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No Diary.

At a Meeting Present

Monday — 25th April 1853 } I. Goldingham Esqre. Second Member
and
T. L. Blane Esqre. Third Member

Walter Elliot Esqre. Senior Member

absent on duty
as Commissioner Nra. Circars

Minutes of the last Meeting —
read and approved. —

1

Read the following Extract
Public Department

Bt. No. 915
From the Chief Secy. to Govt.

No. 352.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Dated 7th April 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass the following order on a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 16th February No. 6 of 1853 —

Desire that full and accurate information embracing the names and descriptions of Tables of Weights and of measures in use in the different provinces of Madras both in the Native and English character be furnished to them with the least possible delay —

Resolved that this despatch be communicated to the Board of Revenue who will

give

their early attention to the orders of the Honorable Court

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary

(Here enter Courts Letter)

Order thereon. Ordered that the following Circular be sent—

1-2

B.d No. 910.

Circular to all Collrs except Sea Customs to Commr. No. Circard Requesting to furnish a List of the Weights in use in each Talook or Zemindary also requesting to expedite the despatch of the reply to Board's Circular of 24th March 1853.

Circular

Sir,

The Honorable Court of Directors in their Despatch of 16th. February 1853 No. 6 having desired a specification of the names & relative proportions of the several Weights & Measures of every Denomination Current in the respective Districts You are requested to transmit a List of the Weights in use in each Talook or Zemindary of your District, & you will also state the weight of each in Company's Rs. as ascertained by one of your European assistants. It will not be necessary for him to inspect the Sub divisions of the Chief weights; for instance if a Viss is found to weigh 120 Rupees it will not be necessary for him to ascertain if the ¼ Viss is 30 Rs. nor will it be necessary to weigh such large measures as a Candy, if it is stated

stated how many Maunds it Contains The Country weights are often said by the Merchants to be so many Pagoda weights This should be entered as also the kind of Pagoda referred to— You will be good enough to refer to the replies of former Collectors of the 5th. July 1811 & endeavour to Correct those from actual observation

2. With regard to the "measures" the Board have, they believe, sufficient information before them in the replies to their Circular of 24th March 1851 but they would wish you to submit a short table exhibiting the names of the Subdivisions of the Principal measures for example—

4 Puddees make 1 Bulla
16 Bullas — — — 1 Mooda
2 Moodas — — — 1 Salga
3 Salgas — — — 1 Tody

You are at the same time requested to expedite the return of the reply to the Board's Circular of 24th March 1853 regarding the Land Measurements, although delay occurring from enquiries set on foot to ensure accuracy will be preferable to taking the word of native

native informants too readily.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
25th April 1853

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

3

Read the following Extract
Revenue Department
No. 383.

B. No. 950.
From the Secty. to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 7th April 1853.

Reviewing the statements sent by the Supt. of Stamps & Sub Treasurer regarding the quantity and value of stamps papers and badjans issued in Fusly 1261 and the number sold during that fusly & grants sanction to the Superintt. of Stamps to take credit for the 2 rolls of stamp paper found deficient by the Collr. of Coimbatore and for the writing off the Profit and Loss certain items.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
(Home enter 10th March 1853. No. 109)

1. The revenue derived from stamped Papers and badjans in Fusly 1261 Amounted to Rupees 574284—11—3, and was composed of the following items

	Rs	a	p
Amount realized by the sale of Stamped Paper	500623	—	—
Fee on Stamps prepared on European Paper	736	9	6
Value of badjans sold	14547	4	—
Penalties levied by Civil Courts &c. under Regn. II of 1825	27601	9	2
Amount recovered in Pauper causes	4298	13	3
Amount recovered of Stamped Paper Embezzled in Bellary	24703	12	—
Other items	273	11	4
	574284	11	3

2. Deducting charges Rs. 54943 and refunds

refunds Rs. 42625— in all Rs. 97568 the net revenue Rupees 476716 was Rupees 30018 above that of Fusly 1260. The increase seems mainly due to the Recoveries of the Embezzlement in the Bellary District.

3. The sale of Stamps was largest in

	Rolls	Value
Tanjore	43149	61374
Malabar	37710	60633
Canara	10425	55361
Madura	20014	31595

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants sanction to the Superintendent of Stamps to take Credit for two rolls of Stamped Paper of the value of Rupees 1—4 (One and Annas Four reported deficient by the Collector of Coimbatore, and for writing off to Profit and Loss the value of damaged and unserviceable papers and badjans amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 54834—10—6 (Fifty four thousand Eight hundred and thirty four annas Ten and Pice Six—

5. The Governor in Council approves the additional Statements submitted by the Superintendent of Stamps and referred to in para 9 of his letter to the Board of Revenue

of

of the 14th February last, as well as the Circular proposed to be issued by the Board to the several Collectors at his suggestion for the purpose of ensuring the Stamps transmitted to the Districts being Counted on receipt in the presence of a European Officer.

A True Extract
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Govt.

B.d. No. 896.
Order thereon
4

Ordered to be communicated with the Board's letter to the Superintendent of Stamps and that the following Circular be issued to all Collectors with reference to para 5.—

3-5

B.d. No. 921
Circular to all Colls. except Sea Customs Copy to Commr. Nos. 6 & 7 & Supt. of Stamps

Circular

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to convey to you their instructions that on the receipt of Consignments of Stamps from the Superintendent at Madras, the whole of the papers be Counted in the presence of a European Officer.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
25th April 1853.—

(Signed) W. H. Rayley
Secretary

Read

6.

B.d. No. 1053.
From the Secy. to Govt. communicating the sanction of the Government of India for the alterations and additions required for the Salt Dept. of the Madras Collectorate

Read the following Extracts

No. 429.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th April 1853.

No. 760.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department under date the 18th March 1853.

Read Extract from the Home Department No. 210 dated the 5th Instant. forwarding a Despatch from the Government of Madras No. 191 of the 18th Ultimo with an enclosure and Tabular Statement, soliciting sanction to an increased expenditure in the Salt Department of the Madras Collectorate

Present scale			Scale now sanctioned			Resolution
Madras Colaurs	Rs	a p	Madras Colaurs			The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased under the explanations submitted by the Government of Madras to sanction the alterations and additions noted in the Margin involving an increase of Rupees 1638 per Annum in the Establishment
1 Peishcar	17	8	1 Peishcar		21	
1 Nevesindah	14		1 Nivesinda		20	
10 Peons at 7 Rs each	70		1 Deputy		14	
			1 Writer		10	
			17 Peons at 7 Rs. each		119	
			1 Head Peon		10	
			1 Moochee		7	
			1 Tom Tom beater		4	
Ennore Colaurs			Ennore Colaurs			
1 Ameen	14		1 Amin		20	
1 Curnum at Ennore	7		1 Curnum at Ennore		10 8	
			3 Peons at Attipat Ennore and Cuttiwaak at 7 Rs. each		21	
			1 Curnum at Cuttiwaak		10 8	
			Add Reasoom payable to the family of the Hereditie Curnum		2 8	
	122	8			269 8	
			Deduct Decrease the pay of 2 Talians		10 8	
					259	
					122 8	
			12 Months		1368	
			per Annum		1635	

Establishment of the Salt Department of the Madras Collectorate in Consequence of an increase in the sale of Salt which having been formerly confined to the quantity sold for Home* Consumption realized a Revenue of about one Lac of Rupees per annum, but which at present realizes 4 Lacs per annum in Consequence of Salt having been sold of late years to Merchants for transport into the interior.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Madras and that the papers noted in the margin be returned.

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / C. Allen
Offg. Under Sect.y to the Govt. of India

No. 238—

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, with reference to Mr. Secretary Tyerofts letter No. 191 dated the 18th Ultimo—

By order of the Governor General in Council

Fort William
The 28th March 1853 } / Signed / Edward Thomas
Offg. Under Sect.y to the Govt. of India

Ordered that the sanction of the

*viz for the supply of the Town and its immediate vicinity—

° Order
Copy of a letter from the Govt. of Madras to the Home Deptt. No. 191. Dated 18th Feby 1853. Original Tabular Statement—

of the Government of India conveyed in the above proceedings be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation 18th February 1853 No. 190 and also to the Officer of account and Audit—

In Cons.n 24th Feby 1853

/ Signed / T. Tyerofft
Secretary to Government

6-7

B. No. 885

Order thereon— Ordered that the foregoing papers be communicated to the Acting Collector of Madras, with reference to the Boards Proceedings dated 24th February 1853—

8

B. No. 1051

From the Sect.y to Government } Revenue Department
No. 127.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 15th april 1853.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue—

/ Here enter 28th Feby. 1853. No. 85 /

The Government apprehend that Mr. Mc Mahon will be required with the rest of the Survey party to which he belongs for the purpose of completing the field work for which sanction has been given in Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 6th Instant. The Board of

5061. Fort St. George 25th April 1853

of Revenue may however communicate with Captain Ouchterlony on the subject - and if it should appear that Mr. Mc. Mahon's services can be made available for the South Arcot Survey immediately, or within a short time, they may renew their application -

8.9

Bd. No. 882

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary to Govt.

