B/R

vol 2869

89

11500 Fort St George — August 6 1850

Diary

17th August — Received the following letters

To W. H. Bayley Esqr
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

(1)

Sir

From the Collector of Madura — I have the honor to report — that I have this day delivered over charge of the District to Mr W.E. Cochrane Acting Sub Collector, and enclose his receipt for the Cash in the Treasury amounting to Rupees 38,186-3-3.

Madura 12th August 1850	Coin Cash	37,986-3-3
	Court Deposits	9,200--
		38,186-3-3

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

No 1

Duplicate

Received from Mr R. D. Parker Collector of Madura and Dindigul the sum of Company's Rupees (37,986-3-3) Three Lacs Seventy one thousand nine hundred and Eighty Six Annas three and Pice three being the amount in the Treasury on the 12th August 1850.

Deposits of the late Zillah Court of Madura		350--
Do of the Civil and Sessions Court of Do		3,011--
Do of the Subordinate Courts of Do		700--
		9200--

Madura 12th August 1850

(Signed) W.E. Cochrane
Ag Sub Collector
in Charge

To

11501 Fort St George 2 August 1850

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Reve

Fort St Ge

Sir

2

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Madura } I have the honor to in

form that I have this day receive

of the Districts of Madura and Din

gul from Mr R. D. Parker Collec

together with the amount of Cash

Treasury as prescribed by Sectio

L. XIX Regulation II of 1803 for wh

my receipt has been passed.-

Madura

12th August 1850 } (Signed) W.E. Cochrane

Cts Sub Collect

in Charge.

Order on the two foregoing letters } Ordered to be sub

1-3 mitted for the information of Gover

ment.-

At

11502 Fort St George 19th August 1850

At a Meeting. Present.

J. Goldingham Esqre Second Membe

and

Monday August 1850 } J. L. Blane Esqre Third Member

Walter Elliot Esqre Senior Member.

Absent on duty as Commissioner Northern Circars.

Minutes of the last Meeting

read and approved.-

4

From the Secy to Govt } Extracts from the Minutes of Consulta

containing the observations and orders of Government on the Board's Proceedings & Estimate of the settlement of Land Revenue in the District of Cuddapah for Fusly 1258.-

tion under date the 5th August 1850 No 230

Read the following

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.- (Here enter 27th June 1850 No 266)

Para 1 The Season of Fusly 1258 in Cuddapah opened with good promise. The rains from the Month of July to October were sufficient but afterwards failed. There has in consequence been a large falling off, compared with the preceding year which however was a very favourable one - in the wet cultivation and under the heads of Jeerwa and Gool Fusly. The produce both of dry and irrigated Crops was also more or less deficient. The Doorapad Taluk is an exception where the Tanks remained their full

a 11793 -
b 20257-3-4
c 24463-6-2-

full supplies and the cultivation exhibits an increase. The year was very unhealthy. Cholera having prevailed with great severity. It was not favorable for cotton

2 With the exception of Cotton, the prices of all descriptions of Agricultural produce fell, somewhat below those of Fusly 1257, which however were stated to be remunerative. They were moreover on a par with the average of the previous five years including the high rates of Fusly 1255.

3- Owing to the encouraging appearance of the season at its commencement, the extent of land taken up at the kittum exceeded that of Fusly 1257 by 11769 acres. The gross Settlement of the two years after deduction of Caboolaty Banjee was

Fusly 1257-1375554
1258-1387423
Excess-11869

	Rupees
Fusly 1257	26,17,857-2
1258	24,46,635-6

Shewing a decrease of Rs 1,71,221-6 which is mainly referrible to the fall

of the later rains. In the above Settlement for Fusly 1258 is included Rupees 1,84,76 for land left waste without sufficient cause which is less than that similarly entered to account in Fusly 1257 by Rupees 8215. How much of this was charged on land abandoned for Eram cultivation, and how much land left waste for other reasons is not explained by the Collector. The Government desire that it may now be specially reported and that similar information may always be given in the settlement reports of those Districts in which Caboolaty Banjee is charged considering the unpropitious character of the season, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council trusts that the demand was not enforced in any case without the most careful scrutiny.

Bde Proceedings Para 12-

4 The remission from the above gross settlement amounted to Rupees 607894- of which Rupees 554053 or more than 9/10ths were on account of the general remissions of 33 and 25%, the remaining items, all of which are below those of Fusly 1257, do not call for particular remark.

5 Adding to the net Ryotwar Settlement

Fort St George 19th August 1850

settlement the sums due on account of en-
-cealed cultivation. 2 per cent tax on
Enams and Peishcush the total net de-
-mand for land revenue in the Cuddapa
District for the year under report was Rs
20,79,480-6 falling short of that for the pre-
-ceding Fusly by Rupees 13,859-10-7.

6 The annexed abstract shews
the demand current and in arrears for Fus
1258 the collection on each head with
the Fusly that subsequently realized and
the remainder outstanding on the 30th Ap
last.

	Demand within the Fasly	Collections within the Fasly	Collections subsequent to 30th April 1850	Balance
Current	20,79,480 6	19,53,018 1 5	1,21,965 8	44,496 12
Arrears	3,44,810 4	44,8 7		2,957 12

The proportion of the current revenue
realized at the close of Fusly 1258 is
very large, but allowance is to be ma
for the nature of the season.

7 In compliance with the re-
-commendation of the Board of Revenue
the Right Honorable the Governor in
Council grants authority for writing off
the sum of Rupees (2,341-12-9) Two thou
three hundred and forty one annas twelve

Fort St George 19th August 1850

and Pice nine being the amount of
balances due for Faslies 1255-56-57 and
represented to be irrecoverable.

8 With regard to the remarks of
the Board in Para 16 of their Proceedings
on the subject of remissions granted for
waste land under new wells the Right
Honorable the Governor in Council does
not clearly understand whether the Rules
given by the Collector in paras 60-61 of his
report are in accordance with the custom
hitherto followed or whether they are innova-
-tions upon which the Board are desirous
of correcting. He can therefore only di-
-rect that the established usage of the
District on the points in question may
be adhered to.

9 The Government quite
agree with the Board and with the Collector
that topics not bearing on the settlement
should not be discussed in the reports.
Orders to this effect have been repeatedly
issued both by the Government and the Board
and the best means of enforcing them will
be by returning to the local officers for
revision any reports in which such extrane-
-ous matter may have been introduced.

10 The Government are gratified
with

with the testimony borne by Mr Cochrane to the merits of his Sub Collector Mr M his Assistants Messrs Wedderburn and Smith and his Head Sheristadar appel

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

(Attice Extract)

(Signed) T. Pycroft Secy to Govt

4-5

Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Cuddapah for reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 27th June 1850.

The Board observe that the information required by Government in Para 3 of the above Order will be found in the Collectors Statement No 2 Columns 245-246 and 247, but Mr Cochrane will give these particulars hereafter in the body of his Report.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 3rd August 1850. No 489

Read the following letter from the Government of Fort St George

I have the honor to forward herewith 3 Copies of Act XXVI of 1850 to enable

Sir

Secretary

To, T Pycroft Esqre

&c &c &c

From the Secy to Govt

For Reports cultivating Enams in excess ... 36,510-15-7

For Sookesan Dabky ... 11965-7-6

48476-7-1

Sookesan Banjer is the waste of a Ryots farm that he is charged for when he has only cultivated the Sookesan or lightly assessed (list for table) part.

Dabky is a portion of a fair left waste, but the tax levied on the whole field.

improvement to be made in Toward

2. The President in Council is desirous of impressing upon the Local Governments the necessity of exercising extreme caution in giving effect to the provisions of the Law.

3. The Law cannot be put in force without the consent of the Local Government and the President in Council trusts that consent will never be given except upon the fullest and most careful enquiry which it may be possible to make. Local Officers with the best intentions may frequently be more zealous than prudent: their recommendations for the introduction of the Act should always therefore be received with caution and should not be acted on until the Statements upon which their recommendations are founded shall have been carefully and minutely scrutinized.

4. The provisions of Section 37 of the Act will of course be strictly observed and every practicable publicity should be given to the intended proceedings so that there may never be any reasonable cause for dissatisfaction or

or distrust on the part of the people.

5. It will be observed that since the Original Draft of the Act was published a material alteration has been made in Clause 2 Section 7.

6. The Law as it now stands is adequate for a fund being raised for Municipal purposes by either by a House Assessment or by the Levy of Duties. The second method of taxation was introduced into the Law in consequence of the extreme feeling which is known to exist in many parts of India to the imposition of a House Assessment.

7. This feeling has generally been represented to prevail to a very general extent in the provinces subordinate to the Government of Agra and the Lieutenant Governor of those Provinces has expressed a decided opinion that while the levy of a House Tax would undoubtedly never be willingly consented to by the inhabitants of any Town it is possible that the people may be induced in some places to raise funds for Municipal purposes by the indirect method of Town Duties. The people of some of the Towns in the Bombay Presidency

Presidency have also been represented as desirous to have Municipal Funds in that manner

8. It would be left entirely to the people themselves to decide in every instance which mode of taxation they prefer and great care should be taken by the Local Officers and by the Government that the Act is not put in force in any place contrary to the general wish of the inhabitants.

Fort William, }
The 21st June 1850. }

(Signed) H. Grey
Under Secy. to the
Govt. of India

A.

Act No. XXVII of 1850

Passed by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council on the 21st June 1850 with the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India.

An Act to enable improvements to be made in Towns.

Whereas Act X 1842, was passed for enabling the inhabitants of any place of public resort or residence, under the Presidency of Fort William not within the Town of Calcutta, to make better provision for purposes connected with

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

with public health and convenience but the said Act has proved ineffectual for the purpose and it is expedient to amend the provisions thereof and to extend the like powers to the inhabitants of Towns in the other Presidencies under the Government of the East India Company

It is enacted as follows

I Act X 1842 is repealed

II If it shall appear to the Governor or Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor of any Presidency or Place within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company that the inhabitants of any Town or Suburb not within the Town of Calcutta Madras or Bombay are desirous of making better provision for making repairing cleaning lighting or watching any public street road drain or tanks or for the prevention of nuisances or for improving the said Town or Suburb in any other manner the said Governor or Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor may order the said Act to be put in force within such Town or Suburb

III Whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the Act in force in any Town or Suburb notice thereof shall be given in the Government

Fort St. George 19 August 1850

Government Gazette of the Presidency or place and also by proclamation within such Town or Suburb setting forth the purposes of the application and giving a reasonable time for all inhabitants of such Town or Suburb who are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the Act therein for such purposes or any of them

IV The Governor or Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor shall take all such declarations into consideration and after the time allowed for receiving the same shall make a final order which shall be published in the Government Gazette and also notified by proclamation within such Town or Suburb to the effect that the application appears or does not appear to be according to the wishes of the inhabitants either wholly or in respect to one or more of the purposes in respect of which it is made and if the whole or any part of it shall appear to be according to the wishes of the inhabitants then that the Act shall thenceforth in force in such Town or Suburb for such purpose only or shall be mentioned in the order

Whenever

V. Whenever any such order shall be made and published as aforesaid this Act shall come into force within the said Town or Suburbs for such purposes as are mentioned in the Order and the making and publication of the said Order shall be conclusive evidence that the provisions of this Act have been complied with and that it is thenceforth in force within the said Town or Suburbs for such purposes as are mentioned in the Order.

VI. Whenever this Act shall come into force in any Town or Suburb the Governor or Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor shall appoint the Magistrate and such number of the inhabitants thereof or to them shall appear necessary to be Commissioners for putting the Act in force and shall give authority to them to prepare Rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed which Rules when approved by the Governor or Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor shall be of the same force within the said Town or Suburb until altered or rescinded as hereinafter provided as if they were inserted in this

Act. And the said Governor or Governor in Council or Lieutenant Governor may remove any of the Commissioners and appoint others and may fill up vacancies occurring among the Commissioners in such manner as may seem to him fit.

VII. The Rules to be prepared by the said Commissioners shall provide among other things for those following, that is to say:

1. The appointment and management of all necessary Officers and Servants of the Commissioners the salaries to be allowed to them.

2. The definition of the persons or property within the Town or Suburb to be taxed for raising the monies necessary for the purpose of this Act whether by House Assessment or Town Duties or otherwise the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed, the manner of raising and collecting them and ensuring the safety and due application of them when collected.

3. The manner in which from time to time the Rules in force are to be amended or rescinded and new Rules are to be made with the approval in every case

of

of the Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor.

4. The definition and prohibition of nuisances within the Town or Suburbs.

5. The imposition of reasonable penalties for breach of any Rule made by the Commissioners, not exceeding Fifty Rupees, or in the case of continuing nuisance, not exceeding Five Rupees for every day that such nuisance is continued.

VIII The Commissioners shall have full power to make all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act and apply the taxes raised as aforesaid in the necessary works and in payment of their Officers and Servants, and in the other expenses incident to the execution of this Act within the said Town or Suburbs.

IX No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners on behalf of the inhabitants of such Town or Suburbs but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected to which he shall have been privy or which shall have happened through gross neglect of his

duty and shall be liable to be sued for the same as for money due to and at the suit of the East India Company.—

X The powers of Act II 1839, for the recovery of fines, shall be applied for the recovery of all arrears and taxes and penalties under this Act, and every Magistrate shall put in force the powers of the said Act II 1839 for that purpose whenever thereunto required by the Commissioners or any of their Officers delegated by them for the purposes of enforcing payment of arrears of taxes imposed under this Act.—

XI No rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such rate on property or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such rate, if the property rated or assessed shall be so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.—

XII All moveable property found in any house or building or upon any land assessed under this Act may be seized and sold by warrant of a Magistrate for

Fort St George 19th August 1850

for payment of any arrear of tax
on such house, building or land
-der this Act.-

XIII All Commissioners act
in execution of this Act shall, on
before the last day of April in every
make up and send to the Governor
Governor in Council, or Lieutenant
an account of all works executed
and of all sums received and disp
them in the foregoing year in such
and with such vouchers as the Gover
or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant
Governor shall from time to time

XIV The Governor or Governor
Council, or Lieutenant Governor may
any time suspend the operation of this
in any Town or Suburb and appoint any
-son or persons to examine and report
the behaviour of the Commissioners or
of them, or their Officers in the exec
of this Act.-

Resolved that a co
the above above letter be furnished
Board of Revenue for their informat
and in view to such instructions as
subject to which it relates being com
-cated to the local Officers as the Bo

Fort St George 19th August 1850.

may consider to be desirable. The Board
will submit to Government a copy of the
instructions which they may issue.-

(True Extract)

To, The President and Members (Signed) T. Pycroft
of the Secy to Govt
Board of Revenue

Ordered that the follow-
-ing Circular be sent in consequence.-

7

Circular

To all Collectors } Sir,
except Madras.-

Under instructions from
Government, I am directed by the Board
of Revenue to inform you, with reference
to Act XXVI of 1850 to enable improvements
to be made in Towns that it is the wish of
the Government of India that extreme
Caution should be exercised in giv-
-ing effect to the provisions thereof.-

The Law admits if so desired
2.-
of a fund being raised for the object in
view by the levy of Town Duties. This
method of taxation was introduced in
consequence of the feeling of dislike
which is known to exist in some parts
of India to the imposition of a House
Assessment. It must be left entirely to
the People themselves to decide in every
instance which mode of taxation they prefer,
and

Fort St George 19th August 183

and the provisions of Sections 3 and
be strictly observed and every pra
-cable publicity given to the intended
-ceedings or that there may never be
reasonable cause for dissatisfaction
distrust on the part of the People.

3 The Board requested
will report what opening you see
introduction of the Act in your
and in what way you consider
-ties of the
-ment or other modes of assess
might best be regulated

4 Of the same
do not wish you to make any
call on the People but merely
-serve the state of feeling in the
Towns on the subject and as
opportunity may arise to forward
-ject to the inhabitants as you
they ought to undertake for the
comfort and convenience

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
19th August 1850

(Signed) H.

Fort St George 19th August 1850

Order thereon.

(6-8.)

Ordered that a copy of the fore-
-going Circular be submitted for the information
of the Right Honorable the Governor in Coun-
-cil in compliance with the instructions
contained in the order of Government
dated 3d August 1850.

Read the following letter.

To W. K. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

(9)

From the Collector
of Ganjam

In reply to the Boards
Circular of the 22d Ultimo, received on
the 1st Instant I have the honor to state that
I am not aware of the existence of any
local peculiarities which render the
proposed measure of reducing the mini-
-mum quantities of Salt to be sold
at the Cutcherry to one Measal more
objectionable in Ganjam than elsewhere.

Ganjam District
Collector's Cutcherry
Chatterpore 9th August 1850

(Signed) H. P. Onslow
Collector

Ordered to lie over
Read

(9-10)

11521 Fort St George 10th August 1850

To

Read the following le

W. H. Bayley Esqre.

Secretary to the

Court of Wards

Fort St Geo

Sir

(11)

From the Collector of Rajahmundry

I have the honor to ac
knowledge the receipt this day of your
letter of the 5th Instant and to state that
Polavaram and Puttesam belonging to the
Minor Proprietor of Cocherlacottah Zemi
Jaganadha now are the only Estates and
the Management of the Court of Wards
instructions with respect to the transm
of the future Jummalunday Reports of thes
Estates shall be duly attended to. T
report for Fusly 1258 was sent to the
Commissioner in the Northern Circ
under date the 18th December 1849

Rajahmundry District
Rajahmundry
10th August 1850

(Signed) T. Pendergas
Collr

Order thereon

(11.12)

Ordered to be

Read

11522 Fort St George 19th August 1850

Read the following letter

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St George

(13)

From the Collr of Godavery

Manalipatam

Forwarding for Sanction a supplemental Statement of Charges incurred under Estimate and an account Particular of Sundry charges of the Revenue Department for Fusly 1255 and furnishing explanation regarding certain Magisterial Refunds

With reference to an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 15th March last relating to the Establishment of the Civil Collectorate for Fusly 1255. I have the honor to submit as requested, Items Nos 4 5 & 8 in a Supplemental Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate and the charge for Batta to Revenue Defaulters Rs 49 in a separate Account

Particular in regard to Items Nos 33 and 34 the particulars of which are

Magisterial Charges

33 Amount of fine levied by the Tahsildar of Juggiapettah repaid to C. Venkiah Defendant on a charge preferred before him on a reversal of the decision by the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate. 1 Rupee

34 Do. Do. by the Head of Police of Gollapully Taluk repaid to V. Nagalingum on a reversal of the decision by the Magistrate &

are shewn in the Margin, and with reference to which, the Board have called for the authority under which the refunds were made. I beg to state that I can produce no authority beyond my own order and that of my Acting Head Assistant for the Repayments in question which were consequent on the reversals of the decisions under which the sums were originally collected. Sanction for these orders is what was requested by me in the Extract from

from the Retrenchment above alluded to—

2 A separate Report will shortly be submitted to the Commissioner regarding the Pagoda allowances alluded to in Para 3 of the Extract from the Board's Proceedings under acknowledgment.—

Masulipatam Collectors Cutcherry
9th August 1850

Signed J. R. T. Porter
Collector

Supplemental

11525

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

No. 1. Supplemental Statement of Charges incurred under Estimates for fusly 1255 in the Zillah of Masulipatam

Items	Actual Charges for fusly 1254	Estimate Gross Charges for fusly 1255	Gross advance from the Treasury in fusly 1255	Amount Expended	Net amount of Charges requiring Sanction	Comparison between Columns 3 & 6. Increase	Comparison between Columns 3 & 6. Decrease	Collectors Explanation	Remarks of the Board of Revenue	Orders of Government
	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. Rs a. ps	C. Rs a. ps	C. Rs a. ps	C. Rs a. ps	C. Rs a. ps	C. Rs a. ps				
1/4	Extra Revenue Charges.										
	Amount charged on account of 23 Brass Badges for the use of the Hoozoor Cutcherry Peons in fusly 1255 under sanction of Government dated 19th May 1846.								Nos. 4-5-7-8. The Collector begs that the Special sanction of Government may be obtained for these charges, the Civil Auditor requiring the same.		
2/3	Amount charged on account of Almirahs Tables &ca purchased in fusly 1254 and adjusted in fusly 1255 under this Head as per sanction of Government dated 9th April 1845	327	327								
3/1	Amount charged on account of 41 Brass Badges for the use of the General service and Civil Armed Silhendy Peons in fusly 1255 under sanction of Government dated 19th May 1846	28 82	28 82								
4/8.	Amount charged on account of Almirahs Tables &ca purchased in fusly 1254 and adjusted in fusly 1255 under this Head as per sanction of Government dated 9th April 1845	123	123								
	Total C. Rupees	494 8	494 8								

Masulipatam Collectors Cutcherry 9th August 1850

E. E. Pt. (Signed) R. T. Porter
Collector

Accountant

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

No. 2.

Account Particulars of Law Charges of the Revenue Department in the Zillah of Masulipatam in fusly 1255.

		£	a	p
By cash sent to the Civil Court on account of Batta paid to P. Narsimharauze Guardian of Timmarauze Revenue Defaulter confined in the Civil Jail in consequence of their having failed to discharge the balance to Government on Colour a Mokasa Village in Nedadavole Purganah, Viz. from 1st August 1845 to 28th February 1846 being 212 days at 1 Anna per day		13	4	
By Do. sent to the Government Vakeel on account of Batta to a Peon who served a Warrant at Madras for the purpose of Apprehending S. Veeranah surety of P. Narsimharauze		8		
		21	4	

By

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

		£	a	p
Brought over		21	4	
By cash to the Civil Court on account of Batta paid to a Revenue Defaulter M. Venkanah Loom Goomastah of Masulipatam Pettahs confined in the Civil Jail for embezzling the Motorpha Collections of Bundar Talook from 19th September 1846 to 31st March 1847 being 194 days at 1 Anna per day		12	2	
	Total	33	6	
Deduct.				
Amount recovered from the Civil Judge of Masulipatam being the Batta remaining unexpended of P. Pedda Narsimharauze Revenue Defaulter from 22d to 28th February 1846 at 1 anna per day in consequence of his release from the Jail			5	
Do. from the Government Vakeel of the Civil Court of Masulipatam being the Do. on account of M. Veeranah late Loom Goomastah of Masulipatam Talook from 27th to 31st March 1846 at 1 Anna per day in consequence of Do. Do.			5	
			10	
Remaining		32	12	

Masulipatam
Coll.r Cutcherry
9th August 1850

E. E. P. signed J. R. T. Porter
Collector

Sir Thos Munro Aug. 1850 — 28

11528 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

14

From the Coll.r of Masulipatam

Sir

With reference to my letter to your address of yesterdays date I have the honor to state that the Item No. 5th of Magisterial refunds entered in the Margin of that communication has been written by mistake as 8 Rupees instead of 8 Annas, I request therefore that you will have the goodness to cause the necessary correction to be made—

Masulipatam Coll.rs Cutcherry
10th August 1850

(Signed) R. J. Porter
Collector

15

Proceedings thereon—

Resolved that the letters above recorded together with their enclosures be submitted for the orders of Government—

The Board recommend that the sanction of Government be granted for the Actual Charges specified in the Supplemental Statement Enclosure 1 to the Collector's letter of the 9th August 1850 amounting to Rs. 194 - 8 - 0 (Four hundred and Ninety four and Annas Eight) incurred in Fasly 1255 under the estimated disbursements sanctioned on the dates noted in the Margin—

Office furniture 9th April 1845 No 452 — 4 - 0
Peons Rations 19th May 1846 No 448 — 190 - 8
194 - 8

They also recommend that the Account Particular of Charges for Batta to Revenue defaulters and to Peon for serving a Warrant at Madras Enclosure No. 2 of amounting to Rupees 32 - 12 - 0 (Thirty two and Annas twelve) may receive the sanction of Government—

Under the explanation contained in para 1 of the Collector's letter they further recommend that the refunds in the Magistrate's Department therein marginally noted amounting to Rs. 1 - 8 - 0 (one and Annas Eight) may receive the sanction of Government—

J. E. B.

To

11529 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Court of Wards
Fort St. George.

16

From the Collector of Masulipatam

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th Instant I have the honor to inform you that Deeny is the only Estate in this District placed under the charge of the Court of Wards.

Referring to the conclusion of your letter I beg to be informed whether it is intended that the annual report on the Settlement of that Estate should hereafter be furnished to the Court only, or whether a copy is to be sent to the Commissioner as to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars—

Masulipatam
Collectors Cutcherry
11th August 1850.

(Signed) R. J. Porter
Collector.

Proceedings thereon.

16.17

The Collector is informed that it will suffice if his reports upon Minor Estates are addressed to the Commissioner.

Read.

11530 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Read the following letter

H. G. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

18

From the Collector of Nellore.

Soliciting the authority of the Board to carry into effect the arrangement proposed by the Sessions Judge for the improvement of the new road.

Sir,

In reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the Sessions Judge at the Station dated 23d September 1850 on the subject of an alteration in the line of the new road.

2. The line as now proposed to be carried thro' a garden land, the site of which is permanently fixed and the extent of the land required for the purpose is 18 78/80 cawnies the proportionate sist due in which being Rupees 1-10-0. The holder of the garden has agreed to give up the land and receive in exchange a field now under a crop which he has consented to the measure.

3. The alteration proposed by the Sessions Judge in the improvement of the proposed road appears to be necessary for the best Government thereby being only [illegible]

11531 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Solicit the authority of the Board to carry the arrangement into effect.

Collector's Cutcherry, 9th August 1850.

Signed D. White
Collector.

No. 1.

To, D. White Esqre
Collector of Nellore.

Sir, The road which was the subject of my letter of the 3d October 1849 to the Collector then in charge, acknowledged by you on the 28th November, could not be commenced on the 9th month because of the crops standing on the land applied for these having been all out the work has now been begun.

2. Since the removal of some dense masses of prickly pear which stood on banks of considerable elevation that cross the line of road, and obstructed the view of it, I have been enabled to discover that the line can easily be made much better than at first appeared possible by a very slight alteration in the direction of it, placing the Southern extremity to the South of and at some little distance from the Bridge near Innagar.

Nunnagaiy garden instead of to the [illegible]
North of it, as at first laid off and marked
-able, and leaving the Northern extremity to the
East of all the buildings within the boundaries
of Calaredde Sattrum, instead of to the West
of some of them as originally deemed
necessary.

3 The improvement in the line of
road will be so great that I cannot
request that you will have the goodness to
direct such alterations in arrangements for
cultivation as it may require to be made by
holder of lands may be put to before they
shews to the Village Officers what change
I propose to make and they seem happy
entirely with me as to the superiority of
the new line proposed. The Civil Engineer
also has seen it and entirely
approves of it.

Gillah Court,
Nellore,
23d April, 1830

I have &c
(Signed) John Walker
Sessions Judge

I have &c
(Signed) D. Scott
Collector

Ordered

Ordered that the foregoing letter
be submitted with the following address.

(18.19)

To the Chief Secretary to
Government.

To the Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Nellore and copy of one from the Sessions Judge of that Station relative to a slight alteration in the line of the new road at Nellore.

2 The further extent of land now required is stated to be 10 25/32 Coomtahs, agreed at Rupees 10 to the holder of which he is willing to give up in exchange for another field under the circumstances stated by the Sessions Judge and the Collector, the Board recommend that authority be granted for carrying the arrangement into effect.

3 Should any of the land formerly granted not be required in consequence of

Submitting a Letter from the Collector of Nellore enclosing copy of one from the Sessions Judge of that Station relative to a slight alteration in the line of the road at Nellore and recommending that Sanction be granted for carrying the arrangement into effect.

11534 Fort St. George 9th August 1850

of the change in the line of road, the Collector will be instructed to cancel any arrangement which may have been made on account of such land.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
19th August, 1850.

} Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read the following Letter

To W. H. Bayley. Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Sir

From the Collector of Cuddapah

Letter from your Office dated 6th April last I have the honor to forward herewith a Statement in the form sanctioned with proceedings shewing the number of Grants made in Enamm of Choultries which are now continued in this District and to State that no Grants have been given in Enamm for the accommodation of Travellers

Cuddapah
Collectors Office
15th August, 1850.

} Signed J. W. Cochrane
Collector

Statement

11535 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Statement shewing the number of Grants made in Endowment of Choultries which are now continued in the District of Cuddapah.

Where granted	Name of Choultry	By whom constructed	Cost of Construction	Endowment whether in Land or money & Land to what extent to be specified	Value of Endowment	Remarks
					A C a R. A R. A R.	
By Government date the 31st September 1823	Annumtanjy Pumpetty	Pumpetty Chetty	about Rs. 7000.	Dry land	460 -- -- 525 -- --	525 -- --
By Government Fort St. George the 26th April 1845	Choultry	Mohamedan Merchants	7000	Dry land	9 -- -- 59 1 --	59 1 --
Communicated by Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 27th May 1845	Choultry	Mussulman Merchants	8000	Dry land Wet land	13 3 2 19 4 7 1 39 0 38 4 5 58 3 -- 15 8 8 58 3 --	

Cuddapah
Collectors Office
15th August, 1850.

} Signed J. W. Cochrane
Collector

20-21

Order thereon

Ordered to be noted
Read the following letter

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

22

From the Asst. Agent to the Govt. in charge of Kurnool

Sir

I have the honor to forward the in Charge of Kurnool. } Duplicate and Triplicate copies of the Statement called for in your letter of the 1st Instant.

Kurnool,
Agents Office,
9th August, 1850

} Signed John G. Russell
Assistant Agent to the Govt. in charge of Kurnool.

Statement

11536

Fort St. George 4th August 1850

[C.H.]

Statement Shewing the quantity of land cultivated with ordinary Sugar, Indigo and Tabacco, produce under each description of land

Talukas	Extent of Wet cultivation								Extent of Dry Cultivation									
	Ordinary Produce		Sugar		Cotton		Indigo		Tobacco		Total		Ordinary Produce		Sugar		Cotton		Indigo		Tobacco		Total	
	1		2		3		4		5		7				9		10		11		12		13	
	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths
1840/41. Fasly 1250	5095	2/4	31	20	"	"	68	2/4	12	2/4	5207		331781	1/4	"	"	54326	13/4	742	38	122	18	366923	21/4
1841/42. Fasly 1251	5751	4/4	39	1	"	"	61	2/4	15	3/4	5870		382617	12/4	"	"	36379	28	1218	26	131	35	369347	20/4
1842/43. Fasly 1252	5830	3/4	44	15/4	"	"	48	3/4	23	1/4	5961		318197	6/4	1	3/4	35728	30	1858	12/4	177	21/4	355962	38/4
1843/44. Fasly 1253	3952	3/4	34	34/4	"	"	50	1/4	25	13/4	4063		276697	2/4	2	15	34731	3/4	2298	2/4	176	10/4	313906	3/4
1844/45. Fasly 1254	4522	3/4	53	25/4	"	"	107	2/4	33	8	4711		311772	16/4	1	35/4	43704	13	4338	35/4	387	21	359605	1
Total	23752	2/4	203	15	"	"	329	2	108	2/4	24/4	30	1570416	17	5	16	183270	3/4	10457	18	995	26/4	1765443	36/4

N.B. The Remarks Secretary may procure the information required by the Honorable Court of Directors

C.C.

11537

Fort St. Geo[rge] 1st August 1850.

and the aggregate extent for Pasles from 1250 to 1264 in District of Kurnool.

Extent of Ryoty cultivation

Ordinary Produce		Sugar		Cotton		Indigo		Tobacco		Total	
14		15		16		17		18			
As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs
3,02,3	30	10	9/16								
2,95,7	21½	16	11½	"	"						
2,37,9	35¼	23	37¾	"	"						
2,63,5	24½	12	31½	"	"						
13,95,1	¾	77	11½	1	1½						

Ordinary Produce		Sugar		Cotton		Indigo		Tobacco		Total	
20		21		22		23		24		25	
As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs	As	Gs
3,39,351	7/16	51	29½	3,4326	13½	918	37½	270	28½	3,75,414	31¾
3,40,922	13¾	51	5	3,5380	32¼	1,422	25¾	280	19¼	3,77,808	14
3,20,185	22½	61	32¾	3,5728	30	2,058	10	365	35¾	3,64,400	11
2,83,030	13¼	63	7	3,4731	34½	2,643	34	403	5	3,20,872	14
3,18,330	21½	68	11	1,3704	13	4,744	31½	632	17½	3,67,480	14½
1,60,8119	38½	286	5¼	1,83,872	8½	17,789	17	1,958	21	1,80,6026	5¼

is not forthcoming for the years from 1249 to 1839/40

Kurnool Agent's Office 7th November 1839.

/Signed/ John G. Russell

Assistant Agent to the Govr in charge of Kurnool

Ordered.

11538 Fort St. George 9th August 1850.

Order thereon.—

(22·23)

Ordered to lie over. The Statements received with this foregoing letter having been examined and found correct will be forwarded to Government with similar reports from other Districts.

Read the following letter.

To

W. H. Bayley Esqr

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(24)

From the Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

Adverting to your Circular of the 5th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that the only Minor Estate now under management in this District are those of Vallarottah and Cottaveram, the Zemindar of the former attained his majority on the 31st Ultimo, and has been sent for previous to forwarding a final Report on his Estate—at present he is unwell but no necessary delay shall take place in reporting on the Estate—annual reports of the management of the Minor Estates have hitherto been submitted

11539 Fort St. George 10th August 1850.

submitted and shall be transmitted as usual.—

Chingleput District,
Collectors' Cutcherry,
Pullecarney,
10th August 1850.

/Signed/ A. Freese
Collector

Order thereon.—

(24·25)

Ordered to lie over.—

Read the following letters.—

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

(26)

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

From the Collector of North Arcot

Sir,

Forwarding for sanction a Statement of Salt wastage at the Poongolum pans for Fusly 1259 and explaining the Cause of the wastage.

I have the honor to forward a Statement in the prescribed form of Salt wastage at the Poongolum pans of this District for Fasly 1259—It will be seen that on an average it exceeds the rate fixed for these pans that fixed rate is 10 per cent, while the actual waste in the year under report varied in the several heads from 8 as 38 to 17 as 30 per cent, and the average is 12½ per cent.—

In explanation of this excess I beg to observe, in the first place, that

Fort St. George 19th August 185

To Board's May 31. 1850 Para 1st.

that as I lately represented to the Board, the standard rate for wastage in this District was not fixed on any accurate basis but on estimate or conjecture only.

2d. Under the system in force at these pans till very lately no wastage would appear. Contrary to Rule 3 of the Standing Rules, the Salt was received by the Ameen on estimate, and was allowed to remain sometimes for many months after which it was measured and stored by the Tahsildar. This storing took place often but a short time before the sale, so that there was not time for waste and besides this Salt in storing was generally piled above the rim of the Measure. In general indeed as shown ascertained from the accounts of the last ten years and actual excess of from one to ten or twenty candies is rarely returned at the time of sale. But although no wastage appears in the Returns it is much as wastage cannot be returned between the storing and the sale, it does not follow that no left took place before the storing in Fort

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

Fasly 1257, the difference between the quantity estimated by the Ameen himself as received, and the quantity stored, was 32 12 Indian Maunds, being 16 per cent on the whole. For these two reasons neither the standard per centage of the pans, nor the outturn of previous years, can be taken as evidence against the present wastage Return —

3. Lastly I beg to enclose a detailed statement shewing the outturn of each heap in Fasly 1259. and the dates respectively when it was stored, examined, and sold, and the length of time between the storing and the sale of each — No very exact results, perhaps, can be obtained in such an article as Salt, in which independently of all fraud, a little more or less care in the flooring and thatching, or even the occurance of a rat hole, may make a considerable difference in the waste — But still on comparing the waste returned for each heap with the length of time between its storing, and its sale, and also with the waste found by Mr Blair on

11543 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

No. 1.

Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt sold and the wastage on the quantity stored in the District of North Arcot for Fasly 1259.

Name of the Cotaurs or Depots	Quantity stored			Quantity sold	Wastage		Per centage of wastage fixed by the Collector as per 18th Para of the Salt Rules	Explanation of the Cause of Wastage
	Fasly in which stored	In each Fasly	Total		Amount of wastage	Centage		
1st	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Indian Maunds Seers	Indian Maunds Seers	Indian Maunds Seers	Indian Maunds Seers			
Poongalum	1258	12,616 8	20174 4	17639 4	2538 a	12 2/3	10 per Cent	See letter of this date accompanying
	1259	7,556 36						

North Arcot
Collectors Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 15th August 1850

E. E. Fer (Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Memorandum.—

Settlement.

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

No. 2.

Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt sold and the wastage on the quantity stored in the District of North Arcot for Fasly 1259.—

Name of the Cotaurs or Depots	Quantity stored			Quantity sold	Wastage		Per centage of wastage fixed by the Collector as per 18th Para of the Salt Rules	Explanation of the Cause of Wastage
	Fasly in which stored	In each Fasly	Total		Amount of wastage	Centage		
1st	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Indian Maunds Seers	Indian Maunds Seers	Indian Maunds Seers	Indian Maunds Seers			
Poongalum	1258	12,616 8	20174 4	17639 4	2538 a	12 2/3	10 per Cent	See letter of this date accompanying
	1259	7,556 36						

North Arcot
Collectors Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 15th August 1850

E. E. Fer (Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Memorandum.—

11564

Fort St George

No 2. Memorandum of the wastage of salt

August 1850.

incurred in the sale in Fusly 1259.

Fusly	Name of the Cotaurs	Number of the heaps	Quantity stored in each heap	The result of the examination by Mr Blair the assistant Collector			The salt sold at the Sale			Real sale	Date on which the salt was stored	Number of days from the storing of the salt to its sale	Date on which the heaps was actually cleared in the sale.	Remarks
				Quantity found on measurement	Decrease found on measurement	Centage of the deficiency	Quantity Sold		Decrease found than the	Centage of the deficiency				
1	2	3	4	5		6	7			10	11	12	13	14
			Md S	Md S	Md S		Md S		Md	Md S		years Md. Days		
		1	1200 " "	" "	" "		" "		"	8 17	8th January 1849	" 10 18	24th November 1849	
		2	1200 " "	" "	" "		1093 8		101	15 6	9th Do	" 11 23	1st January 1850	
		3	1200 " "	" "	" "		1018 8		181	15 20	9th Do	1 " 17	14th January "	
		4	1200 " "	" "	" "		" "		"	15 35	10th Do	1 " 9	17th Do	
1258	Sirkal Cumarakal	5	967 20 "	" "	" "		1009 12		190	8 21/2	10th Do	" 7 21	31st August 1849	The Salt of Fusly 1258 was heaped by the assistant Collector Mr Goldie.
			5767 20 "	" "	" "		5857 20		772	" "				
		1	1200 " "	" "	" "		2030 16		757	16 15/2	11th January 1849	1 " 23	3d February 1850	
		2	1200 " "	" "	" "		999 12		200	15 33	11th Do	1 1 11	21st Do	"
		3	1200 " "	4 Decr 1849 1056 36	143	1 11	1010 4		139	16 16	11th Do	1 1 16	26th Do	"
		4	950 28 "	" "	" "		8		196	16 5	11th Do	1 " 8	18th January	"
			4530 28 "	" "	" "		4		1534	" "				
	Pauyan Cumarakal	1	1200 " "	" "	" "		3809 28		741	16 26	12th January 1849	1 - 2 - 1	12th March 1850	
		2	1098 " "	" "	" "		1000 8		199	17 30	12th Do	1 - 1 - 24	5th Do	"
			2298 " "	" "	" "		913 32		184	" "				
	Total		12616 8 "	" "	" "		10914 "		1362	14 30				
							10914 4		1362					

11545

Fort St. Lee

19th August 1850.

Name of the Custom House Quay	Number of the Stores	Quantity stored in each Quay	The result of the examination by Mr. Blair the Superintendent Weigher				The actual Quantity found on removement	Decrease found on removement	Percentage of the Decrease	Quantity found on the Sale	Number of days from the storing of the Salt to its sale.	Date on which the Salt was stored	Date on which the heaps were actually clear'd in the Sale.	Remarks
			Quantity found on removement	Decrease found on removement	Percentage of the Decrease	Quantity found on the Sale								
1	2	3	Tn C Q lb	Tn C Q lb	Tn C Q lb	Tn C Q lb	7	8	9	10	11	12 Years	13 Tn Days	14
Custom House Quay	1	1200	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	1098 24						8 10½	4th June 1849	9 4 30 March 1850	The Salt of Lusly 1259 was heaped by the Salt Ameen.
	2	1200	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	1098 8						8 35½	28th Do	9 20 17th April "	
	3	1200	" 1158 12	41 28	3 4	1094 14						8 33½	11th August "	8 25 29th May "	
	4	1200	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	1090 12						9 3/8	20th Do	10 6 24th June "	
	6	771 24	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	700 8						3 35	26th November "	3 17 12th March "	
		3971 24	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	3682 26									
Custom House Quay	4	736 12	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	722						10	31st July 1849	0 8 8th July 1850	
		1986 12	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	1774 22						10 25	23d November "	7 10 3rd Do "	
		7507 36	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	6888 "						8 33¾			
		20174 4	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	17609 4						12 77 10/16			
Custom House Quay	5	1200	Left examined by Mr. 1079 16	120 24	10	1077 12							4th October 1849	4 20	
Custom House Quay	3	1200	1098 8	106 32	8 35	" " "							22d Do	5 5	
Custom House Quay	1	1200	1077 12	172 28	10 16	" " "							7th Sept	0 25	
	2	1200	1164 26	32 4	2 77	" " "							11th Do	2 30	

1259

1259

North Head Collectors Office

Catherry Palmerston 15th August 1850

L.C.B.

Signed. J. O. Reardillon

Collector.

Ordered.

11540 Fort St George 19th August 1850

Order thereon

26.27

Ordered to be laid before the Board.

28

To S. D. Bourdillon Esqre
Collector of
North Arcot

From the Collector of North Arcot, Sir, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward through the usual channel the necessary application for leave to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs for twenty four days being the maximum limit of leave that can be granted (at one time) to a Native Servant of Government.

2

In the Department of Revenue, the undersigned is aware that there is no Rule in the Regulations of the Government of Fort St George applicable to the case of Native Servants of Government who may be desirous of visiting Madras on private affairs, but that leave of absence is usually granted on any occasion of this nature, when the public service will not suffer by the absence of the Native Servant applying for leave.

I have &c
(Signed) S. D. Bourdillon
Head Assistant Collector

Recommended for sanction

(Signed) S. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Mr R. Arbuthnot
Collector's Circuit Cutchery
Calmanair 19th August 1850

Order thereon

28.29

Ordered to be submitted to the Board through the Secretary to the Civil Auditor for the favorable

11547 Fort St George 19th August 1850

favorable Consideration of Government.

Read the following letter.

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St George.

30

From the Collector of Salem, Sir, With reference to the late Reporting the Collector's letter dated 20th April 1848 I have the honor to state that after several communications between this Office and the Civil Court of Salem regarding the appointment of a Guardian to Mungayammal Widow and Executrix of the late Mootah Annamalay Moodelly deceased for the preservation of the Land Labor and Annundoor Mootah under Cumbum Nellore Nanain Syen have been selected to officiate in that capacity requiring compensation at the rate of Rupees per Month.

Up to June of fusly 1859 there was a balance of Rupees 2788 11 0 outstanding against the Land Labor Mootah which is under management by the recently elected Guardian of Mungayammal and the other joint Mootahdars, the arrear up to the same date against the Mootah of Annundoor

11548 Fort St George August 1850

[illegible] attachm[illegible]
[illegible] Fanams 1255 being as follows

For fasly	1255	Rupees	2,113 — 9 — 3
	1258		191 — 13 — 0
	1259		1010 — 2 — 1
			3316 — 2 — 11

[illegible] reason to believe that [illegible]
perquisites of this Estate will be [illegible]
above stated liability [illegible]
the Collectorship [illegible]
[illegible] to your Board [illegible]
of the 29th Ultimo [illegible]
[illegible] released from [illegible]
[illegible] intimated [illegible]
[illegible] the portion of the [illegible]
[illegible] Chetty [illegible]
[illegible] Government's claim against [illegible] 3316 2
[illegible] as also the Engagement [illegible] 2788 0
6104 13

[illegible] Collectorship [illegible]
[illegible] case [illegible] being [illegible]
[illegible] residence within [illegible]
[illegible] Madras [illegible]
[illegible] the sanction of your Board [illegible]
[illegible] attaining the majority

I have &c
(Signed) [illegible]
Collector

11549 Fort St George 19th August 1850.

To Board's Ltr
October 1850

I have the honor to report that the heirs of the deceased Proprietor Venkatachella Chetty are two Vizt Moochichy minnal his mother and Mungayammal his wife, a minor, and proceeding to the latter part of your Board's proceedings date 15th November 1850 intimating that the candidature Mootah may at once be registered in the name of Mungayammal widow of Venkatachella Chetty and that the course to be taken in respect to the registration of the minor would be considered after a guardian shall have been appointed I now have the honor to request that I may be favored with final instructions on the subject.

Taken on Stock
Gross Collections Establishment
29th July 1850.

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector.

Proceedings thereon
30·31

A guardian having been appointed in communication with the Civil Court to the Minor widow of the late Venkatachella Chetty, the Collector is authorized to adopt the measures proposed in Para 3 of the foregoing letter and will report further on the case when the window attains.

the majority of it is desirable that proper measures should be adopted for the speedy transmission of such of the papers as may remain unadjusted. Her answer will of course be entered on the Register. The same course must be followed respecting the proposition of the Commissioners Mortality and Deposition. The Board observe that the Collectors have not noticed the claims of Government stated in the Salt Department for the purpose of furnishing certain information regarding Salt Professions required by the Board.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary
Board of Revenue

Sir

I have the honor to solicit copies of the list of Servants and the allowances of Officers in the Salt Department which called forth the direction of Government on the 11th April and 13th June 1806, also a Request being forwarded with the Statement and Receipts of Compensation paid which appears to have been furnished to the late General Salt Agent by Mr. Ravenshaw with his letter of the 18th November 1807.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Signed J. Bird
Acting Collector.

Fort St. George
9th July 1830.

32

From the Acting Collector of
South Arcot

Solicits copies of the list of Servants & allowances of the Salt Department for the purpose of furnishing certain information regarding Salt Professions required by the Board.

Forwards the receipts of Estimates from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 2nd Instant.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir

In accordance with instructions conveyed by Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 2nd Instant, I have the honor to furnish herewith information required by the Salt Department, and the several Statements of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Salt Revenue in the Districts under the Principles on which Salt Revenue was collected in the Districts ceded by the Nabob of Arcot in the year 1801, and in the Districts ceded by the Peishwa in the year 1800.

allowances, it is necessary I should possess certain Statements which were forwarded to the Salt Agent several years ago but which are now not to be found on the Records of this Office.—

3 I have the honor to solicit copies of the list of Servants and the allowances of Officers in the Salt Department which called forth the direction of Government on the 11th April and 13th June 1806, also a Request being forwarded with the Statement and Receipts of Compensation paid which appears to have been furnished to the late General Salt Agent by Mr. Ravenshaw with his letter of the 18th November 1807.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Signed J. Bird
Acting Collector.

Fort St. George
9th July 1830.

33

From the Acting Collector of
South Arcot

Submitting further explanation perfecting the Salt Professions in his District.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir

In accordance with instructions conveyed by Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the

the Board are pleased to direct the Collector to submit further explanation with the reasons for the Salt Professions exist in this District to ascertain parties at the several places forming the standard at which these Professions were originally fixed at the period when the Government Salt Monopoly was established and the parties to whom the privilege was granted to enable your Board to recommend to Government the increase of the charges now objected to by the Inhabitants in his letter of reference to the Collectors letter dated 17th [illegible] 1829 Since the receipt of the 9th Instant the Collector has transmitted certain Returns made in 1806 many the Inquiries he has been able by a reference to the Records Accounts and Papers Records [illegible] at Mercaunum to obtain [illegible] regarding the rates at which these Professions privileges or fees were calculated and the Services for which they were allowed.

Prior to the establishment of the Salt Monopoly in 1805 certain established Amounts of the Salt Revenue and the Villages Community whose such as were paid

Sparrows existed were permitted the right of a fee at the rate of three (3) fanams in every Pagoda received as purchase of Salt from the Merchants and traders frequenting the Sparrows to buy Salt; and this by ancient and immemorial custom was distributed at the following rates amongst the servants and privileged class in lieu of other fixed emoluments for service rendered, and likewise as a stimulus to exertion in superintending and encouraging both the sales and the Manufacture of the Salt

Thus

The Pomeeawar Avanny	}	1/5 share or 48 Cash
Pagoda		
The Village		1/48 share or 48
The Curnum		1/48 share or 48
Cavil		1/24 share or 24
Sookery		1/24 share or 24
Nattum		1/24 share or 24
Ungavaly		1/24 share or 12
Meaauning		1/24 share or 12
Total Fanams.		3

Vide Clause 2nd Section XI Regulation I of 1805

The Legislature having in contemplation the expediency of raising the price of Salt and with a view to prevent a corresponding rise in the Merasee

Mercantile shares and Possessory Dues payable, enacted by Clause 2d Section IV Regulation I of 1835 that the average selling price of Salt for five years should be taken as the rule for calculating the equivalent to be paid. This rule was made applicable to the present case, and the average selling price for the five years antecedent to the Monopoly was taken for Mercantile at Pagodas [illegible] per Garce.

Now the [illegible] for Mercantile shares in each [illegible] and the Possessory Dues at the price per garce given [illegible] Pagodas twenty five [illegible] each or if commuted into the present currency Rupees [illegible] which is therefore the [illegible] to be deducted in future [illegible] the sale proceeds of every Garce of Salt disposed of at the Sunderbunds to be [illegible] paid to the Sundry individuals entitled to Mercantile Possessory Dues your Board will therefore direct that the Standard originally established in 1801 and sanctioned by Government on

on the 11th April of that year after the constitution of the Monopoly, has been attributed to, and is the guide on which all subsequent disbursements have been made.

While the fluctuation apparent in the amount disbursed each year is of course consequent upon the increase and augmentation in the sales of Salt and not from any addition to the number of individuals or Agents enjoying the Possessory. And therefore the sums charged in every Study will be found to differ sometimes higher sometimes lower and yet the

Study.	Year	Sale	Possessory	Rate	of Calculation is the same on examination of which they to insert in the margin the quantity of Salt sold and the Possessory paid from Study 1252 to 55 inclusive.
1252	1081	97	1970	0 3	
1253	1074	261	1930	11 5	
1254	1873	[illegible]	2035	11 8	
1255	[illegible]	[illegible]	2312	11 11	

In para four of the Proceedings under reply your Board are under the impression that these Possessory have been allowed to be alienated and the encumbents instead of being the Head Manufacturer now consists of Puttamoneagars Cummums and do not. I have however made a careful inspection

Manufacturers as stated in the last para of Mr. Ryde's letter quoted above.—

8. The Poroyam shares of the Pagoda and Cash at Mercanum have since been resumed by Government and other allowance made, and the subjoined Statement will exhibit what the actual rate of disbursement is for each Poroyam or per Garce sold.—

Officers &c.	Proportion of Single Contribution payable by Summum Incumbent to Poroyam Amanuensis & Peon for the solar years 1811 to 1805 inclusive	Deduct Poroyam Fees presumed.	Nett Poroyam paid at which it was paid annually.
	Pags. Fs. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1/5th Share to Doraistamma	" " 45 " 5 5 25/64	5 5 25/64	" " "
1/5th Do. to Gramathamma	" " 45 " 5 5 25/64	" " "	5 5 25/64
1/5th Do. to [illegible]	" " 45 " 5 5 25/64	" " "	5 5 25/64
1/10th Do. to [illegible]	" " 24 " 2 8 45/64	2 8 45/64	" " "
1/10th Do. to Thookery	" " 24 " 2 8 45/64	" " "	2 8 45/64
1/10th Do. for Totemm	" " 24 " 2 8 45/64	" " "	2 8 45/64
1/20th Do. for Angavalay	" " 12 " 1 4 22/64	" " "	1 4 22/64
1/20th Do. for Measurer	" " 12 " 1 4 22/64	" " "	1 4 22/64
	" " 260 1 11 3 " 8 2 7/64	1 3 57/64	

With.

inspection of the returns and papers herein referred to, and Seamot their opinion that any such alienation has taken place. I send you a Statement prepared by the Collector for July 1823 and forwarded on the 22d August 1823 to the Board in reply to their call of the 28th June of that year, and which you Board have also acquiesced in. And to the best of my belief most of the present incumbents are descendants of the original Poroyamdars who were appointed for the purpose of taking cognizance of the Settlement and collection of the Poroyam Lands, and of ascertaining the Poroyam Fees and Allowances to be deducted from the Gross Collections, and of determining what Lands should be considered hereditary have been admitted even as far back as the year 1678 and to which you Board have also acquiesced in opinion

1558 Fort St. George 19th August 1858

1559 Fort St. George 19th August 1858

With reference to the fact
more than one Rooftoom having
been allowed in July 1853 to one
the same individual, I beg to stat
that it originated from his having for
and Manufacture in both the Shaga
and Karumbur Taluks of Madura
and consequently by former usage
titled to the Rooftoom
Salt rate.
The
principle of retaining
payment of Rooftoom equally
applicable to the remaining Salt
of the District where the Rooftoom
obtained and the they may
by an amendment of the
principle in the three
Standard rate allowed according
the per ingredient
ment of the Monopoly.
I
I think the foregoing
explanation will
will
to Government

fee accorded for the disinvestment
already made on account of the
Salt Rooftooms which appear in every
respect legal and to have it the
additional weight of long established usage -
I, attending to the 6th para of the
Proceedings in which my attention is
drawn to the requisitions made in
Paras 4 and 5 of the Board's Proceedings
of the 7th January 1858 I regret to say my
inability to discover from the records of
the Office any assignable reason to shew
why these Rooftooms were continued to the
servants of the Pans instead of entering
them in the charges for wages as
other Districts.

South Arcot,
Collector's Kutcherry,
Cuddalore,
18th July, 1859

/Signed/ J. Bird
Acting Collector

Statement

11561 Fort St. George 19th August 1830.

Proceedings thereon. The Board of Revenue are not satisfied with the explanation furnished in the last of the letters above recorded and resolve to forward transcript of the papers required by in the first of these letters and to request further explanation in

Forwarding to the Collector of South Arcot Copies of certain Lists and Registers and stating that the Board are not satisfied with the explanation contained in his letter of the 18th Instant and requiring him to furnish further information respecting the Salt Duties payable on the Pulicat Lake

Comment from South Arcot Pondicherry and Cuddalore as specified in the List of Packet in the General Salt Agents Report of the 28th March 1806 — List and Register enclosed in Mr. Parsons Law & letter to the General Salt Agent 18th November 1807

Remarks to the Proprietors Payable from the Cuddalore Treasury in the Salt & Abkarry Department.

From the Register of Persons entitled to Compensation in the Salt & Abkarry Department and the Amount payable on that account which accompanied Mr. Parsons's letter to the General Salt Agent dated the 18th November 1807 it appears that there are 21 Officers including 2 Dewastanums drawing an Annual Compensation of Star Pagodas 317 42 12 00 Company's Rupees 1112 12 8.

By the list which accompanied Mr. Ashtons letter of the 16th November 1839 the number of Officers drawing Perquisites on an average of 7 years ending 1828 & 1829 is 28 exclusive of Dewastanums and the annual amount was Rupees 1078 5 9. The

32 34

Sir 20th November 1839.

8

rates

1156 Fort St. George 19th August 1830.

Statement of Compensations in the Salt & Abkarry Department of the Proprietary, Assignee, Vestry &c in the Southern Division of Arcot, Cuddalore and Pondicherry for July 1223.

Particulars.	Actual Amounts in July 1223	Estimated Amount in July 1224	Increase	Decrease
Southern Division of Arcot				
Mirasdarum				
Grain Measurer	96 25 1			
Comistahy	78 1 8			
Nattagar	39 5 4			
Sookar	37 22 53			
Medourer	11 13 22			
Angavally	27 8 30 79	282		
Segavandy				
Mattum	5 28 69			
Boatman	8 10 60			
Carpenter	2 20 28			
Iron Smith	20 28			
Slate Cundaly	17 71			
Killary	11 7 65			
Comistahy	8 1 54			
Totty	7 49			
Pattian	4 12			
Slate Cundaly	5 44 13			
Total Amount	28 1 44			
	310 12 15	371		

Errors excepted
Fort St. George 19th August 1830
(Sd.) H. Chamier Collector
J. Bird Acting Collector

Rates to Offices of the same [illegible]
[illegible] Statement the Pulla Monegar [illegible]
was allowed Rs. 5 13/32 while
Notice upon the same Allowance Rupees
Rs. 4 to per annum on the establishment
according to Mr Ashton's Letter of
Date 22nd Octr 1838 the 22nd October 1838 the number of Officers
is given at 52 to the amount of the
Emoluments at Rupees 2278 per annum
Amount made by the Second Statement
which accompanied Mr Davidson's
Date 24th January 1851 of the 22nd October 1845 it seems that
the individuals participated in the
allowances of [illegible] 1252 as
Amounting to Rupees 1926 11 5
paid to 52 Officers

Again on the Enclosure
Date 24th July 1850. No 2 of Mr Bird's letter of
the 6th [illegible] 1850 the amount
of Rupees [illegible] Sicca 1255
Rupees

Rupees 2,312 was paid to 55 Offices
in which no less than 71 individuals
shared.—

The Board are unable to reconcile these Statements with that made by the Acting Collector to the effect that the fluctuation apparent in the Amount disbursed is consequent upon the increase in the Sales of Salt and not from any addition to the number of individuals or Servants enjoying the Perquisite and have expressed their doubts in their Proceedings of the 20th January 1851 on this point. In their opinion the Register of Annual Compensation furnished by Mr Pavenshaw to the General Salt Agent in his Letter of the 18th November 1847 seems to have been intended as the Standard for regulating these disbursements as it shews the "Annual Compensation" and it has before been observed that on the establishment of the Salt Monopoly in 1805 the Collectors of all Salt manufacturing Districts

11565 Fort St. George 19th August 1850

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

In forwarding Copies of the papers noted in the Margin, I have the honor to solicit the Sanction of Government may be obtained for refunding from their Treasury the sum of Rupees 161-10-5 paid to the late Collector on the 6th July 1847 for the credit of Government on account of costs of Suit due by one Caleeteetah Pillay pauper Respondent in Appeal Suit No 96 of 1845 and which sum the Court of Sudr Adalut for reasons set forth in their Proceedings declare cannot be fairly considered the property of the pauper Caleeteetah Pillay, but rather of the Petitioner Chinnapa Moodily now before the Sudr Court, and some time Defendant in original Suit No 39 of 1843 on the file of the Moofly Sudr Ameen of Cuddalore

July 1st 1850.

consequently

(35)

From the A.J. Collector of South Arcot — Para 1

Requesting Sanction for refunding Rupees 161-10-5 for reasons stated on account of costs of Appeal Suit No 96 of 1845.

Letter of Civil Judge 13th July/50 — 1
Extract Proceedings Sudr Adalut 1st July/50 — 1
Return of Civil Court 30th April/50 — 2
Extract Proceedings Sudr Adalut 24th April/50 — 3

11565 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

To

Dictrict ... South Arcot ... de Sanjore

(in the latter of which the custom prevailing in the other Districts was introduced in 1825) consolidated the emoluments due to Talb Peons under a fixed Monthly annual Charge under instructions from the Board have not learnt why the same course was not adopted in the South Arcot instead of the present System making the amount and the collection from each Pauper the ... Increase of Expence ... unavoidable

The Acting Collector has not been able to assign any reason for this deviation from the ... of the Districts. The Board request that some further search may be made in the records of his Office for information on this point, and that he will state his opinion whether any objection exists to the substitution of fixed Monthly allowances ... the scale fixed in 1817 by Mr Ravenshaw for regulating the disbursements, from the Treasury

consequently the said sum ought not to have been made available for payment of the Costs due in the Appeal Suit in question.-

Vide
To Board 6th Sept. 43
Board's Ro: 10th Augt 43
To Board 28th Octr 45
Ro. 14th Novr 45
To Board 10th Novr 46.

2. Your Board will call to mind that this individual Caleeteetah Pillay brought an action against the Revenue Authorities of the district in Suit No. 296 of 1842 to recover Rupees 4686-9- damages sustained by him occasioned by the acts of the Head Assistant Collector Mr. A. D. Cockburn in the year 1841 by the sale of his right to the rents of certain villages before the expiration of the Fusly- And the decree passed by the Principal Sudr Ameen awarded to the Plaintiff the recovery of only Rupees 586-12-4 of the whole amount claimed, with costs of suit.

3. Against this decree an appeal was made, and the Civil Court in giving Judgment reversed the decision of the Principal Sudr Ameen, and declared the Paupers Respondent responsible for all costs of suit, of which the sum of Rupees 581-14-9 was due to the Government

Government for expenses incurred both in original and appeal actions- And it was in part payment of this amount due that the sum Rupees 161-10-5 now ordered to be refunded was paid by the Court to the Collector.- such sum being a part of the proceeds according to the Plaintiff by the execution of the decree in Suit No. 39 of 1843.-

4. It appears to me unnecessary to repeat all the circumstances and transactions that have taken place in this matter since the Judgment was obtained in appeal, for your Board will find them enumerated and explained in Mr. Horsleys return to the Sudr Adalut of the 30th April last herewith transmitted and on which the Court of Sudr Adalut have declared, that in consideration of the acquittance of all claims given by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, the sums realized by the sale of such Defendants property must be taken as effects appertaining to him and not Plaintiff, and consequently cannot be appropriated for the adjustment

of

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

of claims against such Plaintiff.-

5

Adverting to the 2d Para of the Proceedings of the Sudr Adalut under date the 1st July last, there cannot I conceive be a doubt this Razeenamah was got up with a fraudulent intent between the parties litigants in Suit No. 39 of 1843 to deprive the Government of the claim on the pauper Respondent Calleeteetah Pillay for the Costs due.

