 0 8	Earth and masonry work.
	Pannai Garden Well at Mu- diman.	148 0 0	148 0 0	Deepening the well and construction of side walls.
	Sadathalaikulam Tank	138 0 0	122 8 5	
	Ottarangulam do.	137 0 0	106 8 0	Earth and masonry work.
	Kanakkankulam do.	123 0 0	123 0 0	
	Mudiman do.	83 9 4	83 9 4	Earth and masonry repair.
	Dalavoipuram Well... ..	80 0 0	70 0 0	For the construction of a well to improve the betel garden.
	Pannai Well at Pudi- amputtar.	75 0 0	75 0 0	The well was deepened and side walls were constructed.
	Sillangulam Karisalkulam Tank.	6,401 15 11	6,053 7 2	Earth and masonry work.
	Mangalam Periakulam Tank.	1,785 0 0	1,785 0 0	Revetment, earth-work, and masonry repair.
	Tennankulam Tank	979 0 0	979 0 0	Earth and masonry work.
	Vandanam Periakulam Tank.	643 0 0	630 13 4	
	Vallarannikulam Tank	574 0 0	565 4 8	Earth and masonry repair.
	Thulukkankulam do.	560 0 0	560 0 0	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Amount Spent.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Pasuvandanai Division—(Continued).	Kattunaickenpatti Tank...	414	0	0	405	0	0	Earth and masonry repair.
	Kuderaikulam do. ...	405	0	0	405	0	0	
	Kollathimmankulam Tank.	315	0	0	285	0	2	Masonry work.
	Sakkiliankulam Tank ...	289	8	0	289	8	0	
	Kurakkukulam do. ...	270	0	0	267	0	0	Earth and masonry work.
	Anappankulam do. ...	239	0	0	159	0	0	
	KuthalaliugumPillaiikulam Tank.	226	0	0	226	0	0	Masonry Work.
	Kannikulam Tank ...	214	0	0	211	8	0	
	Endaikulam do. ...	199	0	0	199	0	0	Earth and masonry work.
	Sangarathalavengulam Tank.	90	0	0	85	1	10	
	Settikulam Tank ...	78	0	0	63	0	0	Slight earth-work.
	Servvalkulam Tank ...	65	0	0	34	0	0	
	Bommiapuram Tank ...	55	14	5	55	14	5	Do. and pot sluice fixed.
	Kalingarayanikulam Tank.	4	13	6	4	13	6	
	Pidappuram Tank ...	3,240	0	0	3,316	3	11	Breach repaired.
Sennappudur, Servvalkulam, and Puliangulam Tanks.	2,677	13	10	2,677	13	10		
Nadurupatti Division.	Kotayur Puliangulam Tank.	1,174	12	6	1,444	1	11	Earth and masonry work.
	Kannakattai Tank ...	990	0	0	989	10	10	
	Mila Iral Tank ...	987	0	0	975	0	0	Earth-work.
	Mundaiikulam Tank ...	425	6	5	478	11	11	
	Atchenkulam Tank ...	412	0	0	412	0	0	Earth-work & masonry work.
	Repairing Channel supplying Pidapuram Tank.	300	0	0	53	1	4	
	Etturackanpatti Tank ...	253	0	0	243	4	8	Do. do.
	Vannankulam Tank ...	197	0	0	143	10	6	
	Betel Garden Well at Pidappuram.	185	0	0	70	0	0	For deepening the well.
	Kechilappanaickankulam Tank.	124	0	0	122	0	0	
	Betel Garden Well at Pidappuram.	115	0	0	115	0	0	For deepening the well and for building side walls.
	Wells at Elavanatham Garden.	100	0	0	100	0	0	
	Betel Garden Well at Mila Iral.	50	0	0	50	0	0	For deepening the wells.
	Pannai Garden Well at Nadurapatti.	50	0	0	25	0	0	
	Kolarupatti Division.	Pannai Garden Well at Sennappudur.	50	0	0	30	0	0
Sobramaniapari Tank ...		5	2	6	5	2	6	
Kolarupatti Periakulam Tank.		10,573	13	3	10,573	13	3	Earth-work, revetment, and masonry work.
Veppalapatti, Periakulam, and Chinnakulam Tanks.		1,979	12	11	1,979	12	11	
Veppalapatti Channel ...		1,015	0	0	93	5	11	Do. do. in progress.
Pudupatti Tank ...		360	0	0	350	2	7	
Vijayaraniapari Tank ...		343	0	0	305	2	2	Earth and masonry work.
Nallankulam do. ...	305	0	0	211	14	7		
Kathankulam do. ...	267	0	0	411	13	2		
Chinnakulam do. ...	260	0	0	309	9	4		
Ammappatti do. ...	240	0	0	170	14	0		