Order thereon -

Ordered to be communicated, with the Board's letter to Captain Ouchterlony with a request that he will state whether Mr. Mc. Mahon's services are now available for the South Arcot Survey or are likely to be so within a short time -

Read

5062 Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Read the following letter

To

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

10

Bd. No. 1100

From W. Knox Esqre
Principal Assistant to the
Collector of Ganjam

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Board of Revenue this my application for a Months extension of the leave granted to me on the 15th February 1853 under Section XII and I trust the Board will be pleased to submit it with their recommendation to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council -

I regret to be obliged to ask for leave but as I have had none since I joined the District of Ganjam in the beginning of 1850 and as my brother to meet whom I came down, and whom I have not seen / except for a few days / for many years, was unavoidably detained by the breaking down of the Machinery of the screw steamer I am led to hope that this favor will not be denied me

I have to apologize to the Board for addressing them direct but the length

length of time that would elapse before I could make my application thro my immediate Superior will I trust be deemed a sufficient excuse for this letter.

Madras 25th April 1853.

(Signed) W. Knox
Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.

10-11

Order thereon. Ordered to be submitted through the channel of the Civil Auditor for the favorable consideration of Government.

Read the following letter
No. 50.

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

12

B. No. 1098

From the Collr of Vizagapatam

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter of the 25th ultimo and to forward herewith a Memorandum exhibiting the different kinds of land measure in use in this Zillah. As no Survey has taken place the extent is in each case taken on Estimate.

Vizagapatam, Collrs Office
18th April 1853.

(Signed) A Robertson
Collector

Memorandum

Encl. No. 1.

Memorandum exhibiting the different modes of land measures in use in the Zillah of Vizagapatam.

No.	Talooks	Description of measures	Remarks
1	Palcondah	Garces	20 Coonchums One Candy 30 Candies one Garce
2	Hoonjaram	Acres	16 Veesums make one Goontah, 10 Goontahs one Acre
3	Golgonda	Garce	Vide Remark No. 1.
4	Vanoolapoody	Cutties	16 Pinahs one Veesum 16 Veesums one Catty
5	Cottacotta		
6	Survaisiddy		
7	Rajallah		
8	Condakerlah		
9	Cottoor		
10	Vetchoor, Codoor		
11	Royavarum		
12	Dennelay		

Square feet
88 make One Coonchum
1768 Candy
5329 Garce
68 Veesum
1089 Goontah
43560 Acre
3314 Veesum
53029 Veesum
848469 Catty

(Signed) A. Robertson
Collector

Order thereon

Ordered to lie over.

(12.13)

Read again Return from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah dated 18th and entered in Miscellaneous Consultation 31st March 1853 of Persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of January last—

(14)

B. No. 897.

Proceedings calling for further information respecting certain parties fined under Regulation IX of 1822 in the Cuddapah District—

Thereon. As the Remarks in Case No. 1 of the foregoing Return are not very clear the Board request the Acting Collector will afford further information—

2. From Accl. it appears that the 1st Defendant Sanjeeva Reddy collected the sum of Rupees 92-2-7 and yet the Tahsildar is said to have caused the reimbursement from him and five others of Rupees 10 & 15 each—

3. The charges against the 3d 4th and 5th Defendants for falsifying the accounts are not proved against them and they are acquitted, but nevertheless fined Rupees 10 each. The same remarks apply to the 6th Defendant—

4. The Board presume that although the 3d 4th and 5th Defendants were acquitted upon the above charge, they

they were yet found guilty of writing wrong receipts for the reddy and consequently punished as being cognizant of his fraud but this should be clearly explained As however the 6th Defendant does not appear to have been concerned in the above affair, the Board do not understand why he also should have been fined 10 Rupees with the others—

5. The 7th Defendant who is stated to be a reddy in Column of remarks is entered as a Village Peon in Column 1—

Read the following letter

No. 1

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

(15)

B. No. 155

From the Collector of Chingleput—

Recommending the removal of the Treasury from Conjeveram to Guindy and suggesting certain reduction of Establishment consequent thereon—

Sir,

Adverting to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 14th November 1852 ordering that Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the Previous 25th September be furnished to the several Collectors for their information and guidance, I have the honor, in reference to Para 7 thereof requiring

3 The delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business which necessarily arise from the separation of the Treasury and records to a part of the District distant from the Hoozzoor Station in themselves speak sufficiently for their removal to the proposed locality which being in the more immediate vicinity of my Cutcherry will enable me and my Sheristadars to exercise a vigilant control over the Treasury and at the same time obviate the difficulty at present experienced of maintaining an efficient system of check over the Record Department. Gundy situated at Sydapet moreover is in all respects a suitable and desirable place for the fixed residence of an Asistant—

4 From the correspondence marginally noted, it will be observed that the advantages of a Cutcherry at Sydapet as a Central and important station have been repeatedly urged by many of my Predecessors. It is equidistant as regards the Southern and Northern Confines

To the Board of Revenue dated 18th February 1820
From Do 21st February 1820
From Do 15th August 1831
To Do 3d September 1831
To Do 15th January 1845

requiring that the Treasury should be under the charge of a resident European Officer, to submit for the favorable consideration of the Board and Government the expediency of removing the Treasury and the small portion of the Cutcherry Establishment now located at Conjeveram to the Government Building at Gundy, which, as it exists, is calculated to afford accommodation for the purpose—

7 The situation of Conjeveram on the South western borders of the District, the want of a suitable dwelling for an European Officer, and the reputed unhealthiness of the place of late years from Cholera from which Epidemic it is scarcely ever free render it ineligible in point of locality for the Cutcherry, while as regards an Asistant being required to assume charge of the Treasury, its removal elsewhere would seem equally desirable to avoid the necessity of his being permanently obliged to reside in an unhealthy part of the District, provided the arrangement, as proposed, to carry out the object in view, is in all other respects desirable, and advantageous.

The

confines of the District which are respectively 5½ Miles from it, and altho' it is situated near the Coast, its contiguity to the important Town of Palaveram, St. Thomas Mount and Poonamalee, to the Salt Pans of Vadasemmenjany and Covelong and to the proposed Salt Depôt at Velachery or Tiruvanoor / should that scheme be eventually carried out, / as well as the populous places in the Suburbs of the Presidency renders it a more eligible situation for the Cutcherry, than any other in the District.

5. It may additionally be urged in that this place is favorably situated as regards the Principal lines of communication and to the different Post Offices orders can consequently be conveyed to the remotest parts of the District, and sums required for disbursements in the Talooks be remitted with greater facility. Most of the Civil and Military Pensioners and Yeomaliders are resident in the Sydapet Talook, their allowances, as also the sums drawn by the Road Department and the salaries of the Hoozoor Establishment are principally disbursed in the Talook Treasury of Sydapet.

The

The payment of these sums direct from the Hoozoor Treasury would be a desirable arrangement, and one which the removal of the Treasury to Guindy would admit of while the disbursement of all other Items can as readily be effected as at present. Many of the Mootahdars of this District are Residents of Madras and to them The Treasury if established at Sydapet would be advantageous for the payment of Rists &c. In fact the proposed arrangement would appear to hold out advantages in every point of view.

Sydapet
Tirvoporcor
Nayen
Peddapollem
Poonamalee
Manimungalum
Ootramaloor †
Carangooly
Chinglepet

At present the Revenue collections of the 6 Talooks noted marginally are remitted direct to the General Treasury at Madras, under the arrangement proposed those of Conjeveram might be similarly remitted, and the collections from the remaining three † Talooks could be conveniently received at Guindy by the Southern Trunk Road, and these would be sufficient for all disbursements required to be made from the Hoozoor Treasury and any surplus which may remain might readily be remitted to Madras under an Escort of Peons thus dispensing with the necessity of applying for an

Escort

Escort of Troops and otherwise materially effecting a saving in the amount incurred on account of Treasure remittances to Madras—

8. As the responsibility devolving on the Treasury Department would be curtailed, a proportionate reduction in the Salaries of those might also be made by which a saving of Rupees 432 would further be effected. the Pay of the Treasurer being reduced from Rupees 70 to 50 and that of the two Shroffs from Rupees 35 and Rupees 21½ to Rupees 26 and 17½ in proportion to which reduction security to a smaller amount might be taken from them—

9. I would also beg to propose that the Talook Cutcherry Building at Conjeveram which is likely to find a fair purchase be disposed of, and that the building at Guindy be improved with the Proceeds of such sale; that the Talook Cutcherry at Conjeveram be removed to the present Hoozoor Treasury at that place, and that the larger building contiguous thereto a portion of which is now occupied with the Native Records may be

be hereafter made available for any other public purpose or be otherwise disposed of as circumstances render Expedient—

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry Pullicarny 14th January 1853.