But it would be Dam of especial unadvisable to institute any judicial proceedings against the parties to the Court, as there is nothing before us of evidences either oral or documentary whereby to establish a collusion with intent to defraud.-

	Rs.
6th July 1847	161-10-5
21st Do.	28-3
15th Novr	57-12
28th Septr	49-14
Total	296-9

The sums noted in the margin have been received into this office from time to time in liquidation of the costs and the first item is now required to be refunded.-

South Arcot
Collector's Kutchery
Cuddalore
5th August 1850

/Signed/ J. Bird
Acting Collector

To

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

No. 1.

To

J. Bird Esqre

Acting Collector of South Arcot

Sir,

I have the honor to forward Copy of the proceedings of the Court of Sudr Adalut dated 1st July 1850, directing to recover from the Collector and to repay to the Petitioner Chinnapa Moodily alias Cundapa Moodily 3d Defendant in Suit No. 39 of 1843 on the file of the Moosfy Sudr Ameen, the sum of Company's Rupees 161-10-5 being the amount collected in this number for the Plaintiff Calleeteetah Pillay in a Special Suit No. 96 of 1845 and to request you will remit to me the above amount for repaying the same to the Defendants in No. 39 of 1843.-

Cuddalore
Civil Court
13th July 1850

/Signed/ J. Horsley
Civil Judge.-

No. 2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Adalut under date 1st July 1850.-

Read again Miscellaneous Petition presented on the 8th April 1850 by Chinnapa Moodily alias Cundapah Moodily of Zillah Cuddalore.-

Read

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Read also Return dated the 30th April made by the Civil Judge of Cuddalore to the precept of the Sudr Adalut under the 24th April 1850 forwarding the English translation of the above Petition and requiring the Civil Judge to report, who were the different parties adverted to in his order of the 17th December 1849 the nature of the advances by them to the property of the Petitioner and also to furnish explanation on any other points in the Petition which might seem to him to require elucidation:-

Under the circumstances stated in the foregoing Return, the Court of Sudr Adalut resolve to direct the Civil Judge to recover from the Collector and to repay the Petitioner the sum of Rupees 161-10-5 being the sum collected the second time by the sale of their property although such collection was made before the Razenamah in question was filed by Petitioner and the Pauper Plaintiff an order had been passed by the former Civil Judge Mr. Babington to stop any further payment to

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

to the Pauper Plaintiff until the appeal cases in which the Collector was a party were decided, the amount collected in the mean time could not therefore, in the opinion of the Court, be justly considered as the property of the pauper Plaintiff and therefore was not available for payment of the costs due by him in the said appeal suit:-

2. If the Collector considers that the Razenamah was executed by the Pauper Plaintiff and the Petitioner with a view of defrauding him he can if he see

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see fees, institute a suit to establish their collusion. —

Ordered that Extract from their proceedings be forwarded to the Civil Judge of Cuddalore for his information and guidance. —

Ordered also that Extract from these Proceedings be granted to Petitioner on his application. —

/A true Extract/

/Signed/ F. Lushington

for Dy Deputy Register.

/True Copies/

/Signed/ J. Bird

Acting Collector.

No 3

11573 Fort St. George 19th August 1850

No. 3

Read a letter from the Conservator to the exigency of this Court accompanied by an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Sudr Adalut dated 24th April 1850 forwarding English translation of a Miscellaneous Petition presented by Chinnapar Moodely alias Vendadapa Moodely of the Cuddalore Zillah and requiring the Civil Judge to report who the different parties alluded to in his order of 27th December last were; and what nature were the claims which they advanced to the property in question as well as on any other of the Petitioners which may seem to him to require elucidation. The Civil Judge has the honor to state for the information of the Judges of Sudr Adalut that one Valeatchah Pillay filed a Plaint against the Petitioner and his two brothers in No 39 of 1843 on the file of the Moonsiff's Court for the recovery of Rupees 481-12 and a decree was passed in favor of the Plaintiff for the sum sued for with costs. The Plaintiff having applied for the execution of the said decree a Perwannah was issued by

by the Mooftey Sudr Ameen and the
Defendants property was attached when
one Annaswamiah and Seshayya Pillay
respectively laid their claims to a portion
of the property attached on mortgage bonds.
Their claims were admitted by the Mooftey
Sudr Ameen who ordered their demands to
be first satisfied by the sale of the property
and the remainder of the sale proceeds
to be remitted to the credit of the Decree
Amount. The
Some other property were sold by a public
auction to the amount of Pagodas 170 & 10 of
the Rupees 172 & 9 were paid to the Plaintiff
Partion of Rupees 111 0 7 to Seshayya Pillay
Rupees 118 8 0 to the Shotriadar being the
Peishcush due to him of the land sold,
Rupees 216 9 9 to the Respondent Plaintiff in
this suit, Rupees 7 and the Costs of suit
were by the Respondent Plaintiff to Government
Rupees and the Costs of suit decreed
against the Defendants and
Rupees 27 7 7 for Batta to Peons &c.

The

The aforesaid Calectrate Pillay
Plaintiff in Suit No. 39 of 1843 filed another
Counter Suit in No. 298 of 1842 against the
Collector Mr. Davis for the recovery of
Rupees 4,000 and odd. This Suit decreed
by the Principal Sudr Ameen allowing
Plaintiff to recover from the Collector
Rupees 500 and odd but both the Plaintiff
and Defendant being dissatisfied with the
decision appealed therefrom, the latter in
Appeal No. Suits No. 98 of 1845 and the
former Suits No. 39 of 1843 were pending in the Civil
Court the decree in Original Suit
No. 39 of 1843 was under execution.

As the Plaintiff in No. 39 of 1843
filed a petition in the Mooftey Sudr Ameen's
Court for the aforesaid Sum of Rupees
216 9 9 which he had received from
the Purchaser and the Stayer, the
Government Vakeel on the part of the
Collector Defendant in Original Suit
No. 298 of 1842 Regular Mr. Babington the late
Civil Judge to pass an order to the Mooftey
Sudr Ameen to stop further payment to
the Plaintiff in Suit No. 39 of 1843 until the
appeal

appeal cases were decreed since the Plaintiff had no means to pay the Costs in Original and Appeal, if the Collector gained his Appeal accordingly Mr. Babington issued an order to the Moofty Sudr Ameen on the 28th September 1846 to stop further payment to the Plaintiff in No. 39 of 1843 until further Orders.

The Plaintiff on the 8th December 1846 presented a Vazeenamah petition in Suit No. 39 of 1843 stating that he had received from the Defendants Rupees 124-8 besides the aforesaid sum of Rupees 216-9 and that he relinquished the balance of the decree Amount viz. Rupees 248 and odd to the Defendants and that the Defendants remaining property under attachment should be released. This Vazeenamah was filed by the Moofty Sudr Ameen on the 12th December 1846.

The admission of the above Vazeenamah motion was objected to by the Collector in a Motion No. 10 of 1847 presented to the late Judge Mr. Babington and it was pending until August 1848 without a final order being passed on it—

Besides

Besides the sum of Rupees 1070 8 a already mentioned a further sum of Rupees 157 was collected between the time which elapsed after the Collection of the Rupees 1070 8 0 on the filing of the Vazeenamah in Suit of 1843 at the time with Rupees 9 12 5 from the balance of Rupees 35 7 8 in favor of the Defendant (Petitioner) total Rupees 181 was never paid on the 5th July 1847 by Mr. Babington to the Collector upon his application for the execution of the Appeal Decree in Appeal Suit No. 90 of 1843 passed against Collected Pillay Annan his property and the Collector had a claim in it.—

The late Acting Civil Judge Mr. White passed an order on the Motion No. 10 of 1847 on the 27 August 1848 to the effect that the Court is bound to admit the Vazeenamah Motion filed by Plaintiff in No. 39 of 1843 relinquishing all his claim in the suit a Copy of the above order is herewith forwarded for the perusal of the Judges.—

Upon this order the Defendants filed a Motion in Miscellaneous Petition No. 275 of 1849. claiming

Fort St George 19th August 1850

claiming the sum of Rupees 101 11 8 paid
by Mr Babington to the Collector and
also praying the money alleged to have
been misappropriated by the Nazer and
Shetkumtar when the Civil Judge
passed the order dated 27th December 1849
stating that Rupees 101 11 8 were paid
by the order of the former Judge and that
the Defendants were to make their
Proofs to the Sudder Adalut

Mr [illegible] for the
Petitioners prays that the above sum of Rupees 101 11 8
be paid to the Petitioner now
at Cuddalore from the Court of Sudder Adalut.

12 The Civil Judge states that
the above explanations will be offered any
information required.

13 The English translation of
the Miscellaneous Petition which
accompanied the Precept is herewith
returned

Given under my hand and the
Seal of the Court at Cuddalore this
30th April 1850

(Signed) J Hawley
Civil Judge

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. Bird
Acting Collector

Extract.

Fort St George 19th August 1850

No 4

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudder
Adalut under date the 24th April 1850

Read Miscellaneous Petition
presented on the 8th April 1850 by
Sinnapa Mondely alias Cundapah Moodelly
of Gillah Cuddalore

The object of this Petition is to
induce the Court of Sudder Adalut to issue
an order to the Civil Judge of Cuddalore,
stating what Officer to return to the Petitioner
the Balance of the proceeds realized by the sale
of certain property attached in satisfaction of
the Decree passed in Original Suit No 39 of 1843
in the file of the Mahomedan Sudder Ameen.

The Petitioner states that the
Plaintiff in the above Suit proceeded out
of the amount Collected only Rupees 280
and sold and executed a Razeenamah,
relinquishing his claim to the balance
due to him and at the same time
requested the Court to restore the Defendants
in possession of the remaining property under
Attachment. The Petitioner having failed to
obtain possession of the remaining property in accord-
ance with the terms of the said Razeenamah
under the interference of the Court of Sudder Adalut.

Before

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3 Before passing their final orders on the Petition the Court of Sudr Adawlut request that it may be forwarded to them the English translation thereof to the Civil Judge with a view to further information.

4 In the order of the Civil Judge of the 27th December last it is stated that by the Nazir's account Fusly 1250 a sum of Rupees 1075-14 was collected on account of Suit No. 39 of 1849 of this Court Rupees 1075-14 were paid to different parties among whom was the balance of Rupees [illegible] the plaintiff in the suit the claims which they preferred to the property in question. The Civil Judge will therefore be requested to submit further information on the above two points as well as on any other which the Petition may seem to him to require elucidation.

Ordered that Extract from these Proceedings be forwarded to the Civil Judge of Cuddalore by Dawk Peturnable within [illegible] days from and after its receipt.

Ordered also that Extract from these Proceedings be granted to the Petitioners for application.

True Extract
Signed J. Pycroft Lushington
Officiating Deputy Register

True Copy
Signed A. Pigott
Acting Collector.

11581 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Proceedings thereon

Submitting a letter from the Collector of South Arcot and recommending that sanction be granted for refunding Rs. 161-10-5 obtained on account of Costs in appeal Suit No. 96 of 1845.

35 36

Resolved that the letter above recorded together with its enclosures be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with reference to the Board's letter of the 1st November 1845 and Proceedings of the 19th November 1846 and their accompaniments which relate the particulars of the Original Suit No. 296 of 1842 preferred by Calleetah Pillay in the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Cuddalore against the Collector also of the decree in the appeal suit No. 96 of 1845 and the Cross appeal on a suit No. 96 of 1845 in the Civil Court in which the decisions of the Lower Court was reversed with Costs.

2 It is now observed that Calleetah Pillay filed another suit No. 39 of 1843 against one Chinniah Moodelly in the Moosify Sudr Ameen's Court and obtained a decree for the recovery of Rupees 481-12- with costs but on execution of the decree other Claims

were

were to be satisfied and Calesteetah Pillay received only Rupees 216-9-9 for which he filed a receipt and some time afterwards filed a Razeenamah relinquishing the balance of Rupees 265-2-5 subsequent to the payment of Rupees 216-9-9 but previous to the filing of the Razeenamah the Collector moved the Civil Judge who directed the Moofty Sudr Ameen to make further payments in execution of the above decree to Calesteetah Pillay for it was stated if the Collector should gain his appeal in A suit No. 29 of 1845 which he subsequently did Calesteetah Pillay had no means to pay the Costs of that Appeal or of the original suit No. 296 of 1842 with the Collector.-

3. On Calesteetah Pillay filing his Razeenamah relinquishing the balance of his claims on Chinnappa Moodelly

Moodely in the execution of the decree in suit No. 39 of 1843 the Collector moved the Civil Judge No. 10 of 1847 to reject the Razeenamah and some delay occurred.-

4. Meanwhile a sum of Rupees 161-10-5 was collected from Chinnappah Moodely in satisfaction of the decree in suit No. 39 of 1843 in favor of Calesteetah Pillay which the Civil Judge said to the Collector who applied for it upon the ground that the sum was the property of Calesteetah Pillay and as such should be appropriated in execution of the decree in Appeal Suit No. 96 of 1845.-

5. In reply to the Collectors motion No. 10 of 1847 objecting to the Razeenamah the Acting Civil Judge stated that the Court was bound to admit it and Chinnappah Moodelly thereupon claims the sum of Rupees 161-10-5 paid by the former Judge to the Collector adverted

to

to in the preceding Paras and the Court of Sudr Adalut have directed the Civil Judge to recover this amount from the Collector.-

6. Under these circumstances the Board recommend that a sanction be granted for the refund in question.-

7. The [illegible] views expressed in Para 5 of the Acting Collector's letter and observe that the liquidation of the costs of Suit Rs. 481-14-9 due by Cheetetah Pillay to the Government for expences incurred in A Suit No. 96 of 1845 and original Suit No. 296 of 1842 the three sums noted in the margin have been received irrespective of the sum now to be refunded.

Rs. 28-4-3
57-12-4
14-4-4
99-12-3

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(37)

From the Asst Collr of South Arcot

Sir,

In forwarding a Statement of charges incurred in Fasly 1255 and retrenched by the Civil Auditor, I have the honor to request that, under the explanation submitted, the Board will be pleased to procure the sanction of Government for the same.-

South Arcot Collector's Cutcherry Cuddalore 9th August 1850

[Signed] J. Bird
Acting Collector

Statement

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

ount of Charges incurred in July 1255 in the Southern Division of Arcot for which special sanction of Government is required by the Civil Auditor.

to	Amount	Remarks of the Civil Auditor	Explanation of the Acting Collector	Remarks of the Board	Order of Govern=ment
ned Lands					
manendars					
y Talook					
ed in					
2268-1310					
ok					
963109					
	3232 87				

No. 41 The Parties under Registers Nos. 38 were precluded from drawing their respective shares of the Poccamaniem within the prescribed period in consequence of opposing claims having been set up by other persons to participate with the Cobbe Gyem in the amount of money payment allowed by Government under date 31st January 1842 in lieu of a Duttamaniem granted by the Pollegar of [illegible] Woodiar portion, whose Peishcush lands were resumed. And which disputed claim formed subject of report to the Board by the Collector dated 1st April 1845, and final decision obtained from Government on the 30th June following upon the Board's Proceedings of the 5th of that Month. The allowances to these individuals, as well as those coming under Registers Nos. 45 & 49 were disbursed in arrears without any reference for previous authority under the general discretion granted by Government in their order of the 31st January 1842 - The Civil Auditor having required the special sanction of Government to enable him to admit the charge the same is now solicited, the disbursements being authorized and proper.-

pr. signed J. Bird
Actg Collector.

Collector's Cutcherry Cuddalore, 9th August 1850.-

Proceedings thereon.—

(37.38)

Resolved that the letter above recorded together with its enclosure be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.—

The Civil Auditor has admitted the charges on account of Compensation in lieu of resumed lands Offices and privileges with the exception of the following and which were paid in advance but which it is observed should not have been disbursed without previous application to government under the 5th of the Yeomiah Rule sanctioned by Government on the 24th December 1840.=

Dutta Mandendars.

Managar Pykar 38 Pargana Sobia

Fasliee 1252 to 1254 Rupees — 46 — 14 — 5

Do. Do. Dorasamier Do. Do. — 46 — 14 — 5

Do. Do. No. 45 Sadhier Do. 1252 — 76 — 7 — "

Chellumbra No. 19 Soobah "

Iyanier Fasliee 1252 to 1254 — 315 — " — "

Rupees — 485 — 3 — 10

Under the explanation furnished by the Acting Collector the Board recommend that the Civil Auditor may be authorized to admit the Charges amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 1485 3 — 10 — / Four hundred and eighty five Annas three and Pice ten.—

Read the following Return.—

Return.—

11589

Fort St. Geo.e 1st August 1850.

39

Return of Tahsildars of the Collectorate of the Southern Division of Arcot and Cuddalore on the 30th April 1850.—

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Average Collections from Fasly 1254 to 1258	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Present Talook	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment.—	Total length of Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				CRs	Prs	A P y m D	y m D		y m D	
Madava Row Native of Arnee—	Brahmin	42	Tindevanam	19,149 8 6 12	1 5 5			Hooyoor Goomastah in Arcot ———	11 9 21	—
								Talook Shirestadar at Tranomalee in Dt ———	" 10 29	
								Dt Dt at Chedumbrum in Dt ———	4 " 16	
									16 9 6	18 2 21
Venkata Row Native of Elevenasoore in South Arcot—	Ditto	44	Trivady	19,314 6 11 100	2 2 13	2 2 13		Hooyoor Burcarah in South Arcot ———	" 11 17	suspended for 6 Months from 17th December 1849 Vide Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 21st January 1850
								Dt Goomastah in Dt —	" 8 29	
								Dt Javabnovies in Dt —	3 2 18	
								Dt Head Dt in Dt —	9 2 28	
									21 6 2	23 8 15
Appasawmy Moodelly Native of Pondicherry—	Villalen Christian	40	Villapooram	27,166 2 2	120 "	1 9 "		Talook Assistant Police Goomastah in Madura—	" 7 "	
								Magistrate Javabnovies Coimbatore ———	" 11 21	
								Hooyoor Goomastah in Dt —	1 4 "	
								Dt Petition Javabnovies in Dt	" 4 28	
								Dt Magistrate Dt — in Dt —	9 " "	
								Dt Deputy Javabnovies in Madura ———	" 7 "	
								Dt Javabnovies in South Arcot ———	2 10 26	
									15 9 15	19 7 23

11590

Form No. 8 Years

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Average Collection from Fusly	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook
				1254 to 1258		
1		2	3	4	5	6
				Cds A P Cds A P		y m d
Ratana Naick Native of Trichinopoly	Baliajawar	36	Bomangherry	17 1331 4 6 100	" "	" 9 7
Seenevasa Row Do. of Trivettoor in Chittoor	Brahmin	49	Manmargoody	18 754 6 14 9 100	" "	" 3 1
Dasega Charry Native of Chitty vannum in Chingleput	Brahmin	51	Chedumbrum	17 1238 12 0 100	" "	" 5 4

1st August 1850.

Total length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previously to appointment as Tahsildar and Length of Service in such employment.—			Total length of Service	
8	9			10	11
y m d		y	m d	y m d	
	Hoozoor Maramut Javabnovies in Tanjore	2	8 8		
" 9 7	Do. Do. Sumpretty in Trichinopoly	1	6 29		
	Maramut Maistry in 3d Division	3	3 9		
	Do. Do. in Trichinopoly	"	1 "		
	Look Ameenah in South Arcot	1	8 "		
	Maramut Maistry in Do.	1	" 4		
	Head Do. in Trichinopoly	"	8 16		
	Maramut Superintendent in South Arcot	"	6 15		
	Talook Peishcar at Chellum	1	3 25		
" 3 7	brum in Do.				
	Maramut Superintendent in Do.	1	1 14		
		13	11 25	14 9 12	
	Talook Goomastah in North Arcot	5	1 21		
	Do. Javabnovies in South Arcot	11	11 15		
	Hoozoor Do. in Do.	12	3 28		
		29	8 4	29 11 2	
	Peishcar in Masulipatam District	1	8 12		
12 6 26	Ameenah in Do. Do.	"	9 19		
	Salt Ameenah in Do. Do.	"	7 16		
	Acting Tahsildar of Cuddalore in South Arcot	"	1 27		
	Peishcar of Chedumbrum in Do.	2	7 10		
		5	10 24	18 5 20	

11591

Fort St. Geo[rge] 1st August 1850.

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Average Collection from 1254 to 1258 Fasly	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Presidency Talook	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment.	Total length of Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Cs Rs A P	Cs Rs AP	y m d	y m d		y m d	
Savaremootoo Moodelly Native of Pondichery	Vellalam Christian	33	Trenomalee	06,548 3 7	100			Hoozoor Magistrate Goomastah in South Arcot	7 2 7	
								Dº Javabnovies in Dº	9 10 22	
								Acting Tahsildar of Trenomalee in Dº	" 2 14	
									17 3 16	17 10 6
Moorgapah Moodelly Dº of Poodaputty in Coimbatore	Vellalam	42	Perdachelum	2,9779 8 100				Police Javabnovies in Coimbatore District	3 2 18	
								Hoozoor Dº	" 4 3	
								Dº Javabnovies in Dº	8 2 9	
								Dº Magistrate Javabnovies in South Arcot	1 8 12	
									12 " 7	23 8 9
G. Sooba Row Dº of Chinglepat	Brahmin	44	Ellevanasoor	2,662 6 6	100			Hoozoor Goomastah in South Arcot	10 10 2	
						4 9 21		Talook Serishtadar at Pindevanum in Dº	2 11 2	
								Dº Dº at Chedumbrum in Dº	" 2 4	
									13 11 8	18 8 29
Paundoo Runga Row Dº of Poongoonum in South Arcot	Ditto	55	Tralloor	44,065 11 8	100			Writer in the Collectors Cutcherry in South Arcot	23 6 10	27 7 2
						4 " 22				
Naraniengar Dº of Munjacoopum	Ditto	50	Callacorchy	18,241 9 8	100			Post Office writer at Porto novo Dº	14 11 7	15 3 7

11592

Fort St. Geo.

9th August 1850.

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age	Taluk	Average Collection from Fasly 1254 to 1258	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such Employment.	Total length of Service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Cds	As	Cds	As	y	m	d	y	m	d
Balakistna Row Native of Jagannada =pooram in South Arcot	Brahmin	46	Chairpet	15462	5	100	—	—	7		Hoozoor Goomastah in South Arcot	2	8	9			
								7	9	26	Taluk Serishtadar at Tirnomalé in Do	5	10				
											Do at Trevellore in Do	7	7	29			
											Salt Ameen at Markanam in Do	1	21				
											Taluk Serishtadar at Chairpet in Do	4	1	6			
											Do Do at Villoopooram in Do	4	1	10			
												16	6	28	24	4	22
Coopoo Row Native of North Arcot	Brahmin	36	Cuddalore	31502	1	10	65	—	—	9	Taluk Goomastah at Chittoor	—	—	28			
											Do at Gavateenagarum in Do	1	—	14			
								3	4	21	Do Police Mooshulhee in Do	—	1	11			
											Do Do at Cadanaikh in Do	—	6	13			
											Hoozoor Goomastah in Do	4	1	4			
											Do Deputy Jaysbnovies in Do	2	2	10			
											Do Sayer Do Do in Do	3	3	23			
												11	4	10	15	—	1

South Arcot
Collector's Cutcherry
Cuddalore
12th August 1850

E. E.

Per / Signed / Jas. Bird
Acting Collector.

Ordered

11593 Fort St. George 19th August 1850

Order thereon ...

(39.40)

Ordered to be recorded

Read the following letter

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the Court of Wards

Fort St. George

(41)

From the Collector of Tanjore — } Sir,

In reply to the Circular of the 5th Instant I have the honor to inform you that the Minor Estates under management in this District at the Commencement of the present Fusly 1260 — are Gundracottah Polliput and Cabistalum — }

Tanjore — — — — — }
Trivalore 13th August 1850 } Signed J. F. Bishop
Collector

Order thereon ...

(41.42)

Order to lie over

Read the following letters

(43)

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

From the Collector of Trichinopoly — } Sir,

In acknowledging your Circular letter of the 5th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that there are no Minor Estates under the Management of the Courts of Wards in this District —

Trichinopoly District Collectors Cutchery } Signed E. Maltby
Vottalay 12th August 1850 — — } Collector

Order thereon ...

(43.44)

Order to lie over

To

11594 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(45)

From the Collector of Trichinopoly } Sir,

In acknowledging your letter of the 6th Instant, I have the honor to state that the piece of ground which was sold to recover the arrear due by Lutchmanen consists of the site of a house within the Village Nattam and was therefore sold without reference to the Board of Revenue — It has been the invariable custom of this District to class such pieces of ground with houses and personal property, and to apply for the sanction of the Board only when it is necessary to sell cultivable land either Nunjah, Poonjah or Totacul paying an assessment to Government —

Trichinopoly Collectors Office, 19th August 1850 } Signed E. Maltby
Collector —

Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted with the following address —

(45.46)

To The Secretary to Government —

To the Secretary to Government — } Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue

Submitting a

11595 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

In Consl. 29th August 1850 —

a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly regarding a suit instituted against himself and others on account of a piece of land sold for arrears of revenue and recommending that it be defended at the Public expense.

Revenue to submit for the information o
orders of the Right Honorable the Gover
in Council the accompanying letter fro
the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 30th
July 1850, transmitting translate of a suit
brought against him and the subordinate Reven
servants by one Letchoomaneen on accoun
of a small piece of land sold for arrear
Revenue in the past Fasly together with
draft of the answer he proposes to fi
and soliciting authority to defend the
at the Public expense.

2. The Plaintiff holds land
the Lankgoody Talook to the following ext
17 1/2 Cawnies 4 Goolies 40 1/2 of Koonjah, a
Cawnies 4 Goolies 80 1/2 of Poonjah Sotum for
assessed at Rupees 24 12 4 but whi
was raised in Fasly 1238 to 27 14 9.
Consequences of this having converted
Goolies of Poonjah Sotum into Koonj
which extra assessment he declined to
together with two other sums of Rupees
and Rupees 3 7 4 the first on the pl
that it was unjust he having cultivated
one crop and not two, and that the
he had suffered 1/4 of the crop by inunda

11596 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

From Trichinopoly 11th August 1850 in Con. 19th Augt. 2093.

3. A small piece of his land valued at Rupees 15 forming the site of a House within the Village Nuttum was therefore sold to realize the balance due to Government and he now brings action for its recovery.

4. The Collector in his proposed answer shews that the first item alone can legally come under the Courts cognizance as the others ought to have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. the Civil Courts having no power to order remissions of land tax and with regard to the former the plaint is altogether unfounded that the Plaintiff was not called upon to pay any extra assessment for additional land, but as mentioned before for 71 Goolies of Poonjah converted by him into Koonjah, and that the measurement was ascertained by the Country Rod according to practice and not by the English one of 24 feet, which the Plaintiff supposes ought to have been employed.

5. The Board are of opinion that the plaint is a frivolous one and they recommend its being defended at the Public expence.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George, 19th August 1850

Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read the following Statement —

Annual

11597

Fort St. George 9 August 1850

47

Annual Return of Grants of waste lands for support of Chuttrums built by Individuals for accommodation of Travellers in the Province of Madura and Dindigul for Fusly 1259 A.D. 1849/1850

Names of Talooks	Names of Villages where Chuultry is built	By whom built	Quantity of land granted for its support		Value of land granted for its support	Date of Authority for grants	Remarks
			Ps Nanjah	Ps Poonjah	C Rs a p		
			Lands at Granted				
Madaclum	Ayen Papagoody 4 Miles South of Madura Post Road No 10 from Madura to Ramnad, Ea Thiru-chicole	Ramasawmy Jonna	1st Sort 17	5/16	60 " "	9 July 1820	A terraced substantial building where Cunjee water is furnished to Travellers from private funds. The Mansion is under sequestration from Fusly 1254 to supply funds for construction of a tiled Verandah in front of it.
	Thaimoor on Road No 15 from Ramnad thro Madura to Dindigul 9 Miles North of Madura called also Dyfadar's Chuultry or Thirumullur Chuultry from the hamlet in which it is situated	Ibrahim ale	3 Ps Fallow	51 Ps Nanjah	60 " "	Ditto 1844	A terraced building where water is supplied to Travellers useful only for carts and Bullockmen.
			19-1-5	40-14-7			
	Custoor Madura in the South Bank of the Vegay river on Road No 16	Thirlagiah	6-3/16	36 Ps Nanjah	60 " "	30 Dec 1844	A handsome and very useful terraced building Cunjee is furnished to Travellers from the private funds of the owner
		Ram Row	34-9-3	20-6-9			
Meyloor	Chattumpully on Road No 16 from Trichinopoly thro Madura to Calamcottah 9 Miles North East of Madura	Govindkhan	13-13/16	6 Ps Nanjah	60 " "	8 July 1835 21 Dec 1840	A terraced substantial building, Cunjee is furnished from private funds. Excavations are being made for construction of a Cookroom
		Appa Row	54-5-3	5-12-9			

11598

Fort St George

19th August 1850

Names of the Taloks	Names of Villages where Choultry is built	By whom Built	Quantity of land granted for its support: Rs. Manjah	Ps. Manjah	Value of land granted for its support: Rs.	a.	Date of authority for grant	Remarks
			Cawnes	Cawnes				
Tandicomboo	Vailemputty Hamlet of Yamnokalapuram on Road No 13 from Tondy by Nuttam to Dendigul and Carroor 10 Miles South East of Dendigul	Ranna boar	"	49	2½	40	"	8th July 1836	Terraced and in great disrepair The mauram is under Sequestration from Fresly 1254
	Nuttumputty on the said Road No 13 and 2 between Dendigul and Carroor being 20 Miles North of Dendigul	Aonachellum Pillay of Pallie Pannaikar	"	63	9	49	15	28th July 1837	Terraced - Water supplied to Travellers as also rice to some of them -
Renearray	Alagapurry Hamlet of Davadanaputty on Road No 18 from Madura to Perreakulum and about 7 Miles North by East from that Cutcherry	Seroval Annagee Row	8 – 8¼	"	"	49	15	D°	A good terraced Building. Verandah and Cookroom are in disrepair Estimate is made for their restoration
	Sudapputty Road No 23	M.Z. Blackburne	"	77	4	60	"	31st augt 1847	It is Government property and is a substantial Terraced building - Water is supplied to Travellers.
	Putchimalay Colay on Road No 17 from Madura Via Cunnevady to Pulney about 8 Miles South East of Cunnevady and about 7 South west of Dindigul	Rama Pillay	"	44	12	40	"	30th May 1834	Terraced building - Water supplied to Travellers
Nellacotay	Pulkouth at the junction of Road No 17 from Madura Via Cunnevady to Pulney with No 2 from Trichinopoly Via Dundigul & Pulney to Paulghat and 14 miles North west of Dindigul	Overseer annual 1st Wife of the Ayagoory Poyundar Do Mr Vincent Rowe & other subscribers	"	52	1	68	"	29th June 1852	An Excellent substantial terraced building Water is supplied to Travellers
	Pallamadum a Hamlet of Mootha Gownden putty in the Nellacotay Talook on Road No 23	Government	"	134	8	60	"	31st augt 1847	A substantial terraced building - Water is supplied to Travellers

Fort St George

19th August 1850

Names of Talooks	Names of Villages where Choultry is built	By whom Built	Quantity of land granted for its support In Nunjah	In Poonjah	Value of land granted for its support	Date of authority for grants	Remarks
					6 Rs a 0		
	Chuttrapuddy on Road No 23 from Trichinopoly to Palghat after junction of Road No 17 from Madura via Pulney to Palghat It is 24 Miles west and by North of Dendigul and 2 Miles east and by South of Valoor vide Pulney	Moottoosammy Naick Mootta-dar	"	62	6½		Terraced useful to Travellers On the 20th May 1850 the Sub Collector Segregated the Manieu to provide funds for construction of a well and building for accommodation of Soodras
Dyemphully	Valoor Hamlet of Poor-pathoor on above Road No 2 after junction of above Road No 17 It is 11 Miles East and by South of Oodamalaincotay	Ayagar Pennadai Coomara Eundapa Naick		125	9½		
	Coothenpoondy on Road No 1 from Trichinopoly Via Dindigul to Dharapoorum and Palghat It is 12 Miles east and by South of Dharapoorum and 34 Miles North half West from Dindigul	Coothama Naick of Naye Karen puttу		1121	6¾	60 " " 12th June 1821	A Substantial terraced building built by Coothama Naick of Pulney aided by a small subscription Water supplied to Travellers
						60 " " 23rd Nov 1839	Substantial terraced building Water supplied to travellers and very useful
						60 " " 28th Feb 1843	

11600

Fort St George

19th August 1850

Names of Talooks	Names of Villages where Choultry is built	By whom Built	Quantity of land granted for its support: In Fusjulee	In Pooroojah	Value of land granted for its support	Date of authority for grants	Remarks
			Cawe	as Goontahs			
Ramagherry	Maravanoor on Road No 1 and 2 from Trichinopoly by Dendigul to Dharapooram or from Trichinopoly by Pulney to Palghat. It is 20 Miles North West of Trichinopoly and 10 Miles North East of Vyrempully	Nullama	10 — 10 1/4	14	10 3/4		Substantial terraced building water supplied to Travellers very useful Requires covering with flat tiles on the Terrace also tiled Verandahs in the four sides of it.
		Naiken	Its value	Its value			
		Dancing Girl	4-8	4-3			
	Vyrempully 5 D. D. It is 16 Miles South West of Marcoulloor and 25 Miles North west of Dindigul	Sabaskkum former Sazadar of Trichinopoly	"	87 2/4	60 " "	19th May 1831	
	Covilpully on Road No 4 from Trichinopoly thro' Madura thro' Palamcottah is 30 Miles South West of Trichinopoly Post and 12 Miles north east of Shevarancourchy the next Stage with private Chuttrams &c towards Palamcottah	Subscription	10 — 13 1/4	30	15 3/4		
			Its value	Its Value			
			39-2-11	20-13-1			
Sheverunnum galum	Oosilempully hamlet of Poothoor in Sheverunnugalum in Road No 23	Mr J. Blackburne	"	68 13/4	60 " "	31st augt 1847	Substantial Terraced building Water is supplied to Travellers.
	Shadapully in Sheverunnugalum in Road No 23	D°	"	56-9	60 " "	D° D°	D° D° D°
		Total	70 — 2 1/4	1103-8 1/4	1079 14 6		
			Its value	Its Value			
			310-13-2	769-4-4			

Terraced - In good order as reported to Board on the 10th October 1849. Subsequent to the last years return

59 15 10 6th May 1830

Substantial Terraced and useful Water supplied to Travellers consists of 2 Squares and the tiled Cookroom. The terrace and Verandah are leaky - The Cookroom is in great disrepair.

60 " " 30th June 1835

It is Government property and is a substantial Terraced building Water is supplied to Travellers.

60 " " 31st augt 1847

E.E. Ps / Signed / R. D. Parker
Collector

Ordered to be recorded

74-48

Madura 11th July 1850

Order thereon,

11601

Fort St George 19th August 1850

Read the following letters

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St George

(49)

From the Collr of Madura

Sir

With reference to the accompanying Extract from the Audit of the accounts of this District for July 1850 I have the honor to forward a Statement of the Service Yeomiah &c &c granted to Shavalchah and Jaweraally Shah for attending the Mosque at Theroowandagum on the Madurathum Talook, who died on the 29 January 1841 and 21 June 1842 respectively and request that you will be good enough to procure me the Sanction of Government for its renewal in the names of Emamally Shah and Syed ally Shah sons of the deceased and now performing the service from the dates of their fathers death.

Madura
1st August 1850

[signature] R. D. Parker
Collector

Extract

11602

Fort St George 19th August 1850

No 1. Extract from the Audit of the accounts of the Collector of Madura and Dindigul for the 12 July 1850 to the 11 July 1850

	Charges Objected to		Explanation by the Collector
12	Pensions and Charitable allowances charged in this Province	60 a/p	No 59 Vide do submitted for the Sanction of Government Shah's name was entered by mistake for Emamally Shah who was the person actually attending the Mosque
59	Amount paid to Cazee Syed ally Shah for the year 1855 to 1849	77-6-9	
	Ditto to Jaweraally Shah for ditto	77-6-9	
		154-13-0	

(True Extract)
(signed) R.D. Parker
Collector

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

wance recommended for renewal by the Collector of Madura and Dindigul

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
When and by whom granted	Summary or other Documents in support of the Grant	Nature of the grant charity or service Of service nature of the duty prescribed by the grant	Names of the original grantees	Name of the last holder and the relation in which he stood to the grantee and date of his decease	Share enjoyed by the deceased and that held by the other members	Family left by the deceased and name and age of the parties	Their circumstances and the means of subsistence professed by the family	Recommendation and grounds thereof	Further Remarks
9 Saphur of 1188 Higary by Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan	Summary inamdar dated 9 Saphur 1188 Higary (not forthcoming)	Service for attending the Mosque of Shaw Ofsain Parbeiz	Shaval Shah and Javorally Shah	original incumbents the former died on the 29th January 1841 and the latter on the 20th June 1842	No Shares	Family 1 Emamally Shah aged 42 years 1 { his wife Beebejee Bucha 25 Dc 1 Syed Ibram Shah Dc 7 Dc 1 Syed Asaff Dc 5 Dc 1 Syed Jaffer Shah Dc 1 Dc 1 Ameerbatoo daughter 9 Dc 6 1 Family of Javorally Shah 1 Widow Ajerut Shah aged 42 years 1 Syed ally Shah son 28 Dc 1 Syed Hoosain Dc 20 Dc 3 9 Basoos these 1 daughter of Shaval Shah and 1 of Javorally Shah have already been named	Shaval Shah and Javorally Shah the original incumbents died the former on the 29th January 1841 and the latter on the 20th June 1842 as this Yeamah allowance is of an hereditary nature the late Principal Collector Mr Blackburn issued orders to grant the allowance in the names of Emamally Shah and Syed ally Shah sons of the original incumbent on the 4th February 1841 and 12th July 1842 respectively as the Civil auditor declines to pass the charge without special sanction this application is now made the service is performed	Recommended that this Yeamah be granted for 5¼ days and 10 days are enjoyed by the family on Poroopoo or Quit rent	Mosques and for its charge under a Maniamah herewith forwarded to Emamally Shah and Syed ally Shah sons of the original members

Madura, 1st August 1850 C. E. D.

Signed / H. D. Parker
Collector

Translated

No 3.

Translate of a Mamoolwannah dated 2d Saphur Hejree 1232 / 1815 by Shaeulshah and Jawarally Shah servants of the Mosque of Shah Hussain Purhazy of Thiroovaidaguim.

Whereas a yeomiah of one tully fanam a day has been granted for support of the above Mosque from the Sayer Revenues of the Shah Bundaree Pooyganah in the Talook of Madura and continued for a term of three years (the same being drawn by me up to fusly 1256) with entry in the Hoogoor Jarrist of August Nawab Wallajah, We do hereby engage to receive the same in future and to conduct the expenses of the institution for ever fixing our residence at Thiroovaidaguim.

(True Translate)
(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

49.50

Proceedings thereon.

Informing the Collector of Madura that the Board are precluded from submitting his application to Government for

The Board are precluded from submitting the Collector's application to Government. The Collector was correct in having paid no attention to the objections of the

for continuing a service yeomiah and observing that if the Civil Auditor be not satisfied with the explanation contained in the last Column of Enclosure 1 he will in that case address the Board on the subject

the Civil Auditor but should have awaited the result before addressing this Office.

2d If the Civil Auditor should not be satisfied with the explanation contained in the last Column of Enclosure 1 to the Collector's letter but should confirm his retrenchment Mr Parker will in that case address the Board on the subject.

It seems to the Board that the remarks of the Civil Auditor requesting that the sanction of Government should be obtained were intended to be applied on his supposed transfer of the yeomiah from Emam ally Shah and Syed ally Shah to Jawarally Shah in Fusly 1256 which he will however perceive from the Collector's replies was not the case.

From

11606 Fort St George 19th August 1850

4 From the Collector's letter and Enclosures No 1 it is observed that Shavalshah and Jawwally Shah the original incumbents died in 1841 and 1842 and were succeeded by Emam ally Shah and Syed ally Shah and as the payments to them up to Fasly 1255 have been admitted it does not appear that there is sufficient ground for the present retrenchment

5 The Collector has omitted to specify the amount annually payable to the yeomialudars. The Collector will observe as a general rule that when a rate is given in uncurrent coin as in the present instance the equivalent value should be shown in Company's Rupees & A. per annum-

6 The Collector will forward for our consideration a statement of the Salt Revenue collected in the Madura District during the last ten years

To

11607 Fort St George 19th August 1850

To W. A. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Court of Wards,
Fort St George.

51

From the Collector of Madura.

Sir,

In answer to your Circular letter of the 5th Instant I have the honor to state that the Shevagunga Zemeindary was the only minor Estate under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the current Fasly 1260.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Madura,
10th August, 1850.

Ordered to lie over

Order thereon
51.52

Read the following

Statement.-

Salt

11608

53

Fort St. George 19th August 1830

Dr. Salt Account Current in the District of Tinnevelly for the Quarter ending with 30th June 1850. Cr

			Maunds Ser Cht	Maunds Ser Cht
1850				
Apl 1	Balance of Salt on hand upto 31st March 1850			181415 28
June 30	Quantity of Salt manufactured during the Current Quarter		204 32	
	Gains by measurement		37 20	
	Total			388443 —

			Maunds Ser Cht	Maunds Ser Cht
1850				
June 30	Sales during the Current Quarter for home Consumption at 1. 6 Rupee per Indien Maund			73940 28
	Do. Inland Consumption at Do. per Do.			8516 36
	Quantity of Salt lost by wastage written off to Pro: fit and Loss under the sanction of Government conveyed in a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 6th May 1830			812 —
	Balance of Salt in hand this day			307373 16
	Total			388443 —

Money

11609

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

Honey account of Salt from 1st April to 30th June 1850

1850		Rupees	a	P
June 30th	Sales during the Current Quarter for Home and Inland Consumption	80457	9	8
	Deduct amount Sale of Salt during the Current Quarter not carried to account in the next Quarter	660	8	0
	Remaining	69797	1	8
	Fines and Forfeitures		5	0
	Charges Collection refunded	3	14	10
	Company's Rupees	69806	0	6
	Number of Rowannahs remaining on the 1st April 1850	8039	0	0
	Deduct Do of Do expended in the Current Quarter	1722	0	0
	Remaining	6317	0	0

Tinnevelly, Tencaussey 30th June, 1850

1850		Rupees	a	P
June 30	By Servant wages during the Current Quarter	2580	12	0
	By Saleramed Charges	60	0	0
	By Extra Charges	149	8	10
	By Salt Russoams	388	2	0
	By Salt Manufacturers' Do	17074	2	4
		20252	9	2
	By Balance	49553	7	4
	Company's Rupees	69806	0	6

E. E. Jr / Signed / C. S. Bird

Acting Collector

Ordered

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded.

(53. 54)

Read the following letter.

To, W. H. Bayley Esqr
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(55.)

Sir;

From the Ag Collector of Tinnevelly } Para 1.

Stating that with the exception noticed the proposed Salt Rules seem well calculated and sufficient for the object in view.

With reference to Extract from Proceedings Board of Revenue dated 15th April last and the proposed Salt Rules therewith transmitted for any observations I may have to suggest for better securing the interest of Government in this Department I have the honor to state that with the exception of one or two not applicable to the particular circumstances of this District the proposed Rules seem well calculated and sufficient for the object in view.

2. No Lumbadies or other wandering tribes frequent this part of the Country and therefore no precautions against their predatory habits are needed and the whole of the Salt in store in any of our pans never amounts to a sufficiently

sufficiently large quantity to render the entertainment of the Head Golla Peons mentioned in Rule 22 advisable.

3. I regret to say that the experience of the several last years in this District teaches nothing on the subject of wastage; for it has been the practice to have the Salt received and stored in heaped measures and sold in struck, so that the great majority of heaps though sold several months, after they were stored, have turned out more than the ten Garce they were accounted to contain. This irregularity will now be corrected.

4. Salt seldom travels from our pans beyond the Madura District and I believe fraud is not often committed where the commodity is intended for markets at a distance from the Coast. But it is suspected that with the connivance of the Salt Servants the same Rowanpah is occasionally used to protect more than one Cargo of Salt destined for markets near the pans, before it is given up for transmission to the Office of the Head Assistant Collector who

who has charge of the Salt Depart:ment and many of the Rowannahs for Salt sold for Home consumption are never recovered at all, having been lost or worn out, or parted with, by the original holders along with the com:modity to other Merchants who are not traced. These evils are only to be remedied by enforcing greater vigilance and correctness on the part of the Salt and Talook Establishments, and not by any modification in the system of Rowannahs.

Tinnevelly. —
Tencaussey,
9th August, 1850.

/ Signed / C. J. Bird
Acting Collector.

Order thereon
55.56

Ordered to lie over.

Read the following letter

To, W. A. Bayley Esqr
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

57

From the Actg Pl Collr of Coimbatore —

Forwarding a list of unserviceable Military Stores and requesting that sanction of Government may

To the Board 16th May 1850. No 24.
From Do 3rd April 1850
To Do 4th May 1850 No 47
From Do 16th Do

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin, I have the honor to request that the Board of Revenue will be good enough

may be obtained for writing them off from the accounts also soliciting a supply of 50 Cartridges for sale.
Date 4th June 1850

enough to obtain the sanction of Govern:ment, for writing off from the accounts, the unserviceable Military stores shewn in the accompanying list

2. An application from the Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund, is also forwarded herewith, to dispose of a few old arms in his Office still sale:able.

3. The muskets and other stores in my Office were received from the Arsenals at Fort St. George, and Trichinopoly about the year 1831, only a few articles form:ing the supply of a subsequent period — the Muskets were then old, and are now utterly spoilt, broken, honey-combed, and useless; and their accumulation and entry only causes inconvenience, and confusion, in the accounts — they are not worth the expense of carriage, but as old Iron, and con:sequently their transmission to Trichi:poly will be an unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

4. About 400 Muskets were repaired under the authority of the Board conveyed in Extract from their Proceedings of the 16th May last, and of these, all

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

all that are useful for public purposes and likely to last will be retained.

5. Applications from Ryots and Merchants for muskets for the defence of themselves and property are occasionally made especially from those Talooks which lie contiguous to Hills and Jungles. On a former occasion in 1837 [illegible] were supplied from Bangalore under orders from Government all of which were sold. A further supply of 80 is desirable.

6. The other Stores enumerated in the List, are also entirely useless, broken and completely worn out.

Coimbatore, 29th July, 1850. } /Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Asst Pl Collector

No. 1.

To E. B. Thomas Esqre
Magistrate of
Coimbatore.

In forwarding to you the enclosed Returns called for in your communication No. 185, dated 1st June 1850 I

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

I have the honor to state that the muskets &c are perfectly useless, and I would beg to recommend that they be disposed of by public auction, as they are not worth the expense of carriage.

Dotacamund, 4th June, 1850. } /Signed/ Geo: Wright, Major
Joint Magistrate.

No. /True Copy/
/Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Asst Pl Collector

Memorandum

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

No. 2.

Memorandum of arms accoutrements &c. recommended to be written off

	Magistrate's Office.	Joint Magistrate's office at Cuttack	Do at Balasore
Muskets with and without Bayonets	240	21	"
Rifles	154	"	"
Wall pieces	8	"	"
Blunderbusses	6	"	"
Pistols	2	2	"
Bayonets	17	"	"
Swords with scabbards	"	8	"
Flints	"	35	"
Pouches Musket	"	13	"
Ball Cartridges for Pistols	"	50	"
Do for Muskets	"	50	"
Mamatties	"	"	23
Crowbars	"	"	5
Hatchets	"	"	5
Pickaxes	"	"	113

Condemned.

Rifles	46	"	"
Muskets with Bayonets	171	"	"
Wall pieces	19	"	"

(Signed) E. B. Thomas

Jr Magistrate and Pl Collector

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

Proceedings thereon (57.58)

The Board observing that the foregoing application should have been submitted to the Military Board to whom the Returns of Arms are furnished from the several Districts.

Fort St George Gazette of 1850 Page 633. Do of 1834 Page 835

It would perhaps be as well to refer the application to the Military Board until it has been ascertained what number of the 400 Muskets adverted to [illegible] para 4, when repaired, are still likely to be useful for public purposes.

Read the following State-
ments

Statement

11618

59

Fort St. George

Statements exhibiting the actual charges for Fusly 1259 in the Estimate for Fusly 1259 incurred on account of Additional Establishment 19th August 1850.

District of Coimbatore

No.	Description of Servants.	Number of Servants.	Rate of Pay	Amount of Pay	Period of employment	Estimated Charges.	Actual charges for Fusly 1259.	Comparison between Cols. 6 & 7. Increase.	Comparison between Cols. 6 & 7. Decrease.	Date of previous sanction in which the employment of similar Establishment has been authorized.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Additional Sibbendy for preparing Summahundy accounts.										
	Principal Collector's Office.										
	Goomastahs	12	5	60	6 Months	1712 ..	1801 80		80 2 2	To the Board 19th September 1849. From Do 15th April 1850.	The decrease in the actual charges arises from the non-entertainment of the Sibbendy to the extent Estimated.
		10	5	50							
		16	5	80							
	Sub Collector's Office										
	Goomastahs	5	10	300 ..	6 Do.	300 ..	300 ..				
	Total	43		2012 ..		2012 ..	1931 13 10		80 2 2		
2	Sibbend Employed for Cutting Sandal wood..										
	Suttemungalum Peons	2	3/2	84 ..	Fusly 1259	84 ..	83 .. 2 ..		1 ..		Arises from vacancies in the Establishment for broken periods.
	Danaickencottah Goomastah	1	10	120 ..	Do.	120 ..	120		..	Do. — Do.	
	Andioor — Moostuddy	1	10	100 ..	Do.	228 ..	228		..		
	Andioor — Peons	3	3	108							
	Collegal — Ameen	1	10	120 ..	Do.	228 ..	225 14 5		2 1 7		
	Collegal — Peons	3	3	108 ..							
	Total	11		660 ..		660 ..	656 14 5		3 1 7		
	Grand Total	54		2672 ..		2672 ..	2588 12 3		83 3 9		

Coimbatore, 10th August, 1850

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Acting Principal Collector

Estimate

11619

Fort St. George

Estimate of Charges proposed to be incurred for Fusly 1260 in the Establishment for Fusly 1260.

19th August 1850

on account of the additional Establishment District of Coimbatore

No.	Description of Servants.	No. of Servants.	Rate of Pay.	Amount of Pay.	Proposed period of employment.	Estimated Charges.	Actual charges in the preceding Fusly.	Increase.	Decrease.	Date of previous correspondence in which the employment of similar Establishment has been authorized.	Remarks.
						Comparison between Cols 8 & 9.					
1	Additional Sibbendy for preparing Summahkundy accounts Principal Collector's Office										No 1. Required for the preparation of the Settlement accounts, and for the examination of lands where it is necessary. Vide Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 16th December 1848. No 1374.
	Goomastahs	15	10	900	6 Months	1620	1613 10		11 13 10		
	Sub Collectors Office										
	Goomastahs	5	5	300	Do.	300	300			To the Board dated the 19th September 1849. From Do 15th April 1850	
	Total	35		1920		1920	1913 10		11 13 10		
2.	Sibbendy Employed for cutting Sandalwood										No 2. Estimated with reference to the amount payable to the Establishment required for cutting Sandalwood.
	Suttemungalum Peons	2	3½	84	Fusly 1260	84	83	1			
	Danaikencottah Gomastah	1	10	120	Do.	120	120				
	Andivor: Mootsuddy	1	10	120		228	228				
	Andivor: Peons	3	3	108	Do.						
	Andivor: Ameen	1	10	120		228	225145	2 17			
	Andivor: Peons	3	3	108	Do.						
	Total	11		660		660	656145	3 17			
	Grand Total	46		2580		2580	2588123	3 17	11 13 10		
								Deduct Increase	3 1 7		
								Net Decrease	8 12 3		

Coimbatore, Print. Coll.r's Office, 10th August, 1850.

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Asst Collector

Ordered

Order on the two foregoing Statements

(59.61)

Ordered to lie over.

Read the following letter

To,

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

(62)

From the Ag. Collr of Coimbatore

Sir,

Adverting to the Courts Circular of the 5th Instant, I have the honor to forward a list of Minor Estates under management in this District at the commencement of Fasly 1260, the annual report of which

will be transmitted to the Court in due course.

Coimbatore, 12th August, 1850.

I have &c.
(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Acting Principal Collector.

List

11622. Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

No. 1. List of Minor Estates under Management in the District of Coimbatore at the commencement of Fusly 1260.

Taluk.	Name of Estate.	Name of Proprietor.	Amount of annual Peishcush.	Date of Sanction to take the Estate under Management of the Collector.	Remarks.
Pullachey	Samuttoor	1. Soobbaraya	1683 2 6	11th March 1841	None.
	Cotamputty	2. Vanavaraya Gounden	1860 15 3		
			3544 1 11		

Coimbatore, 12th August, 1850.

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Asst Collector

62. 63 Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

Read

11623 Fort St. George 19th August 1850

Read the following Letter from
C. H. Rogers Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George
dated the 14th Instt.

Transmitting for the Consideration of the Board a Letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, your Letter of the 22nd Ultimo
Expressing your Opinion that the Estate
of Soobbaraya Moodelly
and Vanavaraya Gounden
should not be taken under the Management of the Collector
for the Reasons stated in your Letter.

Ordered, that the Collector be informed that the Board
do not think it necessary to interfere in this Instance
and that the Estates should be left under the Management
of the Collector.

Ordered further, that the Collector be informed that the Board
do not think it necessary to require any Report from the Collector
on the Subject of Minor Estates under Management.

(Signed) C. H. Rogers
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

True Extract
(Signed) C. H. Rogers
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

From the Collector
Dated 9th August 1850
Received 17th Ditto

Ordered that the Collector be informed
accordingly.

(Signed) C. H. Rogers
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

True Extract
(Signed) C. H. Rogers
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Collector's Cutcherry
Manjakkal 9th August 1850

Sir,

With reference to your Letter
under

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

Sir

I have the honor to forward copy of a communication under date the 15th Ultimo from Mr. Robinson and to state that I agree with that Gentleman in his Estimate of the value of the Colungode Nambidis Guntawary.—

Calicut
6th August 1850

I have &c
(Signed) H. V. Conolly
Collector

No. 1.

To H. V. Conolly Esqr.
Collector of Malabar

Sir

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue to your address dated 15th Ultimo I have the honor to submit a reply to a reference to the Numbidy of Colungode on its subject.—

2.

You will observe that the report to record matters only for brevity's sake in our report a description of this Grandhwary was omitted though the subject was, as you are aware, very fully discussed in the preliminaries which I myself and Mr. Walhouse have signed.

3

I have carefully inspected this Gutty document from which the part bearing on the line of boundary under discussion was extracted. It is palmyra leaf

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

leaf Book bearing date 957 (1781/2) of ancient appearance and is descriptive of the entire and extensive properties and their boundaries of Nambiddy of Colungode as well on the Hills as on the plains and all the Mortgage lines in existence at the time of its preparation — I can see no grounds on which to doubt its antiquity and its internal evidence is corroborative of its authenticity — Family records of property of this description are universal among the great Proprietors throughout Malabar and the absence of one in this case would have been a curious exception — These documents may sometimes be tampered with, but I see no grounds for suspecting such in this case —

4. The portion bearing on this line is but a small one of the whole and has no appearance of having been prepared with special design —

5. I have not been able to discover whether on the Cession of the Country in 1792. the Grandhwary of this or any other Boundary roll of the Malabar chiefs was required to be produced to define the limits of the

Fort St George 19th August 1850.

the district nor does it appear at what time the one under consideration was first made public. But from the records of the conservancy of Malabar forests it is clear that as early as 1806/7 when under the orders of the Court of Directors dated 7th January 1806 the conservancy of all Malabar forests was assumed by the British Government and an Officer appointed to survey and report on the resources of all the forests of Malabar to ascertain the nature and quality of the timber, means of Carriage and to take measures for Monopolizing on account of the Government the whole of the Teak Forest, this Grandhwary must have been (Boundary roll) produced in its present state and examined and made the foundation of the future operations and survey of the conservators Establishment as the boundaries of this part of the forests then assumed are recorded in the heading of the Survey as shewn in the Grandhwary (Boundary roll)

6. To one acquainted with the country the description conveys an impression of

Fort St George 19th August 1850.

of great care and remarkable accuracy of preparation.—

7. According to the Grandhwary (Boundary roll) and other Collateral evidence the Nambiddy of Colongode's propertys run down to the Ureicomber river about 7 Miles south of Vengoly Peak but according to the Official Maps the forests South of Vengoly Peak are assigned to Cochin. To these however still the Nambiddy of Colongode likewise asserts his claim and the matter is not yet adjusted nor was it before the Commission. The evidence drawn from the Boundary roll was over thrown in the decision come to with reference to the Attayam Pady and Chemanom Pady in 1844 and probably if carefully followed round the whole Boundary line of many Miles it might be found that in parts it had not been implicitly followed by the Surveyors especially were the Nambiddy of Colongodes properties abute on the Cochin to the Nambiddy of Colongodes claims to the full extent shewn in the Boundary roll, but such an enquiry would

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

would only a work matter of difficulty of adjustment.

Palycaut, 2d August 1850.

/Signed/ W. Robinson
Head Assistant Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and the proceedings on the subject be submitted with the following address:—

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

(88.87)

To the Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

Submitting Correspondence with the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore and the Collector of Malabar regarding the Boundary dispute between the former District and the Nambiddy of Colengode appearing of the views taken by the Commissioners and recommending that the Government dont interfere

In Cons. 19th July 1850
In Cons. 16th March 1850

With reference to Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th February 1849 and 18th March 1850 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, dated 27th June 1850 forwarding the Report of the Head Assistants of Coimbatore and Malabar on the boundary question between the former District and the Nambiddy of

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

with the claims of the Nambiddy to the tract of land with the proviso that the decision be considered final and that no pretence to compensation for alleged acts of aggression on the part of former Collectors of Coimbatore be made by him.

Extract Proceedings Board Revenue

Dated 19th March 1849.

From Coimbatore 6th May Inl. Consultation
11th June 1849.

From Malabar 16th June Inl. Consultation
9th July 1849.

From Coimbatore 4th Inl. Consultation
19th July 1849.

From Coimbatore 29th January Inl. Cons.
14th February 50.

From Coimbatore Inl. Cons. 18th March 1850.

Collongode, together with a Plan of the locality in dispute, and copies of letters from the Collector of Malabar and the Civil Engineer of the 7th Division, expressing their concurrence in the opinion of the Commissioners regarding the Nambiddy's right to the disputed tract of land, also signifying his own concurrence generally in the opinion of those Gentlemen.—

The correspondence noted in the Margin, which had intermediately passed between the Board and the Collectors of Coimbatore and Malabar, is also forwarded.—

The Commissioners after preparing their Report by a clear sketch of the nature of the differences regarding the boundaries of the Annamally and Ayamallay Forests, the former the property of Government and

and attached to the District of Coimbatore, and the latter the property of Numbiddy of Colongode, and within the District of Malabar, and relating the result of their own personal inspection of the tract of land in question, and of the Documentary and oral evidence brought

Para 22. forward on both sides state that they have failed to discover any good foundation for advocating or disowning the boundary agreed by the Joint Establishment of Coimbatore, in preference to that laid down between the Cooch and Vengaly mountains by the Maps of both Districts, which assigns the Numbiddy of Colongode, and the District of Malabar the tract in controversy as claimed on that side. They further shew that the Numbiddy of Colongode's Grandfather was supported by proofs of acknowledgement on the part of the Government Conservancy Officers on Malabar & the facts of the Survey in 1820 by Messrs Ward and Connor, and by the testimony direct and indirect of the Hill People, and under such circumstances they

they do not recommend the Government to question or interfere with a claim of right so strongly founded, and so easily established by Public Documents, if referred to the Civil Tribunals, as that of the Numbiddy of Colongode to the Tract in question, but as the admission of the latters right will be a virtual acknowledgment on the part of Government that the acts of former Collectors of Coimbatore in regard to the disputed tract of land were irregular, the Commissioners advise that it should be distinctly intimated to the Numbiddy of Colongode that these matters must not be reagitated in any form, and they would use by expressing their opinion that his supineness in not seeking immediate redress and a sifting enquiry, such as that conducted by themselves in a degree justified the Coimbatore authorities in believing that his rights to the disputed tract of land were unfounded.

The Commissioners crave the indulgent consideration of Government, for the delay that has occurred

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occarred in disposing of this matter which is satisfactorily explained by Mr. Robinson in a Note B. to thear appendix to the Report —

The Collectors of Coimbatore and Malabar, and the Engineer of the 4th Division have, as before stated, expressed their concurrence in the opinion of the Commissioners and the value of the new bridges Grand Jury has been strongly opposed in reply to a special Reference from the Board to the Collector of Malabar on the subject it only remains therefore for the Board of Revenue to signify their entire approval of the views taken by those Gentlemen and to recommend their adoption by Government with the proviso that the decision shall be considered final, and that no pretence shall be made by the Natives of Collongode to compensation for the alleged acts of oppression on the part of former Collectors of Coimbatore.

