

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4672

DATED 28th November 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Comg. to the Comt. of Wards for remarks
 letter from the Resident in Mysore furnish-
 ing the information asked for by the Madam
 Govt. re the management of the Siva-
 Samudram Estate.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
10	1365	R (Rev)	14-7-98				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

0
18 2,000-30-3-98.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 6641

Sp. 20-11-98

Order (unl) 4672 d/ 28th Nov⁹⁸ From

The Resident in Mysore
Bangalore.

No. 4995
238-95.

Communicated to the
Court of wards ~~It will be~~
~~requested to state whether it~~
~~has any remarks to offer~~
for remarks

Dated 24 Sept.
Received 24
Registered 24
Enclosures 2
Spare copies

26/11/98

28/11/98

The Court of wards
with enclosures.

26-11-98

1023.2-12-98

SUBJECT.

Furnishing the informa-
tion asked for by the Madras
Govt re: the management
of the Uvasamudram Estate

Regr.
25/11

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1089-	Rev	4-3-98
		+ commd papers	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

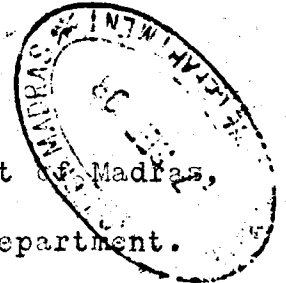
No. 4995. Enc
238-95.

FROM

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Revenue Department.



Dated Bangalore, 24th Sept 1898.

SIR,

I am now in a position to reply to your letter No.1089 dated the 4th March last, and to furnish the information which the Madras Government ask for regarding the management of the Sivasamudram Estate. The delay has arisen out of the necessity for several references to the Mysore Durbar, in order to obtain precise information as to the terms under which the Jaghir is held as well as the conditions now existing.

2. From a perusal of the papers it appears that in 1826 the Mysore State granted certain villages as "Sarvamanya" in consideration of the Jaghirdar having restored Sivasamudram and constructed a bridge and Agrahar therein. Some other villages had also been granted in 1827 and 1828. All the aforesaid grants were, however, revoked in 1829 and by another sanad issued by the Maharaja of Mysore in that year the marginally

Translation enclosed marked A

noted

24/9/98
1089-157
1089-157 II

noted six villages were granted on a different tenure

1. Belakavadi

2. Dasana Doddi

3. Hosahalli

4. Kenchagahalli

5. Hanchipura (or
Maligathan Halli)

6. Devapatna.

to the then Jaghirdar (Triplicane Ramaswami
Mudaliyar) who was reported to have partly

constructed at a heavy cost a substantial bridge
on the Western branch of the Kaveri. By the same
Sanad he was authorised to levy, after the

completion of the bridge, ferry fees from merchants

and others passing over it at certain rates.

• Translation
enclosed
marked B.

In the same year (1829) by another sanad, the two
villages of Purigal and Kaglipur were granted to
Seshachala Mudaliyar as "Sarvamanya" for the maintenance
of the charities established by his grandfather.

(Triplicane Ramaswami Mudaliyar)

3. As regards the six villages, it is clear
from the wording of the sanad that there is no obliga-
tion resting on the Jaghirdar to maintain the bridge
over the Western branch of the Kaveri unless he collects
the tolls. It has been ascertained that he does so,
though not in all cases at the rates authorised by the
sanad. He has reduced the rates in certain cases and
remitted the toll altogether in the case of foot
passengers carrying no loads. The Agent of the Jaghirdar
estimates the annual receipts at about 1000^{Rs}/. The Durbar
consider that the Jaghirdar's obligation in the matter
of maintenance should be enforced to the full extent of
the tolls which he has been authorised by the sanad to
levy. This matter seems to require some further
consideration but the probabilities point to the
necessity for any repairs necessary being undertaken
by State Agency.

4. The six villages alluded to in the
preceding

preceding paragraphs are now in the possession of the minor Jaghirdar's mother but are managed by a retired Mysore official: he has been invested by the Durbar with the requisite revenue powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Code, and is said to be quite capable of conducting the duties of this office satisfactorily. No change is desired either by the Durbar or by the minor's mother and the present arrangement may well be left undisturbed.