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane Collector

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply—

To

The Collector of Chingleput

15-16

B.d No. 865

To The Collector of Chingleput—

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you in reply to your Cons 25th April 1853 letter of 14th January 1853, recommending

5073 Fort St. George 25th April 1853

recommending the removal of your Treasury from Conjeveram to Guindy, that the Board are not prepared to adopt measures for any change until the Madras Collectorate merges into that of Chingleput which it must do shortly —

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
25th April 1853.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read.

J.G.B.

5074. Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Read the following letter.

No. 16.

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

17

Sir,

B.dg No. 594.
From the Collector of South Arcot.
Submits his remarks on the Standard Hoo Rummamah Circulated to Collectors on the Board's Proceedings dated 4th January 1850.
The Dittum

1. In conformity to the instructions contained in the Circular letter from your Office dated 10th January 1850, I have the honor to return a Copy of the Board's proposed standard Hoo Rummamah with marginal remarks and proceed to offer some observations on the principal subjects therein adverted to.

2. The Board are aware that the Dittum has been lately re-introduced into this District by their orders, and the correspondence which has passed respecting it renders it unnecessary for me to offer any lengthened remarks on this occasion. I have no alterations to suggest in the rules now proposed for regulating the Dittum but hope that in great strictness & nicety will be expected in its management and that a liberal indulgence will be always shewn for lands which are included in it but remain uncultivated. As to the

Collector to Board 27th March 1850
From Board 22d April "
Collectors Summary Report
for Fasly 1260 Paras 8-9-10-11-12.
Do. for Fasly 1261 Paras 7-8-9.

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the beginning of the fusly the season is not sufficiently advanced to satisfy the ryots of their power to cultivate some descriptions of lands, and the Talook establishments are them fully occupied in wending up the business of the preceding year. These causes together with the large size of the talooks and the thousands of small holdings into which the land is divided prevent the completion of the Dittum, although hurriedly performed until several Months of the new fusly have expired, but the delay is not injurious to the public interests as the Monthly accounts of the progress of cultivation in each Village draw the Collectors and Thasildars attention to any peculiar circumstances which effect the revenue and call for immediate enquiry. I am therefore of opinion that the main object of the Dittum is obtained, if it be conducted as to give the ryots an opportunity of making known intended resignations of lands. Offers for taking up new lands are

made

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made in the District to the Thasildar by written Durkhasts before the fusly commences and it seems to me of importance that the Dittum should lead to as little interference as possible on the part of the Talook Servants with the great body of the cultivators.

Freedom of Cultivation.

3: The next subject to which I shall advert is freedom of cultivation and I should wish this important point to be fully secured to the ryots. The proposed rule No. VII states indeed that a deteriorated or unprofitable field may be given up without restriction but this is clogged and nullified by the previous, (wrongly) that good and bad land must be relinquished together. This Talook Servants would thus still have a near ations power over the cultivators which would be liable to be abused by an unduly jealous or corrupt functionary. To secure the ryots just interests and obtain a knowledge of the pressure

of

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of the assessment perfect liberty of cultivation is so necessary that I only propose one restriction which is intended to prevent a ryot nominally resigning a field surrounded by his other land in the hope of thus occupying it rent free as its position would render it unavailable for another party I find my opinion on this point supported by Para 19 of a draft of a Regulation received with a letter from the Board dated 21st September 1818 Pl. 43.

Security of possession.

4. The next subject is the rule for securing to cultivators the possession of their holdings for which purpose the Board propose to enact Rule 14 that when a proprietor leaves his lands waste and their assessment unpaid they shall only be made over temporarily to a new cultivator and shall be liable to be restored to the absentee on his reappearance against this rule I have felt it necessary to offer objections as it is dangerous for Government to declare that a proprietary right to land can continue when the obligation to pay its assessment

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with which that right is mixed has ceased to be fulfilled and the rule would be found inconvenient in practice, 1st. by raising a question of the power of a Collector to oust a party once put in possession for the purpose of restoring the land to its former occupant 2ly. by causing embarrassment and litigation in such cases respecting claims for expenditure on alleged improvements and 3ly. by making it often difficult to secure the cultivation of such lands, since new parties would be discouraged from coming forward by knowing that they would be liable to be suddenly ousted.

Although therefore I am anxious that the people should have a just security for their possession the present rule seems to me to go beyond what is their due especially since a proprietor of land has no right to injure the public interests and it is his duty to provide for the payment of the assessment on his lands either directly or indirectly for which purpose he is left at full liberty to sublet mortgage sell or otherwise transfer them if he

he is not able or willing to cultivate them himself.

6. With respect however to the course to be pursued on this question some difficulty appears to exist as the Civil Courts have an independent action and would not feel bound by the rules of a Revenue Boo Rummah-mah. In the case of Mootahs or large estates there is no difficulty as they are put up to public sale when arrears accrue and are thus transferred with a valid and secure title to a new party. But the course laid down in the Regulations for the public sale of lands is too cumbersome for the thousands of petty holdings into which a Ryotwarry district is divided and it seems a fit subject for consideration whether Collectors might not be empowered in Ryotwarry Districts to proceed at once to the sale of lands or to make over to new parties without that form after the lapse of a year, lands which are left uncultivated and with their assessment undischarged

I

am aware of the objection which may be urged to an appearance of frequent public sales of lands but the object on this occasion is not to recover arrears of revenue by that process but to encourage industry and prevent disputes by conferring an indisputable title on parties who are willing to take up deserted lands.

Improvements of Ryots.

6. On some remaining topics I feel hesitation in writing, as the proposed Boo Rummamah seems framed to meet the general system now in force while it appears to me that some important changes and improvements are urgently required. For example although the subject of Wells which is alluded to in Rule 20 has been since settled by the orders communicated from the Board under date the 25th November 1852 giving the Ryots the benefit of their improvements and industry and although the principle of fixing the assessment on the land and not on the description of produce raised

raised has been acknowledged, yet these two points are counteracted by some local rules which under the Board's Koo-kummamah would be retained. For instance under the Kookummamah of this district a ryot has to pay an extra cess if he raises articles of garden produce unconnected with the double crop question, in a Punjah field. In the same way if water is taken to Poonjah lands, the extra tax or Assessment varies not only as a dry or a wet crop is raised, but according as the wet crop consists of paddy or Garden produce. It is also to be observed that when Betel vines are cultivated in Garden or Punjah lands an addition of 25 per Cent is added to the Assessment.

7. It appears to me that these rules which discouraged agricultural enterprize lead to an inquisitorial scrutiny on the part of the revenue Servants and tend to swell the Settlement accounts to their present inconvenient length might

might be at once reformed. But there are other difficulties of a similar nature which from being mixed up with the two Crop question may be considered less easy of correction, such as the discouragement which is given to the cultivation of that valuable article the Sugar Cane by the imposition of a double crop assessment upon it as well as upon plantains. On this occasion I will only add that if the time should hereafter come when it was thought fit to dispense with the second Crop Teerwah on Punjah as has already been done on Poonjah land and to place a fixed assessment on Punjah fields whether being one or two crop land but in proportion to their general advantages of soil and irrigation it appears to me that the interests of Government and the ryot would be materially promoted and that much progress would be made in the grand object of obviating the necessity for the present detailed annual Summabundy.

J.

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Simplification of accounts.

8- I shall next touch shortly on the subject of simplifying the accounts which is intimately connected with the question of shortening the present labour of the annual Settlements. This end would be partly obtained by a change in the Ryotwar rates as above pointed out, and with the same view it appears desirable that some privileges now granted to the cultivators should be gradually abolished. Viz the exemption of Nattam lands from teerwah and the deductions allowed to certain classes of cultivators, such as Brahmins, Mahomedans Strangers or Pagodies &c. But as it may be inadvisable to discontinue these privileges until a modification of the Assessment affords a favorable opportunity I have abstained from suggesting any alteration in the rules laid down in the proposed Standard Huzoor Rummaah. It appears proper to leave for the decision of the Board whether abbreviations

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abbreviations could not be made in the very lengthy accounts which are now required to accompany the Collectors Summabundy report, but I have suggested in my marginal remarks a few modifications in the rules now under consideration. For instance a Monthly return of the cultivation appears to me preferable to the bi monthly return proposed in Rule 54- and I suggest that the Ryots Puttahs should shew simply the lands held in the current Fusly and the Assessment due upon them. Any attempt to enter in the Puttah former arrears (Rule 58) would create difficulties and impede the settlements while the details of the Kistbundy (Rule 56) seem unnecessary as the Kists are perfectly known and are shown in the village Mottah Pullah. As the number of Puttahs is now increased to 16,815, and it is already difficult to accomplish their preparation with the present establishments it is highly necessary to avoid increasing the labors

of

of the settlement.

9. The standard Hoo Rummamah appears purposely to abstain from regulating the Kistbundy and laying down rules for the village Ajmash, or inspection of the cultivation with a view to check fraudulent concealments (Chuppowry) by testing the accuracy of the Curnams' accounts and these two subjects are best left to be managed according to the peculiarities of each District. But silence is also kept regarding the privilege of the ryots to reap and dispose of their crops without restriction or interference and it seems desirable that this general principle should be laid down, subject to the excepted cases in which the safety of the public revenue requires that security should be given for its discharge before the produce is removed from the land. The Hoo Rummamah of this District is disfigured by a rule which has never been acted upon and ought to be removed from

from its directing that every ryot is to give security or else pay the Assessment before reaping his Crop and imposing a fine of 2 Annas per Cawny for any breach of the order.