To Malabar 10th July 1850 — 19th August 1850

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
19th August 1850

/ Signed / W. H. Bayley
Secretary

11633 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

68

From the Collr. of Malabar Submitting translate of a Plaint filed against him in the Sub Court by Kellishery Coonje Kaishey and together with the Draft of an Answer and requesting authority to defend the same at the Public expense

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Board of Revenue, a translation of a Plaint filed in the Subordinate Court of Calicut against the Collector of Malabar by Kelishenry Coonje Keishenyar, and to request that on the Grounds set forth in the accompanying Draft of the proposed answer, the Board will be good enough to grant the required authority to defend the Suit at the Public expense.

Calicut
9th August 1850

/ Signed H. V. Conolly
Collector.

No. 1.

To
The Subordinate Court of Calicut

Plaint of Kelishenry Coonje Kaishey and females of the Kullanoor Desham, at the Kapoora Unsham in the Kottnaad Taloo[k]

On the Oath of my Karnavan Kaikoony Nair in Mithwonam June & July 1024 / 1848 all his property was taken possession of by the Collector.

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Collector on the plea that he had no heirs as I propose to a legal right to that property I institute this suit for its recovery.

1. Under the relationship that existed between the Kelisherry Tarwaad and the called Mookoda Kat Naya Kaituvalapoo in which I was born, the Members there should have observed mourning for each other and the property of one Tarwaad on its extinction, pass to the Heirs.

2. After the death of all the female of the Kelisherry Kakoory Nairs Tharwaawen the late Goorooory Nair brought me from the Nayakatuvalapoo in 1009 or 1834/35 and constituted me heiress of the former Tarwaad in the presence of all the persons whose attendance on such occasions is indispensable and I have lived there ever since using all my endeavours towards increasing its property.

3. The Collector states that my right cannot be recognized in the absence of the Documents to the fact that I have been adopted into the Kelisherry Tarwaad since the relationship which existed between the two Tarwads was of long standing.

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

it is not necessary that on the occasion of the removal of a member from one Tarwaad to the others, a Document should be executed to that effect, as such is not practised in any part of Malabar as will be known on an inquiry into the local usages.

4. Besides living in the Kelisherry Tarwaad as heiress, as stated above I performed also Corrooory Nairs and Pooranderamen Vellos Nairs post obit ceremonies along with Kakoory Nair and the latters with my Children. It was they who gave a treat when I came to age and my children were, for the first time fed with rice, performed my Pookoocooddy ceremony and did various other family matters usually done by Males. Hence by the Ceremonies performed by us for each other, and under the rules of our Caste, I am entitled to their property, as will be apparent from Darma Shaster, local usages &c. On the death of the Karnavaen of my Tarwaad it is not usual to obtain a Document from him to the effect that the surviving Members are entitled to the

family

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

family property nor will that property, in the absence of such a Document, fall to the Sircar, consequently on a reference to the truth of the Case it would appear that the forcible possession by the Collector of all the property which I have enjoyed since 13 years as heir so cannot fail to be productive of deep regret to me.

5. The Collector submitted the case to the Court with the proceedings held by the Cahoildar when the property was taken possession of, and an ordinance then passed ordering the property to me, as it's occupation by the Sircar while I the heir is a child was improper. Dissatisfied with that order, the Collector filed the Civil Suit laid the matter before the Sudr Udalut who by an order dated 21st September 1847 referred him to the Civil Court. He addressed them again shewing grounds in justification of his acts and stating that the property has been in his possession since 17 Months and so forth, and they passed an order on the 18th November of the same year to the effect that as the property has remained with the Collector upwards of 6 Months the period allowed in the Act XXIV for making a representation by the heir was improper. Dissatisfied with that order, the Collector filed the Civil Suit should lodge a suit against him for its recovery. As all my property was taken possession of by the Collector, I am reduced

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

reduced to great poverty and unable to purchase stamps for the institution of the suit as required in Section XIII Regulation XIII 1816 I therefore request that it be admitted under the provisions of Regulation VII 1813, the Collector of Madura be H. T. Connolly Esqr. sent for and examined and the property alluded to in the accompanying list caused to be delivered to me Viz. 537 14-10 on account of the produce and Rupees 38-2-3 on account of loss total Rupees 576-1-1 the lands and Pagram bag yielding annually Rupees 186-8-0 15-5. Cattle valued at 160 Rupees and Copper utensils of the value of 127-4-7 I further pray that the dispute raised by the said Gentleman therefore Defendant regarding the houses in my occupancy and in which I live may be set at rest.

24th Magarom 1823
4th February 1848

Signature.

Inventory of the property belonging to me Melisherry Coorye Neisheyar of the Kollanoor Deshom at the Kapoora Unshom in the Pootnaad Talook.

No.	Description of the property	Value Rs.	a.	p.
1	Two old wearing Cloths and one Moondoo	0	10	0

Besides the above I do not possess any other property.

24th Magarom 1023
4th April 1848

Signature

To

11638

Ohio Surveyor 19 — August 1830.

Sir, Please advertise the Tract of Land:

1 Section Congress Reserved Salines West Northern Boundary of Section 26 Township 4 South Range 14 East of the Ohio River Containing 640 Acres, to be sold at the Land Office in Zanesville on the first Monday in October next at the Minimum Price of Two Dollars per Acre.

Yours &c.

Thos. Worthington

Surveyor Gen.

Terms of Sale

One fourth Cash. Balance in three equal annual Instalments with Interest from date. Bonds with approved Security to be given for the deferred Payments.

Surveyor's Office Chillicothe 19th August 1830.

Thos. Worthington

Surveyor Gen.

Boundary of Section 26 Township 4 South Range 14 East of the Ohio River.

Beginning at the South East corner of Section 26 aforesaid, thence West with the South boundary line of said Section 1 mile to the South West corner of said Section, thence North with the West boundary line of said Section 1 mile to the North West corner of said Section, thence East with the North boundary line of said Section 1 mile to the North East corner of said Section, thence South with the East boundary line of said Section 1 mile to the place of beginning containing 640 Acres.

Thos. Worthington

Surveyor Gen.

Plan of Section 26 Township 4 South Range 14 East of the Ohio River.

| | | |

11639

Fort St. George 19th. August 1850.

No.	Particulars of the Landed Property	Numbers	Pattom	Eastern Boundary	Southern Boundary	Western Boundary	North-ern Boun-dary	Distance & Bearings from Pagoda to Boundary	
								N. Headquarters 9 Coss 22 Thanks S. E. Jenmum 42 Thanks 31 E. D°. from East to West	
10	Jenmum denominated Vayil Kandom fields	1	15	Vayil Kandom field	Maramputak fields & Kulputak fields	Thorn Kandom field	Thorn Kandom fields & Kanam-dy Kandom fields	9	22
11	Jenmum Nanjil Putak fields	1	40	Mamaram-dom fields	Nullah	Southern field	Thorn Kandom fields & Kanam-dy Kandom fields	42 Thanks	31
12	Kottil Thara field the Jenmum of Padinthar Koothaly Nambooddry possessing a Kanom Claim of 350 fanams	1	40	Manil Kandi-thingarry pokamba	Moothapu-rah field	Kanil Paddy-rah field	Moothapu-rah field	42	43
13	Nakiarmookoo fields included in the above Kanom	1	60	Nakiarmookoo fields	Nullah	Nakiarmoo-Kool field	Nakiar--mookoo field	28	30
14	Parrah fields the Jenmum of Krishnatheru Nambooddry possessing a Kanom Claim of 200 Gold fanams	1	60	Moothapu-rah field	Para fields and Tank	Parrah field	Kanakel Paddy field	2 Thanks 60	Do. 19
15	Kalinghal fields the Jenmum of the Padinthar Koothaly Nambooddry assigned on Kanom to the Menatha family by whom it was given to me on a Kanom of 150 fanams	1	65	Parrah fields and Cranky fields	Pattum and Para-mba	Oraveil and thayon fields	Parrah fields	2 Thanks 58	Do. 43
16	Pathinarchak fields the Jenmum of the Pelicke Koothaly Nambooddry possessing a Kanom Claim of 200 fanams	1	32½	Nanjil fields	Kandiyapu-dom fields	Pawada field	Bagawa-dy fields	23	29
17	Purayanthay Paddy fields included in the above Kanom Claim	1	15	Unjil fields and Pandram-nah fields	Pandrana Chanliyahu-rah fields and Youkrah fields and Thenecaya-kah fields	Youkrah Pattikad fields	Vanangkil Thank of the Nullah	13 Thanks 48	Do. 38½
18	Poorungat thayon fields included in the above Kanom Claim	1	125	Thundy-pa fields and Ambala Paramba	Pookeparah fields	Pattikad field	Thandy-a-ka fields	2 Thanks 87	Do. 42½
19	Poladdy fields included in the above Kanom Claim	1	45	Unjum fields and Paurrah fields	Pattinaia Kandi-yakaudom fields	Moothapu-rah fields	Mudvally & Pollwon fields	2 Thanks 62½	26
20	Oreoparum fields included in the above Kanom Claim		60	Tank and the Sides of it	Oreoparum field	Nullah	Karakat Oreopa-rum fields	42	22
21	Chekitil Pathenarkeb fields the Jenmum of Cheroo Koothil Nambooddry possessing a Kanoom Claim of 60 fanams		35	Moolakeb field	Chathanah-nyah field	Bagha-thally field	Mathil field	21	42

The Total Amount of Varam Pattom or rent derived annually from the abovementioned fields is 846½ parras of paddy or Gold fanams 564 4/16 equal to Rupees —— 161 4 0

The Parambas No. 1 and 7 yield a Pattom of 90 fanams equal to Rupees —— 25 11 5

Total Rupees —— 186 15 5

Particulars

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Particulars of Moveable Property.

No.		Particulars.	Value
			N a P
22	1	Bullock valued at 75 fanams	21 6
23	6	Buffalos D° 210 fanams and 4 Calves valued at 42 fanams Total fanams 252	80 9
24	8	Cows valued at 120 fanams and 1 Calves valued at 48 fanams Total fanams 168	48 "
		Rupees	150 "
25	1	Oarily or Vessel for boiling rice which will hold 6 Kalys Measures valued at 21 fanams 7 Brass Flinnons valued at 14 fanams and 1 Flindy valued at 8 fanams Total 48 fanams or Rupees	12 4 7
26		The whole of the Rainy Crop and a part of the Mogarum Crop for 1022 being raised by me the following deductions are to be made Viz. 70 Parras of Paddy and 7 Parras on Account of loss by drygage, and per Contra the quantity sown by the defendants on the remainder of the fields for a like grown crop Paras 77 Charges for Sowing 77	
		Carried over Paras 154	12 4 7

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

N a P

	Brought over Parras	154	12 4 7
	240 Parras of Paddy for Sowing for Rainy and Mogarum Crop in 1023 - 24 Parras allowed on Account of loss by drygage Total Parras of Seed	264	
	Charges for Sowing	264	
	Charges for putting up hedge thatching turning the grounds and watering	50	
	Revenues for 1022 and 1023 gold fanams 306 or at 1½ Parras of Paddy the Gold fanam	459	
	Paddy allowed by the Defendants for the Maintenance of myself and 4 Children at the rate of 16 Parras per Month from 1st Thulam 1022 to 30th Vrischigam 15th October 1846 to 12th December 1847 Total of Expenditure Paddy Parras	224 / 416	
	Balance of Paddy recoverable by me Amounts to 1971 Parras which at the rate of 1½ Parras the fanam Makes 1314 fanams or Rupees	375	6 10
10	Maunds of Betel nuts Collected from the Parambas Nos 147 in a year @ 5 Rs per Mound	50 "	"
1500	Cocoanuts D° D° at 15 Rs per 1000	22 8	"
90	Jack fruits valued at 126 fanams or	36 "	"
	Fees for drawing Toddy from Palm Trees 13 fanams	3 11	6
	Loss sustained on milch Cows at the rate of 2 Rupees per Month for 16 Month the	32 "	"
	Deducting thatching & feeding the bullocks there remains 5000 bundles of Straw per year which makes for 2 years 10000 bundles valued 50 Cash Deducting what may have been used in putting up the hedge, there always remains in a year stooms of the value of 4 fanams which for 2 years Amounts to 4 fanams or	14	4 7
	Total recoverable on account of produce &c	537	14 10

Particulars of the Amount recoverable in consequence of the Loss sustained by me.

		R	a
Value of 2 Stalls and 1 Corridor which have been injured for not being thatched		20	"
" of 100 Plantain trees destroyed by Cattle			
9th " by neglecting to put up the hedge of Janams 25 or		7	2
" 1500 Betel nut plants D° D° D° Janams 37½ or		10	11
" Cocoanut plants D° D° D° Janams 10		"	4
	Total Rupees	38	2

24th Magaroma
4th February 1846

Signed George Kellicherry

To

The Subordinate Court

Calicut.

The representation of Vakeel Narana Ayen

Having perused the plaint brought by the Plaintiff Kellicherry Cunyen Keshavan of Kolungoor Deshom, Kaipoor Mushoom in Cotmaud Taluk, agreeably to Regulation VII of 1817, as well as the list of property therewith appended, the Sudr Adalut proceedings dated 18th November 1847, the order of the Sub Court on the Miscellaneous Petition No 210 of

of 1847 and the unattested Copies in Plaintiff's possession, it strikes me that the principal point to be considered in this case is how the deceased Kellicherry Kakroony Nair and Plaintiff were related. It seems on going over this point that the said Kakroony Nair Kellicherry Tarwad and the Moodduddy Kat nair Kat wallapu Tarwad in which Plaintiff was born were originally one family, that when the progeny of the Kellicherry Tarwad became ex Plaintiff was taken from the Kaikat Vallapu Tarwad and lived in the Kellicherry Tarwad for 13 years during which, it will be proved, she performed all the obsequies for the dead. It is true there is no Document to shew that Plaintiff was in this manner received as a rightful member of that Tarwad but when it is to be taken into consideration the fact of her having, agreeably to the usage of the country and the practice observed.

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

observed in the caste had the Ma
nagement and controul of the pro
perty her right to the Estate
must be fully established
and cannot be disputed.

It is therefore my opinion that
if this Plaint will be receiv
ed and investigated, agree
ably to Section [illegible] Regula
tion [illegible] of 1818 the Plaintiff
will [illegible]

29th Magarom 1023 / Signed Vakeel Karama ayan

9th February 1848.

/True Copy/

/Signed Vakeel Amboo

Poodooal

/True Translation/

/Signed H. V. Conolly

Collector

To

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

No. 2.

To

The Subordinate Court of Calicut

The answer of the Govern
ment Vakeel Amboo
Pothuval on behalf H. V.
Conolly Esqre Collector
of Malabar Defendant
in O. S. No. 1 of 1849.

The plea advanced by the Plaintiff
1. is that she was born in the Bibal house
and not in the Kellisherry Tarwad to
which the deceased Ra[illegible]ony Nair be
longed.

2. Had the Members of the Tarwad in
which Plaintiff was born a right according
to the usage of the Country, to the property
of Ra[illegible]ony Nairs Tarwad, the Male Members of that
Tarwad who are Senior to her as well as their families
would have followed the course which
she has adopted.

3. The Plaintiff sues to her
Suit on the ground that Ra[illegible]ony
Nair brought her from the Tarwad
in which she was born to his house
and caused her to live with him
for 13 years solely with the view of making
her

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

her heirs to his property.

4. From what the Collector has been able to trace in his enquiries, it does not appear that Plaintiff resided with Thakoony Nair so long as she attempts to shew, tho' he does not say that she did not live under his protection for a short time but the result of the inquiry does not afford the least commencing proof that Thakoony Nair's intention was to make Plaintiff as she asserts, his heiress and successor or that that intention was ever carried into effect.

5. Thakoony Nair was somewhat advanced in years and if it was his intention to leave his property (which in the eyes of a Native in his circumstances is extensive) to a female who professed no claim to it, but only lived for a short time under his protection, it is hard to suppose that he would have

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

have failed to execute, according to the Custom of the Country a Document to that effect the easiest course by which his object would have been accomplished and future disputes obviated.

6. Moreover, if such was really his intention and that intention carried into effect, the same would in some way or other have been publicly known at the place he resided during the 10 years in which she asserts she lived under his protection.

7. Thakoony Nair's death, the general impression was that he left no heir and the Tahsildar reported the same to the Collector.

8. The matter was fully inquired into by that Officer and his successor and afterwards by the Head Sheristadar when he visited the place but the Plaintiff was unable to adduce the slightest proof in support of her pretensions and consequently the Collector was obliged to adopt the necessary measures towards taking charge

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

charge of the property in behalf of Go=
=vernment, having previously as a
mere favor caused temporarily provi=
sions to be made for Plaintiff out of
the property, but by her subsequent
conduct in colluding with evil disposed people and procuring false
witness to gain her cause, She has
forfeited all right to a continuation
of that indulgence.

If Plaintiff can satisfy the
Judge by the slightest proof of the
justness of her claim, the Collector
will be glad to resign the property to
her. It was this consideration that
made the Collector reluctant when
the suit was instituted, about a year
and half ago to trouble his Superi=
ors for permission to file an answer,
but as the Court has again called
upon him for it, he cannot but do so.

10. The value of the property has been greatly over estimated in the plaint. A correct valuation will be found in the account which was obtained by the Court from the Collector.

/True Translation/
/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Ordered that the foregoing
letter be submitted with the following address.

(68-69)

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Malabar dated 9th August 1850 transmitting translate of a Plaint filed against him in the Subordinate Court by Neelisherry Coo=e Neisheyar/ a female/ for the recovery of certain Property belonging to the Estate of the late Kahonny Nair which was taken possession of by the Collector on behalf of Government at his death, as he was reported to have left no heir, the Plaintiff however, on the ground that Kahonny Nair brought her from the Tarwad in which she was born to his house, and caused her to live with him for 13 years, with the view of making her his heiress, claims the Property, and states that by the Rules of their caste and local usages, she is legally entitled

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Malabar regarding a Suit filed against him for the recovery of certain property belonging to the Estate of the late Kahonny Nair which escheated to Government and recommending that sanction be granted for the defence of the Suit at the Public expense.

9 August 1850

House Family

entitled thereto.

2. In his proposed answer on which is also submitted the Collector states that it does not appear that the Plaintiff resided with the Rakoony Nair, for the long period she attempts to show, and is that had he intended to leave his property to the Plaintiff, it is to be supposed that he would have executed, according to the custom of the Country, a document to that effect. Moreover that if such was really his intention, the same would have been publicly known at the time he resided at who is, at his death, the general impression was that he left no heir. It is further urged that if the Family of Plaintiff possessed legal claims to the Property in question, the Male Members who are Seniors to Plaintiff and their Families would have sought measures to establish their rights.

3. Under these circumstances the Board beg to recommend that the Suit be defended at the Public expense.

4. The Board consider that the

the Collector was acting in the due exercise of his authority in taking possession on the part of Government of property to which there were good grounds for supposing there were no heirs. The suit indeed does not appear to be for damages but to decide who has the right to the property.

Revenue Board Office.
Fort St. George.
19th August 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read the following letter.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

70

From the Collector of Malabar.

Sir,

With reference to your Circular letter dated 8th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose the reports of my Sub, and Head Assistant dated respectively the 30th July and 2d Instant, on the subject of the Military Cantonments of Cannanore and Palghaut in this District, and to state that in my opinion the Rules and Orders now force do not require any further modification

Calicut,
12th August 1850.

(Signed) H. V. Conolly
Collector

To

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

No. 1.

To H. V. Conolly Esquire.

Collector of Malabar

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue under date the 8th Instant, regarding the boundaries of Military Cantonments, the Collection of Quit Rent and the mode of assessment.

It would be impossible I fear to make the boundaries of Cantonments more precise than they are, as the land within what are considered Military limits is private property and mixed with that belonging to the Government in the most inextricable confusion.

The rules now in force, by which I presume are meant the rules published in page 439 of the Gazette for the 20th April 1849. seem to me as stringent and clear as are requisite. As far as regards Quit rent and assessment I have nothing to say but that the principles on which they have been levied and imposed are too well understood to be altered without the prospect

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

prospect of some substantial improvement I could wish it was possible to make the occupiers rather than the Owners of houses answerable for taxes, as we are occasionally put to much trouble in finding out the latter the payment could be no injury to the tenant as by deducting the rent he has a sure and easy remedy in his hands.

Tellicherry, 30th July 1850.

(Signed) R. Chatfield
Sub Collector

To H. V. Conolly Esquire.
Collector of Malabar.

Sir

With reference to the papers noted marginally sent for early report I have the honor to give cover to a copy of the reply of the Commanding Officer at Palghaut to a reference to him on the subject.—

Circular from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 8th July 1850.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 15th March 1850 No. 255.
herewith returned.

2. The Cantonment of Palghat was marked out in 1846 by Colonel Bruce Commanding the 31st Regiment Native Infantry and Mr. Cook and sanction obtained for the purchase of all land situated within the limits then considered requisite for

Military

No. 1104—15-2.

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Military purposes

3. The Cantonment of Palghat does not include any cultivation or private garden but merely the Sepoy and the Pensioners lines. the Fort and Glacis and high Paramba / open land / immediately around and the houses and compounds occupied by the Officers of the Regiment. The land was valued and all Ratepayers Spards for and removed. Most of the Bungalows had been erected before the formation of the Cantonment and were merely included, none were paid for as houses.

4. Of the entire amount sanctioned Rupees 848–15–11, have been accepted by the Proprietors and the land ceded to Government the individuals named marginally, chiefly owners of houses and compounds occupied by Gentlemen, have neglected or refused to take the assessed value of their property but have been appized

1	Lutchman Shingayen	As.	12	3 4
2	Ramanath Shingayen	"	8	2 3
3	Tekanoor Rajah and Muranjee Rawsten	"	16	" "
4	Ditto	Ditto	2	7 5
5	Ramanath Shingayan and Ayary Namboodry	"	217	2 3
		Rupees	255	15 3

Fort St. George 19th August 1850

appized of the Resolution of Government dated 18th March 1848 and informed that the land is appropriated to public purposes and the value held at their disposal in the Public Cutcherry.

5. Houses and Compounds are assessed to pay Quit rent under the usual rates and I purpose next year carrying out the practice of the District in assessing all shops not duly registered as Military Bazarmen.

6. The Police and Revenue management is under the Magistrate and Collector but no system of grant has as far as I am aware been introduced.

7. Under these circumstances and more than usually complete arrangements made recently for this Cantonment I would not be prepared to advocate any change which would only tend to throw open to the occupation of all sorts of Camp followers &c. the immediate neighbourhood of the Military Cantonment and annul all control of the Commanding Officer and Civil authority.

Palghat ... 2d August 1850.

/ Signed / W. Robinson
Head Assistant Collector.

50

11656

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

To W. Robinson Esqre.

Head Assistant Magistrate

of Malabar.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th July 1850, No. and subject as in margin, and in reply to state that it would be advisable so to define the limits of Cantonment as to include only those Buildings Barracks Bazars, and public Establishments which are considered Military including of course the lines of a Regiment, and the houses occupied by European Officers, as well as such grounds available for the purpose of Building houses for which Government grant can be procured. These remarks are applicable

No. 199 Forwarding Copy of a Circular letter from the Secretary to the Revenue Board with accompaniments and requests an opinion on the subjects alluded to relative to the limits of the Cantonment of Palghat

11657

Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

applicable to the Cantonment of Palghaut.

Palghautcherry 31st July 1850.

/Signed/ C. Clemons.
Lieut. Colonel
Commanding 20th Regiment
Native Infantry.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ W. Robinson
Head Assistant Magistrate.

/True Copies/
/Signed/ H. Conolly.
Collector.

10-71

Order thereon. Ordered to lie over.

Read the following Statement.

Statement.

1058

Fort St. George

19th August 1850

72

Statement shewing separately the Collections on account of the several Items included in the Statement of Demand — Collections and Balance under the several heads of — Extra Revenue from 12th July 1849 to 11th July 1850 compared with average Collections of the same period during the preceding Fasties.

	Fasties	Salt	Abkarry	Cochrane's Canal	Sundry small Farms and Licenses	Stamp Papers and Cadjans	Grand Total
		Rupees a P	Rupees a P	Rupees a P	Rupees a P	Rupees a P	Rupees a P
From 12th July to 11th July	1256	2,71,518 " 11	4,58,292 8 9	31,642 " 2	12,665 2 9	7,020 14 6	7,80,538 11 1
	1257	2,73,628 " "	5,31,660 11 10	3,909 7 11	11,712 14 11	556 2 6	8,50,727 5 2
	1258	3,98,808 3 2	5,72,744 6 3	31,473 11 6	14,621 4 3	8,015 9 6	10,22,304 2 8
Average	"	9,43,954 4 1	15,02,697 10 10	96,285 3 7	35,040 5 11	24,592 10 6	26,62,570 2 11
	"	314,651 6 8	5,20,899 3 7	32,095 1 3	11,680 1 11	8,197 8 10	8,87,523 6 3
Actual Collections from 12th July 1849 to 11th July 18	1259	4,13,691 14 5	5,71,938 11 7	31,635 1 3	11,230 14 10	8,722 6 6	10,37,219 " 7

Madras, 17th August 1850. E. E. pr.

/Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
Collector

Ordered

11659 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Order thereon.— Ordered to be recorded.—

72.73

Read the following letter.

74

To The Revenue Board

Fort St. George

From the Commissary General 25th July 1850. } Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Secretary's letter forwarding a Tabular Statement of the Rates of arrack and Toddy in the neighbourhood of certain Military Stations.—

23d March 1850. 2. I feel much obliged to the Board for thus complying with the wish expressed in my letter of March last, and I hope it will not be trespassing too much upon your time if I request your Board will be so good as to favor me with your reason for stating that illicit manufacture would doubtless continue to take place in the vicinity of Military Stations whatever were the rates of the Arrack Renters.

3d Paragraph of Board's letter 3. Possessing your Board's views upon this point I may be enabled to issue some useful instructions for the guidance of Military Arrack Renters.—

Commissary General's Office Madras, 3d August 1850 } [Signed] A. Tulloch Colonel Commissary General

Ordered

11660 Fort St. George 19th August 1850.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.—

74.75

To The Commissary General

To The Commissary General } Sir,

Int. 19th Aug. 1850. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3d August 1850, requesting to be informed what was the Board's reason for stating in my letter of 25th July 1850, "that illicit manufacture of Spirits would doubtless continue to take place in the vicinity of Military Stations whatever were the rates of the Arrack renters," and, in reply, to inform you that the Board's opinion was based upon the fact that wherever an extraordinary demand exists illicit manufacture and smuggling must be carried on to a greater or less extent. The Board believe this opinion to be in accordance with the experience of almost every Country.—

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George 19th August 1850. } [Signed] W. H. Bayley Secretary.

Resolved that the following letters and Proceedings be despatched.—

To

76 To The Collector of

To the Collector of Ganjam. Sir,

Vizagapatam
Masulipatam
Guntoor
Nellore
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Coimbatore
Canara
Malabar

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to remind you that the Report upon the operations of the Tope Rules in your District for Fusly 1258, called for in their Circular order of the 6th April 1848, has not yet been received, and to request that you will expedite its despatch.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 19th August 1850. } [Signed] W. H. Bayley. Secretary

Read Letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore dated 29th July 1850.

In Cons 5th Augt 1850

Proceedings thereon.

77 On a comparison of the Statement which accompanied the above letter with the one forwarded by the Acting Principal Collector to the Department of Public Works on the 30th March 1850, the Board observe that the Choultry at Tayarapollium in the Talook of Danaickenkottah built in Fusly 1242 by Ramaswamy Naick has not been entered in the latter list and as no

/Enclosure B in D.P.W. No. in Cons 25th July 1850/

no explanation is given of this particular Choultry in Mr. Thomas's letter, they request he will state why it has been omitted.

30th June in Cons: 12th August 1850.

Read List from the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, of letters received from the Board and remaining unanswered to 30th June 1850.

78 Proceedings thereon. With reference to the Acting Principal Collector's remarks upon the letter from this Office of 14th September 1848 the Board would observe that, as the specimens of Seeds and Flowers therein referred to, are required by the Honorable the Court of Directors, it would be desirable that they should be procured. Mr. Thomas will accordingly endeavour to obtain the required specimens.

79 From the Collector of Salem. Read Detailed List of servants as they stood on the 30th April last.

79.80 Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.

Read the undermentioned Statements.

81 From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore } Comparative Statement of

82 of Collections for Fuslies 1258 and 1259.

From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore — Comparative Statement

81-83 of Charges for fuslies 1858 and 1259.-

Order on the 2 abovementioned Statements. — Ordered to be recorded.

84 From the Collector of Salem- — Read Abstract State= ment shewing the number of Persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the half year ending 30th June last.

84-85 Order thereon- — Ordered to lie over until the receipt of the Returns from other Districts when an abstract of the whole will be prepared and submitted for the orders of Government.-

81 From the Collector of Madura. — Read Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board during the month of July last.

86-87 Order thereon- — Ordered to be lodged in the Office.-

Read the undermentioned Statements.-

88 From the Collector of North Arcot- — Comparative Statement shewing the quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland Consumption for the quarter ending 31st July last.-

89 From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly — Comparative Statement shewing the quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland Consumption for the quarter ending 31st July last.-

88-90 Order on the 2 abovementioned Statements. — Ordered to lie over.

Received the undermentioned

91 Miscellaneous letters and Statements.-

From the Collector of North Arcot- — Return of Persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of July last.-

92 From the Collector of North Arcot- — Return of Persons convicted and in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of July 1850.

93 From the Collector of North Arcot. — Statement of smuggled Salt seized and recommended for confiscation for the month of July last.-

93-94 Order thereon- — Ordered that the confiscation and sale of the smuggled Salt enumerated in the abovementioned Statement be authorized.-

Return

25
From the Collector of Salem - Return of Persons sus=
=pended and dismissed under Regulation VI of
96 1831, for the month of June 1850.-
From the Collector of Salem - Reporting that no persons
were charged with offences or confined under
Regulation IX of 1822 during the month of June
97 last.
From the Collector of Tanjore - Abstract of Demand
98 Collection and Balance for the month of June last.
From the Collector of Tanjore - Statement shewing the
average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and
99 Salt for the month of June last.
From the Collector of Tanjore. Report of the state of the
River Cauvery at the Annicut for the month of
100 June 1849/50.-
From the Acting Principal Collector of
Coimbatore Abstract of Demand
101 Collection and Balance from 1st to 11th July 1850.-
From the Collector of Madras - Abstract of Demand
Collection and Balance from 1st to 11th July 1850.-

Comp. Dan. Grile

" I Goldingham

" T L Blane

A Diary.-

At a Meeting Present

Thursday, 22d August, 1850.

I Goldingham Esqre Second Member
and
T L Blane Esqre Third Member

Walter Elliot Esqre Senior Member
Absent on duty as Commissioner
Northern Circars.-

Minutes of the last meeting

1 Read and approved.

From the Secy to Govt Dated 14 Augt 1850 Read Extract con=
=taining the observations and orders of Government
on the Proceedings of the Commissioner
Northern Circars relative to the Settlement
of the Land Revenue in Guntoor and Palnaud
1-2 for Fusly 1258.

Order thereon Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following Resolution.

3 Extract from the Minutes of Consultation,
dated 15th August, 1850.- No 760.
From the Secy to Government / From Board 25th July /

The Governor in Council sanctions
the charges incurred by the Collector of Salem
in Fasly 1256 for binding books and for the
employment of a Native Doctor during the
prevalence of Cholera, amounting together as per
accounts particulars to Rupees one hundred

×1 Rupees 89-8-=
2 — " — 45-1-11
Rupees 134-9-11

End

and thirty four, annas nine and Pice eleven.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary.

3.4
Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Salem with reference to Mr. Malthy's letter dated 29th June last.

5
From the Secy to Govt. Dated 16th Augt 1850 Read Extract apprising of the arrangements concluded by the Government Agent at Vizagapatam for the settlement of the claims advanced by the different Members of the family of the late Zemindar of Belgam and stating that Government are of opinion that some engagement should be taken from the Zemindar in regard to the ratification of the terms agreed to by his Vakeel for the Dancing Girl Suraj Mahadevi.

5.6
Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

7
From the Secy to Government

Read the following Resolution

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th August, 1850 - No. 765

/From Board 12th August/

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the refund recommended by the Board of Revenue in the foregoing proceedings amounting to Rupees (5.8.-) Five and annas Eight.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary

ordered

Order thereon
7.8

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to his letter dated 27th July last.

Read the following letter

To, W. A. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

9
From the Commissioner Northern Circars

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an advertisement for the sale of the Estates noted in the margin in the Rajahmundry District, and to request you will have the goodness to affix it in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

/Signed/ Walter Elliot
Commissioner.

Vizagapatam Commissioners Office 15th August 1850

× In England Telinga

1 Vageyemmapalle
2 Casanakoorroo
3 Valumpallem
4 Yalamanchily
5 Uzilla
6 Angeram
7 Nidumukkelly
8 Gorttana Dewy
9 Polairo
10 Veeramallapallem
11 Pullapallem

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the arrears of Revenue including interest, charges, sequestration and advances for cultivation and repairs which are outstanding against the undermentioned Zemindary and Proprietary Estates in the District of Rajahmundry up to the 31st July 1850, shall have been liquidated on or before Monday the 23d day of September 1850, the sale of the lands of these Estates will be commenced by auction in the Collectors Cutcherry at Rajahmundry, on that day, and will be continued until the whole of the lands shall be sold. The amount of charges, sequestration, and advances for cultivation, and repairs due up to the day of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

Names

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Balance.

Names of the Zemindaries and Estates.	Number of Villages	Permanent assessment.	Fusly 1255. Interest	Fusly 1255. Interest	Fusly 1256. Interest	Fusly 1257. Interest	Fusly 1258. Interest	Fusly 1259. Principal	Fusly 1259. Interest	Charges sequestration	Total	Principal	Interest	Charges sequestration	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ellore Raw	Vallum pollam Zemindary	8	12,632 3 -					7,683 10 10	241 2 4	24 4 9	7949 1 11	7,683 10 10	241 2 4	24 4 9	7949 1 11
Do	Vayagemma pollo &c	10	8750 - -	118 15 4	32 9 2			479 14 3	57 14 -	" " "	689 4 5	537 12 3	479 14 3	209 6 6	" " " 689 4 5
Gumidella Cheruvoo	Yellamanchily Estate	11	12,000 - -	1749 5 3	2 4 10	2 6 3		6749 7 11	225 15 4	110 11 8	8880 3 -	7,086 2 11	6749 7 11	2019 15 8	110 11 8 8880 3 -
Do	Vella Do	1	1,145 8 -					749 8 -	21 2 10	33 3 1	804 1 11	803 13 11	749 8 -	31 6 2	33 3 1 804 1 11
Do	Sugeram Do	3	3265 8 -	149 2 9	51 7 3	13 2 -		916 2 3	42 1 5	" " "	1720 " "	1018 3 6	916 2 3	743 14 7	" " " 1720 " "
Do	Nadamanchilly Do	5	3190 - -	30 1 -	17 7 7	16 2 3		1211 9 11	53 9 8	" " "	1328 12 7	1265 3 7	1211 9 11	117 4 6	" " " 1328 12 7
Gumma and Lolla Lolla Proprietors	Goattama Levy Do	1	776 12 -	3 5 6	2 5 9	4 12 2		483 6 3	15 10 10	13 13 10	523 - -	572 14 11	483 6 3	26 2 3	13 13 10 523 - -
Do	Cattama coreo Do	1	11873 - -	33 6 3	115 5 9	44 12 7	3 - 9	1 6 -	2172 - -	73 - 1	2443 - 1	2245 - 1	2172 - -	271 - 5	" " " 2443 - 1
Do	Tobacco Do	1	3223 8 -		" " "			1490 10 5	130 4 5	" " "	1620 14 10	1490 10 5	130 4 5	" " "	1620 14 10
Do	Vannelly pollam Do	1	3545 - -		43 14 4	12 9 6		1061 - "	53 11 -	23 13 11	1200 8 9	1138 8 11	1061 " "	115 2 10	23 13 11 1200 8 9
Ditto	Pulla pollam Do	1	2814 - -	142 3 -	61 12 "	30 1 8		2158 11 10	90 2 10	29 " "	2277 14 8	2158 11 10	344 5 9	29 " "	2532 - 7
Total		48	53,57	418 8 10	144 2 9	3 - 9	1 9 4	25216 1 8	1004 12 9	234 15 3	26455 11 8	25216 1 8	4240 9 5	234 15 3	29,691

Fort

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

2

Persons intending to become purchasers of the ancient Zemindary Estate under this advertisement are all hereby informed that under orders of Government no remission for Meturpha shall be granted to any purchaser nor any abatement made in the present permanent assessment of the Estate on that account.

3

The Kists of Permanent Summul falling due to the date of Sale Together with interest &c are to be paid by the Proprietor of the Estate and those subsequent to the date of sale together with interest &c are to be discharged by the purchaser.

4

Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may depute authorized Agents or Vakeels for that purpose and all purchases made by such authorized Agents or Vakeels shall be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchases had been made by the principals.

5.

But it is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase the names of their constituents on behalf of whom such purchases may be made.

6.

The intention of the condition being to prevent fraudulent collusion

notice

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

notice is further given that in the event of any purchases being made under fictitious names the deposit money made on account of such purchases will be liable to be forfeited to Government and the Estate resold.

7.

A Summud-I-Milkeut Istimrar or Deed of Permanent rights has been lodged at the Cutcherry of the Collector and at the Office of the Commissioner in the Northern Circars at Vizagapatam describing the obligations to be incurred and the rights to be obtained by purchasers of land under this advertisement all persons are therefore referred to that instrument for particular information.

8.

The purchasers of the Estates will not be put in possession till the sale has been sanctioned by the Commissioner in the Northern Circars at Vizagapatam but in the mean time 15 per Cent of the purchase money will be required to be deposited at the time of sale and security given for the payment of the remainder on the receipt of the Commissioner's sanction or within one month from the day of sale. In default thereof the whole or part of the Estate will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

In

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

9

In case of the sale not being sanctioned by the Commissioner, the deposit money will be returned, and the person depositing it relieved from responsibility with regard to the Estate or Estates

10.

Payment of the purchase money will be received in Company's Rupees, Star Pagodas and Madras Pagodas at the Company's rate of exchange also in Madras Bank notes and Bank Post Bills according to the terms published on the 15th. November 1845.

11.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Commissioner in the Northern Circars at Vizagapatam between 11 and 4 O'Clock and of the Collectors Cutcherry at Cocanada, between 10 and 5 O'Clock except on Sundays.

12.

If the abovementioned arrears are not paid by the day of sale the Estates will be sold for the recovery thereof with the legal interest.

Vizagapatam District,
Rajahmundry,
12th. August, 1850.

/Signed/ T. Prendergast
Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ Walter Elliot
Commissioner

Order thereon

9.10

Ordered that the advertisement received with the foregoing letter be published in the Board's Office, and the Commissioner informed that his request has been attended to.

Read

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Read the following letter

11

To, the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George

From Lieutt. J.P. Frye in charge of the Agency in the Hill Tracts of Orissa —

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a Duplicate Copy of the Indent for Stationery with the original one that accompanied your letter to my address of the 18th. ultimo, and to acquaint you that the articles under the Head of Biennial and quinquennial supplies were actually broken or lost while on service above the Ghauts, where such accidents may at any time occur in continued travel over a country destitute of roads.

Camp Berhampore,
8th. August, 1850.

/Signed/ J. P. Frye, Lieutt
In charge of the
Agency in the Hill
Tracts of Orissa

11.12

Resolution thereon

Resolved that the Indent in duplicate received with the foregoing letter be returned to the Officer in charge of the Agency with a request that the date of the last supply of the Biennial and quinquennial articles may be inserted in it and returned.

Read

11674 Fort St George 22d August 1850

Read the following letters

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St George.

13

From the Collector of Guntoor — Sir,

As requested in your letter of the 5th Instant I have the honor to forward herewith the Triplicate Copy of the Statement of Cultivation &c.

Guntoor, - - - - -
Collector's Office,
12th August, 1850.

/ Signed / A. Stokes
Collector.

Order thereon — Ordered to lie over

13·14

To

11675 Fort St George 22d August 1850

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

15

From the Collr of Guntoor. — Sir,

Acknowledging the receipt of the Board's Proceedings dated 15th April last forwarding proposed Salt Rules and offering his observations thereon.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated the 15th April last, forwarding Copies of proposed Salt Rules for my observations, as therein called for.

2. The Rules appear well calculated for the purpose intended.

3. Rule 18 has already been modified by the orders noted in the Margin.

Rem. 19 Aug. July 1850

4. Rule 17. The method of measurement here proposed seems questionable. It has been proved by frequent experiments that a difference of about 1/12 can be easily made by the manner of filling the Measal. It seems to me fair that the Standard method of measurement both in giving and receiving should be to make the measal hold as much as it is capable of holding.

5. The present rate of wastage may be continued but under the present method of measurement it is impossible

to

to distinguish between the difference caused by difference in the way of measuring and bona fide wastage. During the recent storing of Salt at Perally and Chinnaganjam certain heaps were received into Store in the presence of Mr. Nisbet assistant Collector, a few days after they were measured again, every pains being taken to ensure the same method of measurement, a difference upwards of 200 morcals was found.—

6. The abolition of the Sayer Chunkies has made the Revenue less effectual, and it is not easy to ensure their regular return except from the Chunkies on the Nizam's Frontier.

Guntoor .....
Coll.rs Office,
13th August 1850.

/ Signed / H. Stokes.
Collector

Order thereon.

15.16 Ordered to lie over
Read the following letter

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

17

From the Coll.r of Nellore— Sir

In reference to the Boards Endorsement on Petition No. 844 of 1850, I have the

the honor to request you will forward to me copy of the Boards orders alluded to therein on Petitions No. 664 of 1836 and 1737 of 1846. the same not being forthcoming in my office.—

Nellore, ...
Coll.rs Cutcherry,
12th August 1850.

/ Signed / B. White
Collector.

Order thereon— Ordered that a Copy of

17.18 the Boards Endorsement on Petitions No. 664 of 1836 and 1737 of 1846 be forwarded to the Collector with reference to his letter of the 12th august 1850.—

Read the following letter

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George,

19

From the Acts. Coll.r of Bellary. Sir,

No. 22 With reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a Bill on the Accountant General in favor of Aureefoodin khan for Rupees 79-12-7, and request you will be pleased to cause the same to be delivered to the said Aureefoodin khan being the amount of subscription &c. paid by him to

11678

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

to the late Native Pension Fund and I request you will obtain his receipt in the enclosed form and transmit it to me.

Bellary Collr's Office
6th. August 1850. ..... } /Signed/ C. Pelly
Acting Collector.

Order thereon.

19-20

Ordered that the accompanying receipt signed by Amuffordhan for an account Genl's Bill in his favor, for Rs. 79—12—7 be forwarded to the Acting Collector of Bellary with reference to his letter of the 6th. August 1850.

Read the following letter

21

From the Collr. of Cuddapah

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward duly filled up two further Copies of the printed Returns of Cultivation, the spare printed forms of which were received with your letter of the 5th. Instant

11679

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Instant also two more Copies of the Statement of the Cultivation of special Produce together with a corrected Statement of the correspondence between the entries in the printed Tables and those in the Jamabundy and Demand Collection and Balance Statements.

Cuddapah .....
Collector's Office
15th. August 1850. } /Signed/ J. H. Cochrane
Collector.

Statement.

John Jr. George

No. 1. Table exhibiting the shade of cotton information relating

Extent of cultivation — Extent of

Districts — Years — Cotton plants

1840-41 — 2,983,291 21½ 8,335 11½ 1,447,135½ 38½ 57,407,123½

1841-42 — 601,88 7 11½ 1,197 10½ 641,985 17½ 49,024,34 - 11,444,102

1842-43 — 727,967 34,35½ 2,065 13½ 748,62 8 9½ 55,056,745,62 13,093 43½

1843 44 — 627,345 11 4½ 2,203 - 15½ 64,948 12 3½ 53,465 10,3½ 11,575 22 4

1844-45 — 667,857 8 11½ 2,114 25½ 68,971 34 5 49,497 38 14½ 12,196 5 0½

Total — 3,296,279 76 14½ 10,658 30 12 340,288 17 10½ 349,601 22 13½ 61,075 10 8

Average of 1 in 5 plants — 549,767 10 5½ 1,667 2 3½ 64,434 22 11 51,407 159½ 10,241 10½

Average of 2 3 plants — 659,25 3 6½ 2,131 30 2½ 68,057 7 8½ 51,920 12 9 12,415 2 1½

Jo the extent and nature of the cultivation of Cane in the District of Middleton

Names of Districts	Total of Population	Total of Persons employed in Cane cultivation	Total of Acres cultivated
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Parish of Glenroy — County of Grand

Census for the year

Names of Landowners	Number of Acres under Wheat	Number of Acres under Barley	Number of Acres under Oats	Number of Acres under Potatoes	Number of Acres under Turnips	Number of Acres under Meadow	Number of Acres under Pasture	Number of Acres under Fallow	Number of Acres under Orchard	Number of Acres under Gardens	Number of Acres under Woodland	Number of Acres Unimproved	Total Acreage	Annual Valuation £ s d
1835–36	64	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,892	17,920	11 3
1836–37	67	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,074	17,149	6 8
1837–38	67	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,073	19,198	3 4
1838–39	68	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,105	14,230	2 6
1839–40	68	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,102	20,230	2 6
1840–41	69	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,381	19,598	11 11
1841–42	69	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,703	20,928	3 7
1842–43	70	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,457	19,684	3 7
1843–44	70	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,818	20,052	4 5
1844–45	71	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,721	20,043	3 6
Total	3,499	92	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99,427	100,251	11 6
Average per Annum	69	198	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,885	20,050	2 6
Average per Square Mile	69	998	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,825	20,025	2 6

Statement of the Number of Acres under Wheat and Oats in the Parish of Glenroy for the Years 1835–36 to 1844–45 inclusive

Years	Number of Acres under Wheat	Number of Acres under Oats	Total Acreage under Wheat and Oats	Annual Value of Crops £ s d
1835–36	198	7	205	14 6
1836–37	198	7	205	14 6
1837–38	198	7	205	14 6
1838–39	198	7	205	14 6
1839–40	198	7	205	14 6
1840–41	198	7	205	14 6
1841–42	198	7	205	14 6
1842–43	198	7	205	14 6
1843–44	198	7	205	14 6
1844–45	198	7	205	14 6
Total	1,980	70	2,050	143 6
Average per Annum	198	7	205	14 6
Average per Square Mile	198	7	205	14 6

22nd August 1845

Received

11682 as Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Disbursed on Public works.

	Connected with irrigation			Connected with Roads not trunk Roads			Other works.			Total		
	Rs	as	P	Rs	as	P	Rs	as	P	Rs	as	P
1835/36	12,398	13	"	"	"	"	1,708	4	2	12,398	13	"
1836/37	6,753	7	"	862	2	8	1708	4	2	9,323	13	10
1837/38	13,305	2	"	550	"	"	"	"	"	13,855	2	"
1838/39	26,321	1	"	2,391	6	3	2,860	11	5	31,573	2	8
1839/40	29,[illegible]		"	5500	"	"	79	7	1	35,072	9	1
Total	87,821	9	"	4,353	8	11	4,648	6	8	96,823	8	7
1840/41	18,793	10	"	2,000	14	4	4,714	"	6	25,508	8	10
1841/42	14,845	4	"	197	15	9	7,056	7	3	22,099	11	"
1842/43	31,426	2	7	116	4	1	49	11	5	31,592	2	1
1843/44	17,613	2	"	189	2	8	"	"	"	17,802	4	8
1844/45	19,456	1	"	1129	3	11	4,087	13	6	24,673	2	4
Total	1,02134	3	7	3,633	8	9	15,908	"	7	121,673	12	11
Average of 1st 5 years	17,654	5	"	870	11	5	929	10	11	19364	11	4
Average of 2nd 5 years	20426	13	6	726	11	4	3,181	9	9	24335	2	7

Cuddapah Collector's Office 15th August 1850. (Signed) J. H. Cochrane Collector

Jahrg. 1849

Jahrg. 1850

Jahrg. 1851

Jahrg. 1852

Jahrg. 1853

Jahrg. 1854

Jahrg. 1855

Jahrg. 1856

Jahrg. 1857

Jahrg. 1858

Jahrg. 1859

Jahrg. 1860

Jahrg. 1861

Jahrg. 1862

Jahrg. 1863

Jahrg. 1864

Jahrg. 1865

Jahrg. 1866

Jahrg. 1867

Jahrg. 1868

Jahrg. 1869

Jahrg. 1870

Jahrg. 1871

Jahrg. 1872

Jahrg. 1873

Jahrg. 1874

Jahrg. 1875

Jahrg. 1876

Jahrg. 1877

Jahrg. 1878

Jahrg. 1879

Jahrg. 1880

Jahrg. 1881

Jahrg. 1882

Jahrg. 1883

Jahrg. 1884

Jahrg. 1885

Jahrg. 1886

Jahrg. 1887

Jahrg. 1888

Jahrg. 1889

Jahrg. 1890

Jahrg. 1891

Jahrg. 1892

Jahrg. 1893

Jahrg. 1894

Jahrg. 1895

Jahrg. 1896

Jahrg. 1897

Jahrg. 1898

Jahrg. 1899

Jahrg. 1900

Jahrg. 1901

Jahrg. 1902

Jahrg. 1903

Jahrg. 1904

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1684

Toll of Georgetown

Bank of Augusta Collection.

Debtors Names	Augusta	Milledgeville	Macon	Columbus	Total
11					
13					
15					
17					
18					
19					

22d January 1830

Total

Debtors Names	Augusta	Milledgeville	Macon	Columbus	Total
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

1830. Signed J. H. Cochrane
Collector

Fort S.t George

No. 3.

22.d August 1830.

...wing the Demand Collections &c. under the Heads of Land and other Sources of Revenue in the District of Cuddapah from Fusly 12...1833

Land Revenue								Other Sources of Revenue								Collections of Land Revenue and Balance Sheets ending 11.th July of each fusly							
As per Demand Collection and Balance Sheets ending 11.th July of each fusly		Of which Deduct amount of Revenue on account of Bangan fully Jaghire		Net amount of Revenue of the District as per Col 5 in Printed form under the Head of Land Revenue		Amount of concealed Cultivation of which is not included in the Land Revenue Berij		Sundry small farms such as Topes &c included in the Land Revenue		Total of Cols 5. 6. and 7 shewing the Demand of each fusly		Of which Deduct amount of Revenue on account of Bangan fully Jaghire		Net amount of Revenue as per Col 6 in Printed form under Land Revenue		Collections under the Head of Demand		Collections under the Head of Balance		Total Collections of Col 11. and 12.		Of which Deduct amount of Revenue on account of Bangan fully Jaghire		Net Collection as per Col 13 Printed form under Land Revenue	
2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
19,12,463	11 10	77,954	9 6	18,34,519	2 4	49	88 10	11		12,857	5 3	30	- 11	17,976	1 1	26	2 3	17,849	7 10	18,95,120	10 5	32,60	8 -	18,98,381	2 5	1,77,620	14 4	18,20,760	
18,80,519	5 -	1,12,671	10 3	17,67,947	13 9	2,922	14 1			13,376	- 6	115	11 6	16,414	10 1	37		16,377	2 1	18,59,401	4 10	2,081	12 6	18,61,483	1 4	1,08,028	- 10	17,53,455	
20,07,127	2 1	1,10,946	13 -	19,15,036	10 2	3,922	15 -			14,023	15 11	44	3 8	17,991	2 7			17,969	12 7	20,13,980	2 4	2,380	2 7	20,16,367	2 -	1,06,239	11 -	19,10,127	
17,88,405	- 11	79,653	7 4	17,08,751	9 7	6,152	1 9			13,307	8 11	67	1 -	19,526	11 8	62	12 -	19,463	15 8	17,25,977	9 11	1,588	14 4	17,27,566	8 3	52,543	9 2	16,50,22	
21,10,220	2 -	"	"	21,10,220	2 -	4,322	10 5			13,223	13 11	105	- 10	17,651	9 2	-	" "	17,651	9 2	21,23,601	1 2	1	6 5	21,23,602	7 7	15,618	13 -	21,07,983	
20,07,494	6 -	"	"	20,07,494	6 -	7,341	6 10			14,403	- 10	49	10 6	21,794	2 2	"	" "	21,794	2 2	20,20,393	13 1	1,983	13 5	20,22,382	10 6	220	2 7	20,22,156	
21,42,341	3 7	"	"	21,42,341	3 7	12,169	8 2			13,134	1 7	3954	6 8	29,258	- 3	"	" "	29,258	- 3	21,09,170	6 11	1,038	4 9	21,10,208	11 8	183	14 2	21,10,024	
20,15,993	5 7	"	"	20,15,993	5 7	9,265	9 8			13,649	11 -	2,63	- 9	23,178	5 3	"	" "	23,178	5 8	20,07,906	6 11	2,654	2 3	20,13,560	9 2	"	" "	20,13,560	
20,52,057	- 4	"	"	20,52,057	- 4	11,020	1 5			14,372	8 7	139	2 7	25,531	12 7	"	" "	25,531	12 7	20,49,555	13 3	11,22	2 11	20,50,678	- 2	"	" "	20,50,678	
20,43,384	10 6	"	"	20,43,384	10 6	6,543	10 9			14,114	1 11	211	10 10	20,869	7 3	"	" "	20,869	7 3	20,30,240	14 -	44	- 8	20,30,284	14 8	"	" "	20,30,284	

1686

Fort St. George

to Fusly 1254 / 1844/45 - Corresponding with the Demand Collection

Collections of other Sources of Revenue as per Demand Collection of 11th July of each fusly.

Collections on account of concealed Cultivation &c which is not included in the Land Revenue Beriz	Collections of Sundry small farms such as Topes &c included in the Land Revenue As per Demand. Included in the Land Revenue		Included in the Extra Sources of Revenue.		Total of Collections as per Col. 17 and 18.	
16	17		18		19	
Rs A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P
4,983 10 11	12,910	13 7	30	11	12,940	14 6
2,922 14 1	12,789	11 9	115	11 6	12,905	7 3
3,922 15 -	14,987	1 4	3	8	15,031	5 -
6,152 1 9	12,441	8 2	67	1 -	12,514	9 2
4,322 10 5	13,031	15 1	105	10	13,137	15 11
7,341 6 10	14,879	11 2	49	10 6	14,929	5 8
12,169 8 2	11,850	7 4	3,954	6 6	15,804	13 10
9,265 9 8	15,698	14 9	263	7	15,961	15 4
11,020 1 5	13,940	13 5	139	2 7	14,080	- 4
6543 10 6	14,220	12 4	211	10 10	14,432	7 2

Cuddapah Collector's Office 15th August

22d August 1850.

and Balance Sheets of 11th July of each fusly.

and Balance Sheets ending

Total of Collections of Revenue as per Cols 18 and 19	Of which deduct amount of Revenue on account of Bangunpully Jaghire.	Net Collections of Revenue as per Col. 12 in printed Form under Land Revenue.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23.
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
17,929 9 5	25 9 3	17,903 - 2	
15,828 5 4	37 8 -	15,790 13 4	
18,954 4 -	70 11	18,884 2 1	
18,666 10 11	67 8 3	18,599 2 8	
17,459 10 4	6 7 10	17,453 2 6	
22,270 12 6	- - -	22,270 12 6	
27,974 6 -	- - -	27,974 6 -	
25,227 9 -	- - -	25,227 9 -	
25,100 1 9	- - -	25,100 1 9	
20,976 1 8	- - -	20,976 1 8.	

1850. /Signed/ J. K. Cochrane
Collector

11687. Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Order thereon.

21·22

Ordered to be recorded. The statements received with the foregoing letter having been found correct will be forwarded to Government with similar Returns from other Districts.

To

Read the following letter

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

23

From the Assistant Agent at Kurnool.

Sir,

According to your Circular letter dated 5th instant, requesting me to furnish a List of all Minor Estates for the information of the Court of Wards and Government under [illegible]gement in the Kurnool District at the commencement of Fusly 1260; I have the honor to report that in this District there are no Estates of the nature in question.

Kurnool.....
Agents' Office
14th August 1850.

/Signed/ I. G. Russell
assistant agent to the Governor
in charge

Order thereon.

23·24

Ordered to lie over.

Read

L. C. B.

11688 Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Read the following letter

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

25

From the Collr of North Arcot

Submits certain observations in respect to the grain measures in this District with reference to the Board's letter dated 7th March.

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 7th March communicating some further remarks of the Board of Revenue respecting the grain measures in this District and inviting any additional observations that I may have to offer on the subject. I may have to submit the following.

2. The Board object in para 2 that my proposed correction of the Size of the measure does not wholly account for the difference observed between the prices given in the Summabundy Report for Fusly 1257. for the principal division of the District, and for the Subdivision and also that it is probable that Mr Ogilvie's Standard of 150 Rupees weight of grain is not universal in the District since the receipt of your letter I have made particular enquiry on the latter point in every Taluk and I learn that in

in every one the measure of 150 Rupees weight is the recognized standard, though in some, it is stated, the measures now actually examined contained a Rupees' weight or so more or less than that quantity.

3. With reference to the former objection I beg to say that I do not consider it at all surprising that the average rates given for the two divisions of the district do not exactly correspond. In each instance the average for the division is obtained by taking the average of the Taloks averages for the year. They to enclose to the Board's information a Statement (No. 1) showing the Talook averages for the four Fusslies 1255, 1256, 1257 and 1258, which indeed are already in the Board's Records. The Board will observe how greatly the averages in each year differ from each other, so much so indeed that it would be a matter of much pains and difficulty to divide the whole fifteen into two divisions of eleven and four respectively, that the averages of the two divisions should nearly agree. It will be observed also that in the same years the prices vary unequally in the different Taloks, the percentage between the Fusslies

Fusslies 1255 and 1256 varies in different Taloks from 1 to 39 between Fusslies 1256 and 1257 from 18 to 32 between 1257 and 1258 from 11½ to 37½.

4. It may be required to what causes these variations are to be ascribed. I would assign three causes as jointly operating:

1st. The prices are taken down in a very loose and unauthentic manner.

2d. The averages are calculated on a principle radically wrong because the relative amounts of the sales at the various prices are not known, and

3d. It is not by any means improbable that in a district of which the various parts are in a manner insulated from each other by bad roads, prices should really both differ much at different places at the same time and should also vary from time to time at dissimilar ratios at different places. But whatever the cause, the fact that the price lists of the various Taloks differ so much from each other neutralizes the argument drawn from this discrepancy between the price lists of my own division and of the Sub division.

Referring

5 Referring to the Comparison in Para 3 of your letter I beg to submit a Statement (No. 2) shewing the Prices in North Arcot from fasly 1255 to 1258, obtained according to the old plan and according to the corrected method compared with prices in the same years in the adjoining districts of South Arcot, Chingleput, and Madras as given by you in that Para The Board will have observed that the corrected prices in this district are much nearer the prices both in South Arcot and at Madras than the old prices are to the Chingleput district the opposite is the case, what the cause may be why the prices in that district appear uniformly so much higher than in the others I am unable to offer any decided opinion. There appears a tendency in the Native functionaries every where to increase the capacity of the authorized grain measure, from the one taken as the standard that the public are thereby benefitted it may be that such gradual augmentation has taken place in Chingleput, and that a rectification is required there also.

6 Too much confidence however must not be placed in inferences drawn from such Comparisons as these, they cannot be trusted unless the circumstances under which the Price lists are prepared in the various districts compared are alike in all details as well as also the mode of their preparation, and the Mode in which the averages are taken must be not only alike in all, but it must be the correct mode in all. Not only the same Species of grain and they only must enter into the Calculation, but they must enter in the same proportion, and the quantities at the different prices must also be known as already said, and their relation must enter into the calculation. but it is impossible in this district at least, to say what the proportions are, of the different grains, or of the sales at the different prices again it is not known whether the prices on which the averages are computed are taken originally in the same way in the districts Compared, and yet without a certainty that they are, so, the Comparison cannot afford trustworthy results.

In

7 In para 6 of your letter the Board object that according to the price current which accompanied my Summah Bundy Report for Fusly 1258 the price of grain in that year for the whole district was 35 p/s per cent and that for the large towns 30 per cent. below the Commutation rate, and the Board think it out of the question that it should have fallen so low. They to state however that in point of fact grain was actually selling during a considerable part of Fusly 1258 at more than 35 p/s below the Commutation rate. In Salem Rs where that rate was 4 Collums or 3/2 Collums a Pagoda, paddy was selling for a long time at 6 Collums, and was in some instances as much as 7 Collums great. Therefore as the average fall quoted by the Board certainly is it does not appear to me by any means incredible. With reference to Enclosure 2 I would also beg to point out that if the prices there shown for

Note The reason of this great apparent difference between the prices in the four large Towns included in the second list, and the other towns of the district is that in that list the Board have taken the average of Sumbah paddy only while in the other they have taken the average of both Sumbah and Car-

for Fusly 1257 were adhered to what they would be under the old method of preparation, they would be raised very considerably above the Commutation rate and this would certainly be opposed to fact, because Fusly 1257 was notoriously a very cheap year though not so cheap as Fusly 1258.