5. As regards the villages of Purigal and Kaglipur which were granted in 1829 for the upkeep of the Temples and charities in Sivasamudram, it should be explained that in 1889-90, a sum of about Rs.35,000/- was advanced by the Durbar for the repair and renewal of a channel irrigating the lands situated in Purigal- the management of both the villages was then taken over by the Durbar to enable them to recover the debt from the revenues. The scheme of a loan on reasonable interest was an excellent one, and the property has materially benefited in consequence, but, as I have pointed out to the Durbar, the serious mistake was made of recovering the advance by instalments of such magnitude as to preclude the expenditure of sufficient money upon the objects for which the villages had been granted. The institutions were accordingly starved and the Mysore Durbar can hardly escape from the charge of having contributed to the neglect of the charities etc. which they have on more than one occasion deplored.

The loan has now been repaid in full and the income of the villages is available for expenditure upon the upkeep of the Temples and charities. The villages are

and

and will remain during the minority under attachment, and the management of the Mysore Muzrai Department, as a means of ensuring that the Revenues shall be expended in the manner intended, and the Durbar agree that all sums necessary for the upkeep of the Temples and charities shall be remitted to the Deputy Collector of Kollegal, by whom the institutions may, during the minority of the Jaghirdar, be managed. It is proposed that the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Collector meet to discuss this matter and to settle the details of the scheme.

The Durbar would be averse to the management of these two villages by the Madras Court of Wards, and under the circumstances there appears to be no necessity for any change in the contemplated arrangement.

6. The jewels of the temple have been examined and accounted for: one key of the safe, in which they are kept, is in the possession of the Muzrai Superintendent, the other being with the Jaghirdar's mother.

7. As regards the education of the Jaghirdar the Dewan promises to make proper arrangements. The boy is unfortunately dull and backward, but as he is of no political importance it seems to be undesirable to press for his removal to Madras. I have asked that he may be sent to me occasionally in order that I may satisfy myself that his education is not being neglected.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. E. P. P. P.

Resident.

A precis of the correspondence relating to the grant of the two shrotricum villages of Mullur and Elganiyam and the jaghire village of Sathigalam including Sivasa mudram.

In 1818 the Collector of Coimbatore and the Board of Rev: recommended that the island of Sivasa mudram formed by the Canyery be granted rent free to certain individuals who proposed "to clear the island, to replace the bridge, to repair the pagodas, to establish a village and to build a bungalow." This recommendation was accepted by Govt. subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors. In 1819 the Collr. reported that a Ramaswami Mudalia had at his own expense completed a stone bridge over one of the branches of

Vide Board's letter
d/17-12-1818 to Govt.
A

Vide letter to Bd.
d/8-1-1819. No 14.
B

Vide paras 2 & 5 of
Board's letter to Govt.
d/3rd Sept. 1821.
C

of the Camvery and submitted a cowle for the island of Sirasamudram drawn up in the name of Ramaswami Mudaliar alone instead of in the names of the principal merchants and inhabitants of the towns of Mysore and Srirangapatam at whose solicitation it was resolved to give up the island. It was proposed to ~~give up the island~~ grant the cowle in the name of Ramaswami Mudaliar alone on the ground that he himself constructed the bridge while not one of the other individuals contributed the smallest pecuniary or personal assistance to the work. The Collector also recommended the grant of the village of Sattigalam yielding Rs 3150 a year for the support of the bridge and the grant of another village yielding Rs 3850

Vide paras 5 & 7
of the Bd's letter to
Govt. d/13.9.1821.
C

Vide letter to the Board
No 806 d/30.10.1821.
D

Letter to the Bd of Rev
No 186 d/15-3-1822.
E

Rs 3850 a year, and a loan of Rs 70,000 ~~for~~ the construction of a bridge over the other branch of the river. The Board did not support the Collector's suggestion for the grant of additional villages and the loan, but forwarded the cowle to Govt. with such alterations as appeared to them to be proper. The Govt. declined to grant the village of Sattigalam for the support of the bridge already constructed, and directed that the issue of the cowle proposed by the Collr. should be deferred. As regards the further project of replacing the bridge over the other arm of the Camvery the Govt. did not consider it advisable to execute the undertaking on the terms proposed. On a further representation from the Collr. of Coimbatore the Govt. authorized the preparation of a cowle grant - ing

ing to Ramaswami Mudaliar
alone the island of Sirasa-
mudram and the tract of
jungle adjoining thereto
which was required for the
establishment of a village
for Pariahs and Pullers the
Court of Directors to whom
the matter was reported in
the meantime observed as
follows:-