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Amount Spent.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Kolarpatti Division— (Continued).	Kolarpatti Tank	190	0	0	190	0	0	For strengthening the bund.
	Putting shutters for discharge sluice of Kolarpatti Tank.	172	0	0	155	9	2	
Vedanatham Division.	Veppalodai Tank	3,800	0	0	3,825	13	2	Earth-work, revetment, and masonry work.
	Pattanamamandur Tank ...	3,760	0	0	3,738	10	8	Earth and masonry work.
	Terukku Kalmadu do. ...	2,958	0	0	2,869	4	4	Do. do.
	Anicut supplying Terukku and Vadakku Kalmadu Tanks.	2,325	0	0	1,892	5	11	Masonry work.
	Vedanatham Tank	1,595	0	0	1,572	12	8	Earth-work, revetment, and masonry repair.
	Vadakku Kalmadu Tank..	1,557	0	0	1,557	0	0	Earth and masonry work.
	Mullur Tank	1,115	14	1	1,134	4	8	
	Kila Arasadi Tank	734	3	0	734	3	3	Earth-work.
	Kollamparambu Urini ...	42	4	3	42	4	3	
	Kalangaraipatti Tank ...	1,600	0	0	390	1	7	Do.
Kulugumalai Division.	Nalvasankottai Pirakulam Tank.	707	0	0	645	10	7	Earth and masonry work.
	Karisalkulam Tank	666	0	0	570	11	3	
	Kamachikulam do.	574	0	0	7	1	10	Slight earth-work. The estimate was sanctioned for repairing the bund; but as half of the tank belongs to Ayan village the work was not carried out pending the sanction of the Government for half of the estimated amount.
	Vallaraivenran Tank	500	0	0	470	1	4	
	Karadikulam do.	456	0	0	533	4	5	
	Alankulam do.	360	0	0	333	14	0	
	Alankulam Vannankulam Tank.	305	0	0	173	9	10	Earth and masonry work.
	Kadambankulam Tank ...	286	0	0	263	13	3	
	Kolappalankulam do. ...	295	0	0	333	7	8	
	Eluppaikulam do.	240	0	0	260	12	2	
	Vavarampatti Ammaikulam Tank.	235	0	0	202	6	7	
	Vaguthupandikulam Tank.	224	0	0	318	13	11	
Mavilodai Division.	Sulagittavarikulam do. ...	200	0	0	200	12	1	Earth and masonry work.
	Rishabankulam do.	195	0	0	264	1	3	
	Ammaikulam do.	154	0	0	268	7	5	Earth and masonry work.
	Mavilodai Tank	3,610	0	0	810	0	0	
								Estimate was made for earth and masonry works out of which earth-work only is in progress.
	Mathandampatti Tank ...	40	0	0	35	0	0	For closing the breaches.
	Total Agricultural Repairs.				78,893	15	7	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Amount Spent.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Garanagiri Division.	<i>Buildings.</i>							
	Store-house	910	0	0	910	0	0	This is a tiled building thoroughly repaired.
Pasuvandanai Division.	MudimanPannai Cutcherry.	17	0	0	17	0	0	Thatched building repaired.
	Chuttrum at Eppoduvenran.	2,999	0	0	2,999	0	0	Chuttrum newly built.
	Pasuvandanai Peishkar's Cutcherry.	199	0	0	219	0	0	Teraced building repaired.
	Additions and improvements to the Zemindar's Palace at Ettiyapuram.	18,360	0	0	8,845	14	4	Work in progress.
Nanduvapatti Division.	Construction of Rendiankattu to Ettiyapuram Palace.	4,600	0	0	4,600	0	0	New building constructed.
	Ettiyapuram Chuttrum ...	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	Additions made to old Chuttrum
	Zenana	520	0	0	378	14	9	Building repaired.
	Jamabundy Cutcherry ...	310	0	0	170	0	0	Thatched building erected.
	Anglo-Vernacular School at Ettiyapuram.	250	0	0	250	0	0	An old building repaired and a new room constructed.
	Granary	189	0	0	189	0	0	Building repaired.
	Store-house	155	0	0	154	0	6	Do.
	Making Shed between Setchai and Zenana.	146	0	0	146	0	0	Temporary shed made for minor's marriage.
	Subramaniavilasam	140	0	0	123	10	3	Buildings repaired.
	Kallianamahall	137	0	0	137	0	0	
Vedanatham Division.	House occupied by Minor's late Tutor.	130	0	0	127	0	0	Built for Minor's marriage.
	Thatched Thotikattu ...	114	0	0	114	0	0	
	The Stable	100	0	0	100	0	0	Repaired.
	Survey Office	85	0	0	75	12	8	A temporary thatched building constructed.
	Poor-house	44	0	0	44	0	0	Do. do.
	Putting bamboo screens to the Taluk Cutcherry.	25	0	0	18	8	0	Bamboo tatties put.
	Tarring the Record-room...	12	0	0	12	0	0	This was done for the safety of the records.
	Veppalapatti Chuttrum ...	660	0	0	660	0	0	Additions and improvements to the old Chuttrum.
	Pattanamamandur do. ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	A tiled building was constructed with the sanctioned amount and with the subscription made by rycts.
	Vedanatham do.	1,660	0	0	1,596	8	6	Chuttrum repaired.
Arungulam Division.	Timnevelly do.	8,372	0	0	...			Work in progress.
	Total amount spent on Buildings	...			23,286	5	0	