10. In conclusion I would suggest that it might be advisable to add a Clause to the standard Hoo Rummamah declaring that on all points not especially provided for the rules of the sanctioned District Hoo Rummamahs are to be considered in force.

South Arcot Collectors Cutcherry Cuddalore 22nd February 1853 } Signed E. Maltby Collector

No 1.

Rules for the Settlement of the Revenue from the Land-

Dittum or Engagements of the Ryots

The Thaboo List or Dittum shews the engagement of the Ryots for the year. It differs from the Dittum of the preceding year

year only as land
from various causes
may be newly taken
up or relinquished.
many holdings con- Rules 1 2 & 3
tinue the same from remarks
year to year.

2. The Dittum
shall be formed at
the Commencement
of the Season for
Cultivation and
shall be closed as
early as practicable
An Abstract of the
Dittum prepared
Village war will be
forwarded by the
Thasildar to the
Collector every 15 days
the Coolwar or in di-
vidual Chittah
being retained in
the Talook Cutcherry

3. The Thasildar
will be held
responsible

responsible for the
preparation of the
Dittum accounts.
His personal attend-
ance will be given
as far as practicable
and he will depute
the Principal Officers
under him to such
Villages as he cannot
personally examine.

Occupation & relinquishment of Land } "Occupants of Lands" Rule 4 - It appears advisable to add subject to liberty to enlarge or the Contract their holdings in the both Cases by entire Fields. } are at two provisions of the Rule 6 and the District Boards rules regarding putting of fields - & to this rule

3. Where a Field is large, Subdivision will be permitted if the separated portions will form convenient Holdings. } Rayeendamah or formal relinquishment is necessary it seems proper to provide

but for

but not otherwise for the Contingency
In cases of relin= of a Cultivator quit
=quishment a Ra= ting his Village wit
=jeemamah to that out giving a Razee
effect will be requir= namah leaving
=ed without this his land vacant
document the party ted and its as
will not be relieved sessment unpaid
from liability for Proceedings in the
the rent. pursuance Government
to sell land for the
recovery of an arrear
but the owner
would be under
stood to surrender the
present Regula
tions in regard to
Small Ryotwary
holdings and pre
-sume to resume
at might be elect
ed otherwise ob
jections. It does
therefore appear to
declare that in all
cases Government
exercise the right
making Razees to

6. Land when
relinquished shall
be in proportions of
what is usually term
=ed good and bad "good" and "bad" land
land so that the
Field or Fields given
up may form an eli=
=gible holding for
another occupant.
But a deteriorated
Field or Garden or
a Field altogether
unprofitable may
be given up with=
=out restriction.

the party
Years of
Patta
Rates of
Assessment
Proportion of
Waste
Cultivation
Fallow
Rotation of
Crops
Manure
Irrigation
Boundaries
Trees
Wells
Tanks
Water
Rights
Encroachments
Disputes
Boundaries
Trees
Wells
Tanks
Water
Rights
Encroachments
Disputes

difficulty of exercise to the field would prevent new parties offering to Cultivate it, But when no objection of this kind exists it is advisable that the right should have the full extent

7- A Separate number or Field is the Minimum extent allowed for a holding - If the Field is of such extent as may readily admit of Subdivision or though small, if the separated portions will form convenient Holdings as Gardens for instance Subdivision may be made but the previous consent of the Collector is necessary.

necessary in every case -

8- A field may be taken up by two or more persons jointly but division of the field will not be allowed afterwards unless subdivision can be conveniently effected as above required -

Boundaries of Fields and remeasurement of Fields is suspected } 9- The extent and Boundaries of Fields

9- The extent and Boundaries of Fields have been either determined by Survey or are duly recorded at length in the Village accounts. The Remeasurement of a

District Surveyors

8- Surveyors may also stand for a portion of land in lots of operation will be paid commensurate by the Board of Revenue under which the Surveyors of the Civil Court are employed at the discretion of the Collector

9 It would seem impossible in this rule to state that no remeasurement will be made except upon sufficient cause being shown to the Collector or the Superintendent that a difference exists which may be found

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Signed by the Potail and Curnums and Countersigned by the Subordinate Revenue Officer in verification of the truth of its contents shall be appended to the Adungul accounts in each year

a form of revenue accounts often as the limits of fields imperfectly and in a large Village such an inspection of all the boundaries as would justify the Village Officers in signing this affidavit would be impracticable. The affidavits would therefore be confined to the respect which ought to be attached to declarations as they would be taken by many simply to preserve their Offices. It seems sufficient to declare that Village Officers are expected to make themselves acquainted with the boundaries and will

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Such remarks will be inserted according to Circumstances and that alterations will be made in the records of fields in the Revenue accounts without the Collectors

a Field will not therefore be allowed except with the consent of the Collector If from suspicion of Fraud or on other sufficient ground it is determined to test the recorded measurement, increase and decrease respectively will be adjusted according to local usage, in favor of or against the occupant as the case may be.

10- It is the duty of the Village Officers and Subordinate Revenue Officer in charge of a Subdivision to see that the Boundaries of Fields are preserved. An Affidavit to that effect

10 Any dispute between Village Officers prepared under the

Signed

[illegible] liable [illegible]
mistake if any pre-
-ceding alteration
to be [illegible] there-
-in [illegible]
[illegible] Commissioner [illegible]
cure before [illegible]

Transfers of Land— 11. Fictitious engage-
-ments as an accompaniment to
entering land in the name of his Servant
Defendant relative the produce of the
or other shall not land either in the
relieve the bona fide
Holder from liability
to pay the Assess-
-ment of such land.

11. This rule [illegible]
-ficiable if the
transfer is intended to signify
that the party with a view to
[illegible] the produce of the
land [illegible] to
The rule should there-
be in accordance
with general usage
and the Regulation XXX
of 1802 Section
explained in Para-
-graphs of Sud-
-dr Adalut date 13th Sept
1838 and Regulation
XXVIII of 1802 Section
(8)

12. Transfer of land by Sale Gift or

or Mortgage shall be duly recorded in the Village Register Transferees become responsible for the Assessment of the lands thus conveyed

13. Land transferred shall be entire Fields and shall consist of proportions of good and bad according to the construction of those terms in Para 6 above

of this intended that Village Officers are to have authority for altering the Register of lands. In this District no such alteration is to be made without the order of the Tahsildar whose duty it is to hold a short preliminary enquiry into the precautions appears necessary to check frauds and errors

13. In accordance with the remarks on Rule 6th it is proposed to modify that rule thus Lands transferred shall be in entire fields except under the sanction of the Collector and must be so situated as to be accessible to

to and assist the
for other Cultiva-
tors

14- Land left uncultivated in consequence of the neglect absence or absence of the owners returning and entering may be taken up again and held for the time being by any other person and so held but the right of the original Holder resumed and for to recover by the landholder within the period according to the usage of the District shall not be superseded thereby - As the temporary occupation of land as above described is intended to provide in the

best way circumstances will admit for the Revenue of the year, the owner will not be exonerated from such balance as may have accrued in consequence of his neglect or absence.-

any usage of the kind which may prevail in one or more particular Districts. In South Arcot a practice has existed among

[illegible]

Afsefsment- 15. Land in the Revenue ac- counts is termed Dry Wet and Gar- den. specific rates of Afsefsment fixed by survey or otherwise obtain for each Des- cription Dry ap- plies to land on which Products are grown by means of the fall- ing rains alone Both Wet and Garden land are irrigated by artificial expedients as Wells- Tanks and River channels.-

16 Irrigation is pro- vided either by the Government or the Ryot If by the latter, due allowance is made for the expenses incur- red, consisting of original outlay, and other charges, accord- ing to the nature of the work

17. The afsefsment is fixed for the most part with reference to the productive power of the land and not with reference to the de- scription of Product grown Irrigated land bears a higher afsefsment than land dependant on the falling rains alone- In some places the par- ticular product regu- lates the afsefsment this rule when it pre- vails, will continue till supperseded by the principle which fixed the afsefsment on the soil, without

reference

reference to the article grown. With this ex=
=ception, occupants of land are at liberty to grow whatever pro=
=ducts they please with=
=out restriction, provided the regulated assessment is paid - Thus Occu=
=pants of Dry land are not restricted to the ordinary dry grains only if the Moisture obtained by the periodical rains will admit of their growing other products on the said land, and holders of irrigated land in like manner may apply the water at their command for the raising of not only Paddy but of Cocoanuts, Tobacco, Chil=
=lies and any other articles.-