"We approve of the enquiry
which you instituted to as-
certain the right of Rama-
swami Mudali to have the
Cowe granting the island
of Samoodra on Shroobien
tenure in his own name.
Admitting the justice of the
principle by which you
propose to be regulated in
undertaking public works,
we are still of opinion that
the zeal for the public bene-
fit by which Ramaswami
Mudali appears to have been
directed merited considera-
tion, and where an indivi-
dual has accomplished so

Para 48 of the letter from the
Court of Directors of 29.9.1824 No.
F.

"much from his private
funds, it would be a repro-
ach to Govt. to leave the work,
if really useful, incomplete."
We direct that you should
carefully examine into the
amount of public advan-
tage likely to result from
the restoration of the bridges
over the Cauvery adverted to
in Mr. Sullivan's report of
24th August 1821, and should
this opinion be borne out
by the result of that enquiry
it will be for you to enquire
consider the propriety of
either assisting Ramaswami
Mudali to construct a bridge
over the western branch or
of committing the work to
the officers of Govt."

A report was accordingly
called for from the Bd of
Rev. and the Resident in
Mysore regarding the amount
of public advantage which
might be expected from the
restoration of the bridges
over the Cauvery.

6
A few years later, Rainaswami Mudaliar applied to Govt. for the grant in shrothium of the two villages of Mullur and Uquiyam as remuneration for his services in the Political Dept. He also applied for the grant of equal portions of waste and cultivable land in the village of Sattigal bearing an assessment of Rs 3022-1-4 to make up an alleged difference between the actual and estimated value of his former grant for the construction of the bridge &c. In regard to this later application the Board observed as follows:-

"The Govt. are aware that the island of Sivasamudram was granted originally not to Rainaswami Mudali individually but to a number of persons described as inhabitants of Mysore and Seringapatam who engaged to clear the island of jungle, to repair the pagodas, to establish

vide Board's letter to Govt.
d/ 7-1-1828. No 5.

1
"establish a village and to build a bungalow upon it. Besides replacing the bridge over the river. These works and especially the construction of the bridge in a more substantial manner than was at first contemplated, being performed by Rainaswami at his own expense and without any assistance it was thought proper that the grant should be in his name and then was added to it on the suggestion of the Principal Collector a tract of jungle in the vicinity for the establishment of a village of Pariah and Pullers.

"The grant was made without reference to the extent of the land, but in order to fill up the schedules to be annexed to the Combs by which the grant was to be confirmed, it was measured in 1826 and the actual dimensions were

were found to be less by
1799. cawnis than the extent
entered in the accounts.
It is for this difference that
Ramaswami Mudaliar
claims compensation, but
in the opinion of the Board
without the shadow of a
reason. The grant was
specially for the island
of Sivasamudram and
a particular tract of jungle
land adjacent to it, and
it is not denied that he is
in full possession of both.
When the grant for the island
was proposed it was repre-
sented to be overrun with
jungle and infested with
wild beasts - an unwholesome
and unprofitable
waste - a nuisance rather
than a benefit to the Govt.
The revenue derived from
it was stated to be only 20
pagodas per annum.
Such as it was, the Govt.
gave it up to Ramaswami
without reserve, to make

what he could of it. Nothing
was granted to him in respect
either to its extent or its
value. Again, with regard
to the tract of jungle added
to the original grant in 182
it was assigned to him for
no other purpose than to
form a site for a village.
It was not supposed to be
improvable land - the grant
of it was not intended to
afford him a profit.
In point of fact the
land actually enjoyed by
Ramaswami appears to
be more valuable than the
Board and the Govt. were
led to suppose. On the island
the land fit for cultivation
contains cawnis 68.8 as-
sessed at Rs 5-68-1-4 per
annum, while in the
tract granted to him for
the establishment of a
village there are no less than
694.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cawnis fit for
cultivation, assessed at
Rs 1250-11-8. The Board

Concluded

"conclude therefore that
"Ramaswami is not en-
"titled to an additional
"grant in the village of
"Sattigal on the ground
"upon which his claim is
"put in his letter to the
"Resident.