Statement showing the Public Works executed in the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued)

Names of Divisions.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Amount Spent.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Kalgumalai Naduvapatti Division.	<i>Communications.</i>							
	Constructing road for the drive of the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram.	2,584	0	0	1,560	13	8	Road under construction.
	Gravelling the streets of Ettiyapuram.	1,830	0	0	1,830	0	0	
	Gravelling the sides of Niravi or Square Tank at Ettiyapuram.	130	0	0	80	3	0	
	Repairing the round road of Ettiyapuram.	50	0	0	47	10	0	Breaking projected stones over the road.
	Constructing road from Kalgumalai to Nalattamputhur road.	17,470	0	0	14,284	8	5	Road completed.
	Total amount spent on Communications ...	...			17,803	3	1	
	<i>Miscellaneous Works.</i>							
	Repairing the Square Tank at Ettiyapuram.	22	0	0	22	0	0	Slight repair made.
	Total ...	...			22	0	0	
	Grand Total ...	...			1,20,010	7	8	

ETTİYAPURAM,
26th June 1878,

(Signed) H. SUBBARAYA IYER,
Manager.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 IN No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Civil Suits prosecuted and defended on behalf of the Ettiyapuram Estate during the management of the Court of Wards, 1872 to 1878.

No.	Court and Number of the Suit.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Subject of Suit.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Original Suit, No. 5 of 1867, on the file of the District Court, Tinnevely.	Muthusami Jegaveera Yettappu Nair, the late Zemindar.	T. K. Puckle, Esq., Collector, and certain other ryots of Ottai-pidaram Cusbah.	To recover 527½ chains of immemorial waste land adjoining Ottai-pidaram Cusbah.	Compromised.	
2	Original Suit, No. 93 of 1867, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Zemindar of Attenkarai.	To establish his claim for certain chains of land.	Decided in favor of the estate.	
3	Original Suit, No. 19 of 1870, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Ramasami Pandian, late Munager.	Inamdar of Thuppassiputti.	To recover certain chains of land from the possession of the defendant.	Decided against the estate.	
4	Original Suit, No. 33 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Attenkarai Zemindar.	Minor Zemindar and Collector of Tinnevely.	To establish his claim for certain chains of land.	Withdrawn.	
5	Original Suit, No. 91 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Do.	To recover 24½ chains of land from the possession of the Ettiyapuram Zemindar.	Do.	
6	Original Suit, No. 208 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Bhavani Sankar Jarni.	Collector and some others.	To establish the plaintiff's claim to a sum of Rupees 5,000 for a decree against a house purchased for the estate in Court's sale held in execution of a decree in favor of the estate.	Do.	
7	Original Suit, No. 214 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Odiar...	Collector for Ettiyapuram Estate, 5th defendant.	To establish plaintiff's right to a certain dry land, valued at Rupees 43½, in the village of Valampatti and to obtain puttas.	Dismissed with costs.	