18 Lands irrigated by Tanks - and channels are classed as one Crop and two Crops as the

Case

case may be The Assessment for the 2d. Crop in two Crop lands is usually 1/2 of that fixed for the 1st. Crop. If both Crops are grown, 1/2 of the assessment will be levied. If one Crop only is raised, the demand will be limited to 2/3ds of the Assessment on fixed for both Crops.-

19 In single Crop lands if a 2d. Crop is raised the Assess=
=ment of such Crop will be entered in the accounts as Fuzul Jastee. On the other hand the As=
=sessment of the 2d. Crop in 2 Crop lands, when such 2d. Crop is not grown will be entered as Fuzul Commee.-

20. Some irrigated lands

lands are assessed with a consolidated rent without distinction of one and two Crops This rule prevails where the certainty of water will allow - In such cases, the consolidated amount will be levied without reference to the number or nature of the Crops raised. The tax for irrigated land is usually limited to the entire assessment for two Crops. All additional produce as a Third Crop of whatever kind may be enjoyed without further impost, provided the same is Cut before the ensuing season for Cultivation and provided the land has sufficient repose before the

the Cropping of the next year.-

22. An additional demand is not usually made on account of additional Crops raised on Dry lands dependant on the falling rains alone, where it is otherwise, the practice will not be disturbed.-

Additional assessment when leviable ------ 23 Land will be liable to an additional demand under the following circumstances.-

24 Dry land converted into Wet by means of irrigation provided by Government will be liable to the Assessment fixed for irrigated land

of

of a similar quali=
=ty in the same or
neighbouring Village.-
25. The same rule
applies to Garden land
converted into Wet
under irrigation pro=
=vided by Government.-
26. When a 2d. Crop
of whatever kind is
grown on Dry land
with Government
water, an extra cess
will be imposed
for the occasion
according to the
usage of the Dis=
=trict in addition to
the dry Assessment
and such extra rate
will be entered in
the accounts either
as kuffer or as Fa=
=sal Jastee according
as one or the other
term is in use.-
27. Water cannot
be diverted from the
land

from the land to which
it is ordinarily appli=
=ed without the per
=mission of the Collector
28. A Ryot is not
permitted to give up
the Cultivation of the
1st. Crop in two Crop
land and cultivate
the 2d. under the
impression that a portion
only of the Assess=
=ment will be impos=
=ed Fuzul Commee
as defined in Para 19
will be allowed for
special reasons only
as failure of water.-
29. In seasons of
drought when the means
of irrigation fail or
in any particular case
in which there is an
absolute deficiency
of water, Ryots may
apply for permission
to grow Dry products
on wet lands The
Assessment of adjoining
Poonjah lands in
the

the same Village will be levied in such cases and the difference between that rate and the ordinary assessment of the land will be entered in the accounts as Teerva Commee.-

Pasture Lands.- 30. Lands usually appropriated for Pasture may be occupied for that purpose on at the assessment fixed for the same Land entered for cultivation in the accounts, and occupied for pasture will be chargeable with full assessment.-

31 In some Districts, a portion of the entire assessment of a Putcut is remitted for grass.-

32. The Dittum as has been already explained shows the en-

T.R.

engagements

engagements of the occupants of land for the year. The Settlement on the other hand shows the Demand with the abatements allowed with reference to Season.

33. Remissions abatements will be allowed.

First For Wet lands left uncultivated in consequence of the failing rains and of the means of irrigation having failed. In such cases the entire assessment of the land will be remitted The same indulgence will be accorded to Dry land uncultivated and to land ploughed but not sown in consequence of a failure of rain Such remissions are entered in the accounts as Cahoolaty or Dittum Punjum, but no remissions will be granted if land is left uncultivated in

in consequence of neglect when means were at hand.

Secondly. For wet crops which have entirely perished from drought or inundation Where losses are sustained from these causes such portion of the Assessment will be deducted as may appear proper under the circumstances of the case with reference to the out-turn of the whole cultivation belonging to the party claiming remission and to the advantages arising from the prices of the year a Crop will be considered to have perished if it does not come into ear.

No claim for remission on account of loss of crops will be admitted if it has not been verified by the Tahsildar or by one of his Subordinates under

Thirdly Deduction for Fallow/Poodoostaul/ for a limited period according to the usage of each District will be allowed and the party will be at liberty to retain the land in his

Pat.

under Special Orders Put out for such from him. period free of Assessment.

34. Remission will not be allowed for failure of dry Crops, nor when dry land has been left waste for Enam or Zemindary Land.

35. Remission will not be allowed for Garden Land left waste, nor for failure of Garden Crops.

36. Omission on the part of an occupant to cultivate the land wet dry, or Garden comprised within his Holding or any portion thereof, when means are available will not be admitted as a plea for remission.

As

37. As a general rule remission will not be granted under any circumstances for lands of a Field left uncultivated exemptions will be allowed for the present to meet local usage in this respect but the general rule should be enforced as far as practicable

37. Modification must be made in the general rule according to the practice hitherto

38. The Assessment of land used as seed beds /Natungal/ when a crop is not raised if sanctioned by the usage of the District but not otherwise.

39. Dasabundum Remissions. Dasabundum Remissions as now sanctioned will be allowed as usual. If the irrigation of Dasabundum lands is neglected the local Officers will report the same to the Collector.

39 No Dasabundum remissions prevail in this District.

Teasganee

40 Teasganee Remission to contain Castes denominated Teasganee Tundua &c. will be granted according to Custom occupation of land under fictitious arrangements in order to obtain a deduction under this head will not be allowed Land jointly held by the privileged class and others will be entitled to Remission to the extent only as may belong to the former.

41. Wells and other Sources of irrigation constructed with private means. The general question of well cultivation is under Consideration and rules will be fixed hereafter Meanwhile the present practice will

will not be disturbed.

42. Waste lands cultivated on Cowle Waste lands taken up for cultivation shall be liable to the following rules..

Land 5 years waste and unders shall not be entitled to favorable terms..

Land upwards of 5 years waste, shall be entitled to remission according to local usage.

43. Cowle will not be allowed for Fallow of the description noticed in clause 3d Para 33..

44. In Special cases as cleaning the land of Nutt as in Bellary and Cuddapah Special terms will be accorded according to the usage of the District.

Land.

45 Land will not be given on Cowle where the party cannot satisfy the local authorities that he has the means of fulfilling his engagement. Nor will an Occupant of land be allowed to give up or contract his Holding in order to cultivate waste land..

46 The Cowle rates will be levied whether the land is cultivated or not..

47. Waste land unassessed will be assessed with reference to the rates for land of similar quality in its vicinity..

48. Land may be occupied for planting Topes on the terms specified in the printed rules framed for that purpose..

Back.

49 Backyards. The Backyards of Ryots will be exempt from assessment according to local usage.

Enams. 50. Enams will be continued as usual but Enams on which crops may be raised by means of Circar water will be liable to a specific demand for the water.

51. Enams abandoned by their owners and Maniems belonging to religious and charitable institutions which are gone to decay will be resumed.

52 Enams on which a Jodee or Quit rent is payable will be resumed if the Government Demand is not punctually discharged.

Information

Rewards for information regarding concealed cultivation

53 Information in regard to concealed cultivation if proved will be duly rewarded. If given before or at the Summah hundy the informant shall receive a reward not exceeding 50% of the Amount embezzled or defrauded if given after the Summa: hundy the reward shall not exceed 30 per cent of the said Amount. The Sanction of the Board will be necessary in each case before payment is made.

Returns of cultivation.

54 The returns of cultivation shall be shown in Form No. 2. printed this Statement will be forwarded to the Thasildar in the middle and

and end of each Month, Signed by the Patail Curnams and Subordinate Revenue Officers of the Tirka or Sub division The Thasildar will submit an abstract of the same to the Collector within the 10th of the following Month.

55. Adungal Accounts and Summabundy Chittah

As soon as the Cultivation is closed the Village Officers will prepare the Adungal Accounts. These after verification by the Thasildar and the Officers under him, will form the materials for the Summabundy Chittah The Survey Accounts and other Standard records will be used when necessary for purposes of verification.

The.

56. The Summabundy Chittah shall show the particulars of the land held by each ryot with the assessment thereon and will be drawn up according to the Form supplied by the Board of Revenue. The signature of each ryot will be attached opposite to the particulars which have reference to him.

57. It is desirable that every item of demand should be included in the Summabundy Chittah. A separate Statement called Sewoy Summah will be allowed for such items only as cannot be brought into the Summabundy Chittah.—

58. Puttahs shall be prepared and issued to each Ryot. The particulars shown

shown in the Summah:
bundy Chittah shall be
entered in the Puttah,
with the periods when
the kists are payable. The
arrears due by the ryot
shall also be entered Yearly
: war in the Puttah.