8 In the latter part of the same para. the Board give a comparison between the Commutation and the Market rates in North arcot, South arcot, and Chingleput and from this drawn an inference that the stated Market rate in the first named district is below the truth. I beg to point out that Fusly 1258 was in this district a year of the lowest prices perhaps ever known, and yet there is but little difference between the price here and the price in South Arcot viz 60 only in the proportion of 60 and 63. It is true the fall below the Commutation rate is much greater here than there, but the actual prices agreeing so nearly now, that appears to me to indicate that the Commutation rate here was fixed too high rather than that there is much error in the

the present price lists. There is more difference between the prices in North Arcot and Chingleput, but as already remarked the prices in the latter district are uniformly shown very high as compared not only with North & South Arcot but also with Madras. Though no doubt a proportion of the grain grown in that district finds a Market at the Presidency

9 With reference to the observation in Para 5 of your letter, I have endeavoured to gain some information from the old accounts of the Survey Department, as to the way in which the Madras measure was used in that operation, viz, whether it was filled on Struck, I regret to say that these Researches have been in vain, no clue to the fact on this point being discernable. I would beg to suggest it however as a probable inference that as a grain measure previously unknown in the district was used in the Survey Department as the basis of measuring proper to that measure though also contrary to the usual local practice was adopted likewise. This seems the more probable

probable because as the Madras measure is expressly stated in Mr Grant's "Teerwah Dittum" to contain 120 Rupees weight of grain it would be inconsistent and contradictory to use it in a manner to make it hold about 132 Rupees weight. I beg leave to add that I do not clearly see the force one bearing of the concluding Remark in Para 5. it appears to me that the object in view in preparing price lists is to ascertain the absolute selling price of the day and not the price relatively with the Jummu rateon any thing else. If the Jummu rates, (and therefore the commutation rate) were correct, the actual selling price will be the true price relatively to those rates, if they were not as to keep up a system of fictitious price lists under the idea of showing that Relation, would only be deception.

10 I have thus detailed the observations that occur to me with reference to the arguments stated by the Board and it appears to me that those arguments do not sustain the inferences

drawn

drawn from them. At the same time I admit and regret that it is so, that the information obtainable from my Records is not sufficient to determine the question beyond doubt. No way of obtaining further information occurs to me, but if the Board can suggest any it will be my endeavour to trace it out. It appears to me however that the whole subject of Grain Price Currents is in an unsatisfactory state, so that the Price lists cannot any where be safely relied on, and I hope the Government and now directing their attention to Revenue Statistics, I think it would be of much value in that point of view if the whole subject were at once placed for enquiry in the hands of some competent party with a view to the obtaining of more authentic Price lists for the future at least, and also to their being prepared on the same system in every district so as to admit of fair Comparison.

I am

11695 Fort St. George 22d August 1850

I In the concluding Para of your letter I am desired to forward to the Board the original Memorandums from the Talooks and principal Towns of the District for certain Fasulies, as well as the Koozoor abstracts of them - Those for Fasulies 1237, 1238, and 1258 are accordingly herewith forwarded. The Board ask also for those of Fasuly 1256, but as that may probably be a Copyists error for Fasuly 1257, I propose to send the lists for both those Fasulies. I regret to say however that these have in some way been mislaid, and are not forthcoming, they shall be forwarded shortly if they can be found, if not I will endeavour to procure the Talook rough Copies and forward them -

North Arcot Collector's Cutcherry Cottapum 8th June 1850.

Signed J. L. Dourdillon Collector

Statement

1695

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Statement Shewing the Rates of variations in the average prices of Paddy in the different Stocks of North Arcot District in Certain different years.

No. 1

	Taloc No.	Bazar Price of Paddy per Garce in Fusly 1255			Bazar Price of Paddy per Garce in Fusly 1256			Cutage of difference between Columns 2 and 3.			Bazar Price of Paddy per Garce in Fusly 1257			Cutage of difference between Columns 3 and 5			Bazar Price of Paddy per Garce in Fusly 1258			Cutage of difference between Columns 7 and 8		
		1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8	
		Rupees	A	P	Rupees	A	P	Rupees	A	P	Rupees	A	P	Rupees	A	P	Rupees	A	P	Rupees	A	P
1	Chittoor	90	5	5	105	13	2	17	3	4	76	12	11	27	7	5	55	7	5	27	12	8
2	Triputty	94	4	11	99	4	9	5	15	3	79	2	8	20	12	4	60	2	8	24	"	"
3	Conjeeveram	101	6	5	108	8	10	6	13	9	86	13	1	22	10	6	58	15	5	32	"	11
4	Sholingur	91	"	8	101	4	9	11	4	3	82	2	4	18	14	6	60	2	8	26	12	4
5	Trivellum	99	6	8	103	3	8	3	13	4	75	2	5	27	3	"	52	5	10	30	5	1
6	Sandaglum	88	14	7	101	1	9	14	9	4	70	5	11	30	6	5	55	10	"	20	10	11
7	Cuddapanuttum	90	7	10	99	"	10	9	7	4	79	9	3	19	10	7	65	9	5	14	9	3
8	Arcot	103	4	"	109	12	"	4	9	8	83	10	10	23	12	1	57	10	11	31	1	"
9	Vellore	105	11	3	112	2	3	6	1	2	81	7	5	27	5	8	59	2	8	27	5	11
10	Trivuttoor	99	9	7	98	8	9	1	"	11	74	10	9	24	3	8	50	7	10	32	6	2
11	Polloor	88	8	7	105	14	5	19	13	11	71	7	4	32	8	4	44	9	4	37	9	9
12	Wundawashy	95	3	2	96	6	5	1	1	3	79	5	9	17	10	10	54	"	11	34	14	1
13	Sutwaid	94	3	1	[illegible]	2	11	1	"	10	72	9	5	23	11	10	54	3	1	29	7	7
14	Penmurry	89	9	7	12[illegible]	8	10	39	"	2	89	9	"	28	1	5	59	3	3	33	14	4
15	Vencatighiry Cotah	89	8	3	102	10	1	14	10	4	77	"	"	24	15	10	68	2	3	11	8	1
	Total	1420	11	"	1563	15	5	"	"	"	1176	13	1	"	"	"	857	"	5	"	"	"
	Average	94	11	5	104	4	3	10	27		78	7	3	24	12	1	56	11	9	27	10	7

North Arcot
Collr's Circuit Cutcherry
Coleroum 8th June 1850.

E. E. Jr. Signed J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Statement

11695 ||

No 2 Fort St George

22d August 1850

Statement comparing the prices of Sumbah paddy in certain Taluqs of North Arcot and Chingleput, with those of North Arcot in the Fusly to the proposed Corrected Method

Fusly

	Price per Garce in North Arcot Calculated in the old Method	Price per Garce in North Arcot Calculated in the new Method	Price per Garce in South Arcot	Price per Garce in Chingleput	Price per Garce in Madras
1	2	3	4	5	6
1255	139 4	111 3 6	114 5 6	183 9 3	130 9 4
1256	143 8 1	114 12 11	124 1 8	128 1 8	114 1 10
1257	105 11 7	84 9 3	101 8 7	87 12 10	
1258	76 3 7	60 2 10	63 7 3	72 5 4	67 15 4
Total	463 7 7	370 12 6	391 6 -	435 7 6	400 7 1
Average	115 13 10	92 11 1	97 13 6	108 13 10	100 1 9

Percentage of difference between

Columns 2 and 4	Columns 3 and 4	Columns 2 and 5	Columns 3 and 5	Columns 2 and 6	Columns 3 and 6	Average of Columns 7-9-11	Average of Columns 8-10-12
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24 10 10	3 2	5 7 1	22 59 8 7	19 5 10	12 13 8	14 15 2	
19 6 5	9 4 9	15 6 10	13 44 29 63	11 1	21 6 6	7 12 -	
16 4 -	4 11 4	4 5 11	16 125 7 49	3 3 7	12 3 7	8 4 9	
11 12 4	3 4 5	12 12 3	12 46 7	46 7	12 3 7	4 4 7	12 5 -
18 - 4	5 2 5	7 - -	16 29 15	122 7	6 8	13 9 -	9 11 1

Note. In the comparison in Para 3 of the Board's letter of the 7th March the price given for this District is that of Sumbah paddy and for the large Towns only. It is presumed that this price was taken because those with which it was compared were known to be of the prices given in this Statement are therefore taken in the same way.

North Arcot
Collrs Circuit Cutcherry.
Coopum 8th June 1850.

} E. E. K. / Signed J. D. Dourdillon
Collector

1695 Fort St. George 22d August 1850

No 3

List of Packets of the Nirknamahs received from the Talooks and principal Towns of the District for Fusly 1237 1238 and 1258 and the Woozoor abstracts of them—

For Fusly 1237.

1 Nirknamahs Book of Chittoor Talook—
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Triputty —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Cavaypauk —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Sholinghur —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Tiruvellum —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Satyhur —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Cuddapamattum —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Arcot —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Vellore —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Polore —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Wundiwash —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Sutvaid —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Rangany —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Nagarul — Do
1 —— Do —— Do —— of — Venkatagherry Cottah Do

16

12. Detailed Nirknamah Books for the 12 Months of the Year prepared at the at the Woozoor from the accounts received

1695 Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Received from the Talooks
1 Abstract prepared at the Woozoor from the above

29

For Fusly 1238

1 Nirknamah Book of Chittoor Talook
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Triputty —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Cavaypauk —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Sholinghur —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Tiruvellum —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Satyhur —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Cuddapamattum —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Arcot —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Vellore —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Polore —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Wundiwash —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Sutvaid —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Trivadoor —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Penneery —— Do
1 —— Do —— Do — of — Venkatagherry Cottah Do

15

11. Detailed Nirknamah Books for the 12 Months of the Year prepared at the Woozoor from the accounts received from the Talooks—

N.B. — The Nirknamah for June is not forthcoming—

1 Abstract list prepared at the Woozoor from

27

from the above

For July 1258

12 Nirkumah Books for 12 Months of the year of the Chittoor Talook

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Coungpunk Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Vellore Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Arcot Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Tirputty

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Sholinghur Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Tiruttanee Do.

10 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Satyghur Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Cuddapanuttum Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Tiruttoor Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Polore Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Wundiwash Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Satvaid Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Pummery Do.

12 ——— Do. ——— Do. for 12 — Do. of the Venatagherry Cottah Do.

178

1 Statement prepared in the Warzoor Cutcherry shewing the Prices of Nar & Sumbah Paddy in the fifteen Talooks, for the 12 Months

15 Statements of Comparison between the Commutation rates and the Current Prices

1 Nirkumah for the four principal Towns of the District, sent with the Demand Collections

Collection Balance Statements-

1 General Abstract-

3 Detailed Nirkumah Books for the 12 Months of the Year prepared at the Warzoor from the Talook accounts-

21
255 Total.

North Arcot-
Roll's Cutcherry
Chittoor 17th June 1850

} Signed J. D. Bourdillon
Collector-

No. 1.

List of the Nirkumahs for Fasslies 1256 and 1257 sent to the Board of Revenue-

Fasly 1256.

Nirkumahs shewing the Prices for three Fasslies prepared in and Received from the undermentioned Talooks-

Chittoor from July to June being 12 Months 12.
Tirputty ——— Do. ——— 12
Covery punk ——— Do. ——— 12
Sholinghur ——— Do. ——— 12
Tiruttanee ——— Do. ——— 12
Satyghur from July to November ——— 5
from December to June ——— 1. 6
Cuddapanuttum from July to June ——— 12.
Arcot ——— Do. ——— 12
Vellore ——— Do. ——— 12
Tiruttoor ——— Do. ——— 12.
Polore ——— Do. ——— 12

Wundiwash

11696 Fort St. George 22d Augt 1850

Wandiwash from July to June ____ 12
Sirkul do ____ 12
Penneny do ____ 12
Vencadagherry Cottah do ____ 12
Book shewing the weekly prices for 12 months ____ 1
Detailed Account shewing the monthly prices of the four Principal Towns ____ 1
Account shewing the increase & decrease between the Commutation & Market Rate ____ 3
12 57 177

Kirkmanahs shewing the prices for three Fuslies prepared in and received from the undermentioned Talooks

Chittoor from July to June ____ 12
Tripatty do ____ 12
Caverypauk do ____ 12
Sholinghur do ____ 12
Tiruttanee do ____ 12
Satzkur for July & Augt ____ 1
for Sept & October ____ 2
from Nov to March ____ 1
from April to June ____ 1 5
Cuddapanattum from July to June ____ 12
Arcot from July to June with the exception of that for April which is missing ____ 11
Velore from July to June ____ 12
Tripattoor do ____ 12
Polloor do ____ 12
Wandiwash do ____ 12
Satvoid do ____ 12
Penneny do ____ 12
Vencadagherry Cottah do ____ 12 177
Book shewing the Weekly prices for 12 months prepared in the Month ____ 1
Detailed Account shewing the prices monthly of the four Principal Towns ____ 1
Detailed Monthly Account shewing the Sholinghur prices for 12 months & increase & decrease between the Commutation & Market Rate ____ 21
Total 250

North Arcot Collrs Cutcherry
Pulmanair 2d July 1850 ____ Signed J. D. Bourdillon Collr

11697 Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Order thereon
25.26

Ordered to be brought forward at a future day

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

27

From N. D. Bourdillon Esqre Collr of North Arcot ____ Para 1

Encloses a Statement of lands attached for arrears of Revenue and solicits the Board's sanction for their sale. Forwards also advertisement for the same in English and Tamil.

I have the honor to enclose a Statement of lands attached for arrears of Revenue and for the sale of which I beg to solicit the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

2. It will be observed that in the case of one individual, Iyasawmy Moodely of Poodoor and Madveramanam in Caverypauk Talook, the balance due is for Fuslies 1253 and 1254, the circumstances under which the sale of land is recommended for so old a balance are as follows. The defaulter had fallen into debt, and a part of his puttah amount for the two fuslies above specified having been realized, the collection of the balance 665-3-2 was prevented by the sequestration of the whole of his property real and personal by the Civil Courts. This sequestration continued till August 1848, according to the pregular

	Fusly 1253			Fusly 1254			Total		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Demand	936	3	5	703	11	6	1639	14	11
Collection	494	9	0	480	2	9	974	11	9
Balance	441	10	5	223	8	9	665	3	2

irregular practice which has been usual in this Zillah. It was then released by the Court, a Razinamah having been filed by the parties, and the personal property having been attached and sold by my order, produced the sum of 238 Rs 2 a 0, towards the liquidation of the arrear, after deducting Commission. The lands are lightly assessed especially those of Mailveranum which formerly belonged to Chinglepet District, the seasons in which the balance accrued were by no means unfavourable, and no cause appears for the arrears, except the extravagance or neglect of the defaulter. on these grounds, I request sanction for the sale of the land attached.

3. Another balance is for Fusly 1256, viz. that due by Chinna Thashien in the Villages of Chettimundul and Valoor in Poloor Talook. This individual has always been a troublesome character, seldom paying the whole year's demand against him except on compulsion. Last year I obtained the Board's sanction to sell his land for the arrear of Fusly 1257, previously to the sale he defrayed that balance, but that for Fusly 1256 still remained, and as he obstenately refuses to pay that, I am obliged to request the Board's permission to recover it by the sale of some of his land.

March 15. 1849.

4. The remainder of the arrears in the Statement are all for Fusly 1258, except one item of 12 Rs 11 a 3 due by a Ryot of Putt in Sautghur Talook for land Cultivated after the Summabundy of Fusly 1257. This is justly leviable, and no excuse exists for its not having been paid, except that it was hoped to escape payment according to the lax system heretofore obtaining in the matter of the Sevoy Jummah demand.

5. It does not appear necessary that I should go into detail with respect to the remaining arrears, the cases are for the most part those in which recklessness or extravagance has occasioned the arrear or in which the party is an habitual defaulter. I think it necessary that the lands should be put to sale, though in many instances the demand will then be paid without actual sale. The notices prescribed by Regulation are enclosed, and I have fixed the 30th September as the day of sale in order to allow time for all preliminary arrangements.

6. This communication has been delayed till the present time from the difficulty of obtaining the necessary information from the Talooks. There are still two or three small balances for Fusly 1258 in the Poloor and Sutvaid Talooks for which the sale of land will probably be required but I will not longer delay to forward this statement, and if necessary a second can be submitted hereafter.

North Arcot Collector's Circuit Cutcherry Palmanair 29th July 1850

/ Signed / J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Particulars

11700

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

A

Particulars of land attached and proposed to be sold by auction for arrears of Revenue in the North Arcot District from Fusly 1253 to 1258.—

Taluk	Village	Name of Ryots	Ein Puttah Boreiz including that derived from land cultivated by other Ryots	Collection	Balance	Item	Cawney	Tarm Teer-wah	Estimated Value	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Fusly Rs a ps	Rs a ps	Rs a ps		a	Rs a ps	Rs a ps	
			1253 26 4 15 3	25 0 11 4	14 3 11	Poonjah	6 8 1/4	18 6 -		
135	Poodoor		1254 9 2 15 6	2 9 14 1	6 3 5	Nunjah	26 14 3/4	231 14 10		
			35 3/4 11 28 9 5		20 7 4		33 7	250 4 10		
		Iyasawmy Moodely				Topadayen Eloopa Tope on Poonjah land	6 6 3/4	11 - 10		
							39 13 3/4	264 5 8		
100	Mailveranum		1253 67 4 2 4 8 1 15 8	189 4 6		Nunjah	19 7 11/16	185 14 7		
			1254 6 10 12 -	45 0 4 8	160 7 4					
			1782 - 2 - 3 2 4 4	34 9 11 10			59 5 11/16	450 4 3		
			1639 4 11 12 12 13 9	427 1 2					418 13 2	
28	Connamalasa-moodrum	Cundem	1258 23 2 -	13 1 6 10 -	9 6	Poonjah	- 7 1/4	1 7 8		
						Nunjah	1 15 3/4	23 8 3		
						Jotacaul including land the site of a house	- 3/4 -	8 9		
							2 7 3/4	25 8 8		
									7 7 -	
57	Vundrum tanguel	Rungareddy State Mongar	1258 42 1 6	10 15 10	31 1 8	Poonjah	2 11 3/4	9 9 1		
						Nunjah	1 8	17 1 -		
							4 3 3/4	26 10 1	17 4 -	
171	Mailmaigel	Cotta Goundah	1258 51 10 -	31 5 -	20 5 -	Poonjah	5 - 3/4	25 4 3	2 10 -	
						One third share of a well built of Brick on Poonjah land			7 - -	
									9 10 -	
			116 13 6	55 6 4	61 7 2				34 5 -	
33	Arluttoor	Mooseelee Maid	1258 1199 9	833 9	366 -	Poonjah	3 7 3/4	14 1 -		
						Nunjah	6 13 1/2	95 12 2		
						Jotacaul	- 1/2 -	10 6		
							10 5 3/4	110 11 -	10 6 -	
34	Putt	Gouindoo Goundah	1258 43 5 10	24 15 -	18 6 10	Poonjah	1 6	5 10 2		
						Nunjah	2 2	38 15 10		
							3 8	44 10 -	18 6 10	
		Panlum Peryan	Ein of Fusly 1258.	51 3 -	44 15 9	6 3 3	Poonjah	3 7 3/4	11 1 7	
			Levies Rungareddy of Fusly 1257.	22 12 -	10 - 9	12 11 3	Nunjah	2 11/2	52 11 6	
				73 15 -	55 - 6	18 14 6		5 14 1/4	63 13 1	10 1 -
				117 4 10	79 15 6	37 5 4				28 7 10
				2 36 14 7	163 3 3	73 11 4				38 13 10

Tirivellum

Coudgud

Cawney Lands

11701

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Valoor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Taloor	Village	Name of Ryots	Ein Puttah Beriz including that derived from land Cultivated by other Ryots	Collection	Balance	Item	Cawney	Turn Teenvah	Estimated Value	Remarks
			Fasly	Rs a ps	Rs a ps	Rs a ps		a Rs a ps	Rs a ps	
21	Sellgandul	Chinnavaheer	1256	17 4 6	13 - -	4 4 6	Nunjah	1 13	25 14 9	8 1 9
174	Valoor			108 11 3	94 12 -	13 13 3	Nunjah	4 10	29 12 -	10 2 -
				125 15 9	107 12 -	18 3 9		6 7	55 10 9	18 3 9
	Sunbroya	Venkier	1258	3 13 3	- - -	3 13 3	Nunjah	- 8¾	3 13 8	3 13 3
142	Nattiana	Seenier	1258	6 11 8	- - -	6 11 8	Poonjah	- 9½	1 13 9	
							Nunjah	- 11½	11 2 1	
				10 11 11	- - -	10 11 11		1 8	12 15 10	6 11 8
										10 11 11
		Seenier	1258	25 9 6	- - -	25 9 6	Poonjah	3 6¾	8 9 5	
							Nunjah	1 12¾	28 1 4	
								5 3½	36 10 9	18 9 8
144	Nellie Ramkisnen	Venkier	1258	21 7 5	- - -	21 7 5	Poonjah	8 ¼	23 7 10	
							Nunjah	2 7	29 6 9	
								10 7¼	52 14 7	21 7 5
		Soobbien	1258	12 3 7	- - -	12 3 7	Poonjah	- 13¾	2 11 9	
							Nunjah	1 ½	13 11 8	
				59 4 6	- - -	59 4 6		1 14¼	16 7 5	8 11 6
										48 12 7
										59 8 6
				70 - 5	- - -	70 - 5				
Arcot										
56	Keelapaudy	Soobroya Moodely	1258	48 1 2	38 - 5	10 - 9	Nunjah	1 10¾	19 - 6	10 - 9
93	Malakalaney	Kagoobadee Ummal	-	11 13 5	3 5 8	8 7 9	Poonjah	1 10¾	3 5 5	
							Nunjah	5 3½	12 3 10	
								6 13¾	15 9 3	8 7 9
										58 4 9
Soodiaids	Grand Total			2249 9 9	1580 9 5	669 - 4				

Particulars

Eyen	1253	936 3 5	732 11 -	203 8 5	
	1254	703 11 6	480 2 9	223 3 9	
	1256	125 15 9	107 12 -	18 3 9	
	1258	460 15 1	249 14 11	211 - 2	
		2226 13 9	1570 8 8	656 5 1	
Sevoy Summah	1257	22 12 -	10 - 9	12 11 3	
Total		2249 9 9	1580 9 5	669 - 4	

North Arcot
Collrs. Circuit Cutcherry,
Palmanair 29th. July 1850

E. E. Jr. / Signed / J. D. Bourdillon
Collector Advertisement

11702

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

No. 1

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned Land held on puttah tenure in the Village of Vundrumtangul in the Talook of Tirvellum in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The Auction will commence at 10 Oblock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due for Fasly 1238	Particulars of land: Description		Extent		Amount of assessment			Estimated Value		
	Rs. a. p.			c.	a.	c. Rs.	a.	p.	c.	Rs.	a. p.
		Poonjah	86	"	12	2	10	"			
			87	1	2	3	15	"			
			92	1	7 3/4	1	11	1			
			165	"	6	1	5	"			
Rungareddy late Monigar	31 1 8½	One well situated with land No. 92									
		Punjah	151	"	11	4	13	"			
			170	"	13	12	4	"			
				1	8	17	1	"			
Grand Total	—o—			4	3 3/4	26	10	1	17	4	"

1. The land consists of 4c 3 3/4a in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual Assessment of Rupees 26 10a 1p and to the usual Conditions of Puttah tenure
2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose and the purchase made by such Authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as of the purchase had been made by the principal
3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents of behalf of whom the purchase may be made
4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion notice is further given that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government and the land to be resold.
5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale, in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.
6. For further particulars enquire at the collectors Cutcherry or at the Tirvellum Talook Cutchery.

North Arcot Collr's Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 29th July 1850

/ Signed / J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

11703 | | Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

No. 2.

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned land held on Puttah tenure in the Village of Katapaukum in the Talook of Tirvuttoor in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to Auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The Auction will commence at 10 Oclock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.—

Names of the defaulters	Amount of Balance due for Fasly 1258	Particulars of Land								
		Description	No.	Extent		Amount of assessment			Estimated Value	
	Rs a ps			h	a	Rs	a	ps	Rs	a ps
		Poonjah	43	.	6¼	1	3	3		
			334	3	½	7	6	2		
				3	6¾	8	9	5		
Seenier	25 9 6		36	"	2½	3	12	5		
			41	"	3½	5	3	7		
			200	"	4¼	1	12	6		
		Kunjah	208	"	6¼	5	5	4		
			383	"	4¾	3	8	"		
			382	"	7½	5	7	6		
				1	12¾	28	1	4		
		Total		5	3½	36	10	9	18	9 8
			12	"	6¼	1	3	3		
			261	"	2¼	"	4	10		
			266	"	5¼	"	13	2		
			267	1	5½	3	4	6		
		Poonjah	249	"	8	1	3	3		
			287	2	6½	7	11	10		
			318	2	6¾	7	12	3		
			291	"	7¾	1	2	9		
				8	¼	23	7	10		
Venkeer	21 7 52		218	"	2¼	3	5	10		
			85	"	3½	2	2	7		
			140	"	2¾	1	4	7		
			162	"	1½	"	11	4		
			163	"	½	"	3	10		
			165	"	3	1	6	4		
			401	"	1½	1	2	3		
		Kunjah	402	"	3¼	1	8	1		
			113	"	2	1	7	8		

11704 — Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Names of the defaulters	Amount of Balance due for Fasly 1258	Description	No.	Extent		Amount of assessment			Estimated Value		
	£ Stg a d			£	a	£ Stg	a	d	£ Stg	a	d
Venkier (Continued)			114	"	2		1	7 8			
			115	"	2½		1	13 9			
			133	"	¾		"	8 9			
			135	"	2½		1	13 9			
			139	"	¾		"	8 9			
			149	"	1½		1	1 11			
			223	"	4½		6	11 8			
			403	"	2¾		1	4 7			
			407	"	1½		"	11 5			
				7	7		29	6 9			
		Total		19	7¼		52	14 7	21	7	5
		Poonjah	58	"	13¾		7	11 9			
Soobbier	12 3 7		242	"	3½		3	15 "			
			210	"	3¼		3	10 2			
		Nunjah	28	"	2½		1	2 9			
			238	"	3¼		2	6 6			
			345	"	¼		2	9 3			
				"	1½		13	11 8			
		Total		1	11¼		16	7 5	8	11	6
		Total of 3 persons in Village		17	9		106	" 9	48	12	7

1. The land Consists of 17 c 9 a in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 106 " 9 and to the usual Conditions of Puttah tenure.—
2. Persons desirous of becomming purchasers may attend in person or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by such authorized Vakeel will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal.—
3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.—
4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion Notice further given that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government, and the land to be resold.
5. The purchasers of the land will deposit 15 per Cent, of the purchase money at the time of sale and give Security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.—
6. For further particulars enquire at the Collectors Cutcherry or at the Tirruttoor Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 29th July 1850.

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

1705 Fort St. George 27th August 1850

No. 3.

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied the undermentioned land held on Puttah tenure in the Villages of Vailoor and Setty Endul in the Talook of Poloor in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The auction will commence at 10 Oclock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due	Description	Particulars of Land No.	Extent		Amount of Assessment			Estimated Value	
	Rs a p			Cs	as	Rs	a	p	Rs	a p
Chinna Sastiar	13 15 3	Vailoor Village for Fasly 1256 Nunjah	608	"	7¼	3	7	1		
			611	"	6¾	3	5	5		
			614	"	7½	3	8	10		
			654	"	8¼	3	15	11		
			527	"	8	2	13	6		
			703	"	15½	5	8	5		
			651	"	4¼	1	10	3		
			932	1	½	5	6	7		
				4	10	29	12	"	10	2 "
	4 4 6	Setty Endul Village for Fasly 1256 Nunjah	10	"	6	3	3	9		
			94	"	7¾	6	15	1		
			102	"	7¼	6	7	3		
			175	"	8	7	2	8		
				1	13	25	14	9	8	1 9
	18 3 9		Total	5	7	55	10	9	18	3 9

1. The land consists of 6cs 7as in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the Annual Assessment of Rupees 55 10a 9p and to the usual Conditions of Puttah tenure.

2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute Authorized Agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by such Authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal.

3. It is required that such Authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.

4. The intention of the Condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion Notice is further given, that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government and the land to be resold.

5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale, in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.

6. For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry or at the Poloor Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 29th July 1850.

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

11706

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

No. 1.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned land on puttah tenure in the Village of Cona-=malay Samoodrum in the Talook of Tirvullum in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to Auction on the 30th. day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The Auction will commence at 10 Oclock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Names of the Defaulter	Amount of Balance for Fasly 1258		Extent of Land: Description	No.	Extent		Amount of Assessment			Estimated Value		
	Rs.	a			C	a	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p
			Pooniah	3	"	1 3/4	"	7	10			
				23	"	2 1/2	"	7	"			
				24	"	3	"	8	9			
					"	7/4	1	7	7			
			Nunjah	55	"	2	2	10	11			
				66	"	3	3	13	3			
				4	"	2	1	8	6			
				96	"	1/4	"	1	9			
				15	"	5 1/2	3	15	11			
				35	"	3	2	3	3			
				40	"	1/2	"	14	10			
				45	"	2 1/4	1	11	2			
				89	"	1 3/4	2	10	10			
				92	"	3	1	12	11			
				42	"	2	"	14	"			
				72	"	2 3/4	1	3	3			
					1	15 3/4	23	8	4			
Cundapeen	10	6	Total exclusive of the land on which the site of a house	87	"	1/4	"	6	1			
				76	"	1/2	"	2	8			
					"	3/4	"	8	9			
			Total		2	7 3/4	25	8	8	7	7	"

1. The land Consists of 2-7 3/4 in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 25-8-8 and to the usual conditions of Puttah tenure.
2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by such authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the Principal.
3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their Constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.
4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion notice is further given that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government, and the land to be resold.
5. The purchaser of the land will be deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase Money at the time of sale and give Security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.
6. For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry or at the Tirvullam Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 29th July 1850

/Signed/ J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

1707

Fort St. George 27th August 1850.

No. 5.

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned land held on puttah tenure in the Villages of Poodoor and Malveranum in the Talook of Cauvery pauk in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to Auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next, at the Talook Cutcherry. The Auction will commence at 10 Oclock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due Rs as	Description	Particulars of land No.	Extents	Amount of assessment	Estimated Value
					Rs as ps	Rs as ps
Poodoor Syasaumy Moodely	14 3 11	Poodoor Village For Fusly 1253	17	3 1/4	1 8	
			18	5	11 11	
			19	2 1/2	5 8 11	
			16	5 1/2	1 7	
			22	10 1/2	2 4	
			14	10 1/4	4 1	
			134	8 1/2	1 5 10	
			135	1 3/4	10 6	
			136	7	15 9	
				6 8 1/2	18 6	12 12
For Fusly 1254	63 1 5		82	3 1/4	29 14 7	
			83	13 1/2	24 15 10	
			95	3 1/2	2 15 3	
			[illegible]	3 1/2	3 2	
			100	8 1/4	7	
			101	13 1/2	11 6 10	
			102	3 3/4	3 2 9	
			103	1 1/4	1 1 6	
		Nunjah	104	2 1/4	1 15 8	
			105	1 1/4	1 10 6	
			106	1 3/4	1 7 7	
			107	2 1/4	1 14 8	
			108	1 3/4	1 8 6	
			109	3/4	10 6	
			110	1	14	
			111	1/4	3 6	
			112	1	14	
			113	1 1/4	1 1 6	
	77 5 4					

11708

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due Rs a P	Description	Particulars of land No.	Extent	Amount of assessment Rs a P	Estimated Value Rs a P
				C. a.		
			114	. 3/4	. 10 6	
			117	. 3/4	. 10 6	
			157	. 7 3/4	6 9 "	
			156	. 4 3/4	3 8 11	
			158	. 4	3 6 3	
			87	7 1/4	6 2 11	
			[illegible]	3 1/2	2 1 3	
			85	3 3/4	2 3 11	
			[illegible]	. 1/4	. 12 3	
			110	. 1 3/4	1 . 7	
			118	. 2 1/2	1 8 6	
			124	. 3 3/4	2 3 10	
			131	. 15	9 . 5	
			132	. 13 3/4	8 13 9	
			154	. 7 1/2	4 7 9	
		Kunjah (contd)	159	. 8 1/4	4 15 8	
Iyasaumy Moodely (continued)		Poodoor (continued)	184	. 8 1/2	5 2 3	
			186	. 7	4 3 4	
			120	. 1 1/2	. 11 10	
			121	. 1	. 9 8	
			119	. 2	. 11 10	
			220	1 1/4	4 6 2	
			2	2 1 1/2	16 . 4	
			[illegible]		31 8 "	
			279	. 15 1/2	3 13 3	
			117	. 5 1/2	1 5 10	
				26 11 3/4	251 11 10	174 8 "
		Topes in Poonjah land on Permanent Puttah	1	1 15 1/2	4 5 1	
			6	2 1 1/2	4 9 6	
			8	2 5 3/4	5 2 3	
				6 6 3/4	14 . 10	120 " "
		Total	39	13 3/4	264 5 8	3074 "

1709. Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Particulars of land

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due Rs a p	Description		No.	Extent	Amount of Assessment Rs a p	Estimated Value Rs a p

11710 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due	Description	Particulars of land No.	Extent	Amount of assessment	Estimated Value
	Rs a ps			ac. a.	Rs a ps	Rs a ps
Poodoor Iyasaumy Moodely (Continued)	Malveranum (Continued)		123	2 14/16	1 9 5	
			24	6 1/4	3 6 8	
			25	2 1/2	1 5 11	
			26	14/16	0 7 10	
			27	6/16	0 2 2	
			28	1 6/16	0 11 10	
			31	3/4	0 10 11	
			32	3/4	0 6 7	
			282	2	2 11 9	
			283	3 1/2	4 10 5	
			284	1 1/2	2 7 4	
		Nungali (Continued)	300	3 3/4	4 12 7	
			307	3 1/4	1 12 5	
			309	2 1/4	3 13 6	
			310	2 3/4	1 3 8	
			316	6	3 4 6	
			317	14 1/4	7 12 9	
			313	5 3/4	11 15 2	
			318	6 1/4	3 6 8	
			319	11 3/4	6 6 10	
			320	1 5 1/4	0 6 2	
			321	5 1/2	2 3 10	
			554	3	1 10 3	
			659	5 1/4	2 13 11	
			651	1 3/2	10 10 8	
Total				19 7 14/16	185 14 7	111 9 2
Grand Total of Two Villages				5 10/16	450 1 3	418 13 2

1 The land consists of 59 — 5 10/16 in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 450 — 1 — 3 and the usual conditions of Puttah tenure

2 Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose and the purchase made by such authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal —

3 It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state, at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made —

4 The intention of this Condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion Notice is further given, that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government and the land to be resold —

5 The purchaser of the land and other property will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give Security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser, and the deposit will be forfeited —

6 For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry or at the Cavery pauk Talook Cutcherry

North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, Palmanair, 29th July 1850 — (Signed) J. D. Bourdillon Collector

Advertisement

11711

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

No. 6.

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned Land held on Puttah tenure in the Village of Mailmoil in the Talook of Trivellum in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to Auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The Auction will commence at 10 Oclock A.M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the defaulters	Amount of Balance for Fasly 1258	Description	Particulars of land.			Amount of Assessment	Estimated Value
	Rs a ps					Rs a ps	Rs a ps
			Total			25 4 3	
			235	-	6	3 7 2	
			246	-	2		
		Poonjah	247	-	11 3/4	5 4 10	
				-	13 3/4		
			235	1	3/4	3 1 -	
			245	-	1/2		
			247	-	11 1/2	2 - 5	
					12		
Cottia Gounden							
Mahadaven son of the defaulter Wife							
			44	1	11		
		Poonjah	45	-	2 1/4		
			0	2	1/4	8 12 10	1 - -
One well is constructed by the Defaulter and his two other brothers with bricks its value is Rupees 210 of which the defaulters share is Rupees							7 - -
Grand Total			5	3/4		25 4 3	9 10 -

1. The land Consists of 5 - 3/4 in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the Annual assessment of Rupees 25 - 4 - 3 and to the usual Conditions of Puttah tenure -

2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized Agents or Vakeels for that purpose and the purchase made by such Authorized Vakeel will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal -

3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase the names of their Constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made -

4. The intention of this Condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion notice is further given, that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government and the land to be resold -

5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give Security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale in default where of the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited -

6. For further particulars enquire at the Collectors Cutcherry or at the Tirvallum Talook Cutcherry -

North Arcot Collr. Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 29th July 1850

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector
Advertisement

11711

11712 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

No. 7.

Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied the undermentioned land held on Puttah tenure in the Village of Keelpandy in the Talook of Arcot in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to Auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The Auction will commence at 10 Oclock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due for Fasly 1258.	Description	Particulars of land	Amount of Assessment	Estimated Value
				a. c. as. P.	R. a. P.
	6 R. a. P.			8 6 11	5 " "
Soobraya Moodely late Monigar	10 - 9	Punjah	6 - 9 1/2	1 2 3	
			6 - 9 1/2	1 8 8	
		Total	1 10 3/4	19 - 6	10 - 9

1. The land consists of 1 c 10 as 3/4 in the above number and will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 19 a 6 p and to the usual conditions of Puttah tenure.

2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by such authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal.

3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.

4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent collusion. Notice is further given, that in the event of such purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government, and the land to be resold.

5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of Sale and give security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale; in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.

6. For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry at the Arcot Taloor Cutcherry.

North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair, 29th July, 1850 - - - - - - - -

/ Signed / J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due	Description	No.	Extent	Amount of assessment	Estimated Value
	Rs a p			C a	Rs a p	Rs a p
		Poonjah	33	4 4/4	1 5 "	
			32	4 6	1 12 "	
			105	" 11 3/4	2 9 1	
				1 0	5 10 1	
Govindo & Gounden }	For fusly 1258		215	4 4	8 4 2	
	18 6 10		216	" 8 3/4	14 11 4	
			220	" 10 3/4	9 6 6	
		Nunjah	227	" 2 3/4	1 12 10	
			229	" 5	3 4 6	
			226	" 2 3/4	1 8 6	
				2 2	38 15 10	
				3 8	44 9 11	18 6 10
Seroy Samah for fusly 1257	12 11 3	Poonjah	60	" 7 1/4	1 9 4	
			52	" 5	1 1 6	
			53	1 14 1/2	6 10 9	
Poly & Pareyan			57	" 8	1 12 "	
				3 2 3/4	11 1 7	
Sin Beriz for fusly 1258	6 3 3	Nunjah	183	6 1/4	13 5 6	
			184	3 3/4	8 " 7	
			177	4	20 12 6	
			179	8 "	8 5 "	
	18 14 6		194	4 1/2	2 3 11	
				2 11 1/2	52 11 6	
		Total		5 14 1/4	63 13 1	10 1 "
Total of 2 persons in 1 Village				9 6 1/4	108 7 "	28 7 10

1. The land consists of 9 C 6 1/4 as in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 108 - 7 - " and to the usual conditions of Puttah tenure.

2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by such authorized vakeel will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal.

3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.

4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent collusion. Notice is further given, that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit, made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government and the land to be resolved.

5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale; in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.

6. For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry or at the Satghur Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair, 29th July 1850.

Signed J. D. Bourdillon
Collector.

Advertisement

11714 Fort St George 22nd August 1850.

No. 9.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned land held on puttah tenure in the Village of Aulutloor in the Talook of Satghur in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The auction will commence at 10 O'clock A.M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the Defaulters	Amount of Balance due for Fasly 1258.	Particulars of land. Description.		Extent.		Amount of Assessment.		Estimated Value.	
	C Rs a p			C a		C Rs	a p	C Rs	a p
		Poonjah	1	1	9	6	9		
			2	1	9 1/4	6	8		
			83	[illegible]		[illegible]			
			84	.	3	.	12	3	
			85	.	3 1/2	.	13	2	
				3	7 3/4	14	4	5	
			142	1	15 1/2	20	3	9	
			144	2	7 1/2	38	8	.	
			166	2	5	36	.	7	
				6	13 1/4	95	12	1	
		Tolacal	83	.	1/2	.	10	6	
		Total		10	5 3/4	110	11	.	10 6 .

1. The land consists of 10 C as 5 3/4 in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 110 as 11 p and to the usual conditions of Puttah tenure.
2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by such authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principals.
3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.
4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion. Notice is further given, that in the event of purchases being made under a fictitious name, the deposit, made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government, and the land to be resold.
5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give Security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale; in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.
6. For further particulars enquire at the Collectors Cutcherry or at the Satghur Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot, Collectors Circuit Cutcherry
Palmanair 29th July 1850 . . . . . } Signed J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

11715

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

No. 10
Advertisement

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied, the undermentioned Land held on puttah tenure in the Village of Sembaroyanuthum in the Talook of Tirvattoor in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry. The auction will commence at 10 O'Clock A. M. and will continue until the land shall be sold.

Name of the Defaulters.	Amount of Balance due for fusly 1258.		Particulars of lands. Description	No.	Extent		Amount of Estimated Assessment Value.					
	C Rs	a p					a	p	C Rs	a	p	
Ven Pier	3	13 3	Nunjah	13		1 1/2		2	10			
				3/4		2 3/4		2	3			
				21		1 1/2		1				
			Total			5 1/4				12	3	13 3
			Pconjah	13		9 1/2		1	13	9		
Seenier	6	14 8		77		3 3/4		2	15	3		
				41		6 1/4		4	15	2		
			Nunjah	20		1 1/4			14			
				26		3 1/4		2	2	5		
			Total			11 1/4		11	2	7		
				1		8		12	15	10		
Grand Total of 2 persons in one Village	6	14 8		2		3/4		18	13	6	10	11 11

1. The land consists of 2 C Rs - 3/4 in the above numbers will be sold subject to the annual assessment of Rupees 18 - 13 - 6 and to the usual conditions of Puttah tenure.

2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person, or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose, and the purchase made by authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principals.

3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.

4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent Collusion. Notice is further that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government, and the land to be resold.

5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale, in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.

6. For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry or at the Tirruttoor Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot, Collectors Circuit Cutcherry, Palmanair, 9th July, 1850.

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Advertisement

11715

For Ft St George 22nd August 1850

No 11

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given that unless the demand outstanding against it shall be satisfied the undermentioned Land held on puttah tenure in the Village of Mailcayany in the Talook of Sutvaid in the Northern Division of Arcot will be put up to auction on the 30th day of September 1850 next at the Talook Cutcherry — The auction will commence at 10 O'Clock A. M. and will continue until the lands &c. shall be sold.

Names of the Defaulters.	Amount of Balance due for Fusly 1258	Description.	Particulars of Land. No.			Amount of Assessment.			Estimated Value.		
	Rs a p					Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Ragoopathy Ummal	8 7 9	Poonjah	144	"	1¾	1	14	2			
			173	"	12	1	3	4			
			551	"	2	4	3	6			
				1	10¼	3	5	5			
		Nunjah	133	"	9½	2	8	9			
			172	"	8	1	4	7			
			161	"	3	"	6	9			
			275	1	2¾	3	10	8			
			142	3	3½	12	3	10			
Grand Total				6	13¾	15	9	3	8	7	9

1. The land consists of 6c — 13¾as in the above numbers and will be sold subject to the annual assessment 15 — 9a 3p and to the usual conditions of Puttah tenure.
2. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers may attend in person or may depute authorized agents or Vakeels for that purpose and the purchases made by such authorized Vakeels will be held to be valid in the same manner as if the purchase had been made by the principal.
3. It is required that such authorized Vakeels shall state at the time of purchase, the names of their constituents on behalf of whom the purchase may be made.
4. The intention of this condition being to prevent fraudulent collusion. Notice is further given, that in the event of purchase being made under a fictitious name, the deposit made on account of such purchase will be liable to be forfeited to the Government and the land to be resold.
5. The purchaser of the land will deposit 15 per Cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and give security for the payment of the remainder within Eight days from the day of sale; in default whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited.
6. For further particulars enquire at the Collector's Cutcherry or at the Sutvaid Talook Cutcherry.

North Arcot Collectors Circuit Cutcherry,
Palmanir, 29th July 1850.

(Signed) G. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Under

11717 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

Proceedings thereon.

(27. 28)

Under the explanation contained in the foregoing letter the Board of Revenue sanction the sale for arrears of public revenue of the Lands entered in the several advertisements which accompanied the Collector's communication. The advertisements to have been published in the Collector's Office the 30th ult. September 1850 fixed by the Collector having been appointed for the day of sale. In the case of Iyahsawmy Moodelly the Balance are of old date and the Board will be glad to hear that an arrangement for their liquidation by instalments has been concluded.

P.C.

11718 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(29)

Sir,

From the Collector of North Arcot

Reports for the Board's approval the attachment of the Shrotriem Village of Nantairy in Tirvettoor Talook for the realization of the Demand on account of Swaramut repairs

Para 1. The Shrotriem aggraharum Village of Nantairy in Tirvettoor Talook pays Jodee of 3696 Rupees, the Total Ayacut exclusive of Manium being 2701 Cawnies with an Assessment of 1357-6-2 The Village was devided originally into 108 Swasthrums, and these have now been greatly subdivided, and the proprietors is very large.

2 In November 1847 the Calingala of the large tank was very much damaged by the gales which occurred in that Month and the bund was also injured; and the Assistant Civil Engineer Lieutenant Ford made an Estimate in July 1848 for the repair of the tank amounting to 2318 Rupees. The Swasthumdars objected to the largeness of the estimate, and I thereupon requested the Civil Engineer to have it revised, so as to provide for such work only as was absolutely necessary to secure the Government demand on the Village; and the estimate was accordingly reduced to 1969 Rupees, by omitting very nearly the whole of the earth and stone work to the bund

+ General observation July 25th

To the Civil Engineer Dec. 5th/48

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

hund, and retaining very little except the repair of the Caliyalar. To this also the Swastium-dars objected, but as the work appeared absolutely necessary to prevent the certain destruction of the tank when it should next fill, I ordered that the work should be done. The estimate was again revised by Captain Collyer, and raised to 2,189 Rupees and the repairs were completed in 1849 at a Cost of 2,070 Rupees.-

+ dated 26th May 1849.-

3. It then became necessary to determine the proportion of the outlay which was fairly chargeable to the Shotriemdars For this purpose I obtained from the Curnum a Statement of the Cultivation bearing of the Village for the last ten years, and found the average to amount to 1,732 Pagodas; the jody payable annually to the Government is 1056 Pagodas, and dividing the outlay on the tank in the same proportion, the amount leviable on the Shotriemdars is 810 Rupees The period taken for the average includes two extremely bad years, and the average is certainly below what would be the result of a more extended examination but it is proper to give the Shotriemdars the benefit of this accidental circumstance.-

On

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

4. ... being called on to make arrange-ments for paying their portion of the expenditure, the Shotriemdars absolutely refused to pay any thing, declaring that they were unable to do so. I thereupon considered it necessary to attach the Village for the recovery of the amount, and I have accordingly done so, and have appointed an Ameena on 8 Rupees a month, and two peons on 3-8 Rs. a each to attend to the Cultivation and the Collections, and I have now the honor to report this proceeding for the approval of the Board of Revenue.-

North Arcot
Coll.r's Circ.r Cutcherry
Palmanair 10th Aug.t 1850

I have &c.
(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector.

Proceedings thereon,

29.30

The Board of Revenue approve of the Proceedings of the Collector of North Arcot reported in the foregoing letter.-

Read the following letter.-

To
W. H. Bayley Esq.re
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

31

From the Coll.r of South Arcot.-
Reporting on Petition from Nos 4064 & 65 of 1850.

Sir,

Para 1.

As directed by the endorsement of the Board on Petition

Government

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Government No. 496 and Board No. 14 of 1850

Presented by certain inhabitants of the Village of Paukum in Villaporam Palook, I have the honor to submit my report.-

2. On Petitioners being called upon before the Tahsildar to state their grievances in detail, they declared their wish to withdraw the complaint, since an Estimate had recently been made by the Engineer Department for the repairs of the Periver Channel and as the Tarafdars to whose neglect the inefficient state of the irrigation of the Village was attributable, had been removed and the former Manigars reinstated in their offices.

3. The parties being thus satisfied no further explanations would seem necessary. The Original Petition is herewith returned.

South Arcot
Collector's Cutchery
Cuddalore 31st July 1850.

Signed J. Bird
Acting Collector.

Order thereon-

(31.32)

Ordered that the following endorsement be passed on Petition Government No. 496 Board No. 14 of 1850.

"The Petitioners having, as the Board learn from the Collector's report withdrawn their complaint no further orders appear to be necessary"

Read

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Read the following letters.-

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(33)

From the Collr. of Tanjore,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 30th. May accompanied by Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 23d. April 1850 regarding the distribution of prizes for the encouragement of the Agricultural industry and in reply to inform you that all the endeavours used to persuade the ryots of this District to undertake the Cultivation of Sugar Cotton, Hemp or other Novel productions have failed to secure the end aimed at except in a few very unimportant cases and Paddy the grain of the District is cultivated in such perfection that prizes for its improvement have not been considered necessary- Four fifths of the land in Tanjore is Cultivated by Porracoodies not owners of the property, the landlord being satisfied with the rent paid him in kind and caring little or nothing for any experimental improvements with

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

with the view of bettering the condition of the lands, hence the lukewarmness shown on all sides when the question is prefered upon the owners and consequently the non distribution of rewards for energetic endeavours to obtain them.-

Tanjore
Negapatam 29th July 1850 } /Signed/ J. F. Bishop
Collector.

Order thereon,

(33-34)

Ordered to lie over.-

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

35

From the Collector of Tanjore - Forwarding a statement of balance against 4 Meerasdars of Ramapooram in Munnargoody and asking permission to sell their lands for the recovery of the Revenue.-

Fort St. George

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to forward a Statement exhibiting a balance outstanding against four Meerasdars of the Ramapooram Village in Mannargoody who have obstinately refused payment of the same, and as the demand is perfectly just I solicit the orders of the Board for putting up the lands of the Defaulters for the recovery of the Revenue, all other means having failed.-

2. The Village of Ramapooram

is

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

is what is termed "kurrycel" that is the lands periodically change owners, in some every 5 and others every 10 years as the case may be, the term for a change came round in Fusly 1259. and the parties quarrelled about the portions which each should have, and neglected the Cultivation of 17 and odd Valies of lands entirely.-

3. While at Munnargoody the parties came before me regarding the dispute and were given to understand that the Circar would not submit to loss on account of any misunderstanding between the Meerasdars, and that in case they left the land waste the demand would not be foregone - subsequently at the time of harvest these Meerasdars claimed remission for short produce, stating that the crops had been destroyed by flood; upon this the special Assistant Collector was deputed

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

deputed to examine the lands, and reported that the produce of 13 and odd Yalies was but 43 Cullums, about the proper quantity for a quarter of a Valey, and that in reality the land had not been cultivated at all, a few plants having been stuck in here and there as a pretence on which to apply for remission. Such a bare faced attempt at cheating requires instant notice to be taken of it, and I trust the Board will sanction the sale of such a portion of the Defaulters lands as will pay off the balance against them, tho' from the condition of the defaulters they will pay up on ascertaining that unless they do so, their land will come to the hammer. It is the more necessary that this balance should not be allowed to

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

to stand, that the Meerasdars of Cudbah Nunnargoody, the most troublesome in the District, may be checked in their constant opposition to the Circar regulations.-

Tanjore
Negapatam
30th July 1850

/Signed/ J. F. Bishop
Collector

Statement

11727

Fort St. George

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the extent of lands proposed to be sold in auction for the satisfaction of the Government balance standing against the Meerasdars of Ramnad Zemindary Talook for Fusly 1259.

Name of the Meerasdars	Total demand for Fusly 1259	Deduct Amount Collected up to 15th July	Balance	Interest added up to 15th July at 5 pr Cent	Sibbendy Charge	Total Amount of balance	Total Meerasdary lands of each Defaulter. Nunjah	Ponjah	Total	Amount of Assessment	Particulars of lands proposed to be sold. Nunjah	Ponjah	Total	Amount of Assessment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs as	Rs as	Rs as	Rs as	Rs as	Rs as	Y Mg. Y Mg	Y Mg	Y Mg	Rs as		Y Mg.	Y Mg	Y Mg	Rs as
Ramien	310 14 8	4 4 1	306 10 7	7 7 8	8 15 5 4	329 8 7	15 11 12	1 12 96	17 4 8	330 ~ 7	12	15 11 12	1 12 96	17 4 8	330 ~ 7
Soobbien	233 3 ~ 25	6 7	207 25	4 14 7	10 6 3	223 1 8	11 13 3 4	1 4 7 2	12 18 6	247 8 5					
Adymoorty Dichet	38 13 10 4	3 9	34 10 1	~ 13 2	1 11 8	37 2 11	1 1 8 8 9	~ 4 12	2 3 1	41 4 ~	12	13 18 7 6	1 9 7 8	15 8 5 4	295 11 4
Rama Dichet	38 13 10 4	3 9	34 10 1	~ 13 2	1 11 8	37 2 11	1 1 8 8 9	~ 4 12	2 3 1	41 4 ~					
Total of 3 Meerasdars	310 14 8	33 14	277 ~ 7	6 8 11	13 13 7	297 7 1	15 11 12	1 12 96	17 4 8	330 ~ 5					
Total	621 13 4	38 2	583 11 2	14 1 7	29 2 11	626 15 8	31 22 4 3	5 9 2	34 8 16	660 1 ~ 24		29 9	88 3 2	74 32	1262 6 2 5 11 11

Tanjore
30th July 1850

22d August 1850.

to be sold in auction for the satisfaction of the Government balance standing against the Meerasdars of Ramnad Zemindary Talook for Fusly 1259.

/Signed/ J. F. Bishop
Collector.

Proceedings

11728 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Proceedings thereon.

(35.36) under the explanation contained in the foregoing letter the Board authorise the sale for Arrears of Public Revenue of the lands entered in the Statements which accompanied the Collectors com=

=munication.-

Mr. Bishop will be pleased to publish the usual Advertisement in his District and forward a Copy with translation in sufficient time to admit of its being published in the Board's Office at least 30 days before the date of sale.-

To

11729 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(37)

From the Collr. of Tanjore

Sir,

Fort St. George

I have the honor to request sanction may be given for 10000 Rupees to be placed at my disposal for advances when required, to such Ryots as have suf=
=fered loss during the late almost un=
=precedented floods, which have destroyed the seed plants in many Villages entirely, and the demands in consequence has so raised the price of seed plants that without assistance many will be very hardly pressed for a supply. The number of breaches which have occurred is small in comparison with the extraordinary rush of water which for many days passed down the rivers, and overflowed their banks in many places, to the detriment of the Car grain which had been planted out, but more particularly to the plantations of seed grain as before remarked- I trust therefore the Board will meet my requisition for advance which will be distributed with due caution.-

Tanjore
Ammakpettay
15th August 1850

/Signed/ J. F. Bishop
Collector

The

11730 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

Proceedings thereon —

(37.38)

The Board of Revenue will be prepared to recommend the further outlay on account of Tuccavy applied for in the foregoing letter on the Collector submitting a supplemental estimate in the usual form and specifying the Talooks in which assistance is most required. —

Meanwhile Mr. Bishop is authorized to grant advances in the most urgent cases with every caution as to the appropriation of the money.

To

H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(39)

From the Collr of Tanjore

Sir,

As directed in your letter of the 4th Ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith the other forms received with your letter of the 24th September last, together with two Separate Statements shewing the correspondence between them

11731 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

them and the Summabundy accounts and the Demand Collection and Balance sheets for 1254. —

Tanjore
Ammahpettay
16th August 1850

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Collector.

Annual

11732

Fort St. Geo. 22d August 1850

No. 1. Table exhibiting the Heads of certain information relating to the extent and nature of the Cultivation of Land in the District of Tanjore.

	Extent of wet cultivation			Extent of Dry cultivation		Extent of Bagayet or Garden cultivation					
	Ordinary Produce	Sugar	Total	Cotton	Indigo	Ordinary Produce	Total	Tobacco	Ordinary Produce	Total	Extent of cultivation	Grand Total
	Acres G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G
1835-36 Fasly 1245	" " "	" "	6,09,668 35	" "	" "	" "	" "	2816 "	32,874 4	35,690 4	8,13,216 15	
1836-37 " 1246	" " "	" "	6,82,265 39	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	35,911 14	7,82,997 29	
1837-38 " 1247	" " "	" "	6,22,165 39	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	36,646 1	8,27,653 20	
1838-39 " 1248	" " "	" "	6,23,771 31	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	36,817 16	8,31,248 "	
1839-40 " 1249	" " "	" "	6,33,272 39	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	37,512 13	8,44,130 31	
Total	" " "	" "	30,71,165 23	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1,82,577 8	40,92,246 15	
1840-41 Fa. 1250	" " "	" "	6,39,624 38	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	38,046 7	8,51,649 22	
1841-42 " 1251	" " "	" "	6,51,708 31	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	38,422 27	8,65,688 2	
1842-43 " 1252	6,47,354 "	371 14	6,47,725 14	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	38,389 33	8,55,324 22	
1843-44 " 1253	" " "	" "	6,47,774 35	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	38,478 6	8,54,837 10	
1844-45 " 1254	" " "	" "	6,43,878 13	3,761 20	2,743 7	1,55,435 14	1,61,940 1	" "	" "	38,148 1	8,43,966 15	
Total	" " "	" "	32,30,502 11	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1,91,484 34	42,71,465 31	
Average of 1st 5 Years	" " "	" "	6,44,229 4	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	36,515 17	8,19,849 9	
Average of 2d 5 Years	" " "	" "	6,46,100 18	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	38,297 "	8,54,293 7	

11733

Fort St. Jos. 22 August 1850.

Land Revenue

	Demand for the year					Collection for the year Current and Arrears					
	Under Permanent Settlement	Under Lease Settlement	Under Annual Settlement	Total	Other sources of Revenue	Grand Total	Under Permanent Settlement	Under Lease Settlement	Under annual Settlement	Total	Other sources of Revenue	Grand Total
1835-36 Fasly 1245	31,543103	"	"	33,985211	3,381,395 11	3,529,169 15 11	30,877 43	"	"	33,654 11	3,336,742 15 9	3,147,774 4 11	3,515,201 4 8
1836-37 " 1246	31,543103	"	"	35,590 8 4	3,350,551 4 6	3,700,162 11 2	29,666 15 10	"	"	35,208 31 7	3,550,490 15 10	9,600 12 8	3,660,090 14 1
1837-38 " 1247	31,543103	"	"	35,862 6 6	3,336,780 4 6	3,728,902 1 6	33,998 15 "	"	"	36,319 07 9 8	3,665,085 11 1	11,098 " 6	3,777,003 11 7
1838-39 " 1248	31,543103	"	"	36,840 6 12 5	3,715,550 6 8	3,819,475 9 1	31,420 10 11	"	"	37,419 01 4 5	3,745,611 9 4	1,039 25 2 5	3,849,536 11 9
1839-40 " 1249	31,543103	"	"	36,978 9 1 "	3,729,382 11 4	3,866,389 11 1	32,048 13 9	"	"	36,915 7 1 "	3,736,193 3 11	1,370 6 9 8	3,866,267 7 1
Total	157,718 33	"	"	176,807 5 4	18,053,054 3 6	18,644,089 10 1	158,011 4 2	"	"	178,905 25 4	18,053,054 3 6	6,094 4 4 2	18,662,459 18 1
1840-41 Fasly 1250	31,543103	"	"	35,092 " 10	3,541,573 6 1	3,697,262 2 6	36,243 33 14 7						
1841-42 " 1251	31,543103	"	"	32,835 22 1 8	3,315,065 11 6	4,566,587 " "	34,672 8 14 1						
1842-43 " 1252	31,543103	"	"	35,064 8 11 1	3,538,032 6 2	4,197,131 5	38,270 43 2 11						
1843-44 " 1253	31,543103	"	"	36,581 6 14	3,690,011 11 7	4,139,702 13 3	37,900 44 2 11						
1844-45 " 1254	31,543103	"	"	37,097 7 6 13	3,741,320 7 3	10,619 8 "	106,198 " 6						
Total	157,718 33	"	"	176,822 5 7 4	17,825,943 13 7	9,095,348 3							
Average of 1st 5 Years	31,543103	"	"	35,364 5 15	3,565,188 11 8	1,839,061 4 6							
Average of 2nd 5 Years	31,543103	"	"	35,364 5 15	3,565,188 11 8	1,839,061 4 6							

3,638,775 8 7	31,543103	"	"	34,055 28 11	3,435,270 7 11 2	1,972 6 2 2	3,624,333 14 7					
3,771,724 2 6	31,531 27	"	"	2,079,100 4 6	3,010,631 7 1	4,566 587 "	3,467,289 14 1					
3,657,745 7 7	31,531 27	"	"	3,675,798 14 11	3,707,330 16 11	9,713 15	3,827,043 2 11					
3,829,748 10	31,408 45	"	"	3,618,933 13	3,650,341 5 8	1,397,021	3,337,004 4 2 11					
3,847,518 7 4	31,047 103	"	"	3,769,742 12	3,807,790 6 5	10,619 8 "	1,390,698 8 6					
18,745,478 2 10	15,706 11 1	"	"	17,530 3 2	8,176,961 6 5	9,910,534	8,318,615 9 9 9					
3,728,817 14 10	31,600 " "	"	"	3,579,010 7	6,361,061 0 13 6	1,218,801 5	8,373,249 13 2					
3,749,095 10 2	31,412 6 "	"	"	3,507,820 10 1	3,539,233 "	1,183,906 14	6,372,139 14 7					

11734

From Sr. Judge 22d August 1850.