Statement showing the number of Civil Suits prosecuted and defended on behalf of the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

No.	Court and Number of the Suit.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Subject of Suit.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7
8	Original Suit, No. 216 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Karuppan	Collector for Ettiyapuram Estate, 7th defendant.	To establish plaintiff's title to a certain dry land, valued at Rupees 50, in the village of Valampatti and to obtain puttus.	Dismissed with costs.	
9	Original Suit, No. 216 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Karuppan and two others.	Do.	To establish plaintiff's right to a certain dry land, valued at Rupees 40, in the village of Valampatti and to obtain puttus.	Do.	
10	Original Suit, No. 95 of 1872, on the file of the Principal Sadr Amin's Court, Tinnevely.	Vencattaramana Iyer, of Morappaud.	T. Vencattia Row, late Manager, and eight others.	To establish the plaintiff's claim for a certain portion of his family property in Veerapandiapuram Puli-ankulam village in the estate.	Costs awarded to the estate.	
11	Original Suit, No. 293 of 1873, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Pothi Reddi	T. Vencattia Row, late Manager, 6th defendant.	To cancel order of the 5th defendant (Manager of Ettiyapuram) for retention of putta for certain land in the name of one Sankana Naik, and to have putta made out in the name of Urani.	Do.	
12	Original Suit, No. 293 of 1873, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Lingama Naik	T. Vencattia Row, late Manager, 3rd defendant.	To establish the fact of possession and enjoyment of plaintiff of certain lands and to cancel the order of the 3rd defendant to make putta in the name of the 1st defendant (2nd defendant's ward).	Do.	
13	Original Suit, No. 23 of 1873, on the file of the District Court, Tinnevely.	R. K. Puckie, Esq., Collector, Agent to the Court of Wards.	Bulogapandia Thalarvar and two others.	For the recovery of Rupees 23,000 and odd, debt due by the defendants to the estate on a bond.	Decreed to the estate.	
14	Original Suit, No. 177 of 1873, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Krishnasami Naik and others of Veyiluganapuram.	1. H. Subbaraya Iyer, 2. Ganapathi Pillai, and two others.	To cancel the putta issued by the 1st defendant in the names of 3rd and 4th, and to have putta issued in their names.	Costs awarded to the estate.	

15	Original Suit, No. 557 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Masi Reddi of Kilachinthalin.	II. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager, 3rd defendant.	To cancel the order passed by the 3rd defendant for transferring putta from the name of the 1st defendant to that of the 2nd, and to transfer the putta to his name.	Do.	
16	Original Suit, No. 5 of 1876, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Mutha Reddi of Namavayapuram.	Collector, 2nd defendant, and II. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager, 3rd defendant.	To cancel the orders passed by the 2nd and 3rd defendants for transferring the putta for plaint lands in the name of the 1st defendant.	Do.	
17	Original Suit, No. 27 of 1876, on the file of the Sub-Court, Madura.	Shivaganga Zemin-darni.	Ettiyapuram Minor Zemindar.	For the recovery of certain lands purchased for the Minor Zemindar of Ettiyapuram in Shengumadai and Uchanattam villages.	Withdrawn.	
18	Original Suit, No. 608 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Thanduvur	For the recovery of Rupees 69-12-2, debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Decreed to the estate.	
19	Original Suit, No. 609 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Valayudam	For the recovery of Rupees 72-11-2, debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Do.	
20	Original Suit, No. 610 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Muthan	For the recovery of Rupees 224-8-8, debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Do.	
21	Original Suit, No. 611 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Andia Pillai and Subbramaniam Pillai.	For the recovery of Rupees 529-10-0, debt due by the defendants to the estate.	Pending in appeal.	
22	Original Suit, No. 612 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Subban	For the recovery of Rupees 115-1-10, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Decreed to the estate.	
23	Original Suit, No. 769 of 1876, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Subba Reddi	For the recovery of Rupees 24-7-7, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Debt was paid by the defendant with costs.	
24	Original Suit, No. 329 of 1877, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Do.	Sesha Iyer	For the recovery of Rupees 55-7-0, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Decreed to the estate.	
25	Original Suit, No. 99 of 1877, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam.	Do.	Annasami Thirubadar.	For the recovery of Rupees 338-7-1, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Do.	
26	Original Suit, No. 330 of 1877, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Do.	Kamachi Iyer	For the recovery of Rupees 167, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Do.	