59. Where lands are
held jointly by two or
more persons the name
of each Sharer shall be
specified in the Puttah
but the entire land and
its produce shall be
held responsible for the
rent.—

60 It shall not be
necessary to include the
names of Sub Tenants
in Puttahs. The owners
alone in such cases is
responsible for the public
Demand. The produce
and the land will be
responsible as provided
by Law.—

which states that the
produce is responsible
and necessarily implies
that the responsibility
extends to any party who
removes and appropriates
that produce without the
Government demand
being satisfied. It
seems therefore best

61 Village Officers shall grant receipts to Ryots for payments made by them on account of their kists such receipts to be written on the back of the Puttah.-

South Arcot Collectors Cutcherry } / Signed / E. Maltby
Cuddalore 22nd February 1853 } Collector

Ordered

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.-

(17.18)

To, The Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

B.R. No. 898.

To the Collector of South Arcot

Conveying the Boards observations on the proposed standard Hoo=kummanah and enquiring how it is intended to settle the lands under Tank Cultivation and requesting the submission of a set of rules regarding assess=ment &c. of general appli=cability-

Dittum

Cons: 25th April 1853.

1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22d February 1853 on the subject of the proposed standard Hookummanah and to convey to you the following observations thereon.-

2. The Dittum has been lately en=forced on right principles rather than re-introduced into your District. It was formerly conducted on the erroneous Principle of taking as its basis the highest cultivation of former periods. In a healthy state of its administration it records the changes arising from relinquishment of lands and from new lands being taken up, and does not interfere with the lands which are permanently held by the Ryots. You observe correctly that the Dittum should lead to as little interference as possible on the part of the Talook servants with the great body of the Cultivators, and the Board look to much being done in this way during the revision of the assessment which has been

confided

confided to you, as the orders for taxing the land with reference to its' soil and other advantages and for allowing to holders of land immunity from additional assessment when improvements are made by private capital, are carried out. As no interference with the affairs of the Ryots is beyond recording changes as above explained, is required in the preparation of the Dittum, the Board do not see the propriety of the remark that "no great strictness or nicety" should be required in its management. So long as a Ryot's farm is composed of separate or detached fields and a separate assessment is demanded on each, it will be necessary to allow a liberal indulgence on account of land included in the Holding but not Cultivated. This has been already clearly laid down in the correspondence to which you refer.

3. If you are of opinion that interference may be still further reduced by fixing a Demand payable under all circumstances on Villages or Hamlets held by a single individual person the Board will give the subject due consideration but such a settlement should be accompanied by a proviso that

that the property shall not be broken up except where it is large and may be formed into smaller Properties with advantage. It seems undesirable that a valuable Property settled in this way should be allowed to revert to a Settlement by Fields.

4. In a state of extreme poverty when land is taken up for the year and again relinquished the Dittum is to a certain degree complicated, but as a Village advances and moderation is observed in fixing the demand of Government, land becomes an object of desire, capital is drawn towards it and the interference of the controlling authority is rendered less necessary. With the revision in progress the Board trust that the affairs of South Arcot are tending to this point.

Freedom of Cultivation.

5. The Board fully concur with you in your remarks regarding freedom of Cultivation, and Rule 6 of the standard Hookumnamah was framed with reference to those views. The words "good and bad land" are explained by what follows Viz.t. "so that the field or fields given up may form an eligible holding for another occupant," even this is relaxed by the permission to give up a deteriorated

deteriorated or unprofitable field. As the terms "good and bad land" appear to involve some ambiguity, the Board propose that they shall be discontinued but that rule 6 shall be retained in all other respects as it is.—

Security of Possession.

6. The Board agree with you in the opinion that Rule 14 may be modified. To allow the Collector to proceed at once to the sale of lands after the lapse of a year if they are left uncultivated and if no provision is made by the Holder for the discharge of the assessment though legal would be too cumbersome, as you observe, for the petty holdings of a Ryotwar District. Till the present law is modified it will be sufficient to say that the land will be made over to be occupied by other parties. The rule may be altered accordingly.—

Improvements of Ryots.

7. The Board consider this a very important subject. They wish the orders of the Honorable Court not only as regards improvements effected by the Ryot with his own means, but also as respects the assessment being fixed irrespective of the description of Produce raised to be fully carried out in the revision in progress. Thus all land irrigated or otherwise will be liable to the assessment fixed on

on it without reference to the Produce, but if a Dry land is irrigated from Government sources an additional demand or Rusum seems fair for the water so used. The amount of Rusum should be so regulated as not to give Dry land irrigated for the time a superiority over land permanently irrigated.—

8. The question as to the Principle on which wet land yielding two Crops should be assessed is of great importance. Lands assessed for 2 Crops have in the course of time reverted to single Crops, while on the other hand single Crop land is now cultivated with a second Crop. Much confusion in the accounts has been the consequence of this change, and of late it has been considered better that all wet land should be rated as single Crop and that an additional demand, equal to half the single Crop assessment should be imposed when a second Crop is grown. This rule involves the necessity for interference annually at the Summabundy, which the Board would be glad to obviate. Your proposition to assess wet lands not as being one or two Crop land, but in proportion to

to their general advantages of soil and irrigation is the course frequently followed and has been observed in South Arcot, but where this is done the superior lands should be clearly distinguished in the accounts from the inferior, in order that the latter may bear a fair addition to the assessment when they are brought to the standard of the former by improvements in the irrigation - In South Arcot much uncertainty prevails as to what are the inferior lands, and although Punjah land classed as single Crop has never paid an additional tax when a second Crop is raised upon it, it does not follow that the Government are not to be re-imbursed for the outlay of late years for improving the irrigation - There are also lands, particularly those under tanks, which as a rule are Cultivated with two Crops; but occasionally only with one, in consequence of a failing of water, and the Board would wish to know how you propose to settle these before they pass definite orders on the subject - They would remark that the practice of dividing the assessment on each of the two Crops is not one wholly intended for the benefit of the Circar - It seems advantageous also to the ryot by regulating the demand against him in a fair proportion to the return he has actually obtained, while

while it secures him against having to pay for two Crops when only one can be grown -

Simplification of the accounts -

The Board have exempted for some 9- time past Nattangal lands from Teerwa with the view of relieving the Ryots but they would be glad that your arrangement for reducing the interference of the public servants in the affairs of the Ryots should embrace the assessment of these lands as well as the deductions to certain classes of Cultivators as Brahmins, Mahomedans strangers or Porocoodies and others - Under the remarks conveyed to you in the preceding Para, Rufsur will cease altogether except for Dryland irrigated from Government sources - The Board are anxious to simplify the Summabendy accounts, and with this view have prepared new forms of accounts to be substituted for those in use at present, the former differing from the latter chiefly in form and not as to the matter they contain - As an office of control, it is important that the Board should have before them full details shewing how the management of the District is going on, at the same time, such information should be rendered in the simplest Form, compatible with the object in view -

The

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

The new Forms will be transmitted to you with this letter and may be used during the current Summahbundy. When the revision of the assessment has been effected, the Forms may be made much more simple, and the Board would be glad to receive from you the accounts you propose to introduce to meet that change.

10. The Board proceed to make a few observations in connection with your remarks in red Ink regarding the proposed rules for the Settlement of the Land Revenue. Rule 6 was intended to refer to relinquishment of land only but the Board think that Rules 4 and 6 may conveniently be blended. It does not appear what those rules are regarding "portions of field" to which you refer, and how they can apply when the object of Rule 4 is to prevent fields being broken up except in the way provided by Rule 5. Rule 5. The contingency alluded to is provided for by declaring that the land will be made over to be occupied by other parties after the lapse of a year as noticed in a former Para. Rule 6. The words "good and bad" as already observed may be struck out.

The

Rules 7 and 8. The object of these rules is to prevent Minute subdivisions.

The size and subdivision of fields are regulated by the public Interests the Government being the Landlord and not by the Hindoo Law of inheritance. This law may require the partition of that which is divisible but not of a field or other allotment of land which the ruling Power has declared to be indivisible. Accordingly in the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue subdivision is admitted only under fixed rules and the Laws specially provides against minute subdivisions.

Regulation I of 1819. Sections III and IV.

It does not appear in what way the Ryotwar System, when properly administered tends to minute divisions. The requirements of that System are 1st a defined moderate assessment, and 2dly a Settlement with the Ryot himself, with the utter repudiation of any thing like intermediate agency. It looks to accumulation and to the raising of a class of substantial land holders as well as to the formation of valuable and Marketable Properties Minute divisions have, it is true, been too frequent owing to an imperfect conception of Ryotwar and of the interests of Government. In some instances

also

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

also a separate Settlement has been made with men who were in reality the under tenants of others. These defects it is hoped are in course of correction, and the main object of a standard set of Rules is to provide for a sound and efficient administration of Ryotwar generally.

Rule 9. This rule may be altered in the way proposed.

Rule 10. All that is required is that the Village Establishment should state once a year that the Boundaries are duly preserved. An assurance to this effect was considered necessary to obviate the inconvenience which is felt from boundaries having been altered and boundary marks removed. The Board will not object to the rule being altered as you propose.

Rule 11. Abonâ fidé holder may be defined as proposed.

Rule 12. The words under the orders of the Collector or Tahsildar may be added.

Rule 13. The Board do not see the necessity for this alteration. See remarks to 7 and 8.