Disbursed on Public Works.

	Connected with Irrigation	Connected with Roads not Trunk Roads	Other Works	Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1835-36	58303 15 -	3761 6 -	5057 5 -	67122 10 -
1836-37	149992 5 -	4179 14 -	7584 10 -	161756 13 -
1837-38	85620 5 -	21837 13 -	2133 - -	109591 2 -
1838-39	88617 5 -	9724 - -	9031 7 -	107372 12 -
1839-40	91703 2 -	1960 15 -	3901 6 -	114665 7 -
Total	474237 - -	58564 - -	27707 12 -	560508 12 -
1840-41	77075 - -	3357 7 -	4297 8 -	82630 5 -
1841-42	81232 - -	1754 6 -	2941 8 -	85927 14 -
1842-43	97100 6 -	7760 15 -	5441 1 -	110311 6 -
1843-44	93657 4 -	1708 - -	10517 7 -	105882 11 -
1844-45	97867 15 -	3279 13 -	5390 6 -	106538 2 -
Total	447839 8 -	14869 9 -	55064 14 -	517777 15 -
Average of 1st 5 Years	94847 6 5	11712 13 -	5541 8 7	112101 12 -
Average of 2d 5 Years	89567 14 5	2973 14 7	11012 15 7	103554 12 7

Taylor's
16th August 1850
E. E.

Dft / Signed / J. F. Bishop
Collector.

Vide No 2 in Duplicate.

Statement

11735

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

No. 3. Statement shewing the land Revenue Demands of the Province of Tanjore for Fasly 1254.

	Demands. As per Statement No. C.	Deduct Deficit carried to other Sources of Revenue	Summa from other sources of Revenue	Total
493 Jungle Rented			Jungle Rented from D. 1,381 1 2	
Extra Revenue	2,741 4 6			
Belonging to other sources of Revenue than land				
Salt Duty & Light Collection from Salt Purchasers &c.	370 4 7			
Other sources of Revenue — Dayer & Pontier duties being the amount sales of confiscated Procedure &c.	166 12 8			
Sea Customs being the sales of drifts &c.	504 10 10			
Motirpha	7 1 5			
Fines from Circar Servants &c.	2397 12 1			
Sales of Chips or splinters of the new Boats constructed	289 1 -			
Sales of surplus Materials or planks after the works of a Bridge a cross Coleroon Coddamoorooty River is over	268 - -			
Beriz being a proportionate share due by Shrotriems Meerasdars on account of a Calingala built a cross the Trimul Rayen River in the limit of Condramanaickan Village	72 11 3			
	4842 6 7			
Remainder Beriz	16898 13 11	- - -	- 16898 13 11	- 89,299 2 2,10,6198 - 1.
	16898 13 11	- - -	- 16898 13 11	- 89,299 2 2,10,6198 - 1.
Total Summa	38,47,518 7 4	-	95,329 7 8 37,52,188 15 8	- 95,329 7 8 38,47,518 7 4

Tanjore, 16th August 1850.

E. E. Pte. /signed/ J. F. Bishop
Collector

Statement

	Colgrum thereof	Items	Beriz		Beriz	Remainder Beriz		Beriz	Total Summa Beriz of Cols 7 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p
Under Permanent Settlement	501	Poleput Peishcush	25338 5 10		"	25338 5 10	518 From the Head of Cavil Rents	6030 5 6	31368 11 4
	502	Quit Rent	174 14 11		"	174 14 11		"	174 14 11
			25513 4 9		"	25513 4 9		6030 5 6	31543 10 3
					491 Tope Teeruh 879 17 6				
	495	Summa of Tarruff Village	3551890 74		493 Jungle Rented 1381 12 2	3462291 5 2		"	3462291 5 2
					89299 22				
Under Annual Settlement	510	Summa from Shrotriums & Jenmes	104621 "						
		Deduct							
	Colr 501	Poleput Peishcush	25338 5 10		"	79128 12 3		"	79128 12 3
	502	Quit Rent	174 14 11						
			25513 4 9						
		Remainder Beriz	79128 12 3	Poleput Peishcush & Cavil Fees appertaining to the Permanent Settlement	6030 5 6	1683 5 6 4 7		"	1683 5 6 4 7
	518	Cavil Fees	174 3 8 7 1 1						
			38057 0 6 4 8		95 8 2 9	79 3 7 7 7 6 3		"	3709 7 7 6 3
	491	Tope Teeruh	" " "				Tope Teeruh 495 from the Beriz of Tarruff Village 879 17 6		
	493	Jungle Rented	" " "				Jungle Rented from Do 1381 12 2		89299 22
		Extra Revenue belonging to other sources of Revenue than land	21741 4 6						
Other sources of Revenue		Salt being excess Collection from salt purchasers &c	370 14 7						
		Sayer Frontier duties being the amount sales of confiscated proceeds &c	166 12 8						
		Sea Customs being the sales of drifts &c	504 10 10						
		Motunpha	7 1 5						
		Fines from Circar Servants &c	239 7 12 1						
		Sales of Chips or splinters of the new Boats constructed	289 15 "						
		Sales of surplus materials or planks after the works of a Bridge a cross Codamooroty River is over	268 " "						
		Beriz being a proportionate share due by Shrotriums Meerasdars on account of a Calingala built a cross the Peimul Rayen River in the limit of Condramanaick	72 11 3						
		Village	4842 6 7						
									16898 13 11

11736

Fort St. George

No. 4. Statement shewing the Land Revenue the Demand Collection and Balance State=

Collection of Land Revenue taken from the Demand Balance Statement up to 11th July 1844.

1	2	3 Beriz according=ing to Col. 13 in the State=ment No. 1 Rs a P	4 Beriz according=ing to Col. 14 in the Statement No. 3 Rs a P
Under Permanent Settlement	Poliput Pokcush	31,047 10 3	" " "
Under Annual Settlement	Shrotriem Fisced Money Rented and Ardamanium Villages	89,731 13 10	23 11 3
	Money Rented Grain Rented including Permanently Grain Rented Villages	37,16,648 13 6	6,034 2 1
	Amany Villages	5,259 9 6	11 12 2
		38,57,725 "	6,069 9 6
Other Sources of Revenue	Tope Teerwah	" " "	" " "
	Jungle Rented	" " "	" " "
	Extra Revenue	21,259 66	" " "
	Gain by Exchange	481 14 "	" " "
		21,741 46	" " "
	Deduct. Beriz belonging to sources of Revenue other than land as shewn in the Demands Statement No. 1	4,842 67	" " "
	Remainder	16,898 13 11	" " "
		16,898 13 11	" " "
	Total	39,39,918 13 "	6,069 9 6

22nd August 1850.

Collections including arrea=ment in the Province of Tanjore for Fasly 1254.= Collection and Deduct Beriz carried to other sources of Revenue corresponding with

Total Beriz 5 Rs a P	6.	Beriz 7 Rs a P	Remainder Summa Beriz 8.
31,047 10 3		" " "	31,047 10 3
89,755 9 1	Carried to other sources.		
37,16,82 15 7	By Tope Teerwah 8,917 6 "		37,69,742 12 "
52,623 5 8	By Jungle Rented 138 12 2		
		89,299 2 2	
38,59,041 14 "			
" " "			
" " "			
" " "		16,898 13 11	
21,259 66			
481 14 "			
21,741 46			
4,842 67			
16,898 13 11			16,898 13 11
16,898 13 11			
		89,299 2 2	38,17,689 4 4
39,06,988 66			

11736 11737 Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

No 4. &c

		Sumna from other sources of Revenue	Total Sumna Beriz of Col.s 8 & 10
	9	10	11
		Rs a P	Rs a P
Under Permanent Settlement			
	" " "	" " "	31047 10 3
Under Annual Settlement			
	" " "	" " "	37,69,742 12 2
Other Sources of Revenue	Tope Teervah from the Rent of Money Rents & Amany Villages	27917 6 -	
	Jungle Rents from Do.	1,381 12 2	89,299 2 2
			16,898 13 11
	" " "	89299 2 2	1,06,198 " 1
	" " "	89,299 2 2	39,06,988 6 6

Tanjore 16th August 1850. E. E. Wt. /Signed/ J. F. Bishop Collector

Order thereon — Ordered to lie over.

(39.40) J.G.P.

11738 Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Read the following letters.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(41)

From the Coll.r of Trichinopoly

Sir,

In acknowledging the Board's Proceedings of the 25th Ultimo together with the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 18th Idem No. 683 I have the honor to state that the excess in the contingent expenses of the year 1849 contrasted with those of the previous twelve months — arose from Charges incurred to the extent of Rup.s 8 2 5 9—3 in binding English correspondence, making 32 new Belts for the Hoozoor Deloyets and repairing the Ghurries of the Moosery and Oodiarpolliam Talook Cutcherries. There had not been occasion to incur expences of a similar description in the preceding year.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office, 6th August 1850.

/Signed/ E. Maltby
Collector

To

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(42)

From the Actg Pl Collr of Coimbatore... } Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1850. and Minutes of Consultation of the 18th idem No 883, requiring explanation as to the cause of increase, in the contingent expenditure of this District for 1849.—

2. Previous to doing so, I beg leave to solicit the attention of the Board to the nature of the charges incurred all of which were absolutely necessary, and as far as I am aware, in no single instance, has any useless expence been incurred.—

3 With reference to the increase pointed out by Government, I would beg to explain, that the disbursements in 1849 have not exceeded the average outlay

Affording the explanation called for by the Board with reference to the increase in the Contingent charges of his District for the Year 1849.—

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

	1845	Rs	a	ps	
Revenue		81	10		
Magisterial		42	4	8	123 11 4
	1846				
Revenue		135	9	3	
Magisterial		9	2		144 11 3
	1847				
Revenue		92	14	6	
Magisterial		8			100 14 6
	1848				
Revenue quarterly		15			
Annual		103	9	4	118 9 4
					48 4 3
Average for 4					121 13 7
Charges in 1849					114 12 7
Excess					7 3

On the Statement of Charges incurred without Estimate for fasly 1257.

outlay as will be seen from the Memo in the Margin the Decrease in 1848 has been occasioned from the fact that, under instructions from the Board of Revenue conveyed in Extract from their Proceedings of the 27th March 1848. many of the Charges usually entered in the quarterly contingent Statements, were submitted for sanction in the annual accounts, and thereby nominally reduced the Charges in the former, whereas in 1849 the usual practice of exhibiting the above expences in the quarterly list was recurred to, with reference to the Board's remarks of

the

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

of the 15th. January 1849.

4. Due attention will be paid to the orders of Government in restricting the Contingent expenditure to the lowest possible scale although from its nature, it will unavoidably fluctuate.

Coimbatore... 5th. August 1850. } (Signed) E. B. Thomas
Asst. Principal Collector

(43)

To. The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

From the Sub Treasurer... } Gentlemen,

Intimating that the excess in the Contingent charges of the Treasury occurs in Bills passed by the Board whilst those sanctioned by Government have been reduced, so as to shew a nett saving of Rs. 495—15—0 in the expences of 1849 over those of the previous years.

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board dated 25th. ultimo, communicating copy of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation regarding explanation relative to the increase of the Contingent Charges of this Office sanctioned by the Board in the year 1849, over those of the previous year, I do myself the honor to state that on a reference to my letter to your Department No. 94 of the 31st. May 1849. it will be observed that the Contingent

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Contingent Bills passed by Government and the Board of Revenue for 1848 amounted to Rupees 1410—8—4. but the expences for 1849 amount only to Rupees 920—9—4. The excess being in Bills passed by the Board to the extent of Rupees 134—10—5 whilst those sanctioned by Government have been reduced by Rupees 630—9—5 shewing a net saving of Rupees 495—15—0 with this explanation, I trust, it will be seen, that the orders of Government under date the 28th. April 1849, have not been lost sight of by this Department.

	Amount passed by Government	Amount passed by Board of Revenue	Total
In the year 1848	103 9 1	3 8 14 9	1410 8 4
Do. 1849	40 2	5 13 9 2	920 9 4
Difference	630 9 5	134 10 5	495 15 0

Fort St. George, ... General Treasury 2d. August 1850. } (Signed) L. D. Birch
Sub Treasurer.

Resolved

Resolution thereon— (41.44)

Resolved that the letters above recorded be submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th. July 1850.

In Cons 25th July 1850.

The explanation furnished in these letters appears to the Board to be satisfactory.—

To. Read the following letter.

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(45)

From the Collr. of Trichinopoly ... } Sir,

I have the honor to return the Petition No. 1487. of 1850 which was sent to me for Report as the abstract of another petition has been apparently endorsed upon it by mistake. This petition relates to the Inamy Village of Tamoor and the petitioner's object is to urge upon the Board their view of the description of Grant upon which it is held while my report was apparently desired upon some other petition in which a party complains of being dismissed from Office by the Misrepresentations of the Cashkeeper and Tynat Peons.

Trichinopoly District.
Voitalagoodaloor.
Colr's Circuit Cutcherry,
10th. August 1850 .....

(Signed) C. Mallby
Collector.

Order thereon— (45.46)

Ordered that Petition No. 1487. of 1850 be forwarded to the Collector the necessary alteration having been made.—

Read the following letters

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(47)

From the Collector of Madura ..... } Sir,

1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 24th Ultimo I have the honor to state that the Guardian reports that he brought the Village of Vulleyathoor with his own Money on the 20th Arpasee Pelavunga (which was more than a year before the death of the late Zemindar) and has enjoyed it ever since. It was understood to be in his possession when the Estate was taken under the Court of Wards.— 4th November 1849.

2. Peishemaul Nanchear the Widow

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Widow of the Zemindar asserts that the purchase money was obtained by loan in the name of the Zemindar among whose debts it will be found. I have not yet been able to discover such an Item among the debts.

Madura ... }
15th July 1850 }

/Signed/ R. D. Parker
Collector

Order thereon.
47.48

Ordered that the foregoing letter do lie over until it be seen whether the Court of Sudr Udalut will upon the Court of Wards to put to any reply to the motion of the late Unganoor Natchear.

To.

W. H. Bayley Esquire
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

49

From the Collr of Madura ... 1
Reporting on Petitions Nos 1081 & 1089 of 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to report on Petitions Nos 1081 and 1089 of 1850.

As the Joint Magistrate's decision enclosed in 1089 of 1850 fully states the

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

the reasons for which he punished the wood cutters and dismissed the Natomgars, it is unnecessary for me to enter into those particulars. The only point on which it occurs to me that the Board desire an explanation, is the ground on which Mr. Elliot and Mr. Clarke considered the felling of wood on the Sirouvelly Hills unlawful and I confirmed their Judgement.

2. It will be observed that the Petitioners themselves state that they were not prohibited from cutting small wood. The Sirouvelly Hills are situated in the Zemindary of Nanniianaikkoor the Renter of which Mr. De Pondelaire having complained that the large Trees were felled for sale without his permission Mr. Elliot issued a Proclamation warning people that their liberty to cut extended to small wood fit for huts, ploughs and fire wood only, but that they should not fell the large trees contrary to the wishes of the Proprietor. The Petitioners in 1081 disregarded this warning and the Petitioners in 1089

assisted

assisted them.

3. The Sudr Adalut in No. 10 of 1814 Page 90. select Decrees, decided that as Government had not exacted payment for Cutting firewood in the Jungle of Desee, none could be levied by the Zemindar. This it appears to me would prevent Mr. De Fondclaire from deriving a Revenue from the sale of the Forest wood on his Estate, and further, I consider the common usuage of the Country entitles the Ryots of the Estate, and probably their neighbours to obtain from the Jungles fire wood and materials for their small houses, and agricultural implements, but I do not perceive that it confers on them the right to fell large trees for sale or for their own use. The effect of trees in attracting and preserving moisture has been recently much discussed, and in the opinion of many satisfactorily proved, the proprietor of an Estate, therefore, is naturally desirous of preventing his Estate being denuded of Forests, and as the

Ammianaikenoor

Ammanaikenoor Zemindary is chiefly irrigated by the drainage from the Sirounmalay Hills, the Renters would suffer serious injury were the sources of the mountain streams laid bare to the sun. For the above reasons I considered the Renter of the Zemindary entitled to forbid the felling of large trees on his Estate and the Petitioners who committed this trespass after the full warning of a Proclamation fully deserving of the punishment inflicted on them

Madura
3d. August 1850.

/Signed/ R. D. Parker
Collector

Order thereon.
(49.50)

Ordered that the following endorsements be passed.—

On Petition No. 1081 of 1850.

"Under the circumstances stated by the Collector, it does not appear to the Board that they can afford Petitioner any redress."

On Petition No. 1089 of 1850.

"From the explanation of the Collector the dismissal of the Notamy gars appears to have been proper."

To

12 Oct. Sept 1850 Do

11749. Fort St. George 7th August 1850.

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

51

From the Asst Sub Collr in charge of Madura } Sir, 1. In answer to the Board's Circular of the 22d ultimo calling for information whether the sale of Salt can be still reduced from 20 to 1 Measure I have the honor to state that it cannot without much difficulty and inconvenience be reduced to less than 5 Measures. There would be many more Rowanahs required and additional labour would be incurred by the public servants and 5 Measures being one Bullock load, it would be a convenient quantity.

Madura 15th August, 1850. } / Signd / W. E. Cochrane Asst Sub Collr in charge.

51. 52 Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.

Read

11750 Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

To

Read the following letters.

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

53

From the Acting Collr of Tinnevelly } Sir, Para 1. I have the honor to report upon Petition No 11 of 1850 as follows.

Reporting upon Petition No 11 of 1850

2. A Copy of a Cowlnamah produced by the Petitioner dated 3d Avany of Pathasa year of Aundoo 971 A.D. 1795 for 4 seed Cattahs of land, in the name of one Gopaulacharry of Mannar-coil executed by Theyagaraja Pillay Vanethum Moneagar for reclaiming waste, is now on the records of the Office, and is forwarded with an translation.

+ Case withdrawn

+ requested to be returned.

3. After the death of the said Gopaulacharry, the original Cowldar, his Brother Annangergar, and after him his sons Moottoosawmy Iyengar and Terovancutathy-engar, were enjoying in equal shares the said 4 seed Cattahs or seed Cottahs 6-2-6¼ Mor Area according to the measurement taken after the assumption of the District. Of these Moottoosawmy Iyengar died in Fusly 1248 A.D. 1838-39 and his portion of the Cowle land had been in the enjoyment of Gopaulacharry the

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

the Petitioner, from Fusly 1248 to Fusly 1257. The other Partner, Teroovencata thyengar, enjoyed his share up to Fusly 1255, and died on the 1st November 1846.

4. In the Statement of papers forwarded to the Board of Revenue under date the 21st January 1848, in accordance with the Board's Circular of 22d May 1845, instead of entering that Teroovencata thyengar nephew of the original grantee Gopaulacharry who was enjoying 3-1-3/8 S.C, of land had died, it was by mistake entered that Teroovencata thyengar son of Montoo Swamy Iyengar the Petitioner's father enjoying Cowle for 16-2-6/4 Sa Cottahs of land had died, and agreeably to the Board's Orders received thereon dated the 13th July 1848, orders were issued for assessing with full teerwah the whole 6-2-6/4 Sa Cottahs including the Petitioners share.

Vide Case No 21 of the list.

5. Under these circumstances I request you will be pleased to obtain the orders of the Board of Revenue for allowing the Petitioner to enjoy his share of the Cowle land amounting to Sa C. 3-1-3/8 which has been lately ordered to be resumed for reasons abovementioned.

6. The grant will of course cease on the

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

demise of the Petitioner; for though as observed by the Petitioner it is entered under the Head of Bremmadayam in Mr. Cushington's list, the copy of the Cowle produced by Petitioner shews that the terms of the grant were for reclaiming waste, and not for any service.

Tinnevelly
Tencandey
31st July 1850

(Signed) C. J. Bird
Acting Collector

B.

Translation of a Copy of a Cowlenamah on Cadjan dated 3d Avany of 971 Aundoo, executed by Teyagaraja Pillay Mainem of Mailmoogum Brem[illegible]madasem, to Poraune Gopaulacharry of Munnarcouil.

On the 3d Avany of Patchasa year, Aundoo 971, I, Teyagaraja Pillay, Momiem of Mailmoogum Bremmadasem executed this cadjan Deed of Cowle to Poranuim Gopaulacharry of Munnarcouil, as follows.

Agreeable to the Cowle (Cadjan) Only from the Huzzoor, you are hereby permitted to reclaim 4 Sa Cottahs of waste land in Teroovaleeswarum, attached to Munnarcouil

and

11753 Fort St. George 22d August 1850

and to pay Pattah at the rate of 1½ C. Cottah of Paddy per 1 Mc. Cottah of land for the Peshanum of the Current Aundoo 71, and at the rate of 1½ F. C. per 1 Mc. C. for Carr and Peshanum of the ensuing Aundoo 72, and to continue paying for ever from Aundoo 73 at the rate of 2 F. C. for Carr and Peshanum as you are further directed not to pay anything for Calvay varee, Mather Agavany, Mailneiper, Thakarer, and Sundry contributions, such as Canorkoil varee &c., you may cultivate the lands in question both for Carr and Peshanum and enjoy the same and live happily.

Canoakoyee Renzoo i. e. a

Canoakoyee Accounts

True translation/

/Signed/ C. J. Bird

Acting Collector.

53.54

Proceedings thereon

Resolved that the letter above recorded together with its enclosure and the Petition to which it refers be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with

11754 Fort St. George 26th August 1850.

To Govt. 10th Sept. 1848. Paid 2 Ex. Min. of Cons. 20th June in Cons. 13th July 1848.

with reference to the papers noted in the Margin.

The Acting Collector explains that Mootoosawmy Iyengar & Teroo=venga tha Iyengar the sons of original Grantee of the Cowle Enam in question were in enjoyment of equal shares - and on the death of Mootoosawmy Iyengar, his son, the Petitioner, Gopaul Charry continued to enjoy his share of 3-1-3⅛ and that the representation in the Statement of the

In Cons. 10th April 1848. Collector of the 21st January 1848 that Teroven=catha Iyengar was the son of Petitioners father and enjoying the entire Cowle of 6-2-6¼ was a misstatement.-

Under these circumstances the Board recommend that sanction be granted for the orders directing the assumption of the entire Cowle 6-2-6¼ being applied only to the share of 3-1-3⅛ enjoyed by the deceased Teroveng a tha Iyengar nephew of the original Grantee and that the Collector be authorized to restore the share of 3-1-3⅛ enjoyed by the Petitioner Gopaula Charry up to

Fasly

11755

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Fasly 1257 and to continue the same to him for his life.-

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

55

From the Actg Collr of Tinnevelly
Shevagerry
Nagalapooram
Mittah
Vady Mittah
Pawaly

Vide of

The Zemindars of the Polipts noted in the Margin not having discharged the balance of Peishcush due up to the end of June last, I was obliged to attach them on the 26th Ultimo but one of them the Shevagerry Zemindar having since paid the arrears due by him the attachment of this Estate is about to be withdrawn on the payment of the usual interest on the accumulated amount of arrears up to the date of attachment. The proprietors of the remaining Estates are, I believe, making arrangements to pay up the arrears, should they do so, I shall release these also from attachment at once In the meantime Subbendies as per enclosed Statement

11756

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Statements have been appointed as for the management of the Estates attached for which I request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Board.-

Tinnevelly
Tencandam
9th May 1850

/Signed/ C. J. Bird
Actg Collector.

Statement

11757

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

No. 1.

Statement shewing the balance of Kist due by the undermentioned Zemindars in the Province of Tinnevelly up to 26th July 1850 on account of Fusly 1259.

Names of the Pollipats	Names of the Poligars	Number of Villages attached to the annual Pollipats	Amount of Rokeush 1258	Old Balance up to Fusly Kist of Fusly 1259.	Name of the Villages attached on account of the Balance	Amount of Balance thereof	Proposed Establishment	Monthly allowance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p	
Shevagherry	Tarragonna Ramapaundia Chinnathum = by ar	102	56,000		Iyen May 6,000 — — June 7,000 — — Total 13,000 — — Interest from 1st January to 25th July last 548 5 6 — Total 13,548 5 6		6,000 — — — — 7,000 — — — — + 13,000 — — — —

11758

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

Names of the Polliputs	Names of the Poligars	Number of Villages attached to the Pollipute	Amount of Annual Peishcash 1258	Old Balance up to Fasly	Rist of Fasly 1259	Name of the Villages attached on account of the balance	Amount of Beriz thereon	Collection Balance	Proposed Establishment	Monthly allowance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	
Vadymittah	Moottoreen Katasala Saunny Moneygar	30	5554 8		Gyen February 1,050 -- -- March 1,050 -- -- April 1,050 -- -- May 490 -- -- June 654 8 -- Total 4,294 8 --			10,50 -- -- -- -- -- 1,050 -- -- -- -- -- 1,050 -- -- -- -- -- 490 -- -- -- -- -- 654 8 -- 2100 -- -- 2194 8 --	The whole Mittah was Zufted 7/6/21111		1 Ameen 14 -- -- 1 Sumpretty 6 -- -- 1 Shroff 3 8 -- 3 Peons at 3½ 10 8 -- Rd each Sanderwared 1 -- --	This sum was received into the Treasury 6 Days after the Estate was attached
					Interest from 1st March to 25th July 134 -- 7 Total 4428 8 7			-- -- -- 134 -- 7 2100 -- -- 2328 8 7			35 -- --
Pauvaly Zemindary	Tungan Kunnaul	14	2800 -- -- -- -- --		Gyen April 350 -- -- May 350 -- -- June 350 -- -- Total 1050 -- --			-- -- -- 350 -- -- -- -- -- 350 -- -- -- -- -- 350 -- -- -- -- -- 1050 -- --	The whole Zemindary ® was Zufted		1 Ameen 14 -- -- 1 Sumpretty 7 -- -- 1 Shroff 5 -- -- 4 Peons 14 -- -- Sanderwared 1 -- --
					Interest from 1st May to 25th July 18 15 6 Total 1068 15 6			-- -- -- 18 15 6 -- -- 1068 15 6			41 -- --

® The Beriz not entered the necessary accounts called for not having yet arrived, but the Beriz of Shevagerry & Pauvaly Estates is estimated at Rs 7000 & Rs 1000 respectively.

Tinnevelly Kencausey 9th August 1850

E. E. Fx / Signed / C. J. Bird
Actg Collector

The

11759 Fort St. George 12th August 1850.

Proceedings thereon

(55.56)

The Board of Revenue sanction the employment of the Establishment exhibited in the Statement which accompanied the foregoing letter at an aggregate Monthly charge of Rupees 176-4/4 for the management of the Estates noted in the Margin attached for arrears of Revenue.-

Shevagherry
Nagalapooram
Vady & Pawaly

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(57)

From the Actg Collr of Tinnevelly

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 5th Instant, I have the honor to annex a List of all Minor Estates under Circar Management at the commencement of Fasly 1260 and to inform you that the annual Reports for Fasly 1259 of the Management of each of them are under preparation and will be forwarded in due course.-

Tinnevelly,
Tencausey,
12th August 1850.

/Signed/ C. J. Bird
Actg Collector.

List

11760 Fort St. George 22d August 1850

List of Minor Estates under the Management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of Fasly 1260.-

1. Jaloomaday.
2. Munnarcottah
3. Parayoor.

/Signed/ C. J. Bird
Actg Collector.

(57.58)

Order thereon.-

Ordered to lie over

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(59)

From the Actg Collr of Tinnevelly

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I have this day attached the Zemindary of Worcaud on account of arrears of Peishcush due up to the end of June last and to submit a Detailed Statement exhibiting the balance together with the Sibbendy Establishment necessary for its management for which I request the sanction of the Board.-

Tinnevelly
Tencausey
13th August 1850

/Signed/ C. J. Bird
Actg Collector.

Statement

11761.

Fort St. George

22d August 1850.

Statement shewing the balance of Kist due by the undermentioned Zr. under the Province of Tinnevelly up to 9th August 1850 on account of Fusly 1259.

Name of the Palliput	Name of the Polygars	Number of Villages attached to the Palliput	Amount of Annual Peishcush	Old balance up to Fusly 1258	Kist of Fusly 1259	Collection	Balance	Name of the Villages attached on account of the Balance	Amount of Peiz thereof	Proposed Establishment	Monthly allowance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			₹ a p	₹ a p		₹ a p	₹ a p		₹ a		₹ a	
					Fyen					1 Ameen	12	
					May 900					1 Sumpathy	6	
					June 2,100					1 Gomastah	4	
Woorcaud Salhoorayen	1	12,950			3,000			The whole 3,910 9 Zemindary was Jufted	1819 5 11	1 Shroff	3 8	
					Balance of Interest from 1st to 9th Augt	10 9				8 Peons	10 8	
										Sounderwared	1	
					Total	3,010 9					39	

Tinnevelly Tencausey 13th August 1850. E. E. Jr. (Signed) G. J. Bird
Acting Collector

The

11762 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Proceedings thereon

59.60

The Board of Revenue sanction the employment of the Establishment exhibited in the Statement which accompanied the foregoing letter at a Monthly charge of Rupees 30 — a for the Management of the Woorcaud Zemin=dary attached for arrears of Revenue.—

Read

11763 Fort St. George 22nd. August 1850.

Read the following letter

To J. Sycroft Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

61.

From the Collector of Canara — Sir,

Submitting observations as directed in Mem. Con: of Government 2nd January 1847 respecting the system of Land Revenue in Canara— and on the practicability of revising the assessment either by a Survey or other means—

Board's Proceedings 3rd September 1850.

By the Minutes of Consultation of Government under date 2nd January 1847 my attention was called to the several papers connected with the Proceedings of the Board upon the Land Revenue system of Canara, and I was instructed to give my deliberate and best consideration to the subject, and to submit my views at as early a period as might be consistent with the attainment of sufficient local experience— The subject has since the receipt of these orders been one which has much occupied my attention— I have carefully studied the whole of the papers connected with it as far as they are within my reach, and have endeavoured

Fort St George 2d August 1850.

(2)

to bring the experience which my general duties as Collector have thrown in my way to bear upon the questions which have been discussed by the Board. In now venturing to write upon the subject I am far from wishing it to be inferred that I consider myself to have attained sufficient experience to pronounce so confident opinion upon all the many important subjects involved. On the contrary the more I have studied them the more I have found them involved in difficulties, and so many considerations to arise out of the different bearings of the question as they are viewed with reference to the individual and general interests of the people, or those of the Government; the desire to correct abuses without introducing unnecessary innovations, and the uncertainty which must exist respecting the effect of

Fort St George 2d August 1850.

(3)

changes until they come to be tested by actual experience, that I would willingly have deferred for some time longer to address the Board. I have however formed a definite opinion upon at least some of the points lately discussed which I think it unlikely that I may hereafter see reason to change, and there are others which may be considered more as matters of fact than of opinion and which I have less hesitation in now making the subject of a letter to the Board.

2. The late discussions which have taken place respecting the Revenue system at present in force in Canara - and upon which the Board and the late Principal Collector Mr. Blair entertained opinions so widely different, may be divided under two distinct heads, which will as it seems to me, present perplexity if they are kept as

distinct

Fort St George 2nd August 1850

distinct as possible. The one is the general system of Land Revenue traced from its commencement, particularly with reference to the introduction of a general or partial Survey, by which it's defects may be remedied, and the other is the soundness or otherwise of the measures introduced by Mr. Vincash for improving the System as it then existed but without disturbing the Ryotwar settlement made by Mr. Harris. To some points connected with the latter I have already had occasion to refer in my report on the settlement of 1256, and although not so fully as may be deemed necessary hereafter it is to the former branch of the subject that I purpose principally to confine my observations.

Fiscal History of Canara already given by the Board.

3. It will not be necessary for me in reference to the past Fiscal history of Canara to do more than refer to

Fort St George 2nd August 1850

to the Board's Proceedings of the 15th September 1831 and 16th November 1843 in which all that is now known of it is concisely and clearly traced from the earliest times, and the result of the measures adopted since the acquisition of the Province discussed. With the inferences and arguments which the Board has deduced from these results as shown in the last named of it's Proceedings and in those subsequently held on the settlement of Fusly 1254, as far as they relate to the defective and unsatisfactory nature of the earlier settlements, I desire at the outset to express my general concurrence. The subsequent or later settlements, as they are founded entirely upon these, must of necessity in a great measure partake of their defects. There does not appear to be any difference of opinion as to the fact of the generally improved state of the country. It is remarked that "both the Board and Principal Collector "concur in believing that the District generally

Para 49 et infra

3rd September 1846.

General Concurrence in the Boards views

Board's Pro. 3rd September 1846. Para 17.

"generally has greatly improved in
"wealth and prosperity: but, that the
"Revenue so far from indicating that any
"improvement has taken place would
"rather tend to the opposite conclusion,
"and that too where the progress of im-
"provement has been the most rapid and
"perceptible." My own observations and
inquiries fully bear out this remark, and
I am strongly impressed with the belief
that not only has there been no vast
improvement in the state of the country,
but that it never was in such a state
of prosperity as it is at present. In-
dications of this which cannot be deceptive
are furnished by the immense increase
in the population and agricultural
stock, by the flourishing cocoanut plan-
tations every where springing up on the
Coast, the extension of cultivation over
the waste lands, in the difficulty of
procuring land for purchase, and the
increase in the price paid for it, the
facility with which it is let and sublet
to tenants, and even by the obstinacy
with which the possession of the
smallest

smallest spot is contested, and the
shameful manner in which every species
of fraud and forgery is perpetrated
to obtain or hold possession of it.
The Board has however noticed the
fact, the correctness of which there
is no room left for disputing, that
all this increasing prosperity has
been attended with a very insignificant
addition to the Revenue, and that this,
such as it is, is derived almost wholly
from the Balaghaut talooks. The
Statement given in Para 17 of its pro-
ceedings of 3rd September 1846 admits
of a slight correction but the dif-
ference is so small as to be immaterial
to the general question.

Discrepancy in former Statements of yearly Revenue corrected.

4. The result as given by
the Board shows a slight decrease in
the 8 Tarrow settled talooks of Rupees
4889 and 3195 according as the average of the
first and last ten years, or the highest
year of each of these periods is
taken. There is however in reality
a small increase in both these
periods, in the average of the first

and

11/70

1850

Fort St George proved in ...
...
and last 10 years of Rupees 3,- /
between the two highest years of
periods of Rupees 7,373. The differen
the calculation has arisen from t
fact of the Beriz on Salt pans having
been previously to Fusly 1240 credited
as Land Revenue, whereas it has since
been kept separate, and no longer
appears under that head. This will be appa
from a Statement which I have appended
to this letter, showing the actual Collections
in each year since Fusly 1209, distinguishing
those settled by the Farrow from those
which where not so, and keeping the Reven
of the lower Coorge Maganies as well
as the Beriz of the Salt pans separate

Highest years
1215 Land 14,46,807
12 54 Land 14,43,845
Salt 10,580
Increase 3,962
Average of 10 years 14,33,964
Land 14,21,742
Salt 10,580
Increase 3,642
Average of 10 years 14,27,054
Land 14,17,747
Salt 9,307
Increase 3,307

*A

5.

Before proceeding
to offer any observations upon the
fact established by the Board of
the stationary revenue of lower Canara
it will not be out of place if I
shortly advert to the subject of the
general resources of the District,
both at the commencement of our
Gouernment, and at the present time
with the view of attempting to throw

Estimate of the present and former resources of the District.

Former Estimates inaccessible.

Para. 57

Report page 816.

with enclosure marked B

Population
Fusly 1210 - 547,000
" 1257 - 994,000

Fr

George 22nd August 1850.

son light upon the question of how
the Land revenue has borne upon
these at the respective periods, and
of enabling the Board to judge
whether there existed fair and legitimate
grounds for the expectation of a gradual
increase in the Revenue.

6. In its proceedings of
the 16th November 1843 the Board
has referred to a calculation made
in 1807 by Mr Thackeray of the prob-
able produce of Canara, and a similar
one appears to have been previously
made by Mr Read in 1802. These are
not accessible to me, but I have been
at some pains to frame a similar
one, deduced from the probable internal
Consumption, and from the ascertained
Exports by Sea and Land. The increase
of population since Fusly 1210 as
given by the first and last censuses
is 402,000 showing an increase of no
less than 68 per Cent in somewhat
under half a Century. Such an increase
which is not far short of that which
has taken place in England during

the

11772

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

the same period is I believe unpre-
-cedented in any other part of the
Madras Presidency, if not of India gen-
-rally, but there seems no just ground for s-
-pecting the general accuracy of the cur-
Censuses, and that which has been just
completed has been framed with parti-
-cular care and attention.

7. I have taken the consumpti-
of grain by a family at somewhat below t
adopted by Colonel Munro in the Ceded Dis
and have assumed it to be as follows

A family consisting of 6 persons

Probable Consumption. Col: Munro's Estimate			
2 Men	3 Seers of 28 Rupees Weight	Rs. Weight	
2 Women			
2 Children			= 378

2 Men at 1 Seer per Diem. 2.
2 Women at 3/4 Seer ____ 1 1/2 } 4 1/2 Seers of 78 Rupees weight } Rs. wt. = 351
2 Children at 1/2 Seer ____ 1 }

and in calculating the prices I have allo-
-ed for one fifth of the population consumer
the cheaper kinds of dry grain such as Ragg
allowing the price of rice to be 30 Seers per R
and of Raggy 42 Seers. In this and in every
other respect the estimates and prices have wherev
there was room for doubt, been taken at a low rate
at a rate unfavorable for showing a large increase.
particulars of the calculation will be found in ful
detail in the Statement (B) appended to this repor
but the following is an abstract.

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

		Fasly 1210 Population 5,92,000 Quantity Leers	Price Rs	Fasly 1257 Population 9,94,000 Quantity Leers	Price Rs	68 per Cent increase
Internal Consumption	Grain	162,060,000	5,09,370	272,107,500	85,51,950	
	Deduct Imported from Mysore and consumed in Canara	2551500	85,050	10206000	340200	
	Net	159,508,500	5,08,260	261,901,500	82,11,750	
	Cocoanuts No.	3,94,00,000	630,400	663,00,000	10,60,800	
	Betelnut Ct.	3270	112,350	5400	189,000	
	Pepper	420	21,000	710	35,500	
	Total		5,772,010		94,97,050	
Exports	Grain exclusive of estimated Imports from above the Ghauts	252,00,000	840,000	4,70,82,000	1569400	
	Betelnut by Land and Sea Ct.	16000	560,000	22,000	770,000	
	Pepper Do.	7100	55,000	2,400	120,000	
	Cardamums Do.	130	57,200	240	105,600	
	Total Exports		1,572,200		2565000	
	Total		72,84,210		12062050	
	At 1/4 the Gross Produce		1821,052		3015,512	
	At 1/5th		1456,842		2412,410	
	At 1/6th		1214,035		2010,342	
	Settlement		1778,704		1875,275	
	Average of first & last 10 years Settlement		1769,903		1845,595	Inclusive of Coorg

1772

1774

Difference in prices affecting the Calculation

Fort St George 22nd August 1850

8.

In the above Statement it will be observed that I have assumed an uniform price of Rice for both periods under comparison. This is however very far from being the actual state of the case, the average prices during the first ten years having been about 28 per Cent higher than during the last. It was not however easy to make out the statement otherwise, and my object is principally to afford some means of estimating the increased production and its value at the rates now prevailing.

The Column of Increase therefore particularly as it refers to quantity would not be affected by the prices during the earlier period, nor would the present proportion of the land assessment to the gross produce, supposing the estimate to be correct, be altered. There can be no question at the same time that the state of the Country and the facility of collecting the public revenue would be greatly affected by the high prices formerly prevailing. If the gross produce had remained the same while the prices had fallen 28 per Cent it would have

Average Price of Rice in Fusly 1209 to 1218 Pa. 82.
Ditto from Fusly 1247 to 1256. Pa. 59.

Fort St George 22nd August 1850

borne hard upon the land-holders, and absorbed nearly the whole of their share. The statement now given would make the total value of the staple produce of Canara at present to be Rupees 1,20,62,050, and show an increase since Fusly 1210 of no less than Rupees 47,77,840 of which the Government share would have been

at 1/4 the Gross produce Rupees 11,94,460
at 1/5th " " — 9,55,568
at 1/6th " " — 7,96,307

and would make the present amount of Land Revenue to be about one sixth of the present gross produce of the District, inclusive of the allowance to the Pagodas and therefore considerably below the proportion assumed as the basis of the Nuggur Peyar.

9. If however a sufficient proportion of this increase, as its present price, be allowed as a set off to the decreased price of the supposed gross produce of Fusly 1210, it will amount to Rupees 20,36,524 - and leave the difference in favor of the present time only Rupees 27,41,316 and the Government share.

at

Fort St George 22nd August 1850

at 1/4 ——— Rupees 685329
1/5 ——— " — 548263
1/6 ——— " — 456886

It is however perhaps too favorable to deduct the entire difference in the price of rice, for the other necessaries of life such as cloth, oil, &c. have also fallen in price, and render living generally cheaper to the Ryot. In regard to the other staple products I do not find that the difference in prices is so great, or the quantity so considerable materially to affect calculation.

Uncertainty of such calculations.

10. Such Estimates as the above are no doubt always liable to great error, and cannot be accepted as more than approximations to the truth, but as formerly remarked by Mr. Ravenshaw, Canara presents from its situation unusual facilities for framing an estimate of this nature and I must repeat that in many respects the data above assumed have been purposely taken at a low rate. This will be apparent from the value of Exported Rice given

30th April 1802 Fifth Report. Page 816.

Exports at 30 shers/- Rupee Rs 1709100
Declared value, average of 3 years. Rs 2223094.

Fort St George 22nd August 1850

in this calculation according to the assumed rate, and the actual declared value taken from the Sea Customs returns. nothing also it will be observed has been taken into account but staple produce. The Estimate of Gross produce for Fusly 1210 (Viz.t Rupees 7,84,2,10) makes the amount of the public assessment at that time a little more than one fourth of the produce, which it was calculated or supposed to be by Col: Munro taking the whole District together, but at the prices then prevailing, it would not have amounted to more than one fifth.

Rate of assessment per head.

11. The great increase in the population has reduced the share of the Land Revenue paid by each person about 35 Pr. Cent. The assessment per head was in Fusly 1210 Rupees 2 — 14 — 8. it is now Rupees 1 — 14 — 2. It would be satisfactory if the bearing of the entire revenue including those other sources which are actually collected from the people of the District were also ascertained; but I have no account of the Extra Sources of Revenue in Fusly 1210. The Gross Revenue

as

as it appears in the accounts however cannot be taken, for there are many items appearing as revenue collected in the District which are not paid by the inhabitants of it - such as the sales of salt for inland consumption, Export & duty on Cotton, &c.

Amount of Exports as compared with Land Revenue.

12. The Exports, or what may be considered the surplus produce beyond that consumed in the country, amount it will be observed to something under 26 lacs of Rupees, being about 7 lacs in excess of the Revenue derived from the land, but not equal to the gross revenue including other sources. I do not feel clear as to whether the inference to be drawn from this can be considered favorable or otherwise but I imagine that the revenue bears a greater proportion to the Exports than will be found to be the case in other Districts which export much manufactured and raw produce such as Cotton and Cloth. In Canara there are no manufactures of any kind whatever and the whole

whole of it's external Commerce consists in the Export of raw produce principally Rice.

Causes for Stationary amount of Revenue.

13. While I fully admit the fact that the Revenue of Lower Canara has been stationary, and cannot do otherwise than agree with the Board in considering it as an unsatisfactory result that after nearly half a century of peace and prosperity, and with a population nearly doubled, the revenue should be now only what it was at the time when the District was at it's lowest and most depressed state, I am not disposed to attribute it in any great degree to the system introduced by Mr. Vineash, but am persuaded that it's cause is to be sought for in the great inequality in the settlement from the commencement, in the omission to take early measures for procuring information upon those points on which the future correct administration of the revenue would much depend, particularly the extent and resources of the Estates, in the

defective

defective principle on which, as it appears to me, the Tarrow settlement was formed, and in the facilities which this want of information has ever since offered to the people for encroaching on the rights of Government and evading every attempt to vindicate it's fair claim to a participation in the growing prosperity of the Country.

Inequality of Assessment.

11th The inequality in the assessment by which the burden of the land tax, light as it would appear to be on the whole District, has been so unequally distributed has been the subject of frequent notice but I am not able to find that it has been sufficiently accounted for. It seems entirely opposed to the principle of an uniform share of the produce being paid upon all the land, on which the Rekha settlement is said to have been founded, and it is difficult to account for it in any other manner than by supposing that in the lapse of time, and by the frauds of the Shanabogs favored by each successive change of Government, the true Rekha had

Opposed to Ancient principle of assessment.

Probable Causes of it.

in point of fact, been gradually abandoned and lost, and it seems reasonable to suppose that this had never been the case to so great an extent as immediately previous to the annexation of the Province to the British dominions. The state of disorganization into which the Government of the Country but particularly the revenue administration had fallen has been depicted in sufficiently vivid colors by Sir T. Munro. He describes the administration under the Mussulman Government to have been a series of experiments of how much revenue could be extorted from the country; the people were frequently in a state of insurrection, the principal men kept up a general correspondence from one end of the Province to the other. They attempted to defeat the objects of the Government by bribing it's officers at every successive change of Dewans or assophs. the use of the old registers of lands had been prohibited, and a great part of them had been lost. and the Native accountants or Shanaboges by whom these had been kept had all been dismissed and their places supplied by

Para 20

Para 3.

strangers,

To Board 31st May 1800. Para 2.

strangers - These circumstances, and particularly the last mentioned, would in themselves be sufficient to show the utter derangement into which the public accounts had fallen, and the necessity for extreme caution in admitting those which were afterwards produced genuine - The readiest resource the people appear to have had to save themselves seems to have been the falsification of the accounts for the purpose of deceiving the Officers of Government - It is to this cause that I principally attribute the excessive inequality in the assessment on different Estates, and I think it more reasonable, where we find such numerous instances of Estates not paying as noticed by Mr Vincash one tenth of their produce; and very many not so much, to ascribe it rather to the success with which influential land-holders the Shanaboges and their relations and friends were enabled to conceal the actual state of their farms and lower the original assessment than to the fact of the old Rekha having been originally so absurdly low, as it is now

now often found - To reject this supposition seems to me to involve the only other alternative Viz.t that the principle upon which the original assessment is said to have been fixed never had any operation in these estates.

Transfer of assessment from one Estate to another in the accounts of Shanaboges.

15. A clue to the true explanation of these great inequalities is afforded in Para 51 of Mr Blain's letter of the 30th July 1842 - He says "I beg to explain that the "several additions to the assessment made "under the former Government were frequently "unfairly distributed upon the Estates of the "poore Ryots in order to relieve the rich "and influential land-holders from their "burden" - There can be no doubt that they were so, and not only in the case of "the additions to the assessment" but of the original assessment itself - How indeed could it be otherwise, the Shanaboges were the sole depositaries of all information respecting the revenues, they and their relations were all Landholders, and every facility was afforded by the unsettled state of the country - A true account can seldom to this day be got from a Shanaboge, and it would

would be contrary to all experience to suppose that they were more honest then, or that they would not embrace every opportunity afforded by the confusion into which affairs had fallen and by the successive changes of Government to reap the utmost advantage in their power. That they did so is indeed so notorious as to render idle any labored assertion of the fact. Nothing therefore surprises me more than the manner in which the accounts furnished by the Shanabogues appear to have been received at the commencement of our administration as genuine documents which could be relied on. The "Shist" or original assessment of each Estate, and the "Shamil" or subsequent additions, appear to have been accepted, and are to this day treated as if they were of ascertained authenticity, and might be relied on as representing the actual state of the assessment: whereas there can be little doubt that the system described by Mr Blair of favoring influential Ryots and over-assessing the poorer was carried

"Vide Appendix C Nos 4. 5. 6. 10. 11. 14.

Shanabogues accounts too readily accepted at the commencement of the Company's Government.

carried to an extent far beyond what he represents, and that the greater part of these very lightly assessed Estates are the result of such frauds. In some of them, particularly those situated along the banks of rivers the plea of extensive improvements to account for the lightness of the assessment has no doubt considerable foundation, but in many there can have been no room or means of effecting such improvements, and the plea is one of those subterfuges of which a Canarese ryot is never at a loss to avail himself, and to which the intricacy of the settlement, and the absence of all efficient checks is so singularly favorable.

16. The inference which I am disposed to draw from these observations is that we were from the very commencement building upon a rotten foundation, and that the inequality in the assessment now so much complained of was the necessary result of proceeding upon false

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Want of adequate data and checks for regulating the settlements.

false data - No District perhaps ever came under the Company's Government in which some immediate measures for ascertaining the actual resources of the Country were more urgently called for, owing to the confusion into which it's affairs had fallen, the strong temptation to mislead which the great value of landed property offered, and to the fact of those who could alone have given correct information Viz: the public Servants being nearly all land holders, and having interests therefore directly opposed to those of the Government - Had Sir T. Munro remained in charge of the Province there can be little doubt that he would soon have perceived the absolute necessity for creating some more secure basis on which to carry on the Settlement than that of a Statement of the amount of produce or of rent paid furnished by corrupt and interested District Servants - He would have seen the necessity of ascertaining what proportion each Estate bore to it's assessment, and that it was not less necessary for

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the future administration of the revenue to have some record of the extent and value of the land than of the rent paid for it - This would have led to a measurement of the land by some process more or less perfect, and probably to a Survey, which great as the difficulties of carrying it out might even then have been would have been ten times less than they are now owing to the influence which European Officers have always possessed in a newly acquired country, and the comparatively trifling opposition, if any, which would then have been offered to such a measure - In the Settlement which would have followed the comparative difficulty of equalizing the assessment would have been even still less, for he would have been unfettered by any regard for real or supposed pledges given, by the changes which have been effected under decrees of our Courts, by the grants of Estates in proprietory right made by former Collectors, and by the Sanction afforded by uninterrupted enjoyment for a long series of years.

Independent

Difficulty of appreciating the actual bearing of a Native System of Revenues.

17. Independent of direct falsifications of the ancient assessment by the Shanaboges there seems much reason to doubt whether the "ancient assessment" had, in practice, had more than a nominal operation for a period long antecedent to the acquisition of the Province by the Company's Government. We are imperfectly informed also as to the real nature of the Wurgs, or so called "Estates" in Canara, and of many minor circumstances relating to the tenures and privileges under which they were held, but all of much importance in their indirect influence on the state of the Land revenue. It would lead me too far to enter into any discussion of these points on the present occasion, nor would it perhaps tend to any useful purpose now to do so. I will only remark that Canara appears to me to offer a strong example of the difficulty of engrafting the regular systematic and bona fide proceedings of a Civilized European Government upon the uncertain basis of an antiquated and fluctuating Native system of Revenue. There are elements which

Imperfect information respecting tenures &c.

which enter into the latter which seem to render it difficult to adopt only a portion of it and reject the rest without compromising the rights of Government or those of the Ryots, and disturbing the general working of the system. I refer principally to the measures of the former Governments by which the inequalities in the ancient assessment would appear to have been particularly obviated, and which rendered the nominal retention of this old assessment a matter of comparatively small importance. Amongst these may be named the practice of indirectly obtaining a revenue from the lowly assessed Estates by means of a heavy duty on the transit and export of grain, the payment of large Nazaranah for permission to sell or transfer Estates, and another practice, to which Sir T. Munro refers in one of his reports, of not allowing the aggregate revenue of the Magani to fall off, which in fact amounted to imposing an additional assessment on the nominally lightly assessed Estates, or on the increased cultivation in them, and was a provision somewhat analogous to the system still in force in the Ceded Districts of obliging Potails to hold what are called "Appanum" or highly assessed land.

Means by which inequalities of assessment were partially rectified under Native Government.

Export duty alone estimated by Sir T. Munro at from 20 to 25 per Cent of the value.

Fifth Report Page 808.

on

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on the strength of the large Enams which they enjoy - Whatever may be thought of these practices in the abstract it is evident that they afforded a safeguard more or less efficient against the diminution of the Revenue, and that while the principle of a Standard Shist on each Estate was recognized, the System rendered this recognition of less importance by furnishing a ready means of infringing it.

Appropriation of Waste land a Main cause of Stationary asfesment and inequality.

18. There is one point however in connection with this subject which seems to have so great an influence on the General Revenues, as well as on the inequality of the asfesment, that I shall refer to it somewhat more in detail in the course of this report. This is with regard to the Waste lands, to the large appropriation of which on the plea of their being included within the limits of the "Estates", I am inclined to attribute in a great measure the fact which has been commented on by the Board of the little increase which has taken place in the revenues of the talooks of lower Canara, notwithstanding the great increase in the population and resources of the Country, and by which it will be seen that the increase which has taken

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taken place in the Cultivation has gone exclusively to enrich the private land-holders.

Former measures for revising the asfesment noticed by the Board and the causes to which their failure is attributed

The Board has noticed with sufficient detail the various measures which were adopted during the first 17 years for procuring more accurate information with respect to the resources of the Estates, all of which appear to have had the same unsatisfactory result because they were founded upon the returns made by the Shanaboges, or the reports of the ryots themselves, both equally untrue, and because no means of checking these or of testing their accuracy were in the hands of the Revenue Officers; and it is also to be observed that such as they were they were confined to inquiries into the Rent produce of the Estates without any attempt to ascertain the extent of the Estates. It appears to me however sufficiently evident that the one was no less necessary than the other, if any insight into the actual bearing of the land revenue upon the resources of the country was aimed at. If the returns of rent or net produce had been known with accuracy they would doubtless have afforded means of judging whether the revenue paid to Government was high or low - but the same may be said of other Districts besides Canara.

Statements of produce and rents alone insufficient

It

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It is because no true statement, or even an approach to accuracy, can be obtained by any other means that some measurement and classification of the land becomes necessary so that it may be known upon what land the revenue is paid, and the probable proportion which it bears to the produce. No such information however was ever gained, or even attempts made to procure it except in the Balaghaut, and it was during this state of uncertainty, and real ignorance on what must ever be one of the most important points in a question of land revenue settlement, that the Tarrow settlement was carried into effect in all the Southern Talooks - the principle upon which it was framed being an average of the Collections of the 17 previous years.

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The

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Tarrow Settlement made without sufficient data.

20. The destruction of the records of this office has prevented my referring to the reports of Mr Harris for the arguments by which a settlement founded upon such a basis were advocated and supported, but sufficient information exists in other shapes to satisfy me that, even had the data upon which it was founded been accurately and faithfully ascertained which experience has abundantly shown that they are were not, they would still have been quite insufficient as a basis on which to found a permanent and unalterable land tax.

Average Collections in depressed times an unfavorable basis for a permanent Settlement.

21. Setting aside for the present all consideration of what has been said above respecting the want of information as to the extent and resources of the estates which were thus to be permanently settled I think that it cannot fail to strike any one having his attention directed to this point that, taking the circumstances and time at which the Tarrow settlement was made, an average of the previous Collections would be necessarily most unfavorable to the Government. It was shown by Sir T. Munro, and not as far as I am aware ever disputed, that Canara never had been in such a depressed state as it was at the time it came under the Government of the Company, are

an average of 17 years therefore which included those which immediately succeeded to such a state of affairs would necessarily be nearly the lowest which could be adopted. It is not at once that a country recovers its prosperity, and even if it could be supposed that the people had at once commenced their improvements with all the activity and vigour they were capable of, still the earlier years at least would have shown but little improvement or increase in the cultivation compared with what has subsequently taken place. In point of fact no improvements in any but Rice lands would have been shown in more than one half of these years, for a Cocoanut or Betel garden if planted in the first year of the Company's Government would not have come into bearing or paid revenue, the one for more than 5 and the other until nearly the whole of the 17 years on which the average was formed had expired.

Improvement only very gradual

22. But in reality no such rapid improvements either were or could have been commenced so early. The suspicion of the new inhabitants coming under new rulers the absence of capital and agricultural stock, and the low

low state of the population, would and must have prevented it in a great measure, and where they did take place there was no means of ascertaining or recording them. To me it appears therefore that to take the average of these first years amounted to little less than to make the ex revenue where nearly at its lowest ebb the basis of all future demands, and thus to exclude from the calculation all prospect of improvements hereafter. I do not wish to argue that such a principle was in itself bad, on the contrary if the Government was prepared as avowedly thus to limit its demand, and to allow the ryots, the full and exclusive benefit of all improvements and extension of cultivation and to look for no addition to the public Revenue from the general increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Country, it would and undoubtedly has, operated as a great stimulant to the industry of the people.

Limitation of demand whether intended to be absolute or not.

23. I cannot however ascertain that any such limitation was deliberately made. on the contrary I observe indications even in the small portion of the correspondence of former years which is now accessible to

me

me of an intention of gradually bringing to account, as the state of the country improved, some of the deductions which the decrease in the cultivation had rendered it necessary for a long period to make from the demand. Sir T. Munro in a letter to the Board dated 21st December 1800 observes. "It never was my idea that "any settlement should have been so permanent as "to be exempted from all future change, but only "that it should have been so far fixed as not to be "liable to perpetual and [illegible] alteration, "that the right should have been preserved for the "Government to avail itself of the increasing re- "sources of the country by adding to the Jumma "a certain portion of the abatement at some "after period when it might appear that it could "be effected without detriment to the Country." It was surely very necessary before this wise reservation was abandoned and a permanent settlement effected that the fullest information should be obtained, and surer ground occupied than any which the nature of the accounts and previous settlements presented to Mr. Harris

Average Collections only properly applicable to land already Cultivated

24.

Much has been said in favor of former averages as the groundwork of a fixed settlement, and Sir T. Munro has himself

himself observed that "there is no guide so sure as Collection", but this remark must be taken to apply to lands which have been under cultivation, and presupposes some degree of information as to its increase or decrease. Previous Collections are no better test of the Capabilities of an individual estate when a large portion of it has laid waste and uncultivated and remissions have been made on this account, than they are in the case of a District under similar circumstances. To apply this remark then to Canara it must be recollected that the practice does not here exist as in other Districts of a Ryot only occupying the land he pays for and throwing the waste land given up or left uncultivated into the General Ayacut Bunjer or waste land of the village, but whatever be the amount of waste it still continues attached to the estate, the heriz being, except in special cases, remitted. It was of importance therefore in fixing a permanent heriz on such an estate not only to have some means of judging whether the Estate comprised only the same quantity of land as that on which the original assessment was fixed, but also to take into consideration the deductions

which

which had been previously made on account of waste, and the remissions granted on other accounts such as those for bad seasons, losses by fire or floods, and by long and indulgent Cowle or Vaidahs. but none of these circumstances appear to have been taken into account and the actual money collected without reference to any of the causes of deficiency were adopted as the best. It hence happened that a permanent reduction was accorded to a great number of estates of which the Beriz [illegible] light upon the amount of land capable of cultivation, though it may not have been soon that which had actually been cultivated. The Board appears not to have overlooked this point in the instructions which it issued to the Collector, the general purport of which I gather from its Proceedings dated 15th September 1831 in which one of the first rules laid down seems to indicate that, the average Collections should only apply to Estates fully cultivated.

Puras 34 et seq.

25. It is true that the Tarrow assessment was never fixed at a lower rate than the Shist; but it had still no reference to

to the extent of land or cultivation, neither of which were known and there was so much reason to suspect the Shist itself that it seems strange that it should have been adopted or without ascertaining how it bore upon the Estate, or putting it to some kind of test by comparing it with the extent of land. By omitting to do so and adopting the average of Collections the Beriz on large Estates was often unduly lowered. while in other cases an exorbitant Shist was confirmed as the fixed Beriz on the fully cultivated estates of poor but industrious ryots from whom it had been rigidly exacted, but who ought to have had a diminution. In Estates which were unoccupied at the time, and which from this circumstance perhaps required still more attention with a view to ascertain the causes which had led to their being given up, no enquiry whatever appears to have been made, and a Tarrow Beriz was confirmed on them which would prevent their ever being occupied.

Effect of Tarrow Settlement, and Remissions then made. not to equalize the assessment.

26. Generally speaking the reductions granted at the Tarrow appear to have been made to those who were most urgent and as clamorous in pressing their demands and who

who had influence to second them, but for the reason I have stated, they appear to have had little effect in modifying or equalizing the assessment on the lands of the District generally, and to this cause may be attributed the subsequent calls for further reductions of which the Board has seen cause to complain.

Remissions recommended by Mr. Vieasch on much the same information as those made at the Tarrow.

27. I cannot learn that any material deviation from the above system took place in the recommendations which were subsequently made for a reduction in the Beriz in July 1843. In some of the Talooks the applications for reduction were settled by a summary enquiry, and agreement at the time of the Summabundy, and occasionally by the appointment of a Punchayet who were to settle and recommend the amount of reduction required. Greater pains were taken in the Balaghaut Talooks and Ankola by Mr. Stokes who then held the appointment of Head Assistant. An investigation was made by him into the resources of each Estate, founded upon the returns made by the Shanabogs of the Hootawully or produce according to a system which had for some time

time prevailed and it now appears that many of the reductions which were recommended by him were not actually required, it cannot be attributed to any want of zeal and ability on his part; but must be ascribed entirely in my opinion to the radical defect of the system of ascertaining the state of the crops then prevailing, to the facility which was thus afforded for frauds and mis-representations, and to the corruption or incapacity of the native Servants.