Statement showing the number of Civil Suits presented and decided on behalf of the Ettiyapuram Estate, &c.—(Continued).

No.	Court and Number of the Suit.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Subject of Suit.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Original Suit, No. 263 of 1877, on the file of the Additional Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Shunugam Pillai ...	For the recovery of Rs. 296-10-3, being the arrears of rent due by the defendant to the estate.	Decreed to the estate.	
28	Original Suit, No. 430 of 1877, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Srivikuntham.	Olaganada Pillai and others.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager, and the Minor Zemindar.	For releasing the attachment of certain lands attached in execution of a decree against their father on the ground that the lands would not be liable for the debts contracted by him.	Pending.	
29	Original Suit, No. 31 of 1878, on the file of the Additional District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Manikavasagam Pillai.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Claiming the Curamsnship of Kurumalai village.	Withdrawn.	
30	Original Suit, No. 161 of 1878, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	H. Subbaraya Iyer, Manager.	Virappa Naik and others.	For the recovery of Rupees 508, together with interest, being the arrears of rent due by the defendant to the estate.	Pending.	
31	Original Suit, No. 73 of 1878, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.	Do.	Dannayagam Chetti.	For the recovery of Rupees 75, being the debt due by the defendant to the estate.	Decreed to the estate.	
32	Original Suit, No. 359 of 1877, on the file of the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.	Do.	Virapandia Pandarum.	For the recovery of Rupees 27-15-1, debt due to the estate by the defendant.	Do.	

(Signed) H. SUBBARAYA IYER, Manager.

ETTIYAPURAM,
26th June 1878.

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 29th August 1878, No. 635.

In continuation of my letter, No. 571, dated 3rd August 1878, I have the honor to forward herewith the statement showing the financial condition of the Ettiyapuram Estate at the time of its restoration to the Zemindar.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Financial condition of the Ettiyapuram Estate at the time of its restoration to the Proprietor.

District.	Estate.	ANNUAL REVENUE.				BALANCE ON HAND.		AGE OF THE PROPRIETOR.		Period for which the Estate was under Court's management.	Remarks as to the qualifications, &c., of the Proprietor at the time of the assumption and restoration of the Estate.
		When the Estate came under management.		When the Estate was restored.		When the Estate came under management.	When the Estate was restored.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tinnevely ...	Ettiyapuram ...	RS. A. P. 2,89,718 9	RS. A. P. 2,24,681 13	RS. A. P. 1,325,655 2	RS. A. P. 8,310,141 8 5	RS. A. P. 1,50,081 13 8	RS. A. P. 1,36,7918 6 10	14 years and 5 months.	21 years.	6 years and 7 months.	At the time of the assumption the estate was entirely in a neglected state, and after the estate was taken up by the Court of Wards he was placed under proper tuition and had few tours which gave him a good knowledge of the world. He is able to manage his estate with the aid of a proper adviser.

* This includes Rupees 1,37,215-8-1, being collections of arrears of Rs. 1280 and prior to it.

† This is inclusive of Government paper and cash on the 1st January 1872.

‡ Do. of Rupees 2,26,500 in Government paper, and Rupees 12,933-9-2 in cash with the Court of Wards on the 31st December 1877.

(Signed) H. SUBBARAYA IYER,
Acting Deputy Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector.

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With the first of the foregoing letters the Collector forwards a general report from the Manager of the Ettiyapuram Estate on the administration of that estate during the period it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, and with the second a statement showing the financial condition of the estate.

