

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4536

DATED 30 Aug 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passing orders on the application of the petitioners, R. Doraiman Pillai and P. Velayudham Pillai, of Marikal, for copies of certain records of 1734 & 1757 re: the grant of Chintadripettai as a shrotrium.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	3100						
	18-6-97						

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2005						
	21-11-97						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 6675

From

Dorabaiy Pillai
& others,
Karikal

Order

No.

Dated 29th July 1897.

Received 30-8-97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Stating the purpose
for which they applied -
for Copies of certain docu-
ments.

8. C. S. paper one
3.15 p.m. required 2/11/97
4/7/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	8100		12-11-77
	6902		12-11-77
	556		27-11-77

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

C o p y. of Cowle dated 10th August 1787.
Revenue Department.

A-Cowle granted by the Honourable Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.

President and Governor in Council of Fort Saint George and its Dependencies to Godah Mungopatty Naick and Diddy Vencatroyal Naick the Descendants of Narrain alias Audeppah Naick.

That in consideration of the circumstances stated by the Superintendent of the Company's Grounds to the Governor and Council in his letter dated the twenty sixth June One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and the recommendation of the Board of Revenue in their letter dated eighth August One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven we hereby grant you and your heirs the village of Chin-tadry Petta according to the boundary fixed in the year One thousand seven hundred and thirty four, by way of shotrum for the support of the two pagodas situated in the said Petta, at the rate of thirty pagodas per annum.

You are to keep the streets of the said Petta clean and level and plant trees on each sides of them, that it may be comfortable and healthy to the inhabitants, as well as to persons passing through it.

You are to collect a fee on each house situated in the said Petta of two Fanams per month and one Fanam on every hut, as hath hitherto been customary likewise on all shops erected there one Fanam each per month.

You are also authorized to let out or dispose of the gardens paddy fields and other vacant grounds in the said Petta, as it seems convenient to you for the benefit of the pagodas thereof.

The said sum of thirty pagodas to be paid in three kists to the Honourable Company's Treasury, free from all charges, russooms &c. for which receipts shall be duly granted. In witness whereof

we the President and Council aforesaid have set our hands and caused
the Seal of the Honourable Company to be affixed hereunto in Fort
Saint George this tenth day of August One thousand seven hundred --
and eighty seven.

Entered in the Secretary's Office

(Signed) Archibald Campbell

By order of the Governor in Council

John Hollond

(Sd) Chas. N. White:

J.H. Casamajor

Robert Maunsell

are mutilated in parts
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation for
the year 1734.
Proposals for erecting a weaving town with
in our bounds to be called Chindadri Pettah:
Then the President acquainted
the Board that he had ^{received} proposals from ^{several} ~~the~~ ^{several}
persons for weaving town within our bounds
by the name of Chindadri Pettah which pro-
posals he now lays before the Board as follows:
1st That those who shall come to inhabit at
there shall be first approved by a person to be
appointed by the Governor and Council, and a
portion of ground allotted them to build on.
2nd That the houses they build shall be for them
their heirs and assigns, but if they let them fall
down and will not repair them in six months after notice
given them for that purpose, it shall be lawful for
the Company to give the ground to others.
3rd None but weavers, spinners and other
persons useful in the weaving trade, painters,
washers and dyers, butlers, merchants, Brahmins
and dancing women and other necessary attendants
on the Pagodas shall inhabit the said town.
4th That there be no distinction of streets but that
every Caste may build in any of them.
5th That the heads of the Caste be chosen and
have power according to Salabad, and that
all

all disputes about debts or accounts between the inhabitants he decided by them or other arbitrators, and that the inhabitants of the said town shall not be liable to prosecution in the Courts of Justice in Madras for any action of Debt or Account, but shall be proceeded against according to the customs of their several Castes.

6. That the said town be free of all Customs and tolls whatever till the Company's pleasure be known, and that no Customs shall hereafter be levied on them till it has been proposed to and approved by the Company, except only the padanaigues duty who is to have watch and ward according to Salababad, and particular is to have nine panams for every great house, six panams for every middling house, and three for every small one paid him annually in consideration of which, and the other accustomed duties to be allowed him, that he be obliged to make good all thefts and robberies therein committed.

7. That the goods made in the said town shall pay the same Customs in Madras as the same sort of goods made in other places pay, and what are for the Company agreeable to what paid for the same sorts by the Company's merchants.

8. That the said town be erected in the spot of ground lately in the possession of Suma-nencabachellum, it being at a convenient distance

from Madras and having the advantage of a fresh water river on the back of it which will be of great use to the inhabitants, and that the Company do advance two thousand pagodas without interest for five years to be paid into the hands of Chintomby Mudaliar and Canna Chetty Narian (in order to assist the people who shall come to reside there to be permanent inhabitants Chintomby Mudaliar and Canna Chetty Narian who engage to be securities for this money shall be allowed two years more for the collecting the same, and shall pay it in as they collect it.