Rule 14. As provision is proposed to be made for the occupation of land after the lapse of a year this rule may be omitted.

All Ryoot land must of course pay the public assessment imposed upon it unless

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

unless such demand is specially remitted with reference to season.

Rule 15. Manawary, like Dry land, is assessed with reference to its soil and advantages, and properly comes under that head. It seems unnecessary to keep up the distinctions of Dry, Wet and Garden. Land falls under two classes irrigated or not irrigated. Rule 15 may be altered accordingly.

Rule 16. This Rule should be altered so as to embody the recent orders.

Rule 17. This rule may be at once altered in the way proposed by you.

Rules 18, 19 and 20. May be modified according to the Principle by which the assessment is to be fixed, but with reference to Rule 21 it should be stated that the occupant of land may grow any number of Crops during the year without additional impost. Rule 22 will be worded to the effect that additional demand will not be made.

Rules 23 to 26 and 28. Do not call for separate remarks. A charge will be made for water for whatever purpose taken.

Rule 35. As the distinction of garden is not to be kept up this rule is unnecessary.

Rule 40. As already observed, the Board will be glad to find these distinctions kept in the revised assessment.

May

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Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Rule 46- May be modified as proposed-

Rule 49- May be altered to the effect that land will not be given in future free of assessment for Back: = yards- but exemption where it is now enjoyed will not be disturbed-

Rule 50- May be rendered more clear as proposed-

Rule 53- May be altered accordingly-

Rule 54- Monthly Returns of the Cultivation will suffice-

Rule 56- As many Ryots do not attend at the Summabundy and as the necessity for attendance will be diminished when the assessment has been revised on the Principles mentioned, the signature of the Ryot to the Summabundy Chitta will not be required- This part of Rule 56 may be omitted- The Board also think there is some weight in the remarks that the signature of required may create an idea that such was necessary to legalize the demand-

Rule 58- The Board think it desirable that the entire Demand, including arrears, against a Ryot should be entered in the Puttah, and would prefer that this should be done provided that it does not entail much additional labor- With reference to your remarks on this Rule in regard to the progress of business at the Summabundy, the Board would observe that orders have been recently communicated to some of the districts to the effect that it is not necessary to issue a fresh Puttah every year where a Ryot's holding continues the same and he is not desirous of having a new one-

Rule 59- It does not appear how the remarks in this case apply to the rule-

Rule 60- May be omitted altogether-

Rule 61- May be altered as proposed-

11- The Board will be glad to receive from you as early as practicable a set of rules of general applicability drawn up with reference to the foregoing remarks with an appendix shewing the peculiarities in South Arcot, should any be found to exist-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George, 25th April, 1853.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

5136

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

Read the following letter-

No 30

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

19

Bs. No 1074-

From the Collector. } S.ir,
of South Arcot. }

In acknowledging Extract from the Boards Proceedings of the 21st Ultimo I have the honor to forward a detailed numerical Statement of all the female pensioners now alive, whose age exceeds 50 years. It will be observed that the highest age on the list is 77. and that the ages of the 50 pensioners range as follows.-

28 Individuals between fifty and Sixty-
17 Individuals between Sixty and Seventy, and 5 between Seventy and Eighty years.-

The rule requiring the personal attendance of all female pensioners above 50 years of age, has not led any individuals in this District to abandon their pensions rather than attend; but the public appearance is regarded as a humiliation and a painful necessity by all parties of high and respectable family; both Hindoo and Mahomedan- If the local authorities were allowed to grant exemption in these cases when no grounds for suspicion appear-ed and the pensioners produced Certificates of their existence from responsible parties, such as other pensioners, Vecomicabdars, Enamdars, or persons holding public employ it does not appear to me that the Government would be exposed to loss-

South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry, } (Signed) E. Maltby
Cuddalore, 14th April, 1853- - - } Collector-

Numerical

5137

Fort St George 25th April 1853

No 1 Numerical Statement of Female Pensioners above the age of 50 years drawing Pension from the Treasury of the Collector of South Arcot.-

No of Pensioners	No of Certificates	Date of Certificates	Date of authority of Government	Pensioners. Names of the Widow Children or other Relations	Religion Caste or Tribe	Present age years	months.	Amount of Pension each per Mensem Rs	a	p
		1837	1815	Native Fund Pensioners-						
1	2572	February 7	July 27	Seetamah ____ Dº ____	Bramin	60	9	10	8	-
2	2574	Dº 7	Dº 27	Lutchmee Boye ____ Dº ____	Dº	58	1	10	-	-
3	2576	Dº 7	Dº 27	Moocoondee ____ Dº ____	Bulgewar	63	1	2	4	-
4	2580	Dº 7	May 15	Sarah Baye ____ Dº ____	Mavali	63	1	1	4	-
5	2581	Dº 7	June 19	Vully amah ____ Dº ____	Vellalah	54	7	8	-	-
6	2583	Dº 7	Dº 19	Soolamah ____ Dº ____	Bulgewar	60	1	3	-	-
7	2584	Dº 7	September 6	Moottamah ____ Dº ____	Pully	64	1	2	4	-
8	2585	Dº 7	December 28	Soobamal ____ Dº ____	Vellala	61	1	4	8	-
9	2586	Dº 7	1820 April 26	Goveeramah ____ Dº ____	Shepherd	53	1	2	-	-
10	2587	Dº 7	1821 Jany 23	Alamaloo ____ Dº ____	Bulgewar	56	1	1	8	-
11	2588	Dº 7	1823 Dº 23	Kistna Boye ____ Dº ____	Bramin	53	1	4	6	-
12	2593	Dº 7	1824 November 5	Pauppy Widow ____ Dº ____	Naick	67	1	1	2	-
13	2598	Dº 7	1816 February 23	Amanny Boye ____ Dº ____	Bramin	51	1	2	10	-
14	2599	Dº 7	1819 April 23	Batcha Beebee ____ Dº ____	Mussulman	63	-	1	8	-
15	2600	Dº 7	September 6	Canacavully ____ Dº ____	Pully	60	1	3	8	-
16	2604	Dº 7	1812 June 30	Kooyelah ____ Dº ____	Smith	53	3	2	3	-
17	2605	Dº 7	1816 October 5	Jeroo Boye ____ Dº ____	Bramin	50	11	4	6	-
18	2606	Dº 7	1819 September 6	Seetamah ____ Dº ____	Dº	54	4	10	-	-
19	2815	1840 October 13	1840 October 6	Mayamah ____ Dº ____	Vellala	50	9	2	8	-
				Transferred from other Departments.						
20	2596	1837 February 7	1815 July 27	Seevacamamah ____ Widow ____	Vellalah	68	1	7	-	-
21	2597	Dº 7	1814 February 1	Alamalamah ____ Dº ____	Bramin	57	11	21	-	-
22	2931	1844 March 9	1819 November 27	Mootamah ____ Dº ____	Malabar	68	5	1	12	-
						107	3	-	Rs 1286	4 - annum. -

Fort St George 25th April 1853

No. of Pensioners	No. of certificate	Date of Certificate	Date of authority of Government	Pensioners. Name of the Widow Children or other relations.	Religion Caste or Tribe	Presentage years	Presentage Months	Amount of Pension each per mensem.
								Cfd 0 0
Pensions and Charitable allowances of a General Nature								
23	164	1846 June 25	1819 March 16	Seracamy ——— Widow ———	Vellala ———	57	10	8 - or Rs. 126 - - - per annum.
Pensions and Charitable annual allowance Chargable on the Revenue.								Amount of Pension per annum
Moothalikhain Yeomeahdar.								
24 to 27	No. of Surrudana 27		1840 February 11	Cawdar Beebee Sharer of Syed Mohomed Sheriff ———	Mussulman	77		4 4 4
				Fatma Beebee ———	Do	55		4 4 4
				Hoosain Beebee ———	Do	60		4 4 4
				Rabiah Beebee ———	Do	50		4 4 4
28 to 32	49		1806 July 31	Zaina Beebee ———	Do	57		9 10 11
				Hava Beebee ———	Do	54		9 10 11
				Myathi Beebee ———	Do	52		9 10 10
				Meerah Beebee ———	Do	57		9 10 10
				Fathmah Beebee ———	Do	50		9 10 10
Khood Yeomeahdar.								
33 to 37	63		1806 July 31	Kyroonnissah Sharer of Syed Abdul Rajah ———	Do	61		35 6 5
				Coolsum Beebee ———	Do	55		35 6 4
				Fathmah Sahibah ———	Do	54		35 6 4
				Mairoonnissah ———	Do	53		35 6 4
				Beebee Shaw ———	Do	50		35 6 4
38 to 41	255		1808 July 31	Thaliah Bebee ———	Do	74		39 13 -
				Beebee Sahebah ———	Do	58		39 13 -
				Rahbya Beebee ———	Do	50		39 13 -
				Shaha Beebee ———	Do	76		39 13 -
								561 10 1