2. The Manager's report is exhaustive and the Court consider it necessary to notice only a few of its salient points.

3. The late Zemindar died in 1868, but the estate was not immediately taken under management by the Court of Wards. It was allowed to be managed, according to the wish of the deceased proprietor, by his brother Ramaswami Pandian on behalf of the two minor sons of the Zemindar, with the advice and under the supervision of the Collector of the district. Owing, however, to the mismanagement that occurred during Ramaswami Pandian's administration the estate was taken under the charge of the Court of Wards on the 1st January 1872, and continued under management till 1st August 1878, when it was restored to the eldest son on his attaining his majority.

4. Before the estate came under management its affairs were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The revenues were mismanaged, the expenditure was reckless, the irrigation works were neglected, and the tenants were oppressed. After the management was assumed by the Court improvements were gradually effected and the condition of the tenants ameliorated. The estate was surveyed and money rates of assessment introduced throughout it, the expenditure was reduced to a moderate scale and the irrigation works were put in repair. The annual revenue demand of the

estate before it came under management was Rupees 2,90,000, which was never fully collected, the collections amounting only to Rupees 2,47,000. When the estate was restored the demand had risen to Rupees 3,26,000, almost the whole of which was capable of realization. The balance to the credit of the estate when

management was only

while it was more than 3½ lakhs of Rupees when the estate was restored. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of each year of the Court's administration from the middle of Fasli 1281 to the commencement of Fasli 1288:—

Faslis.	LAND REVENUE.	
	Demand Current.	Collections, Current and Arrears.
1281	2,82,000	2,75,000
1282	2,86,000	2,83,000
1283	2,90,000	2,94,000
1284	2,75,000	1,16,000
1287	3,26,000	3,19,000

	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
Balance at the commencement ...	Rs. 84,237	Rs. 1,37,683	Rs. 2,50,536	Rs. 2,77,561	Rs. 3,40,061	Rs. 4,06,957	Rs. 3,72,556
Receipts	2,94,375	3,19,146	2,96,779	2,96,237	3,24,396	1,38,167	3,21,000
Total	3,78,612	4,56,829	5,47,315	5,73,798	6,64,457	5,45,124	6,93,556
Expenditure	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,33,737	2,57,500	1,72,568	3,37,000
Balance	1,37,133	2,50,536	2,77,561	3,40,061	4,06,957	3,72,556	3,59,556

* These figures are only approximate.

The income of the estate is chiefly derived from land which contributes about seven-eighths of the revenue of the Zemindari. The rest is drawn from miscellaneous sources, the chief of which during the Court's administration was interest on capital invested.

5. The details of charges for each year from Fasli 1281 to Fasli 1287 are shown below:—

Items of Charges.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
1. Establishment, &c.	Rs. 25,450	Rs. 20,763	Rs. 24,677	Rs. 27,002	Rs. 22,863	Rs. 22,305	Rs. 18,500
2. Maramat	5,289	14,318	22,117	31,278	37,843	26,331	18,000
3. Peshcush to Government ...	1,03,933	1,05,079	1,02,633	1,02,315	1,03,045	19,117	1,00,100
4. Commission	...	...	7,608	4,310	...	7,419	...
5. Maintenance and education of the Minor	31,321	26,662	25,165	23,625	26,589	27,250	35,000
6. Allowance for other members ...	4,523	7,323	6,410	7,234	6,433	1,234	2,419
7. Payments of debts	7,462	714	334	161	195	300	...
8. Miscellaneous	63,594	81,991	80,289	37,772	43,503	22,502	73,000
Total	2,41,479	2,06,293	2,69,754	2,33,737	2,57,500	1,72,568	3,37,000

6. The heavy expenditure entered under the heading "Miscellaneous" in Faslis 1283, 1285, and 1287 was due to extraordinary charges incurred in those years on account of the Minor's marriage in Fasli 1283, on account of his visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage in Fasli 1285, and on account of the disastrous famine of Fasli 1287.

7. Many of the Chuttrums belonging to the estate and the Zemindar's palace were put in order and a few additional Chuttrums for the convenience of travellers were constructed, of which the largest is one in the town of Tinnevely. Earnest attention was also given to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the estate and in particular of the town of Ettiyapuram which stood very much in need of improvement. A Dispensary under the charge of a Hospital Assistant was established at Ettiyapuram to afford medical aid to the people of the estate. A grant of Rupees 500 from the funds of the estate was also made for the establishment of another Dispensary at Satur.