These proposals being taken into consideration it was unanimously agreed, since there is no probability of the Company's wanting so small a sum of money as is demanded on this occasion that the securities are substantial and safe ones, and consequently there is no danger of losing any part thereof, and that the benefits arising from such a town to the Company will be so many, and above all the encouraging the erecting of cloth manufactures within our borders, being so strenuously recommended to us by the Honourable Court of Directors that the President be desired to advance the said sum as occasion requires it for the said purposes and on the said conditions.

As to the spot on which the said town is proposed

proposed to be erected, the convenience of fresh
water and a number of trees necessary for the
weavers and Painters as also its neighbourhood
to Madras making it by far the properest place
that can be chosen - the Board Committed to part
with the same for this use having first enquired
into the value thereof which at the highest rate
cannot be more than four hundred (400) pagodas
and which they think is not considerable enough
to be put in ^{comparison} with the advantages
of the situation.

It was then urged that perhaps some
ill-minded people might suggest that the
article of the said proposal was an infringe-
ment of the Royal Charter as granting an
immunity from the jurisdiction of the Courts
erected hereof the authority thereof within the
limits assigned them to which it was answered
that it is undoubtedly in the power of the Government
to bring new ^{people} from foreign parts to
agree with them on such terms as they will consent
to upon that the immunities
be granted to these new comers being
necessity from the nature of
in a constant de-
pendence on the hands of their several Courts with-
out which, and a power in those hands to enforce the
obedience of those under them, there will be no possi-
bility

bility of bringing the design ever to perfection
thereby all the benefits which the Company propose
to themselves from bringing these manufactures
to live within the bounds will be lost that for all
experience has taught us that obliging the weavers
our villages to follow the English method in
their conduct to their under-tenants and labourers
instead of the customs of the Country has been the
occasion of more than half those lands lying
uncultivated. Lastly that the people proposed to
be brought into the said town being ^{all} handi-
craft day labourers it would be impossible
for them to maintain themselves and families
under the frequent absences and charge that
the delays necessarily incident to our farms
on that unavoidable occasion. Besides if
we distrust ourselves of those prejudices which a
disposition in favour of our own Custom. We shall
think it strange and unreasonable to ^{not} oblige
a people to obey and pay a reverence to laws
they neither do or ever will understand and to be
bound in all their Affairs to rules they cannot
possibly know being neither written nor pub-
lished in their own language, and of which
they are of necessity to purchase both the interpre-
tation and the use. In a word the conditions
upon which they covenant to settle in our bounds
are to be allowed and tolerated in the free exercise of
the religious and civil rights which they have ^{and} enjoy

for the parts they are going to lease, which, if we can-
not grant or protect therein, they will not settle
among us. ^{add} to all this that the grant proposed
to be consonant to the instructions, which the Honour-
able Court of Directors have ^{so} often ever
since the arrival of the Charters given us, in their
writings. That causes between the natives, may
and ought to be decided by their own customs, or
among themselves or by Justices or referees, to be
appointed by themselves. (which can be nothing
but the heads so chosen by themselves.) That
intermeddling with their old customs which
occasion many mischiefs, and that which
nothing to the prejudice of the English
may be allowed to live in the full
enjoyment of the privileges of their respective Charters
either the 6th Article whereby an exemption
was demanded from all taxes and impositions
was debarred, and the President acquainted the
Board that he had offered them 1st since these ten
years to be free from those impositions to which he could
get no other answer than that they did not pay
them in Country, and the limiting them to a certain
number of years was only telling them when that term
came they must be gone, again that he had there-
upon promised them to use his endeavours with
the Company that the said town might be free of
duties for ever. That as by the 1st Article
none are to be admitted into the said town, but
by

a Cowle to be
granted to the
inhabitants
of Chindadipetta.

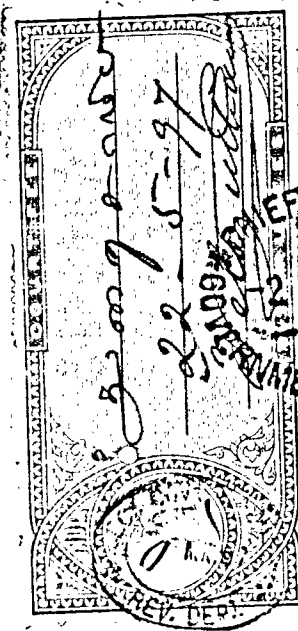
by permission from persons to be nominated
by the Board. It will be very easy to prevent
any inhabitant of Madras or the other villages
to remove to this town, and consequently none
of the revenues can be affected thereby. I
find that the people would not come on other
terms but that however it was left to the Company
to order what they thought fit herein, and we should
shortly have their opinions and resolution thereupon.
But that it cannot be out of the memory of the
Board that in Maorai's time there was an attempt
to levy the () tax in some of the villages which
occasioned so great a desertion of the inhabitants
as to make it necessary to take it off again.

After which the Board went through the
rest of the Articles, and unanimously resolved to
grant the Cowle on the proposed terms and direct-
ed the Secretary to get one drawn out. Accord-
-ly.

(Signed) J. M. Pitt.

te.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, likely a petition or official document, covering the left page of the spread.