"But Mr Sullivan, the
"Principal Collector of Coim-
"batore recommends that
"the whole village shall be
"assigned to Ramaswami
"for the support of the bridge
"which he has erected over
"the eastern bank of the
"Cauvery. A similar recom-
"mendation was submitted
"by him in his letter under
"date the 24th August 1821. He
"then supposed that the bridge
"had cost more than the Wel-
"ley bridge at Briangapatam
"of which the expense was
"stated by him to have been
"70,000 or 80,000 pagodas.
"In a subsequent letter he
"expressed his hope that if
"the bridge (which the Superin-
"tending Engineer had been

"directed to examine) should
"be found to have cost a
"lakh of rupees, the grant
"of the village on shroobien
"tenure with a reserved
"rent would be considered
"no more than a moderate
"reward. The Engineer in
"communication with
"Ramaswami estimated
"the cost of the bridge at Rs
"60,000 only, but Mr Sullivan
"has not modified his former
"recommendation.

"Mr Sullivan says
"now that Ramaswami
"does not ask nor would
"he advocate any claim
"for remuneration. The
"question which he puts is
"whether it will be politic to
"permit a structure of
"this kind to go to decay,
"and the individual native
"who has erected it to pass
"unnoticed. Now that the
"bridge has been built it
"would certainly be a pity

politic

to let it go to decay, if it
can be kept in repair at
a cost not disproportionate
to its utility, which, while
there is no bridge over the
western branch of the river,
must be very inconsi-
derable. But what has been
already granted may per-
haps be enough. The assess-
ment of the cultivable
grant land which has
been made over to Rameswaram
as shown above is upwards
of Rs 1800 per annum, and
according to his own ac-
count it has already been
made to yield him a con-
siderable profit. But sup-
posing the present grant
to be insufficient, there is
then another question whether
the proposed mode of provid-
ing for the repairs is the
most advisable. Years
might elapse before any
considerable repairs are
required; in the meantime
the revenues of the village
would

would be appropriated to
private purposes, and on
the occurrence at length
of some extensive damage
calling for a heavy outlay,
the necessary funds might
not be forthcoming. On the
whole the Board are of opinion
that it would be better for
the Govt. itself to make the
repairs, if it is thought
worth while to make them
at all. With respect to
the individual Rameswaram
the Board concur with
Mr. Sullivan in thinking
that the public spirit dis-
played by him in this work
to be highly meritorious, but
they are also disposed to think
that in the grant he has
already received from the
Govt. together with the
grant by which Mr. Casam-
jor states the Rajah of Mysore
has endowed the Pagoda
restored by him on the island
he has met with an adequate
reward."

The

The Board also observed that the construction of a bridge over the western branch of the river was not considered advisable. The Govt. concurred in the opinion of the Board of Rev. that Ramaswami was not entitled to an additional grant in the village of Saltigal to make up an alleged difference between the actual and estimated value of his former grant as he was in full possession of all that was intended to be bestowed on him on account of the works at Sivasamudram.

E. M. C. No 174
H 26-2-1828.

In consideration of his services in the Pol. Dept. the two villages of Muller and Uqniam in the Kollegal Taluk were granted to him for the term of his natural life on payment of a sum of Rs 941-4-9 per annum. On a further representation from him,

✓ E. M. C. No 324
J 1-4-1828

vide G.O. 1708
K 15-3-1886

vide letter 4/8-9-1829.
L

these two villages were conferred on him on Shro. Grem tenure for three lives on payment of the sum of Rs 941-4-9 per annum. At the time of his settlement the two Shro. Grem villages were enfranchised and as the reversionary estate of Govt. was of high value, a quitrent, equal to one-half of the assessment was charged.

In 1829, Ramaswami Medali offered at the suggestion of the Governor to construct a second bridge across the Canavery if he were granted a jaghire in perpetuity to the amount of two thousand pagodas per annum in the vicinity of Sivasamudram (half the jaghire to be granted by Govt. and the other half by the Rajah of Mysore) and permitted to levy tolls at certain rates to be appropriated for the repairs of the bridge.