8. An effort was also made to improve the system of agriculture by means of an experimental farm of 74 acres but has not been successful.

9. An Anglo-School is maintained at Ettiyapuram at the expense of the estate, and it is that the Zemindar takes an interest in its success.

10. There are twenty-one temples and seven charitable feeding institutions belonging to the estate and provided for by Inam lands set apart for their support.

11. The Zemindar during his minority and his brother were educated by qualified Native tutors, who satisfactorily discharged the duties assigned to them. The Zemindar is stated to possess a certain amount of natural ability, his constitution is a good one and his disposition cheerful. His education has been so far successful that he can read and write the English, Tamil, and Telugu languages with tolerable accuracy. The Collector seems to doubt whether he has sufficient strength of mind for the management of his own affairs, but the Court trust that events may show such apprehensions to be groundless and they observe as a hopeful sign his selection of his Tutor as the Manager of the estate, who it is hoped will be allowed to continue the system of management introduced by the Court and that the several suggestions offered in the concluding part of the Manager's report will be attended to. With reference to the suggestion that the Zemindar should be asked to send a report annually on the administration of the estate the Court have no doubt such a report would be useful, but they have no power to call on the Zemindar to submit it. The Court fully appreciate the interest taken by the Manager H. Subbaroyar in the improvement of the estate and consider that the encomium passed on his efforts by the Collector to be well merited.

12. A copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for the information of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

for Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Tinnevely.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Exd. A. Grubert and J. Tulloch.

585/38

Revenue Department.

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PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 8th March 1879 -
Read the following ~~letter~~ *Pro*

of the Court of Wards
of 20th Dec / 78 at No. 3442.
a. Ettiyapuram Estate
in Tinnevely Dist.

C No. 1021

The results of
the short manage-
ment of this Estate
by the Court of Wards
appear to His Grace the
Governor in Council
to be satisfactory. The
praiseworthy attention
shown by the manager
H. Subbaraya Aiyer
to his responsible du-
ties has been benefi-
cial to his charge,
and he merits the
thanks of Government.

(Signature)

9667

Revenue 1879. 26/12

No. 1021

1878.

Court of Wards,

MADRAS.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TINNEVELLY,

&c. &c. &c.

Dated December 20th.

Printed 53rd.

Received 1879/11/11

PROCEEDINGS, 20th DECEMBER 1878, No. 3442.

Dec 23-2-79

DECEMBER.

No. 3442.

A. 808-3-79 = 186-7

Ettiyapuram Estate—in Tinnevely District.—
Reviewing report on the administration of the
— during the period it was under the charge of
the Court of Wards.

808-3-79: 807-3-79.
C. 17-4-79, 1879/11/11

His Grace in Council
congratulates the Gen-
eral on his promising
prospects, and confident-
ly anticipates that he
will study the welfare
of the people committed
to his care and suc-
cessfully administer
this important and an-
cient Estate won ori-
ginally by the loyalty
of his predecessor.

LH B
28.2.79

To the Baron of Rensselaer 19-3-79

$\frac{3}{40}$

Edith

Expenditure
in
Dist.

No. 1021

50/40

From Court of Wards

Dated 20 December 1879.

Four immovable FOR ORDERS.
 years were lost to his Royal Education, the Estate
 your not taking the property under our management,
 the estate at the time.

As the Government
 may wish to be continued, or do the Government
 desire to make any remarks
 to the Government on his
 embarking in charge of
 his own estate.

I express satisfaction
 to the results of the
 short management of the
 estate. The Government
 his attention to his property. The estate is good
 dates to his house. 21. The estate has been
 transferred to his charge
 congratulate the Government
 on his promising prospects. The estate pays a small
 the Government confidence in the Government, but in area is
 that he will study the business
 of the people committed to him
 charge of the estate. The Government
 entertainment of his administration
 of his fine and ancient estate to him
 and the Government of his ancestor.

18.2.79

of the Government

Colt. of 1873

Dated
 Recd.
 187, No.
 Nos.

No 1031

FOR ORDERS.

Edinburgh Co.
Wm. Linnam
Dist.