Returns of Produce a means of fraud.

28. The system of calling for returns of the produce was first adopted by Mr. Harris in the Balaghaut, and afterwards extended to the other Talooks. It has been a fruitful source of abuse; although it is difficult to say what other means were available for ascertaining the resources of Estates where no record of the land existed. It is curious however to observe that the survey accounts which existed in 1843 for the Talooks of Soopah, Sondah and Ankola were not made use of or in any way referred to, to assist the revision then attempted, but the investigations were conducted solely with reference to the accounts of produce, and to the average collections, as had been the case at the Tarrow settlements.

See Board's Proceedings 3rd September 1845 Para 18.

I

†Gross produce.
*Rent produce calculated usually at ½ the Gross produce attainable if all the lands were cultivated
‡actual rent produce of land under cultivation after deducting the waste and all other losses of Crops.-

I will not here enter into a detailed discription of these accounts of †Kham Hoottawully- *Riwaz or Hoottawully and *Hazir Hoottawully, of which the particulars differ in different parts of the District. It is sufficient to observe that they are prepared by the Shanabogue and it is not too much to say are scarcely ever correct, while they are often grossly fraudulent. They therefore afford but a very imperfect idea of the value of an Estate, and are still more fallacious as a test to judge of its extent, particularly where as in Canara there is not even a correct Beenjewarree account of the extent of one of the most valuable descriptions of land viz. the cocoanut Bagayet. Yet the quantity of land appears to have been deduced or inferred from these accounts, and the consequence was a recommendation in many cases for reduction of assessment under the head of "Deficiency of land" where in point of fact there was an abundance of it. The "Reewaz Hoottawully" is in such cases only calculated on the actual number of trees there standing, so that although there might be 30 acres of land capable of cultivation with such Bagayet if only one acre were actually cultivated,

Error of inferring the extent of available land from the returns of produce.-

cultivated, the return of Reewaz Hoottawully would show the produce of only one acre, which on these data would be assumed as the full quantity of land available.

It is scarcely possible to give an intelligible description of the complicated process by which the Hoottawully is calculated in Canara, differing as it does in various parts of the District and of the opening which it gives for every kind of concealment and evasion. I have therefore prepared a memorandum of some cases which came to my knowledge during the last Summabundy settlement which will be found added as an appendix to this report: an attentive perusal of these will I think better explain the working of the system and the great facility for frauds which has always existed, than any description which I could venture to offer. It is to be observed however that these cases have necessarily been selected principally from those talooks in which a Survey had taken place because it is here alone that the previous settlements and Statements can be brought to any thing like a test, by comparing them with the extent of land therein recorded.

Reference to examples by way of illustration.

Beenjwaree accounts tested by the Survey accounts in the Balaghaut and Arr Kolan

They

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They have been selected also principally from those estates known under the term Board's Shifarish i.e. Estates in which a reduction of Beriz was recommended on the grounds of their being absolutely incapable of ever paying the amount entered as their old fixed Beriz, and as it has been stated that the resources of these Estates had been minutely examined they appear to furnish a favorable means of judging of the value of the means which the Revenue Officers have had at their disposal for ascertaining the resources of such Estates. In requesting the Board's attention to these I would only wish further to remark that they are selected from a very limited class of estates viz. those which not paying the full beriz were subject to a yearly examination, and that they throw no light upon any of the Burty Estates or those which have paid the full beriz the resources and state of which may be said to be now involved in impenetrable obscurity. I do not think it unreasonable however to infer from the falsifications here shown to have taken place that similar ones were in all probability practised, at different periods in regard to the more valuable

Principal Collector to Board 30th July 1842 Para 29.

Estates

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Estates paying the full revenue assigned to them, as well as in obtaining the reductions of Beriz which were recommended for Estates similarly situated at the time of the Tarrow Settlement. The Board is in my opinion entirely borne out in its observations that "On both occasions the attempt to remodel the assessment has failed from the same cause. the imperfection of the means employed," and that "the consequence of such a state of accounts has been to leave the rights of Government at the mercy of local interests, and to paralize the

Proceedings 3d September 1846 Para 27 and 28.

to

the exertions of the European Officers to keep in check the Native servants.—

Waste lands 30. I have stated above that the subject of waste lands is one which claims perhaps more attention than any other from the importance which it bears in relation to the land Revenue of this District, and it will not I think be without advantage if before proceeding further, I prefer somewhat more in detail to this head than because it appears to me that considerable confusion has arisen from the

a fixed and definite understanding as to the different kinds of waste land in Canara.

Received opinion respecting the absence of Govt. Waste lands.

Board's Pro. 15th Sept. 1851 Para 37

31. On referring to former Reports and Proceedings I find that mention has from time to time been made of Circar waste lands but an expression made use of by Colonel Munro in his first Report upon Canara appears to have led to a very general impression that every kind of land in the District belonged at some time or other to some Estate. Thus

Para 9. the Board in its Proceedings of the 5th Decem uses the expression "there is not a foot of ground unappropriated" and is hence led to the inference that in all cases of encroachments they have been made at the expense of the lapsed Estates. There is however no point connected with the Revenue System of Canara which I think can be so clearly established as the existence of much public Waste land which is not now, nor ever has been private property, and it may not be out of place here to endeavour to trace how the impression to which I here refer has arisen, and whether a broader interpretation has not been given to

Colonel

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Col. Munro's statement respecting waste lands may have been misunderstood.

Colonel Munro's words than they were intended to convey. The passage in his report to which I refer is as follows. "The only land "in Canara that can in any way come under "the description of Circar lands is unclaimed "Waste to a great deal of which it is very "likely claimants would appear were it once "brought into cultivation. There are also some "uncultivated lands, particularly in the "Northern Districts which may be reckoned "public. There are lands which were originally "productive, and which from the death or "absence of the owners would have been "allowed to run to Waste had they not been "contiguous to more productive lands whose "owners it was supposed were able and "were therefore compelled to cultivate them "but exclusive of this land cultivated by "compulsion and unclaimed waste, all other is "private property.

32. It will be observed that the expression "unclaimed" waste is here twice used. It is one however so indefinite as scarcely to convey any meaning when it comes to be applied in practice. It could not have been Sir

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Sir T. Munro's intention to convey the idea that the simple fact of waste land being "claimed" would make it private property, this would of course depend upon whether the claims were a valid or fictitious one. I am therefore disposed to believe that the word intended to be used may have been unreclaimed Waste, and this would very materially alter the state of the question as rates to the Government right in waste lands, because it would as a general rule confine the private property in Waste to such as had at some former period been under cultivation.

33. It is possible again that in the above passage Sir T. Munro intended to make no allusion at all to immemorial or unreclaimed waste, but referred exclusively to that which had been formerly under cultivation, and in this sense it might be conceded that a private property existed, or had at some time existed, in such land, and that only such parts as had been abandoned by their former owners, and for which there were no claimants forthcoming (Koobnesht) could properly be held to be Circar lands. But however this may be, there is abundant evidence still existing

existing both in Col. Munro's reports and State-
ments, as well as from the practice prevailing
at the present day that the opinion which has
sometimes obtained that all lands whether
formerly cultivated, but abandoned waste or
immemorial waste had been at one time pri-
vate property was founded in some mistake
which may have arisen from making use
of the general term "Waste" without suffici-
ently distinguishing the different kinds of land
which come under that designation, For cases
are constantly arising even at the present
day in which applications are made for, or
disputes arising respecting the occupancy of Waste
lands which are admitted to be Circar land, and
which are not alleged or supposed to be included
within the boundaries of abandoned Estates or Cheri
Geni Wurgs. It is properly only this description of
land which when taken up is included under the
term "Hosagani" Both those descriptions of waste
land which in this District are termed Koolmuhl
and Rekha might have always been essentially
Government Lands. Koolmuhl being land
at

at some former time cultivated, but the owners
of which had become extinct, and Rekha muhl
being land fit for cultivation but never before
occupied in fact "Layek Bunjer."

Colonel Munro's Historical abstract shows a large amount of Government Waste Land. Continuation of this up to the present time forwarded.

34 The state of the case will be
more clear, as I wish to explain it, by referring
to the accompanying statement (marked C) which
has been drawn up by my Head Sheristadar
It is taken from and carries on to the present
time the Historical abstract of the Land
Revenue of Canara, given by Colonel Mun-
ro in his first Report, but omitting some of
the details. The following may be given
as a short abstract of the result as it relates
to Waste lands.

The entire cultivable lands or General aya-
cut of the District stood by that account, assess-
ed under the Bednoor Government in 1800 at
Star Pagodas 580759 or Rupees ——— 2032658

From this was deducted and
entirely excluded from the settlements
ancient and recent waste unoccupied — 636147

Leaving the land occupied inclusive
of Enam assessed at Rupees ——— 1396511

which land it appears was alone

included

Waste

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existing both in Col. Munro's reports and State-
ments, as well as from the practice prevailing
at the present day that the opinion which has
sometimes obtained that all lands whether
formerly cultivated, but abandoned waste or
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ro in his first Report, but omitting some of
the details. The following may be given
as a short abstract of the result as it relates
to Waste lands.

The entire cultivable lands or General aya-
cut of the District stood by that account, assess-
ed under the Bednore Government in 1680 at
Star Pagodas 580759 or Rupees ——— 2,032,658.

From this was deducted and
entirely excluded from the settlements
ancient and recent waste unoccupied — 630,147.

Leaving the land occupied inclusive
of Inam assessed at Rupees ——— 1396,511.

which land it appears was alone

included

included in the subsequent settlements &
on which all the subsequent additions
under the Governments of Bednor and of
Hyder & Tippoo were made. Tippoo's
assessment on these occupied lands, at the commence-
ment of the Company's Government was Rupees 30,40,315
of which Col. Munro struck out altogether
as never having been collected Rupees 88,404
leaving the demand or assessment on
the occupied lands. 21,56,311

The Bunzer Ayacut, or waste land
unoccupied, and previously deducted
as above shown Viz. Rs. 63,614
appears to have been disposed of
as follows.

Brought under assessment by
Hyder 11,036
Ditto by Tippoo 809
assessed since Fusly 1209
under the Company's Government 54,951 67,416
Leaving Waste land never yet brought
to account 5,68,731

This is entirely independent of the sum of Star
Pagodas 150,940 or Rupees 528,290 remitted
by Col. Munro at the settlement of Fusly 1209
from the Gross demand of Rupees 2,156,311 which
he

he stated to be principally composed of waste
lands of which the proprietors were extinct. The
following may be given as a rough summary of
the manner in which this last mentioned remission
has been disposed of, although the destruction
of the records of the Cutcherry and the absence
of any talookwar or Villagewar accounts of
its distribution renders much accuracy impossible

Collections made by Polligars and
deducted from the settlement of 1209
but brought to account in subsequent
years ..... Rs. 50,000
Montrpha and Tobacco taxes trans-
ferred from Land Revenue demand .. 43,000
Collections gradually brought up since
Fusly 1210, by the occupation of waste
Estates Cowls &c. 75,000
Total recovered 168,000

Struck out of the demand altogether
by the Collectors previously to Mr. Harris
time 63,000
Deducted by Mr. Harris at the
Jarrow settlement 147,000

Now remaining under "Zunky" or
yearly examination exclusive of 2
mogonies of Coorg and other small
heads of account 150,000

Of this last item there may perhaps be
land forthcoming equivalent to about Rupees 50,000
the remainder has probably been absorbed by
encroachments on the waste Estates, which if
added to the amount of Rekha must deduct
ed in former times, and not included in
Estates or holdings, will make the total
Assessment of lands unaccounted for
and now lost or absorbed Rupees 68,000 or
if the 68,000 be deducted for Lands actually
destroyed by rivers &c. Rupees 0,00,000
35.

It is then [illegible] the waste
"Estates," but more on the Rekha Instt. or waste
never occupied as Estates, that the large en-
croachments have I conceive been made, though
it cannot be known at what period they took
place. It is clear to me not only from the
Historical abstract, where the unoccupied
Waste is so distinctly shown, but also from many
passages of his reports that Colonel Munro in
speaking of waste Lands referred only to the
waste included in Estates which comprised the
greater part of the remission granted by him
in Fusly 1209 from the Gross demand of that
year. In Para 15 of his letter to the Board
dated

dated 31st. May 1800 he speaks of the sums shown
in Cols. 8–44 and 72, as the Standard rent of the
Lands under cultivation "at the different periods
"indicated," and adds "a small portion of the Lands
"under occupancy even under the Rance were
"waste, and more under Hyder and Tippoo,"
"and he goes on to say, "that it never was the
"practice to keep an account of waste Lands,
"and that the accounts contained a register of
"the number of Land holders and the fixed
"assessment of their respective Estates, the
"total of which formed the Summa, but they
"took no notice of waste Lands where there was
"a proprietor in Existence." In another part of
"the same letter (Para 34) in recommending a
"reduction of the assessment he says "It may there-
"fore without the smallest danger of relinquish
"ing too much be admitted that the whole of
"the Land in cultivation ought not to be assessed
"at a higher rate than it was under the Bednor
"Government." Again he speaks of there being
"very few proprietors "who had not the means
"of cultivating the whole of their Estates" in
"the time of the Rance, and though there was
"no means of ascertaining with accuracy what
"was the quantity of Waste in Estates, yet the

whole

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"whole of it was of course subject to full rent
"as if it was cultivated." In all this he clearly
refers to the lands which had fallen waste out
of those actually occupied and ordinarily under
cultivation, or what would in the ceded
Districts be known under the term Shamilat
Bunjer and not to the waste lands and re-
"ductions of rent" and "Waste lands fit for cul-
"tivation" amounting to Pagodas 181755 under
the head of Deficiency of Rekha which was
never included in the demand, nor indeed could
have been as it was not occupied or held by any
one. In the following passages he evidently
refers to the remissions made from the demand
on account of waste in occupied Estates at his
first settlement. "A part of the rent of
"waste lands upon occupied Estates in
"Number 2. Col: 15 ought in the course of a
"few years to be added to the assessment.
"They consist both of Circar and private lands
"In the case of Circar lands where a cultivator
"of a part of the Estate does not chose to
"become proprietor they cannot with justice
"be assessed until they are cultivated, and even
"then as they have generally been deserted on
"account of over assessment very little more than
the

Star Pags. 150040
Rupees 528290

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"the Shist will be obtained. In the Case of pri-
"vate Estates so much indulgence is not
"necessary and I have directed the Shist to be
"levied from them this year, and in the two ensu-
"ing years the whole of them ought to be raised
"to the Bednor assessment." He estimates
the rent of these waste lands at from 12
to 13000 Pagodas on Estates then under occupan-
cy, but whether it was ever added does not
appear. In a letter of instructions to the
Collectors written subsequently to his
quitting the District he says "your settle-
"ments in future will require little time
"or labour because nothing is to be done
"except to add to the Summa of the preced-
"ing year the Extra rent of a few Estates
"which may have been held at an under
"rate, and the rent of such waste lands
as may have been brought under cultivation
meaning by this last no doubt the Rekha
lands newly taken up.

36. There is no possibility now of tracing
what has become of this large amount of Go-
vernment Waste land / Rupees 60,000. at the
low rate of the Bednor assessment / but it is

certain

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certain that with the exception of an inconsider=able amount it has all been appropriated.

It seems to have been entirely lost sight of at the Jurrow settlement, there is no record now to show even in what talooks or villages it was situated, and the few old accounts through which this might have been traced have all been lost, burned or made away with. Not even a Village war account of it was taken when the Jurrow settlement was made, and the occupiers of Estates have been if I may be allowed the expression, helping themselves to it without check or restraint ever since.

Present theory regarding Waste Lands in Canara

37. The theory at present asserted by the landholders of Canara, and which has been practically acted upon at least since the Jurrow Settlement, is this. That their Estates include not only the land which was in cultivation at the time the former settlements were made, but also tracts of Waste of two descriptions, 1st. The waste lands which had fallen out of cultivation in former times, and 2nd[ly] immemorial Waste lands which never were in cultivation, both of which kinds of waste they allege that they have a right to bring under cultivation without any additional assessment. They assert that the heriz was fixed upon the entire Estate including

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including lands of every description. Of these waste lands as I have before stated, but cannot too often repeat, there is no account or record whatever, and even of the cultivated lands as they orginally stood at the commencement of the Company's Government the only record which exists, and that, in but some of the talooks, is an account called the Doormoti Chittah, being a Beegwaree Statement, furnished by the Shanboges in the second year of the Company's Government of the lands then actually under cultivation but which is said to be only an Estimate and is not admitted as a correct or authentic record, or one, which can be used practically as a check in all cases.

Average Collections how bearing upon Waste lands.

38. With respect to the cultivable Waste assuming that it originally formed part of the Wurg or holding to which it is now claimed as belonging and that no additions have been made to it from the lapsed or Circar waste lands it seems necessary to consider how a permanent settlement such as the Jurrow made upon the average collections of former years would affect the

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the public Revenue. The original assessment or demand on the Estate may be assumed to be, or ought to represent, the Government share of the produce of those lands, when under cultivation, but it has been seen that very large remissions were made; and continue to be to the present day on account of Waste portions of Estates, which remissions where the assessment was fixed; solely with reference to the Collections would be excluded from the average and the rent would be permanently reduced by the amount of temporary reductions. No provision was made at the Jurrow settlement for re-imposing this assessment when the lands were again cultivated, nor was the waste land separated from the Estate. It continued to be attached to it, and when again brought under cultivation may be said to be enjoyed free of all rent.

Board's Prs. 15th Sept. 1831. Para 38.

39. In the instructions of the Board for carrying ont the Jurrow settlement, I find reference made to a question from the Collector as to "when the assessment on concealed lands belonging to private Estates should become payable" and the reply of the Board, that it should commence from

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from the date of the detection of the fraudulent concealment, but as it does not appear whether this referred to the additions made to the cultivation within the limits claimed for the Estates or what was to be considered concealed land, or the means of distinguishing it, no inference can be drawn from this order.

40. Upon the whole I am inclined to the belief that it was the intention in fixing the Jurrow beriz that no account should be taken of increased cultivation within the limits of the Estates, and to give the Ryots the full benefit of all the lands they might so bring under cultivation, but that it was under the impression that these lands bore some kind of adequate assessment, and that neither the extent of such lands, nor the importance generally of the question were at the time sufficiently considered or understood.

41. With respect to the other classes of waste lands claimed as being attached to Estates to which I have referred, Viz: the immemorial Waste, they may be considered to form a distinct question from that of the Waste lands just referred to. It is to the claim to these lands which has been incautiously admitted, or at least not opposed, that I attribute the absorption

of

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of nearly the whole Rekha musht or Government Waste land. The claim appears to have recently attracted the notice of Government for it is apparently for information respecting these that it called for some information in its Minutes of Consultation dated 5th August 1845. There are considerable tracts of such kinds of Waste land attached to a great part of the Estates, some of which is cultivable, and some consisting of hilly or stony ground incapable of improvement. They are often termed "Koomiski" lands, or and allowed to assist in the cultivation and they were intended to afford to the Ryots the means of procuring leaves from the brushwood or jungle growing on them, as manure for their fields, and to furnish grass or fodder for their Cattle. but they do not appear originally to have differed materially from the waste lands used for similar purposes in other parts of the Country, except that in place of being common to the whole Village, they were divided and enjoyed in separate portions, by the individual landholders. The original terms upon which they were held then I conceive to have been

Para 9.

essentially

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essentially as an adjunct to, and in connection with, the cultivated lands, and the right to them to have been a modified right, and only to be enjoyed for the purposes for which they were held as above stated. The usufruct of them for such purposes was a necessary concession but I do not conceive them to have been on that account the less Government lands, but only lands which they were permitted to occupy for particular purposes.

Tenure of unmemorial Waste now apparently much altered to the advantage of Landlords.

42 If such were, in general terms, the nature of the tenure under which they were held, it has become entirely altered under our administration. The Ryots now claim the absolute proprietory right in them the same as to their cultivated lands, and as a necessary consequence of such a right the liberty to bring them under cultivation without the payment of additional assessment, and even of selling them, or letting them and thus separating them if they chose, from the cultivation, and alienating them from the original purposes for which they were intended. Another effect of such a tenure is that even where they are greatly in excess of the quantity necessary for the purposes for which they were intended, they can prevent others from taking them up on a puttah and upon a

fixed

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fixed assessment payable to Government. The person occupying them pays the rent to the land lord, not to Government, and is in every respect his tenant. It is necessary to observe however that the right to cultivate such lands is not admitted in theory but it is, as a general rule actually enjoyed in practice, from the simple cause to which I have so often alluded, that we do not know the Extent of the original Estates, and cannot tell therefore what is new cultivation and what is old, and the ready answer to all questions on the subject is, that it is part of the original cultivation. I have since I have held the office of Collector endeavoured to set my face steadily against the admission of such claims, but lands which have been formerly brought under cultivation in this manner are beyond recovery, and it may be said generally that nearly every case in which it is attempted to restrain these encroachments involves a protracted contest and nearly the certainty of having to defend a lawsuit if there be the most slender grounds for disputing the award.

43. The forest and woodland occupied for Coomery to which I referred in a former[x] letter upon the subject of the conservancy of the forests in

[x] 31st. augt. 1847. Para 17. Forest and woodlands claimed as private property now.

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in Canara is also of the same nature as the above, and claimed much on the same grounds. It is sufficient to repeat here that the landholders claim on these as well as other waste lands said to be included in their Estates the exclusive right of cultivating, of renting them out, or selling them and their produce in every respect in the same manner as their old cultivated lands upon which according to my view an assessment was alone fixed.

Preceding observations illustrated by amount of Grants and deeds as compared with those now in use.

44. Some light will I think be thrown upon this subject, and upon the manner in which the people of Canara have been gradually and quietly making new rights for themselves by referring to the terms in which Public Grants and private deeds were worded under the former Governments, and are now under the Company's rule. I would beg to refer for example of the former to the translations of deeds which accompanied my letter to the Board of the 23d. September last. From these ancient documents it will appear that Estates were not in former times

the

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the undefined tracts of land both cultivated and waste, which they now appear to be, there was no room allowed for doubt as to what was granted, but the Government was careful in defining the exact limits of the land, for which purpose a person was specially deputed from the Huzoor to plant boundary stones, in the presence of the inhabitants of the four surrounding Villages & of the disputes may arise hereafter respecting the boundaries. The deed then usually goes on to say "You are to enjoy the said land with all the ashtah Bhogahs (eight kinds of right) Viz: nidhi, nikshepah, Jala, Pashana, akshini, agami Sidha and Sadyah (which are usually interpreted. Treasure trove valuables, water, rock present and future profits) together with all the & Sameahs arising therefrom" &c. These are the very terms of a deed executed in 1730 by one Krishnappah Nayak making over lands

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lands originally granted to his ancestors by Keldi Buswappah Naik about 1704 A.D. There is no mention of Jungle and Waste lands of indefinite extent here. But I now request attention to the terms of a deed by which the very same land was transferred in 1837. "You are hence forward as full proprietor to enjoy the land, the site of the house together with the Jungle Bett (uplands) chitley all alab pirdary nikshipah Jala Pashanah &c" The additional terms here introduced are most significant. It is not without a purpose that they have found their way into this and similar recent deeds, and that purpose is to create a right to additional land, for which there was no authority. Yet it is by such documents that the people have for nearly half a century been transferring to each other, lands which did not belong to them, and the Courts have been confirming by their decrees (founded on the terms of these

deeds

deeds / the alienation of land which alone belonged to Government and it is to such documents and decrees that appeal is now made whenever an attempt is made to assert its rights.

The undefined state of landed property causes revenue questions to be disposed of by the Courts.

45. Under this curious and anomalous state of things the functions of the Revenue Officers may be said to a great extent to have been practically transfered to the Courts. A Canarese Ryot of ordinary intelligence and cunning who wishes to take up new land does not think of going to the Collector he has a variety of much better plans by which he secures it for nothing. One very common one always appears to have been to get some neighbour to sell, or mortgage it to him and then by a fictitious suit procure the transfer to be confirmed by a decree of Court. In other cases the Shanboge or Monegar who examines the land is bribed to insert the spot coveted as within the Estate of a particular party

and

and this is produced years afterwards. It would indeed be impossible to describe adequately the ingenious and cunning manner in which Evidence is got up not only in the Revenue departments, but before the Police also, intended to be afterwards made use of in establishing a right to lands.

Result as it affects the Public revenue.

46 When it is considered that this system has been going on for the last 48 years it may be readily imagined to what an extent land have thus been appropriated. This has arisen from there being no public record of the extent of any man's land to which the Public Officers or Courts could refer. In Suits between individuals the rights of Government do not come under discussion, and the production of an admitted sale or mortgage deed, or other evidence of a like nature, has always led to the land being decreed to one party. There has never been any application in Canara of the simple rule that a man has only a right to as much land as he pays for. Nor is there any rate or rule of assessment by which the

Collector

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Collector can determine whether he has more or less than he ought to have or by which he can afterwards recover or reafess it. It is of no avail for him to say- you have three or four times as much land as is equivalent to the afsefsment you pay, the simple answer is that it is within the limits of his ca Wurg, or the production of some Document or the evidence of friendly neighbours, to prove that it is his, and if the claim be resisted, there is the ready resource of carrying the case into the Court.-

"Moolputtahs" equivalent in many cases to Enam Grants- the facility with which they have been admitted Appendix No 7-12 19-22-

47. There is another point which I think it right to notice, and that is the subject of "Moolputtahs" These are grants of land upon a fixed afsefsment named, and where this afsefsment is unduly low, they are essentially of the nature of Enam Grants. It can for instance, so far as the public revenue is concerned, make no difference whether land which under the ordinary rules of afsefsment would pay 100 Pagodas be granted on Moolputtah on the annual payment of 10 Pagodas or whether it were granted under the name of Enam with a Joree or quit rent of 10 Pagodas- In other

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other Districts, such as the Ceded Districts, one of the first measures for determination on taking possession of the Country, appears always to have been to lay down some rule as to what grants should be held entitled to confirmation as being made by sufficient authority and what should be rejected In Canara no such rule has ever prevailed in respect to Moolputtahs, but on the contrary, not only have private deeds been always admitted as the best evidence of the right to land, but every kind of grant by a Public Officer, by way of Moolputtah has been accepted & Decrees passed on them in the Courts- Thus the Moolputtahs of Tippoo's corrupt Asophs and Amildars granting land at a nominal afsefsment, and obtained probably for some petty bribe have met with the same respect that the most authoritative Summud would command in another part of the Country.- The effect has been not only that a nominal or inadequate afsefsment has been confirmed on large quantities of land but the very circumstance of their being so readily received has led to their wholesale forgery- There are parties in Canara who it is well known maintain a regular manufactory of forged documents, and I could mention the name of

an

an influential Shanboge in Ankola from whom it is commonly said, that documents of any date and of any dynasty, may be procured according to the taste of the applicant.—

Instance referred to in illustration of previous remarks.

4.8. I have added in the appendix which accompanies this letter a * case to which I would request some attention, as illustrating in the instance of a single Estate many of the points I have above referred to. The Board will here see as plain an instance of large appropriation of Public land as it is possible perhaps to adduce, amounting to 7 or 8 times the original holding and increasing on this account in value from 140 Rupees to 2,300. It demonstrates at the same time the difficulty which the Revenue Officer has to contend with, in vindicating the rights of Government without subjecting himself to be dragged into Court, which the want of any rule of assessment and the undefined extent of Estates puts it in the power of every one in every such case to do. The other points which this case seems to illustrate are 1st

Obstacles to the assessment of land fraudulently appropriated.—

Want of information at the Sarrow settlement and consequent necessary remission of Beriz.—

The want of any true information of the resources and extent of Estates, when the Sarrow settlement was made, a remission of beriz, though as it happens an inconsiderable one, having been granted on an Estate paying only Pags 4. 6. 12. the net produce of which is admitted to be equal to 95 Pagodas and

* Marked No. 22

and probably much exceeds that amount. 2dly. The kind of documents which it has been the practice of the Courts to admit as evidence of proprietory right, and the manner in which the rights of Government are compromised by decrees in private suits where the public claims are not represented. 3dly. The unequal division of the public assessment upon separate portions of Estates when divided, an assessment of Pags 8. 0—0 having been apportioned in this case by putting Pags 3. 9. 10 upon only 3 Moodahs of land and leaving the remainder of the land claimed consisting of 59 Moodahs assessed at only Pags 4—0—12—4 thly.

Fraudulent and unauthentic documents admitted to the loss of Government.—

Unequal division of assessment on the several portions of divided Estates.—

Little Estimation in which the orders of the Revenue authorities are held.—

The little weight which an order in the Revenue department carries in Canara and the confidence with which the people apparently took to the Courts as a means of defeating it, as exemplified in the fact of a person having purchased land at the large sum of Rupees 2,300 the greater part of which had been declared not to belong to the person disposing of it 5thly. The manner in which the absence of any rule for the disposal of such cases enables the people to prolong the most simple questions through a succession of years, and take them from one public Officer to another in the hope of eventually obtaining a favorable decision, and at all events in the mean time reaping the full advantage of delay.—

Delay in Settlement of simple questions

The

49. The case here referred to, is one which would be disposed of, in Bellary or Cuddapah in ten minutes by assessing the extra cultivation, in Canara it is protracted through 10 years, and is not settled then, and cannot be without the risk of going through the ordeal of a law suit, from which it is natural that the Collector with the numerous and pressing claims on his attention should shrink. He may if he be zealous, enter into a few such contests, but three or fifty five thousand Landholders in Canara, and he cannot afford to go to law with all who may have a crease land than they have a right to. and they know this well. The Board has seen the number of cases in which suits have been brought against me under similar circumstances within the last two years by the applications which have been made for permission to defend them.

Recapitulation of the causes to which the Stationary Land Revenue may be attributed.

50. Shortly then to recapitulate what I have above stated with respect to the real causes of the Stationary amount

of the land revenue in Canara. I attribute it not only to the cause pointed out by the Board viz. the fraudulent appropriation of waste lands belonging to lapsed estates, although there is no doubt that this has been carried on to a great extent but also 1st and principaly, to the fraudulent lowering of the assessment upon Valuable Estates by means of the false accounts of the Shanbogues, and to this inspection of the Shanbogues, and to this inspection either upon inferior estates which could not bear it, or on land which only appeared in the accounts but had no existence at all

2dly To the reoccupation of waste lands formerly cultivated, but abandoned; and the assessment of which had in point of fact been gradually remitted and deducted from the Beriz although the lands were not formally separated from the Estates to which they had belonged.

3dly To the cultivation of waste lands never before cultivated, but claimed as grazing grounds and jungle attached to the cultivated lands. and 4thly To the concealed appropriation of lands belonging to Government such as the Gazen or Marsh lands situated along the rivers particularly near the sea

and

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and of other waste lands (Rekha pu
never before cultivated but enjoyed
the community at large, and which
recent cases which came to notice are
deemed to be Government waste land
the combined operation of these and
causes it will be seen that there has
been, and still continues to be a large
-ty of waste lands alleged to be private
-perty and that the extension of cultiv
has been carried
profits of which
land-holders,
in them by Government, while it be
had to bear all the loss arising fro
permanent and temporary remis
granted on account of the over-ass
of other estates and from the destruction
determination of the Lands of proper Ryo

57 I have been the more pa
cular in endeavouring to explain the
actual state of the case with respe
to waste lands because it appears
be a point upon which information
sufficiently explicit has not been
given afforded. It seems to me

Rec
cons
tion
may

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doubtful whether the Board and Government
ever has been made acquainted with the
great extent of waste land claimed
as private property. In the 13th Para of
the Board's Proceedings of the 15th November
1843 it observes "Repeated mention is
"made of ancient waste brought under
"cultivation (Hosagani) What then has
"become of the additions? either the sup-
"posed increase in population and cul-
"tivation has not taken place, or if it
"has the corresponding addition to the
"Revenue has not been accounted for"
What I have above stated will I
believe furnish sufficient answer
to this question. The increase has
assuredly not been accounted for to
Government, the extension of cul-
tivation having taken place princi-
pally in what is claimed as pri-
vate Waste, with which according
to the theory at present prevailing,
the Government has no concern

"Hosagami" defined the Causes of its small amount

52 From the above passage
it would almost seem that the Board
was of opinion that all waste land
brought

brought under cultivation ought properly to be
assessed. In para 31 of the same Proceedings
the Board explains the term Hosagani to be
reoccupation of the lands of Ryots who have
deserted or become exhinct, but it is right
to bear in mind that it does not include
such lands where they are registered as
distinct Estates however long they may
have been abandoned and left waste. Such
waste lands when reoccupied is not entered
as Hosagani but as an Estate again brought
under cultivation. This is therefore
exclusively confined to Kodumbahs or Rakhs
which is Government Waste land, as distin-
guished from Government waste Estates
and thus may serve to explain in some measure
the small amount of Hosagane cultivation
shown in the accounts as entered by the
Boards in the para of its proceedings above
quoted. It would however have been very much
larger had all waste lands of this description
been brought to account but for a long
series of years they were looked upon as
of so little importance that it did not signify
by whom they were held. It was considered
so much gained if any rent, however small
could be obtained for waste, and offers
made

made for the exclusive privilege of grazing
cattle or cutting the grass were readily accepted
(4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th) the land being
in process of time converted into valuable
cultivation either by the holders themselves or
by tenants who took it from them at consi-
derable rents.

53d. Before any attempt could be
made with the least prospect of success
to procure any portion of this waste land
to bring it under assessment it would
be necessary that a distinct declaration
should be made on the part of Government
as to what its intentions with respect
to the occupation of Waste lands of the
different Ryots I have above referred to,
were; I do not think that this has been
so specifically laid down as to free the
question from all doubt although there are
grounds for urging as the people do, that
at all events since the Sarrow was introduced,
they have been at liberty to bring all the
waste situated within the limits of their
Rungs into cultivation free of any additional
assessment whatever. There is a distinct
declaration to this effect embodied in

Necessity for some fixed rule upon the preceding questions.

the puttahs granted by the former by
conferring the proprietory right in lapsed
Estates by which the Ryot is authorized
to "improve the Estate, and bring the waste
land into cultivation"- but I may here observe
that there is also another clause in most
of these puttahs, which appears to have by
some means or other been kept out of notice
and which reserves the right of increasing
the Beriz on any permanent settlement
being made. This is a point of no little
importance as it is considered that
the low Beriz at which these Estates were
granted does not appear originally to
have been intended to have had that
permanency which has since been
assigned to it, but to have been designed
as a temporary encouragement to
persons to take up and bring into
cultivation the abandoned Estates.
54.

The same uncertainty respecting waste in old proprietory Estates, as in those recently granted or in Circar Zemindaries Estates.

In the old proprietory
Estates it is under the existing system
equally out of the power of the Collector
to recover such waste lands as have
already been occupied. The cultivation
may have been avowedly increased, the

beriz

beriz out of all proportion light upon the
Estate, the old accounts may shew that the
Ryot has now far more land under cultivation
than he had before. Every thing in short
may combine to favor the inference that
there have been extensive encroachments- and
still the ability to reassess it, is as far off
as ever. The answer always is, that it is a
part of the old cultivation, or if evidently
new that it is waste belonging to the Estate
brought again into cultivation, that the
Circar's Estate always was low and that
the old Jumma (Doorooti Cluttu) was never
by preparing an estimate and cannot be
accepted of itself as affording sufficient
ground to authorize any addition to the
Standard Beriz of the Estate.

Preliminary steps necessary for a revision of the assessment.

55. In considering the question
then of a revision of the Beriz which has
been frequently referred to, both by the
Board and Government, as a means of
rectifying the present inequalities in the
assessment in Canara, it appears necessa-
-ry as the first step to such a measure,
to dispose of the question of a fixed beriz,
or ancient assessment upon undefined

tracts

tracts of cultivated and waste land, as distinguished from the principle upon which the ancient land tax of Canara is said to have been grounded viz. the payment of a fixed and uniform share of the supposed produce or its equivalent to the Government. The whole difficulty in which the question is now involved appears to me to have arisen from the abandonment of the latter principle as the foundation of the assessment - a revision of the Beriz with the object of equalizing the assessment can only be effected in two ways - either by reducing the assessment on the highly taxed lands to a level with those which are lowly assessed. or by lowering it on the one, and increasing it on the other. The first of these two modes of effecting the object it is scarcely necessary to discuss, because it would involve a direct and very heavy loss of revenue, and is evidently not the kind of revision contemplated. The Board indeed expressly states that "the inequalities should be adjusted by a revision of the Beriz not by a sacrifice of revenue" with respect then to increasing the beriz upon the lightly

Equalization of the assessment

Pro 16th Nov 1843 Para 35

lightly assessed Estates. It will be sufficiently apparent that it is the Estates which are classed as Bhurty, or paying the full amount of the "ancient assessment" which would be principally subject to an increase in their assessment. Whether this ancient Beriz was at first ascertained upon sufficiently trustworthy data is not now the question. I have not hesitated to state my opinion that it was not, but it has been adopted as the limit to the public demand on those Estates, and it must first be determined before any other step can be taken by way of revision whether the Government considers itself at liberty now to abandon this limitation or not. If it considers that it is pledged to restrict its demand to this ancient Beriz, then the inequality of assessment must of necessity continue. the beriz of an Estate however low provided it be equivalent to the ancient beriz could not be raised, and it must continue to be lowly assessed in comparison with the others. If on the other hand the Government be not pledged to limit its demand to the ancient beriz on the aggregate Estate, but be at liberty to revert

to

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to the original principle on which the Rate was founded, and after having ascertained by such means as it shall seem necessary what the actual produce and capabilities of the Estate are, to impose as an assessment a given proportion of the produce so ascertained; the adoption of this principle will in itself constitute a relinquishment of the amount recorded heretofore as a standard limit to the demand.

Equalization of Berij incompatible with the retention of ancient Berij as recorded in the accounts

56 [illegible] of stating this alternative in clear and precise terms. [illegible] although the measure of "equalizing the assessment" has been repeatedly referred to, as a "necessary" measure the retention of the ancient Berij as a maximum appears to have been considered as not incompatible with it. The Board in one of its last recorded Proceedings upon this subject in speaking of a general survey observes that "if free from interference with the "maximum assessment except in cases "of proved fraud, it would be a very "desirable measure to the people themselves"

With

Question as to what should be considered proof of misappropriation of land.

57 With respect to condition here referred to of proving the fraud, much would depend upon what was admitted as proof. I have in para 54 stated the difficulty, nay, the impossibility, of procuring direct proof of the misappropriation of lands. The only proof available therefore would be inferential, viz, the possession of land greatly in excess of the quantity upon which the assessment which the holder now pays would have been payable according to the [illegible] upon which the Bedroot assessment is said to have been calculated. This would in effect be to adopt the principle that a given amount of assessment represented a given quantity of land, and to set out with the assumption that all held in excess of this had been at some time, or by some means which it was not the business of the Government to enquire or prove, fraudulently obtained. It would in short be to leave the onus of the "proof" which the Board speaks of, not upon the Government but upon the holder of the Estate and

would

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would in point of fact lead to an entire reassessment of the lands.

58. It is not at present necessary to discuss the propriety or fairness of such a principle or of the numerous objections which would be urged against it. My object being only to state my full conviction that it is the only course now left of dealing with the question of encroachments. The Board has fully appreciated the nature of these encroachments and of the various fraudulent means by which the assessment has been lowered. I would particularly refer to the Proceedings of the 3d September 1845 and it has with justice attributed it entirely to radical errors in the Revenue

Encroachments on Government lands, difficulty of detecting and proving them.

Para 28 to 33

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"Revenue system of the District occa=
"sioned by the absence of correct registers
"of the lands and to the defective
"character of the accounts generally."
Still there appears, notwithstanding the
admitted want of correct basis on
which to found an enquiry, to be a
general impression that by some
process of examination seconded
by proper exertions on the part of
the local officers, it would be
practicable to detect encroachments
and identify the lands which have
been fraudulently appropriated
from the lapsed estates. Thus the
Government in its Minutes of Consult=
=ation of the 12th January 1843 observes
that it would be the duty of the
Collector to "explain in what manner
"he had ascertained the area of the
"different Estates and the means
"which have been adopted for
"detecting the land not forthcoming
"(or khoolmut) which there seems
"reason to fear has been occasioned
"rather by the fraudulent appropria=
="tion of waste land than the erroneous
registry

Area of Estates supposed by Government to have been ascertained

iquity of overmeasurement" on the Board in remarking upon an observation of Mr. Blair's on the subject, states its opinion that "it is "not apparent why means should not "be devised and successfully applied "for the detection of frauds which all the "public officers who have presided over "the District concur in believing to have "been extensively practised." There is undoubtedly a means by which this might be effected; but it consists in only in my judgment in that pointed out by Mr. Blair when he says that "nothing short of an entire survey of the whole District and a minute local scrutiny could give a chance of discovering them. I will go even further than Mr. Bl in stating that the identification of the particular lands which have been appropriated would not even be effected by this means. A survey would only show with accuracy and in every case, what is now frequently coming to notice, and in numerous instances, as pointed out by the Board, notorious, that a large number of individual Estates are extremely lightly assessed, and this would afford a fair ground for suspecting that this light assessment was occasioned by the appropriation of the waste lands of neighbouring Estates, particularly where the land which ought to belong to these latter is not forthcoming, but it would not enable the Collector to fix upon any particular part of the Estate that which had been appropriated. It is to this I conclude Mr. Blair refers when he states that Mr. Harris could find no satisfactory evidence on which to reassess these lands, by which he probably meant that he could not fix on any particular lands as liable to assessment, although it appears to me that the evidence might have been sufficient for raising the assessment on the Estate in the aggregate, as long as that measure remained open to him for adoption, and if he was not restricted by the maximum of "ancient "assessment."

Proc. 16th Nov. 1849 Para 33.

Much

59 Much of the misapprehen-
=sion which exists upon this point
seems to have arisen from the
impression that a record of lands
belonging to lapsed Estates is
actually existed - but such is
not really the case - The only fact
recorded is of a certain assessment
said to have at some time been payable
on these Estates, but there is now
mention of the lands on which it
was paid, and the doubt which
arises at the very outset is whether the
entry is a bona fide one, whether the
lands ever did exist which could yield
this heriz, or whether it is one of those
instances in which the assessment
of some influential party was col-
=lusively transferred to an Estate
which never paid it - not only is
there no means by which these lands
could possibly be recognized now
by any exertions of the public ser-
vants but in a vast number of
cases they could not be pointed out
by the owners themselves - An estate
or inam is not, as the name would
imply

imply a compact extent of land
in which the fields all adjoin each
other and which has boundaries
which might easily be defined - The
different parts of each Estate are often
separated by the fields of several others
and all mixed up with each other
in the most complete confusion - They
are not always in the same village, and
in many cases even there are portions of
the same Inam situated in different
talooks - One in short but the owner or
his immediate neighbours can often point
them out. A singular instance of the
difficulty of identifying lands was
brought to my notice some months
ago by one of the Sub Collectors -
It was the complaint of a man
to recover possession of certain lands
which had been mortgaged by his
ancestors to the Chonter (Petty Rajah)
of Moodbidry - He wished to pay off
the mortgage and regain possession -
The Chonter did not deny that the land
was his and was willing still to
continue to pay a rent for it,
but he stated that it was impossible

Instance of the difficulty of recognizing lands.

to

to restore the land itself, for no one knew where it was and he de=fied even the claimant himself to point out the fields of which the mort=gaged Estate consisted so completely had they become mixed up with his own lands. If such difficulty then exists amongst the people themselves in recognizing lands it may readily be imagined how insuperable would be the obstacles opposed to any attempt on behalf of the Government, where so far from having the assistance of the ryots to aid them, they would throw every kind of obstacle in the way for the purpose of defeating the objects of the investigation.

Difficulty much increas=ed by the complexes nature of Beenjwari measurements or records of land.

60.

Moreover, a Beenjwari measurement of land being that which alone exists in Canara, is in itself, even where a record of it exists, so extremely indefinite that it affords the readiest means of throwing obstacle in the way of a public officer and raising objections to his proceedings wherever he is called upon to act as upon

upon its details. It is sufficiently definite to serve the purpose of the people in transactions amongst themselves, and at the same time sufficiently indefi=nite to enable them, aided by the the Courts of law, to oppose the Revenue Officers. There is no standard measurement by which the su=perficial extent of a Moodah or Candy can be determined. It not only varies in nearly every magani in the country, but varies also for the different classes of land. There are three or four modes of calculating it in each talook, by which the Moodah under the different denominations of Kunchia Moodah, Ajil Moodah, Stull Moodah, Beej Moodah, Sunna Moodah &c. vary from 60, 56, 54, 50, 40 to 30 Seers. In some villages the extent of land is calculated by a "Coiloo" of 5 seers each, and in others by a measure called a Poodoopadi of 30 Seers. In the Honore talook it is calculated by a measure called a Hufsujee, and in the Balaghaut Talooks by the large and small Candy,

the

the latter being 12 Cutcha seers of 24 Rupees weight or three pucka seers of 72 Rupees - and the former being equal to twenty of the latter - The sum again by which these moodahs are reckoned is equally uncertain, varying from 96 down to 72 Rupees weight - These various measurements afford ample room for dispute and doubt as to the actual extent of a ryots lands, and when they are taken in conjunction with the complicated local village rates by which the rent produce is calculated and the Hazir Hostawully, Jemi Hostawully, and Riwaz Hostawully ascertained some calculated in seeds and some in rice the whole subject becomes involved in such a maze of obscurity that any attempt at revision by which the objections of the land holders purposely raised and persisted in shall be satisfied becomes all but hopeless. -

Difficulties peculiar to the Canara District

61. It is surely therefore an error to suppose, as the Board has done, that the Collector has an equal facility in Canara as in other Districts for revising and controlling the settlement

settlement during the short season which the nature of the climate allows to be devoted to the Summa-bundy - Had the system been devised for the very purpose of eluding and defeating scrutiny on the part of the Government Officers it could scarcely have been more effectual for that object - One is almost tempted to suspect that a system has been adopted for each village something akin to that which Sir T. Munro stated to have prevailed for the whole District in Tippoo's time by which the demands and balances old and new were purposely so mixed up and confused in the accounts sent to him, that it was impossible to unravel them, and the District servants thereby enabled to carry on their frauds without fear of detection. -

Complex system of Beenjwari accounts favorable to frauds.

Different plans which have been proposed for revising the assessment. -

62 - This leads me to a consideration of the several plans which have been noticed by the Board as having at different times been suggested by way of remedy for the defects in the present

present system of administering the land revenue of Canara and for furnishing more accurate information respecting its actual resources. It is to these points that the Government in its Minutes of Consultation under date 2d. January 1847 have desired that I should give my deliberate and best consideration.

16th Nov. 1843 Para. 64. Proposal for recording the state of lands in litigation difficulties of applying it as a general measure.

63. The first plan discussed by the Board is that which was originally referred to by Sir T. Munro in his report dated the 9th November 1800 viz. a registry of all sales and transfers of lands that become the subject of litigation and it appears to have been again mentioned with approbation by the two Commissioners who have at different times reported on the affairs of this District. Messrs. Thackeray and Stokes. It will not be necessary to discuss this plan at any length, nor is it one which the Board has brought forward as fit now to be adopted. To commence it now would, the Board observes, be to postpone reform to an indefinite

period. The plan is one which I cannot think would ever have afforded sufficient information upon which to frame a general and detailed settlement. It is true as remarked by the Board that had it been prosecuted with care a large mass of information would have been accumulated for the last 40 years but although it would have thrown great light upon the general resources of the country and the average produce of the District might according to the opinion of Sir T. Munro, have been judged of from such examples as it would have furnished. Yet it would not have been scarcely definite enough to have been at all a sure guide on which to make an individual settlement of Estates, nor would the information even in particular instances gained 30 or 40 years ago have been always applicable to the present state of the Estate. Moreover it is sufficiently evident that it would have been specially applicable only to those Estates which had come under investigation by being the subjects of litigation and even in these it would have failed

Para. 65. Po. 16th Nov. 1843.

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failed to throw much light upon the two points of chief difficulty viz^t. the actual boundaries of Estates, and the question of waste land - As soon as the object of it came to be known it can scarcely be doubted that it would have led to the adoption of some means of defeating it by secret and underhand agreement between the parties which are not even now uncommon where a man is desirous for some fraudulent purpose of concealing the real resources of his Estate. It would, as stated by Mr. Thackeray, have had considerable effect in checking litigation, but on the other hand it would have given rise to fictitious suits, and to the registry of false deeds, leases and mortgages for the purpose of establishing a low record of the worth of lands, and thus keeping down the beriz or obtaining a remission - There is nothing I may observe which it is so necessary to guard against as admitting the records of the Civil Courts as a guide in the Revenue department where the rights of Government may be compromised. There is no one to represent or defend the public interests

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interests in the Court, and it is not unusual to get up an amicable suit, and obtain a decree, or the registry of a compromise which is afterwards produced as a decisive proof of rights which had perhaps no foundation, or were at best of doubtful validity.-

Plan for revision of the Brinjarris accounts rejected by the Board on sufficient grounds.

The second plan referred to by the Board is a revision of the Brinjarri accounts as suggested in a Memorandum furnished by the late Head Sheristedar - The objection to it however which have suggested themselves to the

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the Board are in my opinion suffi=
=ciently strong to justify its rejection
without further enquiry, and after what
I have above stated respecting the
indefinite character of a Ryotwarri
measurement, the great complexity of a
settlement founded on this system, and
the little value it possesses as a record
or check for the use of Government it
is scarcely necessary for me to express my
full concurrence in the opinion adopted by
the Board of the futility of any attempt
at revision on such an imperfect plan.

Para 60.

To take the specifications of the Reyjwarree
from

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from the present or past accounts the falsehoods of
which is the very point which requires correction,
would only be to perpetuate and confirm the errors
which they contain and the time has long gone by, if it
ever existed indeed in Canara, when either the repre=
=sentation of the Wurgdars themselves, or the examina=
=tion of neighbouring Wurgdars could be trusted in
matters in which their own interests are concerned.—
Whether a work of such magnitude be or not abso=
=lutely beyond the powers of the Shanabogues may
perhaps admit of some argument, and the opinion
of Mr. Stokes upon this point is entitled to
great weight though opposed, as it appears, to that
of the late Heristedar, but I have no hesitation in
saying that present and past experience abundantly
demonstrate that even if it could be executed by the
Shanabogues it would be utterly untrustworthy when
completed.—

But there is a modified plan of
65.
surveying the lapsed Estates or Circar Geni Wurgs
which was suggested by Mr. Blair and appears
to have been favorably received by the Board, though
more in the light of an expedient, which it thinks
might be further applied to two other classes of
Estates Viz. those under investigation (Thunkey) and
those

Plan for surveying lapsed Estates suggested by Mr. Blair but considered impracticable reasons assigned for this opinion.—
To Board Para 45.—

those recommended for permanent reduction— Though not inclined to admit it as a measure at all equivalent to a general survey the Board seems nevertheless to consider that so far as it goes no reasonable objection to its adoption can be urged—

66. The advocacy accorded by the late Principal Collector to what the Board so justly styles a patchwork measurement of detached Estates renders it incumbent upon me to state in the most unqualified manner that after having well considered both the results to be expected from it as well as the means of carrying it out— I see many and strong objections to its adoption. It appears only necessary to anticipate the progress of such a survey to form some idea of the difficulties which would arise before half a dozen Estates had been surveyed— I have before observed that the Estates are not compact tracts of land, but consist of detached fields mixed up with other different Estates and often at considerable distances from each other— Unless then the Government were prepared to adopt without enquiry the boundaries pointed out by the neighbouring land lords and thus at once to concede and confirm to them all

all the encroachments which have been so much complained of as well as new ones which they would attempt to establish on such an occasion, the occurrence of every dispute regarding the boundaries between a Circar Zemindary and those of a Bhurty Mooly dary, would render the measurement of the latter necessary also, and at this stage it would soon become necessary to lay down some rules as a test by which the quantities of cultivated and waste lands in Bhurty Estates should be tried— By the necessity which would thus be forced upon the Surveyor of extending the measurement to the neighbouring Bhurty Darys also, unless as I have before stated every question was to be conceded to the proprietors of them, the Survey would naturally become extended, not by regular and systematic progress, but in detached spots without order and without method— It would moreover entail much of the expense of a regular survey without any of its advantages, for it would fail to exhibit the resources of any one entire District, or of the proprietary Estates which are really those regarding which we have the least information, and which most require investigation

if

if any revision of the assessment be contemplated. It would afford no chance of paying even a portion of its expenses, for it would be in effect to incur the charge of surveying all the most unprofitable land in the District, and to leave all the valuable land unexamined; nay more, it would afford immediate occasion to the occupiers of the Circar Geni wurgs for pressing their demand for a reduction of their rents without showing any means by which this reduction might be made up, and would thus lead to a diminution in the revenue in addition to the expense of the survey itself. All the machinery of a Survey would require to be organized and persons to be trained for conducting it, the same for a partial as for a general survey, and it would to a considerable extent give a loose to all the intrigue, bribery and corruption, which a measure so closely affecting the interests of the land holders, where land is of such value as in Canara, would not under any circumstances fail to produce.

67. But the strongest objection which I see to it is the embarrassment it might lead to

to hereafter. It would in a manner put the seal of confirmation upon all encroachments by Proprietory Wurgdars, and thus render any subsequent general measure of survey and revision of the assessment still more difficult, for a boundary once defined and confirmed by authority cannot apply to only one Estate, it equally defines and recognizes the extent of land comprised in the Estate on each side of it. the marking out and recording of the boundaries of the Circar Geni wurgs would thus amount in each case to a tacit recognition of the proprietory right of the neighbouring Wurgdar to all beyond it. In this view of its effect I cannot look upon an imperfect and partial survey as otherwise than directly prejudicial to the interests of Government. There is much reason to believe that it has had this effect in the Northern Districts of Ankola and the Balaghaut, where no investigation of the actual extent of Estates formed part of the plan of the survey, but the land as it was measured was entered in the accounts as belonging to the different Estates according to the dictation of the ryots themselves, and now often when a case comes to light in which extensive encroachments may be reasonably suspected an appeal to the entries in the survey accounts is considered as settling the question

beyond

beyond dispute—

The objects in view can only be attained by a full and systematic survey—

68— The above considerations have led to the fullest persuation on my part that any attempt at a revision of the assessment founded upon the old system, and the records which now exist would lead to much confusion and expense, and to the certainty of ultimate disappointment. The great object of Government appears ever to have been to effect a Settlement which it should be able to pronounce permanent and fixed and the reason for its having withheld its sanction from the settlements before effected has been well founded suspicion of the accuracy of the information upon which they were based. The first and greatest desideratum then is to obtain a full knowledge of all the different points upon which the success, and permanency of a Land Revenue Settlement must depend and to attempt this upon the antiquated system of beejwaree measurement is in my judgment to attempt an impossibility. The only practicable means is that pointed out by the Board Vizt a Survey founded on an entire measurement of the lands, and until this can be undertaken it appears to me far preferable to abstain from

Board's Proceedings 16th November 1843. para 69.

any innovation, which however carefully it might be pursued would assuredly lead to as much doubt and suspicion on the part of the people as the most perfect survey and to the same efforts to thwart it by every species of corruption and intrigue on the part of those who really would, or might suppose they would, be losers by the measure. It is no light evil either that every such attempt at a Settlement leads to the hope and expectation on the part of the people that it is to be a permanent and final measure, and to disappointment and discontent when they find this expectation deceived. Such has been the effect of the Jurrow Settlement, which has rendered a settlement on a more perfect system now more difficult of execution, for the reason pointed out by Mr. Blair that the people have been led to expect that it was final and on this faith enter into all the complicated arrangement to which the possession of landed property gives rise in Canara to perhaps full as great an extent as it does in England.

An

Advantages of a Survey even without reference to the Public Assessment.

69. An accurate Survey, even considered by itself and without reference to a revision of the Land Revenue, would be a measure of the greatest utility and benefit. It is probably indeed one which will be forced upon the Government before the lapse of many years if it be only as a record of private rights which have never been adequately defined, and are daily becoming more complicated and difficult of adjustment. One of the most intelligent and well informed of the Public servants in my Cutcherry and himself a large land-holder has stated to me his belief that a survey would diminish the litigation now going on by one half* but

Note * "An equal and moderate assessment has more effect in "preventing litigation and Crimes than all our Civil and Criminal "Regulations..... When the lands are regularly surveyed and "registered the numerous Suits which occur when this is not "the case regarding their boundaries and possession are "prevented..... If we employ inexperienced Collectors, if our "assessment is not only unequal but in many places excessive, "and if we have no detailed accounts of the land, litigation "will increase every day and all our Courts will be inadequate "to the adjustment of them. Nothing can so effectually lighten and diminish the business of the Courts as a good Settlement of the Revenue." Minute of Sir T. Munro. 22d January 1821.

but when its effect in defining Public as well as private rights is considered, and the mass of useful information which it would furnish is taken into account it must be admitted to be a measure well worthy of being undertaken even at a considerable expense.

Importance of a Survey with reference to the Land Revenue Settlement.

70. It is not however as a district measure that it is now to be considered. It is in connexion with the Land Revenue that it has been brought forward by the Board, and avowedly as the means of effecting "A more equitable and fair Settlement" of the Public demand. In this view it is impossible to look upon it as otherwise than one of the most important subjects which can come under the consideration of Government in relation to this large District. It would be vain however, and worse than useless, for me to attempt to blink the fact that no such revision or equalization of the assessment could be effected without abandoning the system which has hitherto formed the basis of all previous Settlements, Viz.t a standard maximum

but Settlement cannot be effectually revised and the "Ancient bery" at the same time retained.

of

of Assessment upon Estates the limits and resources of which have never been hitherto ascertained or defined, and this standard maximum, or ancient beriz as it has been called, derived only from the accounts of interested District servants which are now admitted on nearly all hands never to have been deserving of credit. It would be necessary in short to reassess the land upon some equitable and uniform principle and with that liberality and consideration which Government and the Board have always felt and acknowledged were necessary to secure the valuable private property in the land which has not now to be created, but has been in existence for centuries, and has gradually been acquiring stability ever since the Company's acquisition of the Country under the operation of an indulgent system of Revenue administration, and the Establishment of regular Judicial tribunals.

Mr. Blair's objections to a Survey as disturbing the Ancient principle of assessment. Para 44 31st July 1822

71. Mr. Blair has expressed an opinion that the effects of such a measure as a Survey

"would

"would be to overturn the ancient principle on which the Land Revenue of Canara was fixed". I cannot I confess see that this objection rests on a valid foundation. To me it appears that it would rather be to revert to, or restore, that ancient principle. It could be no part of the Ancient principle of fixing the rent that the lands of one Estate should be surreptitiously transferred to another, and that by this and other fraudulent means some should be saddled with an Assessment so high that it is impossible that it can be paid, while others are assessed only at a nominal rent. Mr. Blair observes that the assessment was fixed "not on actual measurement but from the Estimated quantity of seed sown in each field, the aggregate assessment on fields forming the Summa on each Estate". Granting this, and that the assessment so fixed was supposed and intended to be a given portion of the produce of these fields, it is necessary to assume as a fact that the result aimed at was attained with some tolerable degree of accuracy, for otherwise the "principle" of assessment would

The Ancient principle of assessment has already been overturned.

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would in point of fact have been no principle at all. The Case then appears to stand thus. We find that the Summa on the Estate, does not represent "the aggregate assessment on the fields" of which it is composed according to the principle on which it is said to have been ascertained, and that whereas the principle was that one sixth or one fourth (according to the period we take) of the produce of the fields or Estates should go to the Circar, the Circar now takes from some three fourths of the produce, and from others not one twentieth part. The principle therefore is already overturned. We cannot trace how this has taken place, but we suspect that it has been in gradual operation, that it is the result of frauds, encroachments and false accounts which we have too readily accepted as true ones, and that in short the aggregate Summa of the Estates is not what it pretends to be, Viz.t a true record of the Circar's share of each field

while

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while the plea of improvements often urged, and admissible to a certain extent and in some cases, is yet wholly insufficient to account for the great inequality now existing. The question then arises whether any measure which the Government might adopt for equalizing its demand by reverting to the first principle of taking an uniform proportion of the produce of the land can fairly be deemed an abandonment of a principle which has practically ceased to exist, and which it seeks to re-establish. The history of Canara shows that such revisions of the assessment have at former periods been thought necessary, and imperfect and rude attempts have been made to effect them under different native Sovereigns, and I can discover no circumstance which appears to bar the abstract right of the Company's Government to undertake a similar measure if it deems it necessary and advisable.