He

He stated as follows:—
 "find the bridge will cost me
 "a lakh of rupees, the amount
 "of the jaghir I ask in com-
 "pensation would barely de-
 "fray the interest at 8 per
 "cent. of the money I would
 "have to lay out for the cons-
 "truction of the bridge and
 "further that I may be allowed
 "to levy a tax on the bridge
 "from merchants &c who may
 "travel through the island
 "which must be inserted
 "in the grant, the tax I pro-
 "pose to levy will not exceed
 "above half the tax now paid
 "to Basket Boatmen when
 "fording the river. This tax
 "will be appropriated in the
 "repairs of the bridge."

Ramaswami Mudaliyar
 letter was referred to the Colli-
 "of Coimbatore for report. On
 "receipt of the Colli's report
 "the Govt. granted a jaghir
 "of Rs 3500 to Ramaswami
 "Mudr. as the contribution of
 "the Company to that great
 "work."

Letter No 698 M
 13-10-1829.

Vide letter No 903 N
 6-11-1829

Letter No 53
 22-1-1830

work (second bridge), and
 sanctioned the toll, which
 he proposed to levy. The Govt.
 of Mysore was also addressed
 through the Resident to confer
 upon Ramaswami a jaghir
 of the same amount, and
 to sanction the same tolls on
 the part of that Govt. The Resi-
 dent was also requested to
 ascertain whether Ramaswami
 should wish that the jaghir on
 the part of the Company should
 be granted to him. On receipt
 of a reply from the Resident
 the Colli. was directed to pre-
 pare a Sanad for Rama-
 swami Mudaliyar in the
 village of Sattigal includ-
 ing the waste land which
 must be considered in satis-
 faction of the stipulated jaghir
 of Rs 3500 and also in the
 error which is stated to have
 taken place in the measure-
 ment of the lands granted
 to Ramaswami Mudr. for
 the construction of the first bridge
 across the Cauvery."

The

The Court of Directors to whom the matter was reported in para 25 of letter d/29-6-1830. observed as follows:-

"It appears that the new bridge will cost a lakh of rupees and the amount which has been granted to the projector will only defray the interest of the outlay at 7 p.c., one half of which will be paid by us. Under these circumstances we do not think the remuneration excessive, more especially as we are always anxious to afford every reasonable encouragement to all evidence of public spirit on the part of native capitalists. You will, of course, take due care to assure yourselves that Ramaswami's part of the contract is faithfully performed. We also direct that the rate of tolls to be levied be specified in the contract."

Para 9 of letter from the
Cbr of Dis. No. 3
9-10-1833

✓ f.p. $\frac{311}{15-3-1836}$

See letter
to the
Cbr of Dis.
d/29-6-1830
regarding
the
contract

In the Sanad which was granted to him in 1836 the rate of tolls was accordingly fixed. The following words occur in the first part of the Sanad:- "With a view to encourage and support works of such great public utility, and to provide in some degree the means of keeping them in repair." The authority for the insertion of the words underlined is not traceable, but these words apparently refer to the clause appearing later on regarding the levy of tolls which runs as follows:-

"And the better to enable Jaghirdar to keep the two bridges he has constructed across the two branches of the Cauvery in perpetual repair, the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Janopacanchota Triplicha Ramaswami Mudaliq his heirs and successors to levy a moderate

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Rate of toll upon all persons
frequenting the two bridges
according to the following

		Tanams.	Pies.
For every bullock laden	2	"	"
In every bullock laden	1	"	"
" " passenger carry- ing goods	"	40	"
In every horse	"	40	"
" " bullock	"	20	"
" " passenger without goods	"	20	"

Read again G.O. No 1088-89 of 4th March 1898.

" " No 2817911 of 2nd July 1898.

" " No 1365 Cont. of 14 September '98

Read also letter from the Resident in Mysore

No 4995
238-95

Dated 24 September 1898.

(C No 6644 of 1898)

FOR ORDERS.

The papers read above relate to the management of the Mysore portion of the Sivaramudram estate. The British portion of the estate was committed to the care of the Comptroller of Woods in 1896 as it was reported that the widow of the late Jaghirdar was incapable of performing the duties of a Jaghirdar in respect of her minor son and that the estate was being grossly mismanaged.

2. The Mysore portion of the estate consists of six main villages and two endowment villages yielding approximately Rs 19,554 per annum as shown below besides some houses in Bangalore and Mysore.

Endowment villages	Approximate income
Poorigal.	3
Kagalipuram	3
	12,000
	Inam.

for 5273
19-12-96

Order para 2 of Comptroller's
No 1878 of 6-12-97 in
G.O. No 1088 of 4-3-98.