PETITION

REVENUE DEPT. *Revenue Department of the Government of Madras*
 Chief Secretary to Government
 Fort St. George
 Madras

SECRET

AUG. 1897

DEPARTMENT OF

The humble Petition of R. Dossamy Pillay and Pillay Valoyandum Pillay the legal Representatives of Caday Mungapathy Naik and Dedit Venetragaloo Naik the descendants of the
 PETITION
who were employed in the Military Force of the Madras Government in the years of 1734 and 1787

Most Respectfully Sheweth
That your Petitioners upon knowledge acquired prior to their having applied for the copies of Documents which give them an hereditary right over the Village of

one weaving village and the erection of two pagodas therein and the

224/1997

of Chintadrapett, a Suburb in the Town
 of Madras and after having did so to
 your goodness on the 24th May 1897,
 alleging the dates of those documents
 and the names of the Grantors, pray
 your goodness, in answer to the enclosed
 - Memoirs 3rd issued on the 23rd June
 1897 on their Petition and which was
 put into their hands on the 29th June
 by Postal Department of Karikal,
Calling for the Cause of their requis-
ition, 23 to Comandant and to grant them
(a young Petitioners) the authenticated
copies of those documents and Plans
of that Suburb as set forth in their
application above stated, in order to
ascertain the equitable redemption,
settle and recover the Shadrum
unjustly withheld by the present
holder from the true owner (your
Petitioners) through proper authority.
 That

2nd 1897,
 1st 1897
 1st 1897

Karikal
 29th July
 1897

That, for which act of kind-
 ness and benevolence Your
 Petitioners, as in duty bound
 - Shall ever Pray
 (G. S. on 18/7/97)
 R. Dorasamy Pillay in Tamil
 P. Palaniyayathorn Pillay
 1897

AP
18-0-97

The Hon. Mr. Grose, C. I. E.

Read Current Number 6675 of 1897.

FOR ORDERS.

In the year 1734, the site on which the village of Chintadripettah was subsequently erected, was ordered by the East India Company to be appropriated to the purposes of a weaving village, and a cove was executed by which the ground in question was leased out on certain specified conditions to two individuals named Narain and Chinatamby, who had engaged themselves to build the village and settle weavers therein. --- More than half a century later, in 1787, on a recommendation made by the Superintendent of the Company's Grounds and the Board of Revenue in view of the facts that the first of the two above mentioned individuals and his descendants had incurred considerable expense in the building of the weaving village and the erection of two pagodas therein and their

224/897

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upkeep and that the Company had appropriated some years previously a village in the neighbourhood granted by the ^{Sufdar Ali Khan} Nawab for the purpose of maintaining the temples, a fresh cowle was executed, by which the village of Chintadripetta was granted to Mangapaty Naick and Venkatroya Naick, the descendants of Marain, and their heirs; "by way of shotrum for the support of the two pagodas situated in the said Petta, at the rate of thirty Pagodas per annum".

2. The present applicants who describe themselves as the legal representatives of the grantees of 1787, prayed for the grant of copies of the following papers in their application disposed of in G.O. No. 3100^x dated 18th June 1897 :-

(1) the cowle of 1734;

(2) letter from the Superintendent of the Company's Grounds dated 26th June 1787;

(3)

(3) letter from the Board of Revenue dated 8th August 1787; and
(4) the cowle of 1787.

In reply to the question asked in the G. O. referred to above, the applicants say that they require the copies in order to enable them to establish their hereditary right to the village of Chintadripetta and recover the shrotrium unjustly withheld ~~from them~~ from them by the present holder.

The cowle of 1734 is reported to be not forthcoming; and it is submitted that the petitioners should be so informed. The terms on which the cowle was granted are contained in the Public Consultation Volume of 1734, an extract from which is attached. There is no need to grant a copy of this to the Petitioners, nor will it, even if granted, be of much use to them.

There seems no objection to the grant of copy of the cowle of 1787^x and of the Board's letter dated

^x Copy attached taken from the Volume + attached.

8th August 1787. It does not seem desirable to grant copy of the other paper asked for, viz., the letter from the Superintendent of the Company's Grounds &c dated 26th June 1787.

Orders are requested.

[Signature]
24/8/77

[P.]
20 aug 77

G.O. no 4536 d/30 aug 77

The petitioners will be informed that the cowle of 1734 referred to is not forthcoming and that a copy of the letter from the Superintendent of the Company's Grounds d/26.6.1787 cannot be granted. Copies of the other two papers applied for are furnished.

From orders
[P.]
28 aug 77

[Signature]
28/8/77

26.11.97

To the petitioners
with copies of cowle of 1787
of letter from the B of Revd 8.8.1787
2.C. 5 & 14 & Roll 12 by the B.
including comments

* *[Signature]* E.

[Signature]
25/8/97

Draft 2.

[Signature]
25/8/77

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 189

DATED

CURRENT NO.

ENCLOSURES TO O. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

[Signature]
Rel

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING WANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

B.B. -

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only