72. Whatever objections then may be urged against a survey and a revision of the assessment they must

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must I think rest upon other grou
than that of the abandonment of
Ancient recognized principle-
may be impolitic from considerations
a general nature, from the disturba
it would create in the existing relati
of landed property, the loss it would
entail upon those who have invest
their capital in land, the dis
=appointment of reasonable expecta
that former settlements would
permanent, and the discontent whi
might be occasioned by such a cha
the extreme difficulty of carrying
out against the opposition of all th
influential classes, and from the ha
expense which it would entail, th
it cannot in my view be looked upo
as a material infringement of the
ancient principle of taxation- all
these objections have been forcibly
urged by Mr. Blair, and are many
of them of great weight and unque
=tionably deserving of that serious
and attentive consideration which they
will no doubt receive from Governme
before any final determination is
come

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21st. Oct. 1845. 73
Whether the Government is pledged to the permanency of the Turrow settlement- necessity for settling this question in the first instance.-

come to on the subject.-
In the 55th. Paragraph of his
last report to the Board Mr. Blair
has observed that "the settlement of
Mr. Harris has been guaranteed to the
people by every pledge that Govern=
=ment can give" and that "its very name
was a guarantee for its fixity." I do not
however find that this is admitted
by the Board, on the contrary it
observes that "the Government is in no
way pledged to the present state of things"
The whole question of a revision of the
assessment however may be said to turn
upon the decision of this point at the
outset, for if such a pledge be admitted
to have been made the same faith will be
kept by Government as in other parts of
the Country where the interest at stake
has been greater, and it will only remain,
as in these cases, a subject for regret
that freedom of action should be pre=
=cluded by pledges formerly made upon
defective information- This is not
a point however, upon which it would
be either necessary or becoming for
me to offer any opinion, nor if it

were

were have I the means of forming judgment on the subject, in consequence of the correspondence which took place at the time Mr. Harris' settlement was made having been destroyed and no longer remaining for reference on the records of the Office.-

Objections to a survey and revision of assessment which have arisen out of the length of time during which it has been deferred.-

74- But although no specific pledge may have been given neither the Board or Government will I apprehend be inclined to withhold a due consideration of expectations which the people may have been led to entertain: of the various exchanges of property and other transactions which have taken place in reliance upon the permanency of the Tirrow settlement, and of the disappointment which would be occasioned when they found there not destined to be realized. Upon this subject I think I should be wanting in my duty if I were to shrink from avowing my concurrence with Mr. Blair's opinion that such a revision of the assessment as would alone be adequate to the end in view, the equalization of the assessment, would give rise to great discontent, and perhaps to a renewal of

Not acceptable to the Ryots

of the disturbances which have more than once taken place in Canara. The possible occurrence of such opposition would not however in my judgment form a sufficient ground for abstaining from carrying out a measure which might on a full view of all it's bearings be considered in the abstract politic and just.-

Complex tenures of land an objection to a revision.

When the great value

75 of landed property, the tenures under which it is held, and the complicated relations existing between landlords tenants, and mortgagees, as well as the large prices which have been paid for their Estates by many of the present holders, are taken into consideration it cannot be denied that any general revision of the assessment would cause a considerable revolution in the state of landed property. It may even be doubted whether it would not become necessary to insure protection by legislative enactment to those who have entered into agreements and incurred liabilities under the existing state

of a

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of things. For instance a very great number of Estates are held upon mortgage the annual sum = plus profits being taken as interest on the debt, and for the gradual discharge of the principal sum. In some of these the mortgage is for a term of years, and the lands are made over to the mortgagee for a time calculated as sufficient to pay off the amount borrowed. In some the mortgager continues in possession of his own land, but with power to the Creditor to foreclose the mortgage at a stated time if the debt be not paid, and in others the owner holds his own land as tenant under the mortgagee, or by a still further complication as subrenter under the mortgagee's tenant again lands are every day given upon long or permanent leases called "Moolgem" the rent being fixed and unalterable. The most binding written engagements are taken in all these transactions and amongst a people so hatefully litigious as the Canarese there

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there can be little doubt that the disturbance which would ensue in the relations between the different parties to these transactions would create great confusion, give rise to almost interminable lawsuits, and fall most severely upon some of the parties as in the case of a land lord who had granted his land on permanent fixed lease who whatever alteration might be made in his own assessment would be precluded from raising the rents of his tenats to meet the additional demand on the part of Government -

Consent of the land = holders not to be calculated on. -

76 - It would not then be prudent to build upon any hopes that a survey and revision of the assessment would be acceptable to the people, that is to the influential part of them - The Board has in noticing this difficulty observed that "it is not to be "expected that such parties would cheerfully "submit to have their advantages diminish = "ed by such a process, and as the owners "of the most profitable Estates are "almost all men of wealth or connected "with the public service it is to be "expected that the whole weight of their

Para 76 16th Nov 1843

Powerful influence of public servants would be exerted against it. -

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"their influence would be exerted to
"thwart and nullify the results to be
"expected from a faithful survey." This
kind of influence would be still
more effective against any measure
of revision short of a survey. It is a
point in fact upon which it is
scarcely possible to lay too much stress.
It appears to have been the real cause
of failure in all former attempts
at enquiry and would, there can be
no doubt attend any future attempt
at revision of the Assessment, i.e. a
revision which was intended to con-
=sist of more than making reductions
in the public demand. It may be
said, that with very few exceptions,
every public servant in the District
from the Head Sheristedar to the lowest
peon is in some way or other interested
in the land either directly as an owner,
or through his relations. In any
measure therefore which is likely
to diminish their profits the
Collector stands in a position of
the most complete isolation the
sympathies and interests of those
through

Difficulties of the European Officer owing the native public servants being landholders.

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through whose agency he can alone act
are powerfully enlisted against him,
and without any overt act of fraud they
can be rendered equally effective by
passive inactivity, indirect connivance,
and by withholding all information
which is not, so to speak, extorted.
The impression of this has been
particularly forced upon me during the
late Summabundy settlement by
observing what may really be done
in the way of exposing abuses by
an active intelligent and disinterested
Native Officer, such as I am happy to
say my head Sheristedar a native of
Cuddapah has proved himself to be.
In addition to his admirable qualities
as an Accountant and unwearied diligence
he has exhibited a degree of nerve
in freely exposing abuses where they
have come to his knowledge which
could not have been looked for
from a native of the District, but
even he candidly states that the
odium which would attend any serious
attempt at revision, to say nothing
of personal consequences to which
I will not more particularly refer
would

Odium which would attend any native servant of = = lectually co-operating.

would be so great that no Shereistedar would willingly incur them by taking that active share in carrying out such a measure as which would be necessary to render it successful.—

Connexion of public servants with lands cannot now be remedied.

77. While it is clear therefore that this species of influence to which the Board refers, must continue as long as the revenue offices are filled by landholders, and that it is at the same time impossible to dissever this connection between the public services and the landed interests, because every respectable inhabitant of the Province is more or less connected with the land, it seems that the remedy is to be looked for rather in resorting to the same measure of employing European agency which has been found necessary in other parts of the Country, than by prohibitions with regard to the Native Public servants holding or purchasing lands which they have no difficulty in evading, and which often have an injurious effect by converting an open and avowed interest into

into a secret and concealed one.—

Probable nature of the opposition which would be offered to a survey and revision of assessment.

78. In what manner the opposition to be looked for both from ryots and public servants would manifest itself it is not possible altogether to anticipate, but it may I think be safely predicted that if it did not amount to positive physical resistance, other means of a passive nature, but in reality more difficult to overcome, would be freely resorted to. These would consist in a neglect on the part of the ryots to attend and declining to point out which fields belonged to the several Estates, in freely bribing the agents employed, and in getting up false accusations against the few who would be inaccessible to such inducements, in throwing the lands out of cultivation during the progress of the settlement, in disputing at every step the correctness of the survey or equity of the assessment, by incessant appeals and petitions to the Board and thus placing the Collector in a manner on his own defence, and above all, unless

This has been exemplified even during the progress of the partial preliminary enquiries. See Petitions. Govt. 158 of 1848. Board's 186 — " " " 365 — " " " 432 — " " " 694 — "

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unless the settling officer were specially protected, by carrying every case into the Courts which the Regulations permitted - There are now people in the world probably who would be greater adepts at the kind of harrassing opposition. It was fully exemplified in a former attempt to survey a portion of the Bekul talook which was completely defeated by a resort to such means, the landholders all managed to absent themselves on some plea or other and no one would give any information regarding his neighbours lands. This indeed is a point of honor amongst the Ryots in Bekul and is so successfully as often to impede for months or altogether to defeat the execution of decrees of the Courts.-

79 The above are only given as specimens of the kind of impediment which can might be expected to be thrown in the way of a survey, or indeed of any

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any effectual measures of provision. It is not pretended that they might not be overcome by patience and perseverance but they would consume a great deal of time and greatly add by this means to the expence - On the other hand it can scarcely be doubted that a revision of the assessment, if the motives of the Government were fully explained, would

Survey and revision would be acceptable to those who are highly assessed.-

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would be an acceptable t
the highly assessed lan
=holders as it would b
distasteful to the others bu
these have necessarily les
weight and are for the mos
part poor ignorant and easily
misled.—

Expense of a survey would much depend on its nature.

80. The expenses of a survey
would in a great measure depend
upon whether it were a comparatively
rough field survey similar to that
of the Ceded Districts or a scientific or
topographical

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topographical survey such as is now in progress
in the neighbouring Districts of Darwar
and Belgaum under the Bombay Presidency.
The latter I feel confident would be
the only kind of one which would prove
satisfactory and correct. I must confess
myself to be under the strong impression
that a field survey and classification
of the lands by the assistance of the peo-
ple themselves cannot be safely undertaken
or relied on, unless it be made soon
after the acquisition of the country. The
European Officer then holds a position
infinitely more favorable for such an
undertaking, and as different as can
well be imagined from that in which
he is afterwards placed. He is look-
ed up with respect and deference, the
people have not been taught to thwart,
oppose, and set him at defiance, and
he inherits it may be said, all the in-
fluence and fear of offending him
which was accorded to the Officers
of a despotic Government who preceded
him. He has in short a simple and
tractable

tractable in place of an artful an
factious people to deal with.-

Factious and litigious disposition of the people.-

81.

There is probably no
of the Presidency of Madras in which
change has been so rapid and ext
as in Canara. It would almost
as though the Superior condition
enjoy had operated as a stimulu
all the evil and corrupt passion
the people. The basest acts of for
corruption and perjury are daily co
mitted for the purpose of depriving
neighbour or tenant of his rights an
property, or for degrading the Gover
and the Collector is almost as helpl
to protect the one as to vindicate th
rights of the other. He can undoubtedly
exercise the powers vested in him by
the Regulations, but this is strictly all
that he can do. The great influence
and prestige of his former position ha
gone. An attempt to remedy a wrong o
correct an abuse is simply a contest
with him as it is with the others, in which
every art of evasion delay misrepresentation
fraud

fraud and corruption is as freely practiced
in the first instance for the purpose of delay-
ing the settlement of the case and fairly weary-
ing him out, and when it has been at last
settled it is again renewed in the form of an
appeal from every subordinate Officer upwards
and eventually to the Court.-

Causes which have tended to increase it.

Peculiar causes have tended
to hasten and increase this state of things
in Canara. The heads of the Revenue and
Judicial departments were for many years
on bad terms with each other, the ryots were
encouraged to oppose and appeal against
every act of the Collector. They were not
slow in perceiving the advantages of playing
off one authority against another, and have
never forgotten the lesson so taught them.
This disposition which I have never seen
equalled in other parts of the Presidency
would, there can be not doubt, greatly
enhance the difficulties of a field sur-
vey and when added to the prevailing
corruption of the inferior District Ser-
vants, and many of the higher class, and
the interest which nearly every Servant, high
of

11884

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or law, has in the land it would appear difficulties almost insuperable to the attainment of any thing like a correct result from a survey carried on the same principles as that which was made in the Ceded Districts. Independent of any of the factious means of opposition to which I have above alluded to, the value of land in Canara is so great that it would be worth the while of the holders to bribe to an extent that no remuneration which the Government could afford to give, nor the honesty of the majority of Canara employes would offer any opposing motive. It is the means by which many of them have secured the undue advantages they now enjoy both under our own and the preceding Governments, and they have reaped too much benefit from it to allow any reasonable hope that it will not be again extensively brought into operation as a means of vitiating a future Survey and revision.

For

11891.

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Conclusion that a topographical survey is the only one which would meet these difficulties.

82. For this and similar reasons I cannot think that it would be advisable to undertake any other kind of survey than one conducted on the most perfect principles and such an one as would render the Government comparatively independent of inferior native agency and afford a ready and permanent means of checking frauds and correcting errors which might hereafter be detected and this I conceive could alone be attained by a topographical survey executed by properly trained Surveyors and carried on under the immediate superintendence of a skilful Surveying Officer.

Expense of Survey

83 I need hardly observe that such a survey would be a very expensive undertaking. There are peculiarities in the climate of this coast and in the conformation of the country which would render it more than ordinarily so. It could not be carried on at the most for more than seven months

on

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in the year, and the land being for the most part broken up into small patches on different levels and in terraces up the slopes of the hills would render much more minute measurement necessary than in an open plain country. These are amongst the causes noticed by Sir T. Munro where he states that "it may be proper to observe that the survey of a District in this Province will cost at least four or five times as much as one of equal extent in Mysore or the Baramahl. Some record may possibly exist in the Boards Office of the actual expense incurred by him in surveying a portion of the one Taluk of Barkoor. The expenditure above quoted does not appeared to have been intended for more than to convey a general idea of the great additional costliness of a survey in Canara. The cost of the survey of the Balaghaut Talooks of Soopah and Sondah and 5 Maganies of Ankola was Rupees 53,634. being about double

To the Bd 4th May 1800. Para 7.

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that for a similar extent of country in Bellary or Cuddapah. Not four or five times as great but it seems to have been a very clumsily and ill conducted affair, and certainly not such an one as it would be advisable again to undertake.-

It by no means follows however that a topographical Survey would be proportionably more expensive in Canara than in any other part of the Country. The superiority and greater exactness of such a Survey wherever it may be carried on would diminish the difference occasioned in a common survey by the inequality of the surface of the Country, and the suspension of the operations during the rainy Months would be of less importance, as I find that in the survey now going on in Darwar this time is well and fully employed in making up the accounts, and in preparing the requisite forms and Village Maps. If this supposition be correct it would seem to furnish an additional argument in favor of the topographical Survey by shewing that an avowedly more perfect measure, the superior advantages held out by which have been considered

Relative Expense of a perfect Survey would not be so great as in other Districts.

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considered sufficient reason for preferring it in other parts of the Country, would be attained at a less comparative cost.-

Recapitulation 85 The length to which the preceding remarks have swelled may render it convenient if I here shortly recapitulate the conclusions to which I have arrived in considering the many questions involved. They are shortly as follows.-

That too much faith appears to have been placed from the commencement in the accounts furnished by the Shanbogues of the state of the assessment.-

That the adoption of these as a standard basis without any means having been resorted to for ascertaining and recording the superficial Extent of the lands belonging to each Estate, has had the effect of confirming all previous fraudulent reductions of the assessment and has afforded unusual facilities for subsequent encroachments on the public lands and frauds of other descriptions by which the interests of Government have suffered.-

That

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That the attempts at revision hitherto made, and which have consisted entirely of reductions in the public demand, have not had the desired effect of equalizing the assessment, because the nature of the accounts afforded no efficient means of check and the Agency through which they were conducted was untrustworthy. That persons of influence were thus enabled to misrepresent the and obtain a permanent reduction of assessment which was not required, while the lands of others continued still over assessed.-

That from the influence of these causes the inequality of assessment is probably now greater than it has been at any former periods.-

That the same causes which have led to this result heretofore will attend any future attempt at revision on the same or similar data, and by the same kind of Agency that effectual revision cannot be hoped for without

previously

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previously acquiring a distinct knowledge of the extent of land both cultivated and waste and its present and future capabilities, and that the only means of attaining this is by a survey, and that after this were effected any thing approaching to an equalization of assessment is incompatible with a strict adherence to the present record of "ancient assessment."

That such a revision if it had been effected at an earlier period of our administration would have been attended with almost unmixed advantage, but during the long period which has since elapsed certain conditions have arisen, which now cause the question of revision (by the only effectual means) to be a balance between the advantages and objections which would attend it.

That the advantages to be expected would be the attainment of an accurate knowledge of the state of landed property and of the resources of Estates, the determination of boundaries and of public and private rights, the imposition of a light assessment on all the lands

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lands of the District, security against future frauds, the rectifying of former errors, and the prospect of a gradual and moderate increase in the public revenue, in proportion to the increasing population and wealth of the Province.—

That the disadvantages or objections would consist mainly in the disturbance of rights and interests which have grown up since we have held the country, and of the relations between Landlords and Tenants and other parties having a mixed interest in the land. the disaffection which it might give rise to, the general difficulty of carrying it out against the opposition of all the influential classes and the heavy expense it would occasion.—

That whatever may be the present determination upon this question it is not advisable that the Government should pledge itself to hold the present assessment perpetual and unchangeable nor that it should confirm absolutely any reductions which have hitherto been made, until it has better information of the

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the necessity which existed for granting them; but that it should leave itself at liberty to undertake a revision at some future period when the necessity for it may become still more apparent: or circumstances may present a more favorable opportunity.-

A Survey if undertaken could not be conducted by the Collector

86. Whatever determination may be eventually come to by Government respecting a Survey I wish to take this opportunity to express my decided opinion that it could not be carried into effect under the Superintendence of the Collector. I believe that the increased duties which have been gradually accumulating on the hands of that Officer are not sufficiently estimated and yet so strongly is this fact constantly forced upon me that I am fully impressed with the conviction that the system of administering the Civil Government of a large Province like this, will if I may be allowed the expression, break down before the lapse of many years from

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from the sheer want of time to execute the duties which are daily increasing in the Revenue Department and will render necessary either a subdivision of the District into smaller separate charges as was the case before, or a large increase in the agency by which the business is to be carried on.-

Great increase in the General business of the Revue Dept.

87 The business of every Office has a natural tendency to increase, but the chief part of the increase in Canara is in matters which have scarcely any connection

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connection with the immediate
administration of the Public
Revenues. It is in the miscel
-laneous duties imposed on the Collec
in the numerous departments under
his charge and arises not only from
the great addition to the popula
-tion but in some measure from
the altered character of the pres
-ent, their abuse rather than use of
the institution intended for their
protection and to a system of
unlimited appeal by which a
record of the most trivial and

A Survey
undertak
could n
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unimportant business has become necessary
and is continually coming back to
occupy the time of the Collector and
Magistrate after once being disposed
of. It is not a little owing also to
the numerous departments to which
he is subordinate or is in continual
correspondence, each pressing for additional
information or petty details solely with
reference to their own exigencies and
without adverting to the wants of
other departments which are equally
urgent and equally expect compliance
with their demands. Some of these
departments are noted in the Margin.
I would instance merely as specimens
of the kind of Extra work to which
I here refer. The quarterly lists of
old arms furnished for the use of
the Police in the Talooks which
have to be compiled and translated
from detailed lists obtained from
every station where they are in use, and
which

Board of Revenue.
Department of Public Works.
Foujdaree Adawlut.
Sea Custom Collector and Reporter of External Commerce.
Accountant General.
Civil Auditor.
Military Board.
Marine Board.
Superintendent of Pensions.
Post Master General
Sessions Judge at Tiangalore.
Assistant Judge at ditto.
Subordinate Judge &c. &c.
Sessions Judge at Honore.
Bombay Government.
Accountant General. Bombay.
Timber Agent Calicut.
Ditto Sadashigur.
Paymaster of the division.
Commissariat Officer.
Civil Engineer.
Officers superintending the Construction of Chauts.
Sub Collectors & Assistants.
neighbouring Collectors.
Magistrates and Superintendents in the Presidency Bombay and Mysoore.

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which are forwarded to the Military Board, and checked with apparently the same minuteness as the arms of a Regiment, the Mass of detailed Vouchers and accounts called for by the Civil Auditor in support of the most trifling expenditure amongst which there were this year demanded detailed lists of every man who has received the petty reward of 2 annas for killing a dog, and the like for every wild beast, copies of detailed accounts in the Department of Public works already furnished to the Board and even of such petty items as the torches furnished to the Easte dawk runners, and of the name of every Cutcherry Servant who had received travelling batta with the stages, distances and dates of each March. The accounts and Statements furnished to the Board itself, the Accountant General and Civil Auditor have increased since Fl. 1238 upwards

A Survey undertak could n conduct by the C

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.-

of two hundred Pr. Cent, and other departments in larger or smaller proportion.-

88. Even a cursory notice of this subject may seem out of place in a Revenue Report, but it is not in reality so, for it is of importance to endeavour to show to the Board that in point of fact neither the Collector or his subordinate district officers have actually the time to enter into Revenue details and examinations. A great part of their time is consumed in Miscellaneous duties which are nearly or altogether foreign to those of Revenue Officers and yet cannot be deferred. Amongst these may be named the interminable squabbles between Landlords and tenants, appeals against attachments of property often resolving themselves into complicated police cases involving charges

Business of a judicial nature performed by the Revenue Department.—

Number of Revenue Cases decided under Reg. V of 1822 in the Zillah Courts 1257. 1518.-

note. The amount of business in these respects may be measured by the strength of the Judicial Establishment which it has been found necessary to keep up. For the same causes which tend to swell it in the one are in full operation in the other. In Canara there are two Zillah Courts, one Assistant Judge and one subordinate Judge. 5 Sudr Ameens and 11 Moonsiffs. In the Revenue Department there is an additional Sub Collector without an Establishment which was abolished by the Reduction Committee in 1830.-

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charges and countercharges of forgery
documents affecting the land, incessan
and unreasonable appeals against
cases of the above nature decided by th
Subordinate Officers, the examination
and division of lands and apportionm
of the assessment on them to assist in
carrying out the decrees of the Courts*
requisitions of four European Court
documentary evidence and other assi
=ance in the Civil department, and in
Criminal in meeting objections raise
against unimportant proceedings
the Magistracy and Police. To this
be added the immense increase in th
Public works department which has
of late taken place in Canara, the
repair of the roads and keeping up
the ferries, the erection and repair
of all Civil buildings whether Revenu
or Judicial, the charge of the Laccadive
Islands, of four Post Offices and
400 Miles of dawk road the Conservancy
of forests, and provision of timber
for

A Survey
undertak
could n
conducte
by the C

*This duty alone is one which presses most heavily and inconvenie=ently on the time of the district servants and is continually on the increase.

Works under execution in 1838 Rupees 21092.
Ditto ditto in 1848 Rl. 200680.
other business not strictly Revenue.

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for the Dockyard at Bombay, the Sea
Customs at 25 different ports, the
registry of shipping, the tobacco and salt
Monopollies, Pensions, Savings Banks, Passports
Talook tapals, Vaccination, Light house,
flagstaffs and a great many other duties
unconnected with the Land Revenue
which though many of them may appear
trifling when considered individually are
often the subject of incessant corres=
=pondence, of voluminous accounts and
of periodical reports and require both
time and attention to be devoted
to them.-

State of business in the Talookas.

89. A full share of all this
kind of labour falls upon the district
Native Revenue Servants, and if it
be fairly taken into consideration
it is less a matter of surprise that
they should be able to devote so little time
to Revenue investigations as that they
are able to do so much. Some idea
may be formed of the increase of duty
falling on every department when I state
that

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that the Annual Expenditure of paper in the district has increased within the last 10 years by no less than 165 reams and the Board will be at no loss to Estimate the labor required to fill this with writing and that too by Servants who were already fully employed. There are in some of the talooks upwards of 300 cases in the Revenue and Police undisposed of notwithstanding that the Tahsildars sit in their Cutcherries till a late hour at night endeavouring to do so, and further the labor thus devolving on them imperfectly as it is performed is only got through at all by the wretched Expedient of employing Comedwars or of filling up the appointments of Common peons by persons who can assist as Gomastah.—

90. Such is in plain truth, however inadequately set forth, the present State of the Public business in Canara, which is as discouraging as can well be to any one desirous of fulfilling

A Survey, undertak could n conducte by the C

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.—

fulfilling his duties with efficiency.

Note. My Naib Sheris-tedar who was for a long time a Revenue Moonshie in Cuddapah states his full conviction that the ordinary native correspondence and record in Canara is four times greater than in Cuddapah and probably from 8 to 10 times greater than in Bellary—

It is a continued struggle to keep down arrears of current business with most inadequate means, but which, were the means ever so perfect, would be more than sufficient if properly performed to occupy his full time and undivided attention.—

Consequent want of leisure to devote to questions of Land Revenue.—

Great allowance then is in candour due when it is found that subjects of a general nature requiring patient investigation, thought and study, have been neglected or are postponed. and in this will I believe be found one main cause of the unsatisfactory state of the Revenue settlements, the want of correct information, and the abuses of which the Board has seen so much cause to complain. The strictly Revenue business must always have been amply sufficient to occupy the time and attention of the Revenue Officers, but when it is considered

that

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that in addition to this the Collector has had every department of the Civil administration of the province little short of 300 miles long to attend to with the sole exception of the Judicial, and that business in all these has been gradually increasing as the population has multiplied and as the habits of the people have become more artificial, and their morals more corrupt, with a reduced establishment, and under a system of increasing centralization, and the attempt to exercise control over the minutest details from the seat of Government it ought to create no surprise that he has not had leisure to enter on a patient investigation of Revenue details, or to exercise sufficient control over a system of Revenue management complicated and yet lax beyond any that I have witnessed in any part of the Country.-

Increase of population about four hundred thousand

Late reduction of Canara from the grade of a Principal Collectorate considered injudicious -

92. Though at the risk of having it attributed to a personal

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and interested motive I will venture to add a few words on a subject which I cannot but think is in some measure mixed up with the future efficient Revenue administration of Canara. I refer to its reduction in the grade of Collectorates, by which it has been placed on the same footing as the smallest and least important district in the Presidency, and that too by a singular coincidence at the very time that questions of the gravest importance, which in other Districts have long since been settled, are being again opened for discussion, and necessarily entail a great addition of anxiety and responsibility. I do not desire to offer any opinion as to what is a fair remuneration for the duties which a Collector in such a district as Canara has to perform, or to ask whether the Superintendence of so many departments in an equally extensive Country is in any part of the world performed at a lower rate, but simply to express my conviction

that

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that as additional labor and responsibi=
=lity are not sought for themselves the
charge of an Office in which they must
be encountered will hereafter cease to
be an object of ambition, and the
smaller and more easily managed,
but equally well remunerated districts
will be sought for in preference.-
For my own part I will candidly avow
that with a salary less than I enjoyed
ten years ago, and looKing to the
harrassing and laborious duties of
this Office I should consider my
removal to one of the smaller and
fully settled districts in the light
of preferment and as a mark of the
favor of Government, which I do not
solicit only because my period of
service is fast drawing to a close.-
93. It now only remains for
me to notice some of the points
connected with the present Revenue
administration i.e. as distinguish=
=ed from the question of a General
Survey and revision of the Assessment

after

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Board's Shisarish 94.-
Reductions not recommended to be confirmed at present.

After what I have stated
above respecting the uncertainty of the
information we at present possess
regarding nearly every class of Estates,
I need hardly say that I do not re=
=commend any permanent reduction
in the Beriz of that class termed
"Board's shisarish." The number of
these as at present shown in the
accounts is 4,163- of which 904 have
been brought under that classification
since it was first adopted by
Mr. Veveash. Much greater care
has been taken in examining these
before they were permitted to be so
classed than was the case in the
first instance, but still as I have
before endeavored to show the means
do not exist of determining
positively whether the reductions are
actually necessary or not, particularly
in those parts of the Country in which
there has been no survey. To Judge
from the enquiries I have made
during the last Summabundy in the

Balaghaut

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Balaghaut talooks so many instances (some of which will be found in the Appendix) in which they are not necessary have come to my knowledge, that I am inclined to the opinion that not more than one fourth of the proposed reductions are permanently requisite. There are many which cannot be immediately re-imposed, but which might nevertheless be treated as remissions to be continued for a longer or shorter period rather than as absolute and final reductions of the Assessment.-

Board Shifarish 95-
reductions have not been interfered with.

In the mean time I will observe that though the last proposed reductions of Beriz termed the "Board Shifarish." have not been sanctioned by the Board they have hitherto been treated as permanent reductions only awaiting sanction, and the Revenue Officers have not considered themselves at liberty to

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to cancel them without the permission of the Board.- I have not therefore taken upon myself to do so, but I can see no object in this restriction and I would recommend that they should still be held open to revision, and wherever they may appear to be clearly the result of misinformation or positive fraud, or on other accounts unnecessary, the recommendation should be either annulled altogether or modified as circumstances may seem to require.- In many cases the amount is so low as 2 or 3 annas, and from this circumstance alone clearly unnecessary as being of no use to the person who received the remission.- They appear to have

but might be subject to gradual revision.

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have been given more with a view of allowing those who demanded remission to have a share however small than from any actual or apparent necessity which can now be ascertained, but each of these remissions forms a distinct entry in the accounts which has to be gone through every year at the Immabundy and creates no small addition to the labour and waste of time at the Settlement.

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96- With respect to any arrangements which can be made in the Revenue settlement pending the determination of Government on the question of a Survey, I do not feel sanguine that any great improvement can be made. Without a measurement of the land it must be acknowledged that any attempts at revision will continue to be the most complete groping in the dark which it has hitherto been and the Revenue Officers be still exposed to deception. There are some points however in which the progress of error may be checked in future, although what has already happened may not be remedied thereby. Amongst these one of the most important is some authoritative declaration respecting the rights to waste lands. I have in a preceding part of this report stated my views at some length upon this subject and I will only here add that I can see no objection to the introduction of some rule similar to what prevails in other Districts viz. that the lands which a ryot can claim should to a certain degree be measured by the assessment he pays and that where he has already

Declaration regarding the right to waste lands much required.

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already in his possession land fully equivalent to this assessment his claim to more should not be admitted without imposing an additional assessment on it. The application of this simple and as appears to me equitable rule would do more in checking litigation and fraud than almost any which could be devised in the absence of a regular Survey. It might also I think be extended with advantage to cases where there has been a large apparent increase in the cultivation upon which no assessment is fixed.

97. I would also like to suggest for the consideration of the Board the propriety of setting aside the ancient Beriz as it stands recorded upon Estates at present unoccupied by any one. There seems no object in adhering to what appear the arbitrary or false assessments recorded by the Shanabogs on land with which the present interest of no one are bound up or can be brought in jeopardy. At present it is considered necessary to adhere to the ancient Beriz however absurdly low or high it may be. This is disadvantageous in two ways. In the former case as cultivation is advancing a man may take up an Estate upon an assessment entirely inadequate merely because it stands so

Retention of ancient Beriz on waste Estates injurious.

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recorded in the old accounts whilst in the other he is prevented from taking up land because a Beriz appears assessed on it which it can never pay. There can be no object in perpetuating these inequalities and it would be much better to give such lands upon a fair and moderate assessment without reference to accounts which are not trustworthy and very probably furnish no true account of what they profess to do.

Large waste Estates might also be subdivided

98. For much the same reasons it appears to me that there is no advantage in maintaining the integrity of waste Estates. At present however extensive the lands recorded as having once belonged to an Estate may be they cannot be separated. A man must take either all or none and hence has arisen the practice in the Balaghaut in particular of allowing large Estates to be taken up by persons who have no ability to cultivate the whole of them, they only pay however for what is actually brought under cultivation, a remission being made for that which remains waste. They thus retain a lien on a large quantity of land which they pay nothing for and prevent others from taking it up except as their tenants. I can see no good reason why all waste land whether it ever constituted a separate holding or not should not in Canara as in

in other Districts be thrown into the General Ayacut Lunger of the Village and given to applicants in small and convenient spots upon a fair and equitable assessment, only taking care that the good land be not separated in unfair proportions from the inferior. So strong is my impression however of the frauds which are committed and which the Revenue Officers have no means of guarding against that I would not propose that any assessment fixed on the land should be considered absolutely permanent or irrevocable, but would insert in the Puttah a general Reservation for its future revision.

Measurement of lands when taken up should be recorded.

99 Endeavours have been lately made to ascertain the actual extent of land when newly taken up and it could in my opinion be desirable to grant no new land upon such a fallacious record as the estimated & Beejewaree extent. In all such cases the superficial measurement in acres and Goontahs should be previously ascertained by actual measurement and distinctly recorded in the Puttah.

Proprietory Estates when abandoned should be considered the property of Government.

100. Some definite rule is also required respecting a class of Estates of which I do not find that any mention has hitherto been made. There

are what are termed Mooli or proprietory Estates which have been given up but not entered as "Circar Jemi Estates." The only Estates entered under this class are such as were so recorded in the Accounts at the Commencement of the Company's Government. There is thus a distinction without a difference between the two arising merely out of the mode of recording them in the Accounts. All land I consider which the proprietors have given up or abandoned and for which they cease to pay the public assessment necessarily reverts to Government and can be made over to any one else who is willing to take it up and pay the assessment on it. Instances however have recently occurred of Estates long abandoned by their former owners which had been taken up by new Comers who have gone to considerable Expense and trouble in bringing them into order, and when this has taken place the former holders step forward and sue for the recovery of the land on the ground of his being the ancient proprietor. In some instances this has been awarded to him principally I imagine in reference to a right casually mentioned by Sir T. Munro to have existed in ancient times

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by

by which proprietors could come back and reclaim their former holdings. This right is not at all well established even as an old theoretical one but it is manifest that it is quite incompatible with our system of Revenue administration that a man should be able to give up his land and cease to pay any assessment for it and yet retain the right of ousting any one else who may take it after it has been brought into a profitable condition by the labor and expence of the new holder. The giving up of land and ceasing to pay the assessment ought ipso facto to constitute relinquishment of the ownership as it does every where else, and such Estates ought therefore to be subject to the same rule as those which were abandoned before the Company's rule commenced viz.t the Circar Gen.l Estates and to be at the disposal of Government like other waste lands.

Separate points requiring notice hereafter in relation to the Balaghaut talooks.

101. It was my wish to have offered some observations respecting the Balaghaut districts which have many circumstances peculiar to themselves which do not conveniently come under consideration in treating of Canara generally, particularly with reference to the survey which has there taken place but I must defer doing so until a more convenient occasion and when I shall be more prepared than

I can now command. There is little however in the remarks which I have ventured to offer in this report on the system generally which is not applicable to the Balaghaut although there are other points specially referring to those districts which require notice.

102. If there be any thing contained in this report as I fear there may be tending to the inference that I am an advocate for a high assessment I am desirous before concluding of most earnestly disclaiming it. No one who has served in so many of the districts of this Presidency as I have can on coming to Canara fail to observe and appreciate the blessings of a light assessment and an indulgent settlement. Though it may appear a paradox it may nevertheless I think be asserted that the very ignorance which I have endeavoured to show has ever existed and still continues in regard to the resources of the country has in no small degree contributed to the rapid increase of its prosperity which is now so apparent, for no one can doubt that the energies of the people are more likely to be stimulated by the prospect of enjoying the full and entire profits of their exertions than where these have to be shared with the Government

in

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in however moderate a proportion. As little can it be doubted that with the ideas which prevailed 30 or 40 years ago as to the share of the produce which the Government might fairly exact no such liberal settlement as would now be deemed politic and just would at that time have been accorded, and the consequence would have been that the advancement of cultivation and of general improvement would have been retarded. This indeed is apparent from the rates which are now in force regarding the apportionment of the estimated produce in newly occupied lands by which one third of the gross produce is assumed as the Government share and by the high rate put upon all new land taken up for Garden cultivation. Could these rates really have been exacted I am under the fullest persuasion that little increase in cultivation would actually have taken place and we might have the example in Canara as in other parts of the country of thousands of our laboring population leaving their homes to seek employment in foreign countries in place of finding an ample demand for their labor at home as they now do in Canara.

Whatever

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103. Whatever arrangements then might be adopted should not be with a view of increasing the general rate of assessment but be directed mainly against previous and future frauds and the hitherto almost unrestrained encroachments of wealthy landlords. Brahmens & Merchants and others who are not the really laborious or productive class, but who by the various means I have attempted to detail have continued to lower their former rents and to appropriate as they still continue to do the surplus rent of nearly all the newly occupied lands which are taken up and brought into cultivation by persons holding under them as tenants instead of directly under the Government. By this the condition of the actual cultivator would not seem to be improved while the Government is defrauded of its legitimate share. It is only thus that in my opinion the fact can be accounted for that with an increased population of four hundred thousand persons in a country almost exclusively agricultural the increase in the Land Revenue has been no more than Rupees 146,500.†

104. It must be admitted however that while such correction of former abuses appears the only means of in any measure equalizing the assessment it would be expedient to apply it

† This is between Fasly 1210 and 1257 The increase in the average of the first and last 10 years is Rs 75,692.

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it with great leniency and indulge

I am informed that it is upon t

principle of overlooking past ob

that the General Revenue

Survey in the lower Provinces

of Bengal is now being carried

on, and that with a previous

and distinct understanding upon

this point it would have been

almost impossible to effect it.

A Survey in Canara conducted on

the same principle would probably be attend

with all the advantages which have been anticipated

from its adoption in that part of the Honble Company's

Coll.te Cutcherry, territories.
Mangelore,
September, 1848

/Signed/ T. L. Blane
Collector

Appendix

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Appendix

being notes regarding certain Estates in Canara illustrative of the preceding Report and of the operation of the system of Land Revenue settlement.—

No. 1

Achwah Village Nagoor Magunny Ankola Taluk Mooli Wurg No. 1. Comprising the entire Village Owner Chandayanah Hibbara a man of large property and influence.—

Ancient assessment Pages 834—5—11

The following is the statement of produce in Fusly 1243 upon which the recommendation for a permanent remission of assessment was founded.—

Rewaz Rootawally, or attainable rent produce calculated at ½ the Gross produce on cultivable land Page 872.

Hazir Rootawally, or actual rent produce, derived from the lands actually under cultivation calculated in the same manner Page 437.

Particulars

Rice land 400 Candies.

Cocoanut trees 4,130

Sooparee trees — 34734.

Average

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Average Collections of 17 years.
from 1209 to 1225

Do.	15 Years from 1226 to 1241	430
Collections of Fusly 1242		440
		418.

With reference to these returns it appeared to the Head Assistant Collector that the ancient assessment was greatly in excess of the actual rent produce, and indeed of the entire rent produce if fully cultivated He therefore recommended that Pagodas 384—5—11 should be permanently struck off as "deficiency of Land" and the assessment in future be fixed at Pagodas 450. and this has been suspended ever since.— In consequence of the representation of one Vittul Joisee in Fusly 1257 (last year) who offered to take the Estate for the full Beriz it was ordered by the Head Assistant Collector to be examined by a Monegar and Shanbogue. The following was given by them as

the

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the result—

	Candies	Rewaz Pags	Hostanully Pags	Hazer Hostanully Pags
Rice Land Cultivated	477			
Uncultivated	47.			
	524	456		432.
Cocoanut trees No.	8,511	320		147
Sooparee trees "	14,255	447		230.
Other trees Mangos &c.		12		12.
Pepper Jungle		31		31.
Coomeries cut & Cultivated by 100 persons		25		25.
		1,295		877.

This return shows the full rent produce to be about double the former return and an excess of 124 Candies in rice land alone. The Sooparee trees have increased from 30,734 to 14,255 and the Cocanut trees from 4,130 to 8,511.—

This return of produce however is still probably far from the actual truth as would appear from the following calculation assuming the Beenjaree Extent now given to be correct. The Village is not one of those which has been surveyed and the account

cannot

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cannot therefore be compared.

The Candy according to the local rates of the Village is equal to 20 Cordovan 200 Seers of 24 Rupees weight. and therefore equal to 47 Comps. Seers of 84 Rupees. An average it takes 40 Comps. Seers / 1 Seer / Goontah / to Sow 1 acre.

The Candy in the Village may therefore be reckoned equal to 1 acre and 17 Goontahs 524 Candies would then be equal to acres 746. The average gross produce of an acre of rice land may be taken allowing as very low rate at 240 Company's Seers of rice which at 30 Seers per Rupee gives 8 Rupees per acre or

for 746 acres a gross produce of Rupees 5,968

Deduct for expenses of Cultivation

one half or ——" —2,984

Remains, Probable rent produce

of rice land ——" —2,984

Cocoanut trees.—

3.— Trees are reckoned to occupy a goontah or 120 to an acre 85.00 Trees would then give acres 71

The rate at which new Cocoanut Garden land is assessed by the rules now in force is

As

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at 4 Hyderi annas per tree on the cultivation of 1/3 of the Gross produce going to the Circar 1/3 to the Ryot and 1/3d. to the Landlord This makes 8 1/3 annas per tree rent produce, or per acree Rupees 24 but this is much to high— Take it therefore at only 18 Rupees per acre Rent produce 71 acres will then give Rent produce Rs. 1270 Soopari — at 35 trees per Goontah or 1400 per acree 141,255 trees will occupy acres 101 The rate of assessment now prevailing for Soopari Garden is 1 Hyderi anna per tree which reckoning the assessment to be half the rent produce would give for 141,000 trees.—

Rent produce Rupees 7,050 but this also is too high. Taking it however at only one half thus, the rent produce would be Rupees 3,525 according to this very moderate computation of the rent produce it would stand thus

Rice land —— Rupees	2,984
Cocoanut Garden ——	1278
Soopari Ditto ——	3,525
Coomeri peper Vine ——	274
	1,867

or Pagodas 2,015 being Pagodas 722 in excess

of

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of the Estimate of full rent produce made at the last Examination and 1343 more than that made in Fusly 1242.

A fair and very low assessment on this Estate calculated on the assumed Extent in acres would be.

Rice land acres 746 at 2 Rs. per acre	Rs	1492
Garden land Cocoanut & Do. pari 170 acres at 10	Rs	1720
Kommeri, pepper Jungle Vs.		110
	Rupees	3322

or Pagodas 830½ which is as nearly as may be the ancient Beriz.

Note. The Estate has since been ordered to be regularly surveyed for the purpose of testing this calculation and from the progress as yet made it is supposed that the general out turn will be found much greater.

No. 2.

Goodihully Village. Ankola Mayani Ankola Taluk. Mooli No. 17 registered in the name of Neilkuntappa the Peshkar of Bunnawasi, a relation of the notories Pintappah and Madappa. This Estate was waste land at the commencement of the Company's Government

St

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It was taken up in Fusly 1213, and an assessment fixed on it of Pagd 24—2—4. which was divided into Shist—19—7—3. Shamil 4—5—1. thought no such distinctions existed for Rika Inshl waste.

In Fusly 1222 it was granted on Mooliputtah by the Collector Mr. Read to Madappah then a Servant in the Honore Court on the reduced Beriz of 11 Pagodas being stated in the Puttah to be 75 Moodahs beegwarree.

On Madappa being sentenced in the Court for a long series of corrupt practices, all his lands were ordered to be sold, and this Estate was brought in by a relation, the Taluk Moonshi Sadarobah in the name of a Brahmin at Gokurn Shnkanarainah who afterwards in Fusly 1226 made it over to him, and he entered it in the name of his Nephew the above mentioned Neelkuntappa. Both Sadarobah and Neelkuntappa were Gomastahs in the Taluk until Fusly 1255.

Considerable quantities of land were at various times taken in and in 1232 the survey accounts showed the extent of land to be Rice

land 114 Candies beegwarree	acres	t.	acres
Cultivated	126	2	
Uncultivated	4	38	131.

being

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being 39 Candies in excess of the Mool puttah

In Fusly 1243 the account of produce was rendered to the Head Assistant Collector was.—

Rewaz Hootawully, or attainable rent for duce on Rice land.— Pags. 34 — 2 — "

Coomeri 1 — 6 — 4.

35 — 8 — 4.

Hazir Hoolawully — 16 — " — "

Average Collections of 17.

years from Fusly 1209 to 1225. 9 — 3 — 11

Ditto Ditto of 15 — 1226 to.

1240 — 10 — 4 — 10

Collection in 1242. — 9 — 5 — "

Upon these data it was recommended to strike off 12 — 7 — 4.

from the full beriz, leaving

permanent Beriz at..... 11 — 5 — "

the amount at which it was granted on a Mool Puttah although the Mool puttahs all contain the stipulation that the assessment on which the Estate is granted is only to hold till a permanent Beriz is fixed.—

No account appears to have been taken of the additional land 139 Candies assessed.—

The

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The Beriz thus fixed amounts to only 5a 5p per acre.—

As the Estate is in a remote part of the Country a fair assessment would be at the rate of Rupees. 1 — 8a per acre or for 131 acres — Rs. 196 — Pags. 49.

No. 3.

Ahmud ali Village. Kundwad Magonie Ankola talook.—

Geni Number 10 held by Bal Mulyah has relations in the Cutcherry

This Estate was first cultivated in fully 1210 it is entered in the Cuttahs as 43 Candies and the Beriz — 13 — 3 — 2 divided (fraudulently) into

Shist 9 — 1 — 1 Shamut 4 — 2 — 1.

It was subsequently given up and taken again in Fusly 1230 by Venoup Malyah the talook shroff who entered it in the name of his brother Bab Mullyah.—

In the Survey accounts the extent of land is given at acres 84 — 36.

Rice land 113 Candies Beejwaree

Cultivated 48 — 28.

Uncultivated 35 — 8.

The Beejwaree measurement is here 70 Candies

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Candies in excess of the former record.—

The influence of the Talook Shroff appears to have been sufficient to keep down the Beriz and it varied between Fuslies 1230 and 1242 from 25 to 6—5 In 1243 it was recommended for a reduction of Beriz by the Head Assistant Collector in the following Data.—

Riwaz Kootawully, or attainable rent produce. Pags. 15—8 "

Aazir Kootawully — 17—"

the owner stating the additional 2 to be the result of great exertions on his part.—

Average Collections of 17 years —

from 1209 to 1225 — 2—6—6

Ds. 15 1226 to 1240 — 4—4—9

Collections in Fusly 1242 — 6—5—"

The portion of the beriz entered as shamil was therefore recommended to be struck off: and the permanent beriz fixed at H. 9—1—1. The Board shifarish is entered as "Deficiency of land."

The falsity of the above Estimate of produce from 84 acres of rice land must

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must be evident

The proposed assessment is at the rate of 7 annas per acree.

The Cultivation in this year Fusly 1257 is 81 ac 15 G.

An assessment of only Rs. 1—8 per acree would amount to Rupees 128 or—

Pagodas 32.—

No. 4.

Wolgy Village — Cudrah Magani Aukola — Talook.

Wurg Wooli No. 29. belonging to Appajee — Lemni / father of the notorious "Poolapah" Sheristedar of the Mangalore Court and Nad Curnum of the Magani Survey

Extent of land.

Rice land	77	—	ac	80—12 besides 8 acres since appropriated
Gordan	3	12		
Ancient Beriz Shist	40	9	15	H. 60—"—8
Shamil	19	"—	9	
Present settlement	44	9	8	
Board Shifarish	15	1	"	recommended

on account of "deficiency of land"

Statement given in Fusly 1243 on which the recommendation of Board Shifarish was founded.—

Extent

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Extent of land

Rice land 84 Candies

Bagayet producing 100 Cocoanuts

Geni Rewaz Hostanully Pagl 5 4

Hazir Hostanully — 5 4 — 4 / the land being fully cultivated /

Average Collections of 17 years

		H		
	Fusly 1209 to 1225		21	2 9
Dr.	Dr. of 15 years Fusly 1226 to 1240		31	15
Collections in 1242			40	— —

In the survey accounts the rice land is recorded as 115 Candies Exclusive of the 8 acres since appropriated — In the statement given in 1243 it is only set down at 84 Candies.

The Cocoanut trees on 3 acres 12 G. of Baga yet are entered in the survey accounts as 146 — The produce / 100 Cocoanuts / given in 1243 would be that of a single tree in good bearing

This Estate includes the Beriz on two Estates which was added under the following circumstance.

The Estate adjoining to it / No. 1 / assessed at 15 — 1 H. G. had been entered as Kodumill — until Fusly 1241. when information was given

given that it had in reality been included within the limits of the wurg No. 29 and was enjoyed by Ganapah Shenvi the brother of Appajee Shenvi and the Beriz / H 15 — 1 / was ordered by Mr. Cameron the Principal Collector at the settlement of 1242 to be added to that Wurg. In the very next year it was recommended to be struck off as Board Shiparish — and the Wurgdar now refuses to pay even for the 8 acres in excess of the Extent of land alleging that this is part of the land for which Mr. Cameron ordered 15 1 to be added to this Estate.

The Beriz ought then to be either

	H.		
Ancient Beriz on No. 29	44	9	8
Do. — No. 1 —	15	1	—
	60	—	8

Or the ancient Beriz of No. 29 with the additional assessment on 8 acres excess of land The former of these would be extremely moderate Viz. H. 60 — 8 in 88 acres of rice and garden land or Rs. 2 — a. 12 per acre.

Kunsingery

11938.

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No. 5.

Kunsigerry Village Seveshwar Magany Ankolatalook
Mooli Nos 36 and 57 Chinta Cooly Village Mooli No. 57
These two Estates adjoin. and are held by the same
man as No. 4 Viz. Appajee shenvi the former
nad Gurnum.—
Their survey Extent is as follows.

		ac	G.
No. 36 Rice land	—	121	— 13
No. 57 Rice land	—	51	— 28.
Bagayat	—	4	— 6.
		55	— 34.

Total land in both Estates — ac 177 — G.
The Beriz recorded as the ancient Beriz at the commence-
ment of the Company's Government was.—

No. 36 Shist	—	1 — 5 — 8	
Shamil	—	" — 4 — 10.	
Deduct Kutoolar.			2 — 3 —
No. 57 Shist	—	1 — 9 — 3	1 — " —
Shamil	—	" — 6 — 7	1 — 3 —
Total on both Estates.			2 — 5 — 11
			3 — 8 — 10

It was subsequently however ascertained on the seizure
of certain papers and accounts that the Beriz has been
under Tippoo's Government — 150 —
In Fusly 1212 Pootappah the son of Appajee Shenvy was
Huzoor moonshee, and he got the two Estates granted on Mool
Puttah to his father for the recorded ancient Beriz of ₹ 3 — 8 — 10 on
the plea that they were small spots of ground in the vicinity of
his house and the family has since enjoyed 177 acres of
fine rice land at an assessment of Rupees 15 — 12 — or about
1 — 6 per acre. The net produce is said to vary from
800 to 1500 Rs per Annum, and a fair and very moder-
rate assessment would be at an average of 2 Rs per acre
or Rupees 350 —

11939

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No. 6

Asnote Village Vishweshwur Magany Ankolatalook.
Mooli No. 10 Pandrung Dhar Shenvi.
and
Raganath Lakchmum Shenvi.

The "ancient assessment" previously to
the Company's rule on this wurg is stated by
the present Shanbogue to have been by report
150 Pagodas but it was altogether excluded
from the accounts.—

In Fusly 1213 it was entered in the
Jummabundy accounts as Dovaganie or new
Cultivation, and an assessment put on it of
₹ 18 8 8. which for some unexplained reason,
but probably with the view of still further
reducing it hereafter was divided into.—

		₹	
Shist	—	15.	3. 11.
Shamil	—	3.	4. 10.

For 21 years or from Fusly 1213 to Fusly 1234 it paid
only from 3/4 to 15 Hoons and it is entered in
our estimate of the Faroo Settlement of this
talook for a fixed Beriz of ₹ 7: 9: 14 or full "Shist"
and 3/4 Shamil. It has since paid the full
assessment of ₹ 18 — 8 — 8.

This estate contains by the Survey
accounts acres 119 : 1, and is remarkably fine
land. Its present assessment is 11 annas per

Acre

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acre. It was sold in July 1845 for ₹ 3-7-4 as Rupees 375. The sum reported to have been formerly assessed on it Viz ₹ 150 would be 5 ₹ per acre, which for such good land would be moderate and fair.—

No. 7.

Kudwad Village. Kudwad Magani Ankola talook. Jeni No. 24 granted on Mool-puttah in favor of Ankali. a dancing girl in Ankola

Ancient beriz recorded at

	Bgt.	pt.	c
Shist	5.	9:	11
Shamil	3:	7:	11
	9:	7:	4

In the Mool puttah granted by Mr. Read it is stated to contain 70 Candies of rice land and is granted at the present assessment of Rupees 31

By the Punah accounts the survey contains 115 acres 9 20 and is estimated at 80 Candies of land. The Candy in this Zillah is about equal to 1 acre. The quantity of land was therefore at this Jaheedy when the Mool-puttah was given, an excess has since been appropriated. It is at present rented at 110 a 120 rupees of which a Rupees 200 would be a moderate assessment.—

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No. 8

Sulguddah Village. Ankola Magani. Ankola Talook. Mooli No. 1 comprizing the whole village entered in the name of Narnappah. at present Shanbogue of Honore talook.—

Ancient assessment.

	Bgt.	pt.	c
Shist	18:	8:	9
Shamil	9:	9:	6
	28:	7:	15
Added in Fusli 1212 for Pekha Ruskit land taken in	5.	2.	5
Total assessment	34.	0.	4

The survey at the commencement of the Company's Government was entered in the name of Lingappah whose son Sooba Row was then a Gomastah in the Talook, and it was transferred in 1231 to the name of Narnappa.—

The estate was rented in Fusly 1209 the first year of the Company's Government for 20-2-8 but the owners continued to reduce it for many years subsequently as low as 8.—

By the Survey account it contains

Rice land	190	29
Bagayet	"	8
Dukloo or dry land	26	11
	217	8

The

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The Extents of land by the Survey accounts is

	Acres
Rice land 407 candies	372:30:
Cocoanut Garden land 932 trees & other trees 142.	9:32:
Huckle	7:17:
Salt pans	2:24:
	392:33:

it was nearly all cultivated ennui at the time In July 1743 an examination was made by a Mooniga of the produce when it was returned as follows

Rice lands 353 candies.

Rewy Hootwally Estimated present produce 1190 Candies

Cocoanut Garden 258 trees at 7 pagodas per tree

Other trees

Coomeries

	298:12
	12:8:
	4:4:
	4:5:12
	319:2:12

Hazir Hootawally or present rent produce

Observe, that in the return the Pagamarre Extents is reduced from 407 candies (as per Survey account) to 353 or 54 Candies less and the number of Cocoanut trees from 932 to 258 the rent produce of nearly 10 acres of Pagayet being estimated at 12 Hoons.

At this time the former owners petitioned

	319:2:12
	49:6:11

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petitioned that there was great concealment of produce &c and offered to take the Estate at the full Beriz.

In the following year July 1744 an order was passed by the Sub Collector rejecting this offer for various reasons stating that from the returns of rent produce and of former collections the Estate was evidently over assessed and directing 89-1-11 to be struck off as Board Shiparish leaving the present Beriz at 206 Hoons exclusive of Salt pans Beriz also remitted to customs.

The Estate is near the coast and consists of very fine land. The ancient Beriz was extremely low. A fair and moderate assessment would be.

Rice land

	acres	at 5 Rupees per acre	Rupees
1st Sort	52		260
2d	37	4	148
3d	284	3	852
	373		1760

Bagayet	10 at 8	80
Huckle	free	
Coomeries	Not known	
	Rupees	1340
	Hoons	335

Note In a suit regarding this Estate before the Honble Court an Ameen was sent to Estimate the produce and returned it at 450 Hoons Hazir Hootawally

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Hootanully which is also said to be under the mark though double the peturn in July 1243 Fs. 11.

Kyagnad Village Hudrah Magani Ankola Taluk Genie No. 7 entered in the name of Vittobah Shenoy father of the present Sayldar of Mangalore consists of the entire Mugnah of Devuthur This Estate was formerly a Pagodah Enam and was resumed by Hyder. The former Beriz is stated to have been Rattee Hoons 128 equal to Hyderi Hoons 98 6 and it was collected both by Hyder and Tippoo; but the owners were the Village Shanbogues and at the commencement of the Company's Government they entered the Beriz of the Estate at 24 Hoons notwithstanding which they kept down the collections as low in some years as 8 Hoons.

Average Collections.

7 years from July 1209 to 1215 Fs. 6-3

In July 1246 an examination was made of the produce at the request of the owner who was then Sayldar of the Taluk and a Punchayet consisting of servants under him and his own brother was appointed to conduct it. The peturn given by them was as follows.

Rice land 166 Candies Beenjaree.
Rewa Hootanully 130 Candies ——— 36 " 8
Hazir Hootanully ——— 23 3 "
i.e.

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

i.e. making the attainable produce only slightly more than the seed sown.

On the strength of this peturn an order was given by the Sub Collector in July 1247 reducing the Beriz (of 24) 7 Hoons which was entered as Board the parish leaving the proposed permanent Beriz 7 Hoons which has since been collected.

The Survey accounts show this Estate to consist of

Rice land 147 Candies ——— acres 192 - 4
Bagayt ——— " — 6
192 - 10 acres

The present cultivation is given at 177 - 10 and the Megani Shanboguc states the rent paid this year by the tenants to be 122 - 7 - 43 besides 10 Acres of concealed cultivation.

The Estate is situated in the Jungles and would only bear a light assessment something as follows.

			Rs	A.
1st Sort land 3 acres at 2 1/2 per Acre			7	8
2d	"	73 " 2	146	"
3d	"	116 " 1 8	174	"
		192	Rupees 327	8 "

or Hoons. 81 8 12.

besides the concealed cultivation

In another village belonging to the parties Genie No. 35 Kudwad Village Hudwad Magani

Sent.

1948 Fort St. George 22d. August 1830.

but entered in the name of Doogajee the Sayldar's servant and consisting of 16 acres first rate land assessed at 3-5 Doogajee was brought forward and a "Board Shifarish" remission allowed in Fusly 1243 of 2 Roons under the head of "deficiency of land" leaving the Beniz 1-5

No. 11

Kyganad Village Kudrah Nagani Ankola talook

Jemi No. 12 registered in the name of Mahommud Bodun a dependent of "Mustabah Row" former Nad Kurnum of the Nagani a man of great influence and of very intriguing character

This inam was unentitled up to Fusly 1217. In 1218 it was taken up by Mustabah Row's father Sedasheah Row but in the name of Mahommed Bodun. It was entered as follows.

Transferred from Neelah Naik (no particulars of land)

	Pagr.
Shist	5-4-4
Shamil	1-3-12
Koolmukt waste cultivated	6-8-0
Shist	6-8-1
Shamil	2-7-1
Pagr.	9-5-2
	10-3-2

The extent of land as per survey accounts made.

1949 Fort St. George 22d. August 1830.

made in Fusly 1231 viz

Rice land cultivated this year		7-37
Uncultivated		115-13.

Notwithstanding this large extent of cultivation the "Hoolawully" was in some years returned as low as 6 Pagodas and the collections on this varied from 3½ to 6 Pagodas.

In Fusly 1243 a demand was made for reduction of rent as "Board Shifarish" and the following returns furnished.

Rowza Hoolawully or attainable rent produce	12-0-0
Ditto	6-0-0
Amaze collections of 17 years from Fusly 1209 to 1225	0-0-13
Ditto Do. 15 1226 to 1240	3-4-5
Collections in Fusly 1242	4-0-0

Upon which data it was assumed that the Ryot was incapable of paying the full beniz and a reduction of the proceeded "Shamil" was made to the amount of Pagr. 4-13 which was entered as "Deficiency of land" The present beniz now paid is Pagr. 12 2 5

It is said that the ancient beniz was formerly 100-0-0 which was struck out of the accounts as Koolmukt.

The

1950. Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

The Estate ... is situated in a jungly part of the Country but at the lowest rate of Pay.s 1-8 an acre would yield an assessment of Rupees 173 or Pag.s 43-2-8

No. 12

Goyer Village Rudral Nagam Anikola Talook
Mooli No.1 containing the entire Village entered in the name of Ledarkaval Row, and belonging to the same man as No. 11 Viz.s Chastabal Row.

Ancient Beiz-

	Pag.s	Pag.s
Shist	44-7	
Shamil	7-7-7	51-7-11

Surveyed in Fusly 1231

Extent of land as per Survey

	acres	
Rice land cultivated	116-35	
Uncultivated	71-4- acres	
	187-39.	
Bagayet. cultivated	3-10	
	191-9	

The Collections up to Fusly 1238 varied from 20 to Pag.s when the owner produced a document purporting to be an order addressed in 1198 to his ancestor by an Amildar stating that he had been ordered by the Aesph who had been ordered by Sirpondittow to reduce the Beiz of the Village to Pag.s 25-

Upon the strength of this document which has no pretensions to be a regular Sunnud, and is probably a forgery altogether, Pag.s 26-7-11 was struck off the Beiz and entered in the accounts as "Mool Pattah Kummi"

The particulars of the present cultivation of this Estate are not known, but there is however a Tank attached to it which in Fusly 1247 (the present year) has paid Pag.s 29-2-8 being 1-2-8 in excess of the Beiz on the whole of the regular cultivation, which is therefore held entirely rent free.—

D.S.

1951. Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

(Example of an arrangement for ascertaining the Beiz on an Estate.)

Kinnar Village. Kudwad. Magani. Anikolatalook.
Mooli No. 65. registered in the name of Mulloo Neeb Naik.

Ancient Beiz-

	Pag.s	
Shist	69-7-5.	
Shamil	18-6-9-	88-3-11.

Survey Extent of land.	Acres.	
Rice land — 121 Candies Beejwaree	78-2-2.	
Bagayet... containing 672 Cocoanut trees-other trees 62 —	10-2.3.	
Total —	89-" 5.	

In Fusly 1243 a reduction was made by the Head Assistant Collector of Pag.s 28-8-14; under the following heads-

	Pag.s	
Deficiency of land	25-8-14.	
Carried away by river	3-"-"	
and on the following data-		Pag.s
Average Collections of 17 years from 1209 to 1225 —		40-"-11.
15	1226-1240 —	55-2-5.
Collections in Fusly 1242		52-"-"-
Rowaz Qeni Hoolawally or attainable rent produce.		90-1-3.