R

22/11/98
11/11/98

FOR ORDERS.

Inam villages.	Approximate income Rs.
Belakavadi.	2969
Hassalli	886
Dasantholly	939
Kanchugolli	718
Devapatnam	545
Malligathamally.	85
	6142

Miscellaneous revenue. 1412
7554

Grand total. 19554

The Comt of Wards reported in 1897 that the two endowment villages were granted on account of various temples & charitable institutions at Sivasamudram and were in possession of the Mysore administration to which they were mortgaged in 1889 for a loan of Rs 35,000 taken for improving the irrigation works of these villages, that the six inam villages were granted by the Mysore State to the founder of the Sivasamudram family on account of the erection and maintenance at Sivasamudram of certain bridges & other works of public utility and that the inam villages continued to be managed by

Para 2 of Comt. Pro. No 1878 of 6-12-97
in f.p. No 1888 of 4-3-98.
R.

paras 4 & 5 of Comt. Pro. No 1878
of 6-12-97 in f.p. No 1888 of 4-3-98
under R.

signed by the Comt of Wards

Letter No 1089 of 4 March 98
S. (Para 3)

the help of a retired Mysore official whose maladministration necessitated the Comt's interference in regard to British portion & who did not appear to be subject to any control in the Mysore Darbar. It was suggested by the Comt of Wards that the Mysore authorities might be moved into a view to bring under their management the main villages lying in Mysore & that if the proposal was not acceptable to the Darbar, the surplus income of the villages be handed over to the Comt so as enable it to keep in repair the several public works situated in the British territory for the due maintenance of which the villages were granted. ~~As the Mysore authorities provided no satisfactory reply to the Comt's suggestion...~~
3. The Resident in Mysore was accordingly addressed to ascertain whether the Darbar proposes to make arrangements for the management of the properties of the minor which are situated in the Mysore territory & whether it considers that it would be to the advantage of the minor

the whole of the villages, whether in
Mysore or in British territory,
should be placed under the Minor's
Control of Wards and whether in
the event of the Darbar electing
to undertake the management of
the Mysore villages, what arrangements
would be made for handing
over to the Comd of Wards the funds
necessary to enable it to keep in
repair the several public works
works in British territory for the
the maintenance of which the
villages were granted to the family.
The Resident states that the six
main villages are in the possession of
the Minor Jagirdar's mother but are
managed by a retired Mysore official,
that the Manager has been invested
by the Darbar with the requisite
revenue powers under the Mysore
Land Revenue Code & is said to be
quite capable of conducting the duties
of this office satisfactorily and
that as no change is desired either
by the Darbar or by the Minor's mother
the present arrangement may well
be left undisturbed. He also forwards
copy of the Sanad issued in 1829

Para 4 of letter 40 1029
4-3-98 S.

Para 4 of letter 24th Sept 98 (current).

But his mis management
of the property in British
India led to his being
removed from the
Control of Wards

to the then Jagirdar by the then Maharaja
of Mysore from which it would appear
that the six villages were assigned as
sarva manjam in consideration of the
construction of the bridge and that the
Jagirdar was authorized to levy after
the completion of the bridge ferry fees
from Merchants & others passing over it
at certain specified rates. In para 3
of his letter the Resident remarks as follows
"As regards the six villages, it is clear
from the wording of the Sanad that there
is no obligation resting on the Jagirdar
to maintain the bridge over the Western
Branch of the Cauvery unless he
collects the tolls. It has been ascertained
that he does so though not in all cases
at the rates authorized by the Sanad.
He has reduced the rates in certain
cases and remitted the toll altogether
in the case of 1st class passengers carrying
no loads. The Agent of the Jagirdar
estimates the annual receipts at
about Rs. 1000. The Darbar consider
that the Jagirdar's obligation in the
matter of maintenance should be
enforced to the full extent of the toll
which he has been authorized by the Sanad
to levy. This matter seems to require
some further consideration but the

"probabilities point to the necessity
for any repairs ^{necessary} being undertaken by
State agency."

The Darbar seems to be right in considering
that the Jagirdar's obligation in the matter
of the maintenance of the bridges should
be enforced to the full extent of the tolls
which he has been authorized by the Sanad
to levy. (Vide prices submitted below
of the correspondence relating to the grant
of the villages in the British territory.)