Pag.s

Viz.s Rice land... 131. Candies — 88-1-"-

Bagayet.... 55 trees producing — 2-"-3.
500 Cocoanuts

the number of trees being diminished from 672 to 55 and the produce of 10- acres

	Pag.s	a.
of Bagayet entered at —	2	3 —

Hazir Hoolowally, or present produce in 1243 — 79-7-8-

The

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

The owner however was not contented with this re=
=duction of his assessment, and adopted the following
plan of reducing it still further, by dividing the
Estate on the plea of having to give a portion to a
relation, and having sold another portion, and by
dividing the beriz on these three in unequal proportions.
The divisions and amount of assessment fixed,
were as follows.—

No. 65. Portion retained by himself.

	Acres. g.	Right. Beejwaree	Beejwaree entered as	Rowaz Hoob.
Rice land	35—30	61	Candys. 58—	32 7 —
Bagayet	10—23			2 — — 3.
	46—13.			34—7. 3.

The Beriz fixed on this portion was not according to the
extent of land but on the Rowaz Hoob Hootawully given
above, as follows.—

Share of Gross beriz (of Pagodas 881) in the Rowaz Hoob portion of 34—7—3. to 90	No. 34 — 8 —
Deduct share of Board Shifarish	11 — 1 — 4
Remains assessment on No. 65 Containing acres 46—13 —	22. 9. 4.

No. 82. to Gessoo Timmah Naik, a relation.

Rice land.

	Current. Beejwaree	Beejwaree entered.	Rowaz Hoob.
acres. g. 20 — —	30. Candys.	43 -----	36—4— —

Share of Beriz in portion of Hootawully as above	35.7.1.
Deduct share of Board Shifarish	11.6.12
Remains assessment on No. 82. Containing acres 20	42 — 57

No. 83.

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No. 83 Alleged to be sold to Shabba Bappai.

	Acres.	Current. Beejwaree	Candys. entered	Rowaz Hoob. Pags.
Rice land	22— 32	30. Candys.	30—	19.

Share of Beriz in portion of Hootawully — 18—6—5.

Deduct portion of Board Shifarish — 6 — — 14.

Remains assessment on No. 83 — Con=
=taining acres 22. 32 — 12—5.7

The object of the owner was to retain No. 65. and
83 on a diminished Beriz and get rid of No. 82.
with more than it's fair share of the Beriz.
The division and sale were altogether fictitious, and
to avoid suspicion the owner continued to discharge
the assessment of all three estates regularly for 12
years, but in the name of the persons to whom they
were entered as transferred, and as it was regularly
paid the Revenue servants made no enquiry. In
Fasly 1255 however he brought yesso Timmah Naick
to the Jummabundy and made him tender the
resignation of his Estate which was accepted by
the Head Assistant Collector. The result of
which was that the owner retained acres 69—5. / including
all the profitable land / out of acres 89 upon which
he was to pay Rs. 35—4—11. out of an original Beriz of
88. Pagodas.

This

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This also passed at the Summabundy of 1257 before the Collector, but was subsequently brought to light from secret information when the owner acknowledged the fraud, and at once agreed to take back the estate at the present aggregate assessment.-

The chief points worthy of observation in this case are the utter unfairness and inutility as a Government record of the Beejwaree and Hoolawally accounts, and the ingenuity and perseverance with which a plan for defrauding the Government is laid, and systematically pursued through a long series of years to its final accomplishment.-

If the transfers of land had been carried out through the agency of the Courts, the fraud though detected, could not have been remedied.-

The ancient beriz on this estate was very light, the Estate being for the most part very good and situated on the Sea Coast.-

No. 111.-

Hulge Village, Cudrah Magāni., Ankoola Talook. Estate Mooli No. 65. held by Narain Hubbo, Potail of the Village, and formerly Desai. a man of great local influence.-

This Hurg at present consists of a number

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number of separate Hurgs joined together as follows.-

		Pagoz.	
In fusly 1209. it was entered at Shist.		38-8-9.	
	Shamil.	4-8-5.	43-6-14.
Another Hurg ———	Shist.	3-7-12.	
	Shamil.	1-3-1.	5-11-13.
which were joined together in 1211 making one Hurg of.			48-7-11.

but the former Beriz is reported by those well informed to have been actually 350 Canteroy Hoons equal to 269. Hyderi Hoons.-

Subsequent additions.

Fusly 1211 for Koolmusht taken in which, though no such distinctions exist for Koolmust land was divided as Shist 26-1-12. Shamil. 8-2-8.		34-4-4.
Fusly 1213. of Waste land appropriated also distinguished as Shist. 1-1-9. Shamil. 4.		1-5-9.
Fusly 1215. Ditto Ditto Ditto also distinguished as Shist. 2-5-9. Shamil. 1-1-11.		3-7-4.
Fusly 1217. Ditto Ditto Ditto		11 11 14.
Total in Fusly 1217		88-5-10.
Deduct. Separated from the Estate		5-6-13.
Remains		82-8-13.
Fusly 1225. Added on information of large appropriation of waste land		39-3-10.
Total as the Estate stood in Fusly 1242		122-2-7.

The

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

The Collections however were kept down much below the above Beriz by the influence of the owners.-

	Pags.
Average Collection of 17 years from 1209 to 1225.-	56-1-13.
Ditto — Ditto of 15 years — 1226 — to 1240.	90-7-15.
Collection in 1242. the year preceding the recommendation for a permanent reduction —	103-"-"-

The account of Produce in Fusly 1242 on which the recommendation for "Board Shifarish" reduction was founded was as follows.-

Rewaz Hootawully or attainable rent produce-

Rice land 25 Candies	242-"-"-
Bagayet producing 300 Cocoanuts.	1-2-"-
Miscellanies	"-1-4-
Hazir Hootawully	243-3-4-
	239-5-4.

On consideration of which returns the Head Assistant Collector proposed to strike off the "Shamil" H. 14-5-/ and entered it as Board Shifarish under the head "Deficiency of land" leaving the proposed permanent assessment — 107-7-7.

With reference to the plea of deficiency of land on turning to the Survey accounts it appears recorded as follows.-

	Acres. g.
Rice land 318 Candies	300-3-5.
Bagayet. Containing 147 Cocoanut trees and 169 other trees	14-15-"-
Huckle or dry Cultivation	7-6-"-
Total	322.16-"-

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The Bejwaree extent in the account furnished to the Head Assistant in Fusly 1242 was reduced by 61 Candies and the attainable rent produce of 14-9/15- of Garden land entered at 300 Cocoanuts valued at H. P. 1-2-"-

Avery moderate assessment on this Estate and much below that paid by others in the same Village would be.-

Rice land 1st Sort 233 Acres at 4 per ac-	932-"-"-
2d Sort-51 — 3 —	155-"-"-
3d Sort-16 — "-2 —	32-"-"-
	1129-"-"-
Bagayet — 14 Acres- at-8 —	112-"-"-
Huckle — unassessed —	
Rupees —	1241-"-"-
or Hyderi Pagodas —	310-2-8.

Memorandum.- There is said to be a considerable quantity of land appropriated since the Survey besides the above.-

No. 15.-

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No. 15.

Aligerry Village. Anikola Magani Anikola Talook.
Mooli No. 2 Goono Krishna Aick.

"Ancient Beriz" { Shist — 14–1–14 / Shamil — 2–6–8 } 16–8–6.

In 1243 a permanent remmission of — 2–11–6. was recommended as Board Shifarish, and on the ground of Deficiency of land upon the following data.

Rewaz Hootawully ——— 17–4–8.
Hazir Hootawully ——— 15–2–11.
Average Collections of 17 years from 1225 to 1235 ——— 14–5–6.
Ditto ——— 15–1236 to 1240 ——— 14–1–7.

The same Estimate of produce is still retained in the Revenue accounts and was recorded not two months ago at the Summahbundy. Since this the Estate has been ordered to be sold by decree of Court and the Shanbogues called on for an Estimate of its value according to Custom. The following Estimate has been sent to the Court by the same Shanbogues.

Rewaz Hootawully ——— 37–6–1.
Hazir Hootawully ——— 34–11–7.

being some what more than double the produce entered in the annual Revenue accounts.

Survey estent.

	Acs.	G.
Rice land	16	25.
Bagayet	11	36.
Huckle on dry land	7	9.
	24	30.

DG.

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No. 16

Instance of fraudulent reduction of ancient beriz / Codegee Byle Village Carvar-Magani. Soondah Talook Wurg Moodi No. 1 registered in the name of Rama Hegada —

and

Sumbaya Hegada.

These persons were formerly very wealthy and influential. There is an entry in the Survey accounts setting forth that the "ancient Beriz" on the Estate was formerly Rahtee Hoons 238–5 equal to Bahaudry Hoons. 183–3–12. In Soobacroo Too year (1792) during the war some forcible collections were made by Tippoo's orders from the ryots to make up the sums payable to the British Government by the Treaty. and a temporary remission afterwards allowed for this which was permanently deducted from the Beriz at the commencement of the British Government and the ancient beriz there entered as

	Hoons.
Shist	32–8–8
Shamil	35–4–14
	68–3–6
added in Fusly 1255 for concealed Cultivation	3–8–7
	72–1–13

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at which it has stood ever since.

By the Survey Accounts it contains.

	acres
Rice Land 1st Sort	45-12
2nd Sort	15-32
3rd Sort	19-23
	80-27
Bagayet. Soopari Garden 36209 trees	33-33
	114-20

The estimated assessment to be fixed on which made in Fusly 1255 was ---------- 165-2-15

The average collections of 17 years were 69-9-14

No 17

Moondeki Village Hullikal Mangani Sirpoor Taluk

Wurg Geni No 8 present owner Seevappah a wealthy Soukar and Potail of the Villag

This was new cultivation in Fus. 1223. It was then taken up by Nallappa and entered as consisting of 13 Coodoos of Rice land assessed at 7-2-3., 13 Coodoos according to the Village custom ought to be equal to about 15-24 acres by the following calculation.

24 Shahe Pice = 1 Seer.
12 Seers ---- = 1 Pylee.
16 Pylee ---- = 1 Coodoo. 48 Comp: Seers of Shahe weight
20 Coodoo --- = 1 Candy.

as it takes 1 Seer to sow 1 Guntah a Coodoo of land sowing 48 Seers would be equal to 1-8 Candy Actual

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The assessment of 7-2-3 on 15-24 acres is 1-14 per acre.

From Fusly 1223 to Fusly 1233 he only paid an average of ---- 3-7-7 and in the following year was found by the Survey to have 125 acres instead of 15 of which 90 acres was cultivated. No addition was made to the Beriz till 1238 when the Sub Collector added 7-7-13. making the Beriz -- 15 Hoons upon the false and under estimate of the Hoon Cawally being ----- 128-7-8 According even to this assessment was below 15 Hoons was collected in Fusslies 1238 & 1239.

In Fusly 1240 during the Nuggur disturbances the houses of the tenants were burned and the land left waste for which 14 Hoons were remitted 1 Hoon only being collected.

In the following year 1241 the cultivation was fully restored but the Jummabundy was only raised to 1-2-8 and in 1242 to 2-2-8.

In Fusly 1243 the return of produce was given at 35-5-12. Reway Hoontawally and Hazir Hoontawally 26-5-14. upon which date the Head Assistant Collector ordered

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ordered the increase to the Beriz made in 1238 by the Sub Collector to be entirely struck off the accounts and the original "ancient Beriz" only collected which has ever since been done.

On an examination of the Estate made by my orders during the late Summabundy the actual cultivation is ascertained to be.

	Rice land	Huckle or dry land
	Cotahs	
	76-19	18-6

94-25

I have therefore directed the additions formerly made to be again re imposed which is still only 10 Cotahs per acre.

A fair Assessment on the cultivated land alone as paid by others in the same Village would be.

	Rice land	Huckle or dry land
	Acres	Cs
1st Sort	10 @ 2-8 per acre	25
2d	23 - 2	46
3d	44 - 1-8	66
	8	9
	Rupees	145
	or Pags	36-2-8

№ 18

Instances of Assessment fraudulently entered under Koolvasht Sinney Village Serpah Magani Soopah Talook.

Moolie №2 registered in the name of Venkatah Desai.

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This Estate is reported to have been formerly assessed at Rahtee Pagodas 200. Bahadry Pagodas 153-8-6 but to have been reduced at the commencement of the Company's Government by the Shambogues to Pagodas 29---5 at which it now stands. The remainder of the assessment was entered under koolmasht or assessment on deserted Estates. This appears to be the case from the accounts of the Village in which there is an entry of koolmasht but of which no particulars are given and the land is not now forthcoming. As also from the quantity of land enjoyed in proportion to the small beriz now paid on it.

The account of land as per survey made in 1234 is as follows.

Rice land of which is cultivated a-g in that year	46-5
Uncultivated	94-27
	240-32
Huckle or dry land. Cultivated	4-17
Uncultivated	13-14
	27-31
	268-23

№ 19

Co-di Village. Moogar Manganie Cundapoor Talook.

Warg №1 Registered in the name of Narna

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Narna Mullah but granted in Mool
Puttah to Narnappah Naick.-
Old Shist granted as Enam to the -
Vericataramaodoo, Pagoda - - - - - 90 - -
Of this resumed by Hyder - - 50 - - -
Remained as Enam payable
to the Pagoda up to Fasly 1211 - 40 - -
Shamil - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7-4-7

Pagodas 97-4-7

At the Settlement of 1209 Major Munro granted the Estate in Mool puttah to Narnappah Naick on payment of Pagodas 50 ie the Shist which had been resumed by Hyder. The remaining Shist (40 Pagodas) was still payable as Enam to the Pagoda making the payment to which the Warydar was liable. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 90 - -
He was to hold it on these terms till a regular Beriz was fixed at the last. In Fasly 12 all the Pagoda Enams being resumed and ready Money allowances assigned instead the 40 Pagodas Enam in this Estate became payable to Government, making the Beriz - - - - - - - - - - 90 - -
In consequence however as is said of the remaining out of cultivation the collection never rose to this. The average collection 17 years at the Jaiwa Settlement was - 56-2-0

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and the Jaiwa Beriz was fixed in 1225 by Mr Harris at the Iyen shist 90 deducting the Shamil 7-4-7 a Vaidah of 5 years being given in Fasly 1229 to bring it up to this full Beriz. The paid instalments for 2 years but at the Summabandy of Fasly 1231. Narnappah Naick produced the Puttah given by Major Munro granting him the Estate for 50 Hoons and as no mention appears to have been made by the Cutcherry servants of the 40 Pagodas which had since that time been brought to account, an order was entered in the Chitta reducing the Beriz from 90 to 50 but adding the old Shamil and thus making the Beriz 57-4-7.-

(On this occasion there must have been collusion on the part of the Cutcherry servants who could not have failed to see from the Chittahs the real state of the case.)

The reduction of 32-5-9 was continued up to Fasly 1243 when it was entered as Board's Shelarishie Beriz recommended to be struck off the Estate being unable to pay it.-

Apparently for the purpose of covering these frauds the Rewas Hootawally or rent-produce of this Estates is entered in the Shanbagues accounts as - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 68
and loss of produce - - - - - 2
66

Thus

1193

Thus making it appear that the Wurgdar which he only obtains 66 Pagodas rent has to pay 54 to the Circar.-

In Fus G 1246 the Estate was ordered by me to be examined and the Shambogue of another Village was sent for the purpose. The Wurgdar objected to him examining the Estate, but agreed to give a fair return of the produce which was as follows.

Rice Cultivated paying a ground rent of 47 Moss @ 2 Rupees 23

Uncultivated fit to pay rent of 29 Bagayet 2035 Cocoanut trees at ½ fanam a tree 101

124

Not being satisfied with the return given by the owner it was ordered to be measured with the chain and a proper Estimate made of the produce.

The results as below.-

	acres
Total extent of land	170
Deduct Poromboke	32
Remain fit for cultivation . .	138

Particulars

	acres
Rice land cultivated . . .	25
Uncultivated	9
	34
Bagayet Cultivated . . .	86
Uncultivated	18
	104

the

the number of Cocoanut trees being 4101 not 2035 as given by the owner.-

The probable rent produce then would be as follows.-

Rice land at average of 1 an Acre - 25

4101 trees at ½ fanam each 205

Produce of land actually under cultivation 230.

Add - Rice land 9 acres } Waste but fit for cultivation 9
@ 1 Bagayet 18 acres . . } 45

Total capability of the Estate as relates to cultivation - 284

The Beriz on which @ ¼ the Gross produce would be 71

But the principle part of the Village of Gungawully the Shipping port at Candapore is included in this Wurg and he receives in addition the ground rent of 217 Houses the rent of which cannot be ascertained but taken at the low rate of 2 Rupees per House per annum would be 108

Total 392

The above person is a wealthy influential Merchant but there is another small Estate (No 2) situated under similar circumstances. It was also an Enam Land granted to the same Pagoda. Its ancient Assessment was Shist - 30 - - a

Particulars.

Resumed by Hyder	12-5-12
Remained to the Pagoda up to Fusly 1212 }	17-4-4
Shamil	3-3-
Total Shist and Shamil	33-3-

Average Collections of 17 years - 25-5-4

Jarow fixed at Shist . . . . . 30- -

The

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He received 3 years Cowl to bring up the Estate to this full tarrow Beriz which he has paid regularly ever since.-

The particulars of the land in this Estate are

Rice land cultivated . . . 12

Uncultivated 1/13

Bagayet

Cultivated . . . 12/25

591 trees

and rent of 35 Houses.-

If the other Estate paid at the same rent per acre independent of the large amount of house rent he would have to pay Roons 165 in place of 57. If he paid at the lower rate of only.

2 Rupees per acre for rice land

to . . . . . for Bagayet

his rent would amount to 121

and he would have all the house rent.

The points deserving of notice in relation to this Warg are the whole site of the town having been included in the limits of the Estate in the Puttah granted by Colonel Munro no doubt by the misrepresentation of the Native Servants and Secondly by the manner in which he has succeeded in keeping down the Beriz while the only other Estate in the same Village was assessed at the full amount of the real kist to all this appears to be that Sungoor the Head Sheristadar was a neighbour and friend of his and helped him to deceive the Revenue officers. He has Estates in other parts of the District on which he pays 1500 Roons and is said to have 200 or 300 Roons on other Estates commencing as Boare Sheristadar.-

S.C.B.

11969

Fort St. Geo. 22nd August 1850.

No. 20

/Instance of unnecessary reduction of assessment at Tarrow Settlement/

Kullakoor Village Coloor Oolar Magani Cundapoor Taluk Warg Moole No 1 consisting of the entire Village, registered in the name of Rama Mayak and held at present by Vencup Mayak and Kristna Mayak.

Ancient Beriz { Shist ——— 154 · 9 · 4 / Shamil ——— 28 · 4 · 13 } 183 · 3 · 13

This was reduced at the Tarrow Settlement to the present Beriz Roons 141 · 5 · 7 on the ground of its being "according to Major Munro's puttah" which puttah on reference to it appears to be only granted for a single year and not a "Mool Puttah".

Since Fusly 1235 the Beenjuwaree extent and produce have been entered as follows.

Rice land Stull Moodahs 232 Pys Beriz 141 Roons 1 · 4 · 8

Bagayet no extent recorded . . 2 · 2 · 8

143 · 3 · 2.

Hazir Hoolamully ——— 127 · 8 · 12.

Average Collections of 17 years . . 135 · 5 · 8

In consequence of a dispute between the landlord and tenants in which there

there was a charge of forgery the land-lords papers were seized, amongst which there were sold accounts showing the rents received from the tenants in the very year /1235/ in which the rent produce had been entered at 127 Pagodas to be 223 - 1 - 4. exclusive of all cultivation by the owners themselves

An examination and Survey of the extent of land has since been made by my orders, and the following is the result.

Extent of land

Rice land 1st sort	80	27	
2d ———	112	23	
3d ———	18	26	
	211	26	
Bagayet ———	1	6	
	213	2	

Cultivated 195 . 10

Uncultivated 17 . 32

There is besides the Common land extending for miles and probably containing many thousand of acres which may be hereafter brought under cultivation which is all claimed as his property by the Mirasdar.

A fair and moderate assessment

on the above surveyed extent of land but exclusive of the waste would be.

	ac		Pa		Rs
Rice land 1st sort	80	27	at 4	per acre	322 . 12 . 0
2d ———	112	23	3	———	337 . 12 . 0
3d ———	18	26	2	———	37 . 4 . 0
Bagayet ———	1	6	8	———	9 . 4 . 0
				Rupees	807 . 0 . 0
				or Pagodas	201 . 7 . 8

upon this Estate a permanent reduction of Beriz was made of Pagodas ——— 41 . 8 . 6

N. 21.

/Instances of unnecessary reduction of Beriz at Tarrow Settlement/

Padoo Village Camp Magani Oodipi Talook Mosl: N. 46 registered in the name of Midgo.

Kegada Ancient assessment

Shist 51 — 6 . 4

Shamil 14 . 6 . 14 . 66 . 3 . 2

Average Collection of 17 years.

from 1209 to 1225 ——— 64 . 4 . 5

at which the Beriz now payable was fixed.

The Estate has been recently surveyed and examined and the following result obtained.

Extent.

11972 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Extent of Land.

		acres.	
Rice land – Cultivated	44. : 14		
Uncultivated	2. 31	acres 47.	5
Cocoanut Garden land			
Cultivated	25. 30		
Waste land and Poramboke	13. 5.		
		86.	a

Produce

Rents agreed for by tenants in money and grain Rice land and Bagayet Pagodas 220. 2. 5

Deduct

For Cocoanut trees not yet producing 34. 9 - a

Uncultivated rice land 1. 9 - 12

Rents profits to Mooel genis tenants and purchasers of small spots 5. 7. 6 42. 6. 3

Remains net landlords profits enjoyed by the landlords in Fusly 1257 Pagodas 177. 6. 3

One half as a Government Assessment of the above Pagodas 220. 2. 6 would be 110. 1. 2

Mangalore

11973. Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

N. 22 /See para 48 of Report/

Mangalore Taluk Aankullah Magani

Bunger Kolloor Village

Mooly Surg N. 18 Registered in the name of Man Beerae

This survey is entered in the Chittahs of Fusly 1209 as assessed at

Shist ——— Anons 3. 8. 8

Shamil ——— 4. 7. 14.

8. 6. 6.

and in the Doomwate Chitta of the following year the land is entered as follows.

	Beenjwaree Moodahs	Geni Anotah wally.
Mogur Muzzel —	7½	32
Bett —	2	6
	9½	38 Moodas of rice

Price N. 12. 6. 10

Add

Produce of dry grains for 2d. Crop

Woodeed 2 Moodahs

Coollee 6 Moodahs

8/46.

Bagayet Cocoanuts productive 285

Unproductive — 74.

Mangoe — 7

In

In July 1211 the warg was divided and a portion transferred to Setty Sanoomappah Vegl

Moodahs

Mogur	2.	the apportioned Beriz on which was	Shist	2. 1. "
Bett	1		Shamil	1. 8. 10
	3			3. 9. 10

leaving as the old warg No 18 exclusive of the Rayd

	Beenymoodah		Beriz
Mogur	5 1/2	Shist	1. 7. 8
Bett	1.	Shamil	2. 9. 4
	6 1/2		4. 6. 12.

In 1226 at the Tarrow Settlement 6 were deducted from this Beriz leaving the Tarrow Beriz 4. 6. 6

In 1814 The warugdar Man Beeree had mortgaged a portion of this Estate to one Luka Naik, yielding a net annual rent produce of 212 Rupees for 880 Rupees and a suit arose out of the transaction which came before the Zillah Court in 1819 and subsequently by appeal before the Provincial Court during the course of which two old documents were produced

1 Purporting to be an ancient grant by the Bunjer or petty chieftain about 90 years ago.

2. A sale deed by one Mathes Nayk

to Man Beeree in which the purchase money is stated at 33 Hoons or Rs 140

In these two documents certain boundaries were stated and a Razeenamah having been tendered the Provincial Court accepted it and directed the terms of it to be enforced which was accordingly done by the Judicial Officers in A.D. 1838

In 1837 a complaint came before the Magistrate with regard to the right to certain grass land and after various enquiries and reports by the Taksildar &c the Sub Collector Mr. Maltby went personally to inspect the land and then wrote an order stating that the land in dispute as well as some other which has been cultivated appeared to be Circar land, and directed it to be measured the result was reported as follows

Land within an old Embankment

	Beenymoodahs.	Acres	G
Old Cultivation	11 1/2	8	9
Cultivated within 6 years	6 3/4	1	12
Prepared for rice cultivation	2	1	6
Grass land under dispute fit for rice cultivation	5	4	6
Back yard to house &c	1	0	32
	26	19	35

Besides 367 Cocoanut and other trees outside

Fort St George 22d August 1850

Out side the old Embankment

	Summer Crops	Acres
Cultivated between 3 and 10 years	3½ — 2	2
Waste land fit for cultivation	1½ — 1	1
Grass land fit for cultivation	31½ — 27	24
	36½ — 31	16

Total in and outside the old Embankment and claimed on the strength of the documents which had been filed before the Court ——— 62¾ — 51 — 7

thus an Estate originally comprising 6½ Moodahs had grown into one of — 62¾ —

Mr Maltby's decision upon this was that the land in dispute, ie the land beyond the old Embankment was Government waste land and the Taksyldar was ordered to take offers for it as Kosagame - No mention was made of the excess of land within the old Embankment which was all allowed to the Wurgdar. An offer was made by one Shakar ali to take the waste land on an assessment of A. 25. 2. 8 and reported by the Taksyldar - The order was that it should be settled at the Summahkundy, but that in the meantime the grass on the disputed land should be sold on the public account

The

Fort St George 22d August 1850.

The wurgdar continued to prefs his claim to the whole of the land before various Officers who had charge of the division and a variety of orders were from time to time issued which prevented the offer of Shakar ali being accepted - This lasted for 7 years during which time the grass was sold on Government account and realized considerably more than the entire assessment of the Estate - but in September 1846 Mr Reade the Acting Sub Collector again personally inspected the spot, and apparently with reference only to the old documents abovementioned, pronounced the whole of the land to belong to the Wurgdar, and wrote to the Collector reporting this and requesting that all the money which had been realized on the grass might be refunded: This was objected to on the ground that he ought not to have upset the decision of a former Sub Collector, and upon the suspecious appearance of the old documents on which the whole claim rested - A particular report of his reasons was therefore called for which was never furnished owing to his transfer to another division.

In

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

In the mean time, notwithstanding the decision of Mr Malleby that the largest portion of the land was Government land the Estate was sold to a wealthy Christian Merchant in Mangalore Jno Saluadar Coelho for Rupees 2,300 and the sale deed registered in the Court of this deed "the whole of the land with the Bagayt Guzni waste land house &c &c according to Provincial Court decree" is named with the exception of 2 Moodahs left for the support of a female relation of the former Mirasdar - Upon the purchaser applying to the Taksyldar to have the Warg transferred to his name the Taksyldar referred him to Mr Malleby order declaring a large portion of the land claimed not to belong to it. The purchaser rejoined by referring to the decree of the Court and reiterated his demand - The case is still under dispute and in the meantime the purchaser enjoys the whole of the land with the exception of the grass land.

The rent produce of the land already under cultivation is Estimated at

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

at 48 Pagodas by the Shanbogue which is clearly false as it was mortgaged in 1814 for 53 Hoons yearly and the Shanbogue notwithstanding that the Estate has been the subject of enquiry for the last 12 years, has recently on being called on for a statement omitted 10 per cent of the land the capability of which he estimates at 98 Hoons - They are probably therefore much greater.

And now with reference to the document upon which the acceptance of the Rajeenamah by the Provincial Court was founded and by which land more than eight times the original extent of the holding was made over to the claimant, it appears on examination that the first is only a pretended copy of a Moolputtah granting land to a certain Pagoda in the Village of Poracondy whereas the land in question is in the Village of Bunger Kaloor and was produced by a Mapilah Mani Beerce who purchased the land from a Native Christian Mathis Naik who produced it as a grant to himself - no one appears to

Fort St George 22d August 1850

to have enquired whether the Bungo had any authority to make such a grant, or how, if he had land given to a Pagoda could have come into possession of a Native Christian or how a document referring to land in one Village could pass any right to land in another Village. The Provincial Court appears to have merely looked to the Regennamah entered by the parties and confirmed it. The Revenue authorities were not consulted

DG

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

not if they had been, is it probable that there would have been any different result under the tax system which has always prevailed in Canara where there are no rates of assessment nor any public record of the extent of each man's holding.

/Signed/ T. L. Blane
Collector

Statement

11982 Fort St. George

A. Statement of the Land Revenues in with the average Collections under each head and last

Fusly.	Talooks in which the Tharao Beriz was fixed. Collection	Average	Talooks in which no Tharao was introduced. Collection	Average	Total Collection
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupees a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8
1209	13,49,610 3 10	" "	269353 " 9	" "	16,12,963 4
1210	14,02,881 15 7	" "	266432 9 3	" "	16,69,314 8
1211	14,48,743 4 3	" "	279035 10 4	" "	17,27,778 14
1212	14,48,384 7 6	" "	270843 14 "	" "	17,19,228 5
1213	14,46,871 1 9	" "	271367 8 1	" "	17,18,239 9
1214	14,45,607 " "	" "	277920 10 "	" "	17,23,527 10
1215	14,46,071 3 7	" "	282321 " 10	" "	17,28,392 4
1216	14,17,754 14 "	" "	284702 2 "	" "	17,02,456 "
1217	14,34,257 3 7	" "	289439 3 7	" "	17,23,696 7
1218	14,30,458 6 11	" "	289697 " "	" "	17,20,155 6
1219	14,17,978 10 3	" "	287009 4 10	" "	17,04,987 14
1220	14,15,476 12 "	" "	286876 " "	" "	17,02,352 12
1221	14,14,853 10 7	" "	289813 13 4	" "	17,04,667 "
1222	14,15,621 9 8	" "	290159 9 7	" "	17,05,781 "
1223	14,15,688 9 11	" "	287038 " 9	" "	17,02,726 9
1224	14,15,293 " 2	" "	290055 5 3	" "	17,05,348 5
1225	14,14,838 10 6	" "	279051 12 "	" "	16,93,890 12
Total	24,18,029 12 6	11,22,370 " "	47,91,027 14 7	2,81,825 " "	2,89,713 14

22d Aug

Canara & the Tharao settled Talooks- for the five last period of 15 years w ten year

Coomeri settlement separated Moturpha.

Average	Canara	Coorg	Total	Average
7	14	15	16	17
Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	"
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	"
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	"

22.d August 1850 — N.2.

Canara from Fusly 1209 to Fusly 1257 distinguishing
for the first and second periods of 17 Years and t
ten years.

looks in which the Talooks in which no
Varas Beriz was fixed Varas was introduced

Collection	Average	Collection	Average	Total Collection	Average	Particulars of Col: 6 Lower Coorg Maganies. Sircar Land Revenue	Devadiem	Sircar Land Revenue	Devadiem	Total	Average
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rup.s a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8	Rs a/8
1,156107	" "	277572 8 5	" "	1698729 3	" "	" "	15192371 2 7	99675 8	61671 6 7	" "	61671 6 7
1023129	" "	284232 9 7	" "	1698256 6 4	" "	" "	15869639 10	99675 8	59389123	" "	59389123
4318411	" "	278995 10	" "	1643313 5 9	" "	" "	16281036 7	99675 8	61539 8	" "	61539 8
8254493	" "	286146 156	" "	1671401 8 9	" "	" "	17097733 6	94544 14	70287 12 3	" "	70287 12 3
120787	" "	292321 151	" "	1691400 6 1	" "	" "	17087831 10	94544 14	70802 11	" "	70802 11
0319126	" "	297051 1 11	" "	1697370 4 5	" "	" "	17139772 12	94544	" "	" "	"
0990134	" "	304527 3 11	" "	1705518 1 3	" "	" "	17189376 5	94544	" "	" "	"
2281556	" "	299930 6 4	" "	1700241 11 10	" "	" "	16930022	94544	" "	" "	"
4429010	" "	298691 144	" "	1703121 9 2	" "	" "	17142419 2	94544	" "	" "	"
4671 " 6	" "	296883 11 2	" "	1681554 11 8	" "	" "	17201556 11	" "	" "	" "	"
6655115	" "	278465 5	" "	1665121 " 5	" "	" "	17049871 5	" "	" "	" "	"
1503 " 3	" "	299705 45	" "	1681208 4 8	" "	" "	17021642	" "	" "	" "	"
1574-92	" "	297518 42	" "	1679092134	" "	" "	17046671 11	" "	" "	" "	"
5929 65	" "	290473 68	" "	1646402131	" "	" "	17057813 3	" "	" "	" "	"
3938135	" "	288091 51	" "	1452030 2 6	" "	" "	17027261 08	" "	" "	" "	"
1185 61	" "	293637 910	" "	1614822 15 11	" "	" "	17053485 5	" "	" "	" "	"
2535 " 1	" "	290338135	" "	1613373136	" "	" "	16939906	" "	" "	" "	"
3814 6	13702 26	4955083 7 8	291475	2824892913 8	1664702	17041951	" "	" "	323691 2 1	" "	323691 2 1
7413 7 2	1139629 0	9746111 6 3	2866501	5722024 8 8	1683943						64738

Fort St. George

Fusly.	Talooks in which the Tharao Beriz was fixed — Collection	Average	Talooks in which no Tharao was introduced — Collection	Average	Total Collection
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rupees	a/c	Rupees	a/c	Rupees a/c
1243	13,63,333	10 5			
1244	13,77,733	13 7	" " 3,05,825	12 3	" " 16,69,159
1245	13,91,199	8 8	" " 3,07,376	2 3	" " 16,85,108
1246	14,00,950	9 10	" " 3,11,006	5 5	" " 17,02,205
1247	14,09,057	5 3	" " 3,10,775	4 4	" " 17,11,725
1248	14,15,807	3 10	" " 3,13,784	6 3	" " 17,22,841
1249	14,22,677	1 9	" " 3,12,052	6 11	" " 17,27,859
1250	14,28,946	9 "	" " 3,16,146	2 "	" " 17,38,823
1251	14,32,110	14 5	" " 3,19,804	3 8	" " 17,48,750
1252	14,34,635	8 11	" " 3,23,685	10 2	" " 17,55,796
1253	14,39,160	2 10	" " 3,25,517	9 10	" " 17,60,153
1254	14,42,875	6 3	" " 3,27,576	5 6	" " 17,66,336
1255	14,44,280	10 8	" " 3,29,098	12 6	" " 17,71,974
1256	14,46,566	" 9	" " 3,30,826	" 10	" " 17,75,106
1257	14,48,826	4 4	" " 3,32,812	3 6	" " 17,79,278
	Total 21,29,816	0 14 6	14,49,877	" "	4,80,53,821 0 6 3,20,358 " " 26,03,543
Total of the 3 periods	68,77,229	8 "	7,14,03,516	" "	14,55,1494 " 9,29,6969 " " 83,32,892
Total of the first 10 years from 1209 to 1218	14,27,053	9 13 "	14,27,054	" "	2,78,112 10 10 2,78,111 " " 17,05,165
Do. of the last 10 years from 1248 to 1257	14,35,688	5 14 9	14,35,589	" "	3,25,661 5 12 " " 3,25,661 " " 17,61,250

22d

Beriz
Rated

Average

Rs a/c

" " "
" " " 8 Maganies of Coorg
" " " assumed as: 2 in
" " " addition to those
" " " before held.
" " "
" " "
" " "

Fort St. George

22 August 1850

aria in Fuslies 1210 and 1257 formed from the probable
he bearing of the public assessment with reference

consumption and ascertained Exports of Staple Produce
thereto.

Colonel Munro's Estimate was
A family consisting of
2 Men
2 Women
2 Children
Seers 3 of 176 Wt weight = 378 Rt wt

Mr. Ravenshaw's Estimate in 1807 was

Measure		
Aman	1	78
A bay	1/2	39
	1 1/2	117
Average for a person	3/4	58

Present Estimate.
A family consisting of
2 Men at 1 Seach 2 } 4 1/2 at 78 Rt. weight per Seer } Rt wt 351
2 Women 3/4 do 1 1/2
2 Children 1/2 do 1
Average per person 3/4 or 58.

Consumption in reference to the Censes in 1210.

No. of People	Probable quantity consumed in a year. Seers	Rate	Amount Value Rupees
473.600	12.964.8000	30 Seers per Rupee	43.21.600
119.400	3.24.12.000	42 do do	7.71.710
592.000	16.20.60.000		5093.310
3.94.000	3.94.00000 Candies	at 16 Rt per ℅	630.400
3.94.000	3210	at 35 Rt per Candy	112.350
3.94.000	420	at 30 Rt per Candy	21.000
"	"	"	585.760
"	"	"	577.010

Consumption in 1257.

Amount Value Rupees	No. of People	Quantity Seers	Value Rupees
725.6.200	32.1.600	8.80.38.000	29.34.600
129.5.750	8.0.400	2.20.09.500	5.24.040
855.1.950	40.2.000	11.00.47.500	34.58.640
10.60.800	2.69.000	2.69.00.000 Candies	4.30.400
18.9.000	2.69.000	2.190	76.650
35.500	2.69.000	290	14.500
983.7.250	"	"	39.80.190
949.7.050	"	"	37.25.040

Increase in production & its value in 1257.

Moorahs	Seers	
6.00.000	25.20.0000 Candies	at 30 d per Rupee 84.0.000
"	16.000	at 35 Rt per Candy 56.0.000
"	1.000	at 500 Rt do 5.5.000
"	130	at 440 Rt do 57.200
		16.12.200
		72.84.210
		18.21.052
		14.56.842
		12.14.035
		17.28.704
		17.69.903

Moorahs	Seers	
11.21.000	4.70.82.000 Candies	729.400
"	22.000	2.10.000
"	2.400	65.000
"	240	48.400
		105.2.800
		47.77.840
		11.94.460
		9.55.568
		7.96.307
		14.65.71
		75.692

Total
per
Total of
10 years
to 1218
Rt of the
Produce
from 125

Moorahs	Seers
5.21.000	21.88.2000 Candies
1569.400	6.000
7.70.000	1.300
12.0.000	110
1.05.600	
25.65.000	
120.62.050	
30.15.512	
24.12.410	
20.10.342	
18.75.275	
18.45.595	

L. L. Blane
Collector

/Signed/

Statement

| | | |

11987

Fort St. George 22nd August 1850.

		Pagt.	Sc	Rs	a/	P	Rs	a/	P	Rs	a/	P	Rs	a/	P
3 Alterations during the Government of Tippoo.															
Additions.															
Enams resumed /56/	22	33	6	71	7	57	117	849	4	"	"	"	117	849	4
Extended cultivation /55/	23		2	31	5	31	809	"	5	"	"	"	809	"	5
Shamil /50.51.52.53.57.58.59.60.61/	24	46	9	78	3	23	"	"	"	164	42	6	3	7	
Extra Collections /64/	25	25	2	58	9	22	76	"	"	88	40	6	3	11	6
Increase in Village taxes /66/	26	4	6	05	3	23	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27	33	8	07	6	29	59	11	8	65	8	4	5	16	12
Reductions. Total	28	87	12	78	33	76	12	63	71	58	41	73	71	92	"
Tax deficiency in cultivation and crops col: 69/29		"	2	60	0	8	60	4	5	80	6	2	4	5	20
Remains of Tippoos assessment	30	86	86	78	25	16	12	59	13	52	21	73	26	71	9
Deduct by Major Munro in 1209.															
Extra assessment never collected /64/	31	2	52	58	9	22	76	"	"	"	88	40	6	3	11
Remains Beriz of 1209	32														
4 Additions.															
Enams resumed between 1210 and 1218 in lieu of ready money payments	33	"	"	"	82	99	7	6	47	64	58	"	13	06	42
For Nusht in Vikary /1779/80	34	"	"	"	1	15	6	4	"	"	"	1	15	6	4
For Bagayet Nusht in Soobakrootoo 1783/44	35	"	"	"	2	71	2	8	5	"	"	"	2	71	2
Out of reductions in Kalike 1788/89	36	"	"	"	2	95	11	2	"	"	"	2	95	11	2
Excess above Beriz offered for waste lands by ryots in 1212	37	"	"	"	2	80	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	80	"
On Hosagagany on new Cultivation between 1210 & 12	38	"	"	"	11	06	8	2	"	"	"	"	11	06	8
On concealed cultivation brought to account between 1210 & 1216.	39	"	"	"	4	04	4	8	10	"	"	"	4	04	4
For Sofsy Kark an impost on Tobacco plantation in 1210 & 1211	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	22	6
" Sayer Kark Sayer collected under the head of land Revenue.	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	73	2
" Tobacco Kark in 1213 Tobacco Monopoly Collected under Ditto	42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	46	5
" House tax in 1214 & 1215 Mooturpha	43	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	66	8
	44	"	"	"	101	5	13	53	47	64	58	"	14	9	15
Totals of No. 32 and 44	45	"	"	"	136	06	48	7	5	89	62	53	5	10	22

11987

Title

11988

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

Reductions from 1210 to 1229.

		Pags	1c Pr	8 Pr	8 Pr	8 Pr	8 Pr	8 Pr	8 Pr
For Double entries in 1210 & 1211	46	"	"	417 3 3	"	"	417 3	"	417 3 3
" Sayer included in Tobacco from 1210 to 1215	47	"	"	"	"	"	9926 10	9926 10	
" Salt tax in 1212 and 1214	48	"	"	"	"	"	3520	3520	
" Extra Collections from 1210 to 1214	49	"	"	44895 9 11	44895 9 11	12239 10	10571 3	549	
" 6 Maganies transferred to Coorg in 1214	50	"	"	44254 7 10	41397 6 2	85651 14	20381 5	2871 6	9. 13 2
" Jarry Enams separated from land Revenue	51	"	"	19524 2 5	"	"	19524 2 5	"	19521 2 5
" Ratoodar Enam allowance for repairs of Embankments	52	"	"	10293 9 8	"	"	10293 9 8	"	10293 9 8
" Sundry items of taxes in Soopah Sonda & Ankola from 1210 to 1216	53	"	"	"	"	"	5911 12 9	5911 12 9	"
Reductions granted at Tarao Settlement on the remaining Talooks in 1229	54	"	"	"	"	"	14772 7 14 4	14772 7 14 4	"
For mistakes in summing up accounts &c.	55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	302 6 10
	56	"	"	744897 2 2 3 9	9 2 11 2	3 1 4 4 2 2	2 4 2 3 0 2 7	1 8 3 4 2	4 4 9 4
Remains at the end of July 1229 — Tarao Talooks	57	"	"	1000211 11 6	5 2 4 6 7	1 15 5	15 2 4 3 8	3 10 11	20331 14
Remains at the end of July 1229 — Non Tarao Talooks	58	"	"	2850 4 7 4 9	13 1 6 4 8	11 3	4 1 7 5 9 6	"	9701 4
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	427297 4

Additions from 1230 to 1256.

On Hossagany	60	"	"	16368 10 3	"	"	16368 10 3	"	"
Transferred from Village taxes to land Revenue	61	"	"	4918 9	"	"	4918 9	"	"
Increase by the introduction of the Survey & Assessment in 5 Maganies in Sonda	62	"	"	6421 10 10	"	"	6421 10 10	"	"
Concealed Cultivation brought to account between 1230 & 1238	63	"	"	5150 5 7	"	"	5150 5 7	"	"
By offers above Tarao between 1230 & 1235	64	"	"	1629 15 5	"	"	1629 15 5	"	"
Tax mistakes in summing up accounts in 1233 & 1235	65	"	"	68 6	"	"	68 6	"	"
8 Maganies resumed from Coorg in 1244	66	"	"	58283 11 4	43677 15 5		101961 10 9	"	"
Jarry Enam resumed from Lusooman Bunga for rebellion against the state in 1249	67	"	"	2408	"	"	2408	"	"
Ratoodar resumed in 1254	68	"	"	14	"	"	14	"	"
	69	"	"	88668 12 2	43677 15 5		132346 7	"	"
Total of Nos. 59 and 69. 70		"	"	137482 7 12 5	69 9 9 9	3 10 1	207482 6 8	"	"

Fort St. George 22d August 1850

		Pagt. 1C	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P
Reductions between 1230 and 1256.							
By Mool Pattahs granted from 1230 to 1235.	71	" "	270 1 10	" " "	270 1 10	" " "	" " "
Transferred to Mohturpha from 1232 to 1235.	72	" " "	768 7 1	" " "	768 7 1	" " "	" " "
Tobacco Rark in 1233	73	" " "	1472 10	" " "	1472 10	" " "	" " "
By introduction of Survey assessment in 5 Maganies in Sonda	74	" " "	679 10 10	" " "	679 10 10	" " "	" " "
Jarry Cnam separated from land Revenue in 8 Coorg Maganies in 1244	75	" " "	198 6 5	" " "	198 6 6	" " "	" " "
Katootar in Ditto Ditto Ditto	76	" " "	154 8 9	" " "	154 8 9	" " "	" " "
Mistakes addition Vca	77	" " "	7 3 4	" " "	7 3 4	" " "	" " "
			2225 9 1	" " "	2225 9 1	" " "	" " "
Remains in 1256 as per accounts sent to Board	79	" " "	13726 2 3 4	699 9 9 8	10 1 20726 0 0 1 3 5	" " "	" " "
Settlement of 1256	80	" " "	" " "	" " "	18596 6 7	" " "	" " "
Difference between Bitiz and settlement		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Permanent remission by order of the Board	81	" " "	" " "	" " "	1297 0 7	" " "	" " "
Vaiadah Instalments on Cowl lands	82	" " "	" " "	" " "	10278 9 9	" " "	" " "
Amount suspended pending reference or Board shiparish	83	" " "	" " "	" " "	5150 1 7 3	" " "	" " "
Amount under annual investigation or Punky	84	" " "	" " "	" " "	1381 8 2 1 0 5	" " "	" " "
Total	85	" " "	" " "	" " "	212933 2 5	" " "	" " "

11990

Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Abstract.

Showing the disposal of the Sums deducted from the ancient Beriz in No. 3 and 4 of the above Statement.

	Rupees & Pd
Rekah Rusht deducted from the Rekah Beriz in No. 3	4,31,180 10 5
Recent Waste Ditto Ditto No. 4	2,04,966 3 7
	6,36,141 14 .

Deduct.

Reassessed or brought to account on Extended cultivation prior to the Company's Government and included in the Beriz of Fusly 1209.

By Wyder No. 23	11,655-14-5
By Tippoo No. 23	809-- 5
	12,464-14-10.
Remaining Rusht not included in the Beriz of 1209	6,23,681-15-2

Deduct further being the reassessment of Waste as concealed cul. tivation and Peshcash since the Company's Government up to 1256.

Hossagany from 1210 to 1229 No. 38	11068 2 ..
Concealed cultivation Do. Do. No. 39	4044 8 10
Hossagany from 1230 to 1256 No. 60	16368 10 8
Concealed cultivation from Do. to Do. No. 63	5,150 5 7
Increase in the total assessment of Enams resumed beyand the amount recorded as & supposed to have been appropriated from Rekah Rusht No. 33	18319-2-9
Total reassessment of waste since 1209	5,49,501 3 5
Remaining Rusht Waste &c. not yet brought to account	5,68,731 1 9

/ Signed / T. L. Blane
Collector

Ordered

11091 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850

Order thereon.

Ordered to be brought forward at a future day

(1162)

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(13)

From the Collector of Canara } Sir,

In reply to your Circular letter of the 5th. Instand calling for a list of all Minor Estates under management in the District at the close of Fusly 1260 I have the honor to report that there is no estate at present under management in this District.

Collector's Cutcherry
Mangalore
14th August 1850.

} /Signed/ F. N. Maltby
Collector

(13. bis)

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.

Read

11092 Fort St. George 22nd. August 1850

Read the following letters.

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(15)

From the Collector of Malabar - } Sir.

In reply to your letter of the 15th Ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Revenue on the escheated Estates of Eernaad and Temulpooram has been levied since July 1248 on the principles mentioned by Mr. Underwood in his report for that year.

2. I see no reason to qualify the opinion expressed in my letter of the 7th April 1841 and would recommend that the survey rates referred to in the Board's proceeding of the 9th November 1841 be adopted.

3. I take this opportunity of soliciting the attention to Mr. Clementoni's letter of the 18th March 1836 - No definite orders have ever been received on the subject of the survey of the Government Lands in Travancore and the subject has consequently remained in abeyance.

Calicut, 8th May, 1850. } /Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Ordered

11993 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

Order thereon.

(Ordered to be brought for-
ward at a future Meeting.
To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

67

From the Collector of Malabar, 5th Para,

Submitting replies to the points treated of in the Board's Proceedings of the 8th Ultimo on the subject of the Betulnaad Rajah's property which has escheated to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward replies seriatim to the points treated of by the Board in the Extract from their proceedings of the 8th Ultimo.

2. The Board remark in their 3d para that "the Collector has not stated if in any instance the Landlord's share has been collected in that portion of the District formerly belonging to the Betulnaad Rajah since it came into the hands of Government."

To which I beg to reply that I had intended to shew in the 1st and 6th paras of my letter of the 3d December 1843 that none had been collected.

3. "Nor has he forwarded any Talookwar Statement shewing the number of Gardens and extent of land of every description".

The

11994 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

The Number of Gardens was given in the 4th para of my letter above quoted as 1455.

The extent of Land is 891¼ Cawnies.

4. In their 4th para the Board remark that "Mr. Connolly has proposed to follow as a precedent certain arrangements made by Mr. Clementson on a former occasion but the Board would desire to know how far Mr. Clementson's plan has succeeded and if the cases can be considered of a similar nature".

Mr. Clementson's plan was not sanctioned by the Board and still lies in abeyance vide Board's Proceedings 29th May 1837 para 19 and 7th March 1839 para 45.

5. The Betulnaad Rajah's case and that of the escheated lands of Cehoughaut are of a similar nature. In both instances the Government is the Land Lord and the holders of the ground either Mortgagees or simple tenants.

6. A Copy of the Puttah wished for by the Board accompanies.

The

7. The Board fear in their 6th para that with regard to the "Gardens" whether the fluctuating additional assessment to each description of trees will not be considered a hardship even though the total amount of landlords share may be much the same as if the old settlement were adhered to Viz.t a per centage on the produce.

To this I would reply that this fear need not be entertained - The impost is upon each bearing tree on the same principle that Trees cease to be assessed to Revenue when they become unproductive the additional tax or Landlords share will be withdrawn.

8. There is however another objection the Board observe in their 7th para which applies to the whole arrangement both in respect to Garden and ree lands as also to the uplands and that is that the distinction between the Landlords share and the Gov.t share would be lost sight of. The system prevailing in Malabar is to specify the Landlords share as the

the Government stand in this peculiar relation and it is important to maintain the distinction

The distinction here alluded to would not be lost sight of if the relative portions be distinctly specified in the Pottah as well as in all the public accounts.

9. The Board remark in their 9th para "that the length of time which has elapsed since the lands became an Escheat to Govern: ment during which time the Landlord's share has not been exacted is likely to involve some difficulty in now carrying out the measures which are necessary to protect the interests of Government but they trust that Mr. Leonolly is prepared to put those Measures into operation and that they will not meet with opposition from the Ryots."

To this I can merely say that the principal Ryots were willing to accede to the proposed settlement some years ago and that I will do what in me lies to prevent their making any difficulty now.

/Signed/ H. V. Leonolly
Collector

Cealicut, 9th May, 1850.

Order

Fort S. George 22nd August 1850

Order from Thomas Warden Esqr the Collector of Malabar to Kothayatha Parangodatha Nair of Thekum Koolore Deshom Poyayal Kizhekemporum Holly in the Betutnaad Talook.

The field denominated Therattyfield of 9 Ploto sowing 8 parras of seed situated in the aforesaid Deshom and Holly the property of the Betutnaad Rajah and which has been escheated to the Sircar being maide over to you on a rent of 16 parras pattom of 16 parras of paddy you are to pay this rent to the Sirkar when due with whatever surplus there may be remaining annually as also one fanam as Bagnuadyfagod money and take a receipt for the same should any one offer a large rent for this field it will be accepted and the field made over to him.

1st Kanny 989
13th September 1813

Order from Thomas Warden Esqr Collector of Malabar to Karoogayil Ichoy of Mangalam Deshom and Holly in the Betutnaad Talook.

The garden denominated Karoogayil

Fort S. George 22nd August 1850

paramba situated in the abovementioned Deshom and which formed a part of the property belonging to the Betutnaad Rajah and escheated to the Government being held by you on a rent of 15 fanams on a Mortgage claim of 201 fanams as per deed executed formerly 40 fanams are now deducted therefrom agreeably to the custom observed on renewing of Bond, as also 4 fanams for assessing signature. Thus 44 fanams are deducted from your Mortgage claim. On the balance 157 fanams there will be due you on account of interest 7 13¾/16 fanams which is to be deducted from the rent and from the balance 8 2¾/16 fanams you are to pay the Assessment and Jummaa Bagom Proprietors share at the rate of 20 per Cent which will be 1 10/16 fanams together with 1 fanam

for

11999 Fort St. George 22nd August 1850

119

for a bunch of plantains. Thus you will have to pay annually 2 10/16 fanams to the Circar. Should any one offer a larger rent, it will be accepted & and the garden made over to him. The price of whatever improvements made by you will be paid by the person who succeeds you in the occupation of the garden.

1st Many 989

15th September 1813.

/True Translation/

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly

Collector

67.68

Order thereon

Ordered to be brought forward at a future day.

DF.

12000 Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

To

H. W. A. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Court of Wards,

Fort St. George.

19

From the Collector of Malabar, } Sir, In reply to your letter of the 5th Instant I have the honor to enclose a List of the only Minor Estate under management in this District at the Commencement of July 1200, and to state that my last annual report on this Estate was furnished on the 4th April last.

Calicut, 16th August, 1850. } /Signed/ H. V. Conolly. Collector.

Statement.

119

12007 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Read the following Memorandum

Ordered to be recorded.

Resolved.

Ordered accordingly

Signed G. N. Taylor
Asst. to Collector

Madras 15th August 1850.

Memorandum

Sundry Collections.

	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary Gross Collections	151391. 2 6
Colombo Arrack	18966. 13 3
Outstation Country Do.	23546 2 10
Toddy	5[illegible]804 2 7
Brandy	1134 9 -
Extraordinary	5[illegible]938 11 7
	858 2 10
Total Rupees	5[illegible]796 14 5

Signed G. N. Taylor
Asst. to Collector

Madras 15th August 1850.

12007 Fort St. George 22d. August 1850.

Name of the Estate

Name of Village

Number of Survey

Number of Acres

Assessment in Rupees

Remarks

1 | Mangamoor | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

Assessment of Rs. 5700 of 1252 fasly being a Reduction of Rs. 300 of 1251 fasly

Rs. 5700 of 1252 fasly

Rs. 300 of 1251 fasly

Rs. 5400 of 1252 fasly

Madras, 15th August 1850.

Signed S. V. Cuddy
Collector

Entered

17063

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

Resolved that the following letter be despatched.

73

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Secy to Government.

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 8th April 1850 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the correspondence noted in the Margin on the subject of emigration to Ceylon, by which it will be seen that the general opinion is that it is beneficial to the interests of the Labouring, the rate of wages being much higher there than in the Company's Territories and most of the parties who have returned having evidently improved their pecuniary resources: though there are some drawbacks to be encountered from sickness and hardships which usually attend

From South arcot 6 in Cons. 13 May 1850
From North arcot 8 in Cons 13 Do "
From Salem 30 May in Cons 3d June "
From Chingleput 29 June in Cons 1st July "
From Tinchinopoly 10 July in Cons 18 July "
From Tanjore 6 July in Cons 11 July "
From Tinnevelly 29 July in Cons 8 August "
From Madura 6th in Cons 15 August "

17064

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

attend a change of climate, still the tide of emigration has not been diminished thereby, and on the whole the Board are of opinion that the interests of the labouring classes are advanced by the employment which Ceylon affords to them.

Signed W. A. Bayley
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
22d August, 1850.

Resolved that the following

74

To the Collector of Bellary.

letters be despatched

Official Memorandum.

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to bring to the notice of the Collector of Bellary that two letters have been received from him this day Nos 47 and 48, neither of which has been docketed or Abstracted. As this is not the first occasion that papers are sent from Bellary in this manner, the Secretary requests that the practice which is contrary to the Standing orders of the Board may be discontinued.

Dated 16th August 1850 in Cons 22 August 1850

Signed W. A. Bayley
Secretary

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
22d August, 1850.

Read

12005 Fort St George 22d August 1850

Proceedings

Mr Secr Com. 19th Sept. 1850

Read Return of Persons charged with offences and tried under Regulation IX of 1822 in the North Arcot District in July 1850.

Mr in Cons. 19th Sept. 1850.

75

Read also Return of Persons convicted and confined under Regulation IX of 1822 in the North Arcot District for the July 1850.

In the first of these Returns one Venkatasoobien and Sankey Pillay are charged with omitting to enter certain backyard kambin the Accounts of Fasly 1259 and in previous years and the charge having been proved they are each fined 10 Rupees or in default to be imprisoned for 15 days; but, the Board observe that it is not stated whether the omission was with fraudulent intent and they request that the specification of the Offence may invariably be given in future Returns.

2 Adverting to the Returns of convicted and confined persons they observe in case No 1 that Kistnareddy the offender was not confined until the 24th May 1850 or nearly a year after the date of sentence passed on him 1st June 1849 for embezzled Collections to the amount of Rupees 73 8 10 and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees 123 8 11 of which Rupees 15 1 0 had been recovered and he is confined for the balance of Rupees 108 7 11.

3 The Board consider that unless there are special objections to the contrary the Collectors should move the Court for his release.

To

12006 Fort St George 22d August 1850.

To, The Collector of Malabar.

76

To the Collector of Malabar.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 2d August 1850 and to inform you that the entries in the Statement submitted therein, under the heads of Cultivation and Land Revenue Demand agree with your Jummabundy accounts, but the items comprised under "other Sources of Revenue" and their respective amounts, should be shewn.

2 On comparing the Collections with the Demand Collection and Balance sheets it is observed that the sum of Rupees 487 3 7 amount Collected on account of "old balances" as per Abstract No 3 of the Monthly return has been omitted, which should be rectified.

3 In transmitting the revised Tables they should be accompanied by a separate Statement shewing their correspondence in each item for any one fasly, 1258 for instance, with the Jummabundy Accounts and the Demand Collection Balance Statements.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St George 22d Augt 1850.

I have &c
Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read

12007 Fort St. George 22d. August 1830.

77 From the Collector of Malabar. Read Abstract Statement of Persons Charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1827 for the half year ending 30th June 1830.

77.78 Order thereon, Ordered to lie over until the receipt of the returns from other Districts when an Abstract of the whole will be prepared and submitted for the orders of Government.

79 From the Secretary to the Government Savings Bank. Read Statement of Contingent Charges incurred for the month of July last.

79.80 Order thereon. Resolved that the necessary orders be passed.

81 Lists. Read the undermentioned

From the Collector of Cuddapah List of letters addressed to the Board and remaining unanswered to 30th June last.

82 From the Collector of Cuddapah List of letters received from the Board and remaining unanswered to 30th June last.

81.83 Order on the two abovementioned Lists. Ordered to be expended.

From the Acting Principal Collector of

84 Coimbatore. Registers of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions presented by the Board during the month of July last. Ordered

12008 Fort St. George 22d. August 1830.

Ordered to be lodged in the

Order thereon Office.

84.85 Received the undermentioned

86 Miscellaneous letters and Statements.

From the Collector of Ganjam. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance from 1st to 11th July last.

87 From the Collector of Ganjam. Forwarding Indent for Salt Rawannahs for July 1000.

87.88 Order thereon Ordered to be supplied.

From the Collector of Nellore. Reporting that no persons

89 were tried or Confined under Regulations IX of 1822 for the month of July last.

90 From the Acting Collector of South Arcot. Acknowledging the receipt of Printed letter of advice.

91 From the Collector of Tanjore. Reporting that no persons were confined under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of July last.

92 From the Collector of Tanjore. Reporting that no persons were confined under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of July last.

93 From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore. Returns of Persons Charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of July last.

Return.

12069 From Ft. St. George 22d August 1832.

94 From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore ... } Return of Persons suspended and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for the month of July last.

95 From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore ... } Statement shewing the smuggled Tobacco recommended for Confiscation for the month of July last.

95-96 Order thereon Ordered that the confiscation and sale of the smuggled Tobacco enumerated in the above mentioned Statement be authorized.

97 From the Collector of Canara. Reporting that no Revenue Defaulters were confined in Jail during the quarter ending 30th June last.

98 From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore ... } Stating that no persons were confined under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of July last.

From

12070 From Ft. St. George 22 August 1832.

99 From the Collector of Malabar. Return of Persons Charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the months of April May and June last.

100 From the Collector of Malabar ... } Return of Persons suspended and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for the months of April May and June last.

101 From the Collector of Malabar. Return of fines imposed and Stoppages made from the pay of Public Servants for the quarter ending 30th June last.

102 From the Collector of Malabar. Return of alterations that have occurred in the list of fines and Stoppages for the quarter

12011

Fort St. George 22d August 1850.

103

quarter ending 30th June last.

From the Collector of Malabar. Reporting that no Public Servants were suspended or dismissed nor any Revenue Defaulters confined in Jail for the quarter ending 31st June last.—

Comps. Dm. Circ.

" Goldingham.

" H. Blane