The tolls levied on the bridges aggregate
Rs. 1000 per annum on the average and
the income from this source having been
appropriated by the estate the necessary
repairs to the bridges should be executed
from the estate funds. It is submitted
that a report may be called for from the
Comt of Wards as to the condition of the
bridges & the feasibility of their repairs
being undertaken by Govt from estate
funds.

4. As regards the two villages which
are endowments made in favour of the
various temples and charitable institutions
at Sivasa mudram and which are now in
possession of the Darbar the Collector was asked
to report what amount was expended up to date
from the Minor's own estate on account of

vide para 2 of the Collector's letter
at page 3 of Comt's Pro. No 6820-3-97
in p. No 1088 of 4-3-98.

para 1 of p. No 1088
of 16 March 1898.

Para 2 of the Collector's letter
in p. No 1088 of 4-3-98.
Vide p. No 2817 of 2 July '98
V.

the institutions by reason of the villages having
been mortgaged to the Darbar & why that
amount should not now be recovered
from the income of those villages. In
May last the Collector reported that
the amount expended from 1889 to 1890
1889-90 to January 1897 from the minor's
own estate on account of the institutions
was Rs 23,175 and that this amount
should now be recovered from the income
derived from these villages and
be utilized in other ways such as repairs
to the Camry bridges. The Comt of Wards
in forwarding the Collector's letter, report
observed that it saw no objection to
the recovery of the amount from the
income of the endowment villages.

In para 5 of the current the Resident observed
"The scheme of a loan on reasonable interest
was an excellent one and the property has
materially benefited in consequence."
But, as I have pointed out to the Darbar,
the serious mistake was made of recovering
the advance by instalments of such
magnitude as to preclude the expenditure
of sufficient money upon the objects
for which the villages had been granted.
The institutions were accordingly starved
and the Mysore Darbar can hardly escape

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"from the charge of having contributed to
"the neglect of the charities & which they
"have on more than one occasion deplored
"The loan has now been repaid in full
"the income of the villages is available
"for expenditure upon the upkeep of the
"temples & charities. The villages are
"and will remain during the minority
"under attachment and the management
"of the Mysore Muzrai Dept as a means
"of ensuring that the Revenue shall be
"expended in the manner intended, and
"the Darbar agree that all sums necessary
"for the upkeep of the temples & charities
"shall be remitted to the Dy Collector of
"Kolar by whom the institutions may
"during the minority of the jagirdar be
"managed. It is proposed that the Muzrai
"Dept & the Dy Collector meet to discuss
"this matter & to settle the details of the
"scheme.

"The Darbar would be averse to the management
"of these two villages by the Madras Court
"of Wards and under the circumstances
"there appears to be no necessity for any
"change in the contemplated arrangement.

In the circumstances stated the
"management of the villages by the Mysore
"authorities need not be submitted to.

Para 5 of letter No 1089 J 4-3-98.
5.

(para) of the document.

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continued. As recommended by the
Court of Wards the Resident may be
addressed for the amount of Rs 23,75
expended out of the minor's estate on
account of the religious & charitable
institutions, being recouped from the
income of the villages.

5. The Resident was also requested
to obtain information regarding the
guardianship of the minor & whether it
is proposed that he should remain in
Bangalore & be educated there or that
he should be removed to Madras and
placed in charge of the Court's tutor.

He reports that the Dewan has promised
to make proper arrangements for the
education of the minor jagirdar & his
"The boy is unfortunately dull and
"backward, but as he is of no political
"importance it seems to be undesirable
"to press for his removal to Madras.
"I have asked that he may be sent to
me occasionally in order that I may
"satisfy myself that his education is
"not being neglected." The Court
of Wards may be informed of this.

Secy
22/11/98. It is the Court of
Wards who are pre

Submitter that the
 Residents letter may
 be commd to the
 Court ^{the embarked} for any remarks
 that it may wish
 to offer.

Me
 23/11/8
 25/11/8

Please see draft put up on the docket.

C.R.
 26/11/98
 Jme
 Me
 28/11/8

Given for copying _____
 copied _____
 examined _____
 signed _____

189

MAIN G.O., No. _____
 189 _____
 DATED _____

WARRANT No. _____
 9

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

FORM NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- 1 = Copy in full.
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