5139

Fort St George 25th April 1853

Number of Pensioners.	No. of Certificates.	Date of Certificate.	Date of authority of Government.	Names of the Widow Children or other Relations.	Religion Caste or Tribe.	Presentage Years.	Months.	Amount of Pension each per Mensem.
								C.Rs. a.p.
				Compensation in lieu of Resumed Lands Offices and Previleges				
				Pallicamottah Yeomiahdars.				
42	1	1029 January 30		Hysha Beebee Sharer of Mahomedally		D°	63 .	10 32
43				Allymah Beebee		D°	53 .	10 32
				Dehaut Enam Pensioners.				
44	1	1848 October 10		Emna Beebee		D°	63 .	19992
45	2	D°		Fackeer Beebee		D°	73 .	19992
46 to 48	3	D°		Fatmah Beebee Sharer of Syed Abdool Cawder		D°	77 .	26055
				Sahebance Sahibah		D°	63 .	80 . 6
				Kyroon Bebee		D°	68 .	80 . 6
				Mailchairy Jagheerdars family.				
49	4	1828 June 26		Poolker Boye	Rajapoot	66 .		350 . .
				Cuttuddy Enams.				
50	5	1847 April 17		Thaeedaye	Pariah	54 .		20137
					Total Compensation			1210128
				Total of Yeomiah and Compensation				1772 6 9
				Abstract per Annum.				
				23 Native Fund Pensioners				1286 4 -
				1 Pensioner paid under the Head of Charitable allowance of General Nature				126 . .
				18 Yeomiahdars				561 10 1
				9 Pensioners paid under the Head of Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands &c.				1210128
				50				3184 10 9

South Arcot Collector's Cutcherry, Cuddalore, 14th April, 1853. - (Signed) G. Maltby, Collector.

Order thereon.
19.20

Ordered to lie over.

Read

Fort St George 25th April 1853

Read the following letter

No 20

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

21

Bo No 823.

Sir.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly } Para 1. Adverting to the Rules lately established by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council dated 8th Instant No 51 of 1853 and published at Page 223 of the Fort St George Gazette.

Requesting to be informed whether he is at liberty to appropriate the grass rent of the Fort ditch of Trichinopoly in improving the Town and its Suburbs.-

I do myself the honor to solicit your Board's opinion whether it is not competent to me to appropriate the funds hereafter to be realized by the sale and rent of the grass in the Fort Ditches of Trichinopoly for the purposes contemplated in that order, namely "for the building of bridges, repair of roads, construction of sewers and other similar works within the limits."-

Your

Fort St George 25th April 1853

2. Your Board is aware that the grazing of the Fort Ditch averages from Rupees 800 to 1000 per annum, and heretofore the amount realized has been carried to account as Extra Revenue.-

3. Should your Board accord me this discretion of thus appropriating the funds I could greatly improve the city and Suburbs of Trichinopoly and my accounts should be rendered through the Civil Engineer, half yearly, to the Department of Public Works.-

Trichinopoly District, - - -
Vice Talay Goordalore, - - -
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, -
23d March 1853 - - - - - -

} Signed J. Bird
Collector.-

Ordered

Fort St George 25th April 1853

Bd No 892

Proceedings thereon-

21.22

Ordered that the foreg-
-ing letter be submitted for the orders of
the Right Honorable the Governor in
Council.-

2 The grass rent reserved
to averages from 800 to 1000 Rupees per
mensem, and is credited to Government.
The Collector states that if discretion
is allowed him of appropriating this item
of Revenue agreeable to the notification
published in the Gazette for the Current
year, page 223, he could greatly improve
the City and suburbs of Trichinopoly: ac-
-counts of the disbursements being rendered
through the Civil Engineer, half yearly, to the
Department of Public Works.-

3. The Board resolve to re-
-commend Mr Bird's application to the
favorable consideration of Government
with reference to their orders in the
Military Department quoted above.-

To

Fort St George 25th April 1853

Read the following letter.

No 36.

To

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

23

Bd No 814

From the Collector of Madura

Represents that the Individual to whom the Pellacoondum Zemindary was entrusted at the request of the widow of the late Proprietor is now desirous to rent it to one Murdoo Mooltoo Pillay and stating that there seems to him that no legal objection can be made to the rent unless the Estate is taken under the Court of Wards considering that it is under sequestration for an arrear of Peishcush.

To Board 10th Jany 1848
From Collr 2nd Dec

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin I have the honor to report that the Individual to whom the Pelagoondum Zemindary was entrusted at the request of the widow of the late Proprietor is desirous to rent it to one Mardoomoottoo Pillay on the engagement, translation of which is enclosed.

2. The Zemindary is now under sequestration for an arrear of Peishcush Amounting to Rupees 2,002-15-6. This is the Trustee states he will pay immediately if I will furnish him with an account shewing the arrears of Peish cush and the outstanding Balance against the Ryots

Ps a D

The Peishcush is 2,183-11-8

3. The Revenue was last year only

4. 2,707-9-7 but the season was very unfavorable throughout the District. All the Tyool the

Berry

Pdo a Pdo
Beriz was 3119—14—9 and in Fusly 1260. 3453-15-9

5. The term of the proposed rent is for 13 years and the amount 1200 Rupees above the Peishcush or 3383—11—8 which is above the Fysel Beriz and somewhat less than that now obtained in a good year. There is not much remaining waste fit for Cultivation.

6. It seems to me that no legal objection can be made to the rent after tender of the Amount of arrears unless the Estate is taken under the Court of Wards.

7. In considering whether this step should be taken it is necessary to be aware that the Estate owes a debt of about 6,000 Rupees to the Allagherry Pagoda, Notwithstanding I would recommend that the Court of Wards should exercise their power, for I fear that if the Rent although liberal be allowed the Minor will never obtain the Estate owing to the Skill of Creditors in keeping a balance always outstanding against a debtor in their accounts.

8. If the Court of Wards view the matter in the same light I will submit

submit a Statement of the Establishment required for their Management of the Estate.

Madura ..... } /Signed/ R D. Parker
22nd March 1853 } Collector

No. 1

Translate of a Lease executed by the Guardian or Mother of the Minor Zemmdar and the Manager of the Zemindary of Vellaicoondum in the Meyloor Talook under date the 12th June 1852 to Mundoomoothoo Pillay of Madura to wit.

Whereas we have rented to you for the period of 13 years from the 1st Audy of the Panchangy year corresponding to Fusly 1262 all the Revenues derived from the lands Tanks and Trees belonging to the said Zemindary you will from the said date continue to enjoy for the said 13 years the Revenues both Colom and Codaz paying annually to the Circar the whole Peishcush of the Zemindary according to the Histhundy which should be remitted with the Eroosalmanah and an Unzee from the Manager who is one of us and from the Minor Zemindar after he has attained his proper age and

further

further paying to us at the end of every Fusly the sum of 1200 Rupees for which you shall have our receipt and which if you should fail to pay we will bring the circumstance to the notice of the Circar and so recover the sum - During the said 13 years you should pay the Peishcush to the Circar and the other sum of 1200 Rupees to us whether the lands of all the Villages of the Zemindary be productive or not. We shall have nothing to do either with the gain derived or loss sustained from the Zemindary You can during the term of the lease let out the lands of the Zemindary on Cowle Fea tenures at any reduced rates of Rent as you may think proper. You can also employ the Sibbendies necessary for the Management of the Zemindary as you may choose with whose wages we will have no concern at all. Whatever Amount can be derived from the Zemindary above the Amount of Peishcush and the other sum payable to us it will be again to which you will have an exclusive right. You are hereby authorized by us to treat the Cummums and other Servants of the Zemindary who may Commit Offences of

of any description under the Provisions of Regulation XXIX of 1802. We will issue orders to all the servants Viz.t the Cummums Natamdigars and others, and to the Ryots of the Villages of the Zemindary directing them to obey your orders in respect to Cultivation Rist Collections Fea to render Accounts you may require and to pay to you all the Revenues of the Zemindary during the term of the lease. Should they neglect obeying you and you sustain loss thereby you will then proceed according to the Regulations. Owing to the outstanding balance of Revenue for Fusly 1261 against the Ryots of the Zemindary as the Peishcush has fallen in arrears the Zemindary is now under attachment Should the said balance due by the Ryots be collected by the Circar within the end of Fusly 1261 the Zemindary shall be delivered over by us to your charge in Fusly 1262. But should there still remain Balance of Peishcush in Fusly 1262 it will be discharged by us at least by borrowing Money of you for that purpose on a

a Separate Bond and the Zemindary com-
mitted to your charge and you will restore
to us the Zemindary at the expiration of the
lease. you will annually cause repairs to
be made to the Tanks from the grain al-
lowance which you will collect from the Ryots
for that purpose. As you have given to
us a counterpart of this, this day we re-
the hope that you will accordingly be faithful
in your conduct and [illegible] you this Lease of the
Zemindary with our free will.

Madura mun } /True Translate/
22nd March 1853 } /Signed/ R. D. Parker

Collector

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

(23.24)

To

No 175.

The Chief Secretary to
Government

Sir,

B. No. 893.

To the Chief Secretary } On the death in 1848 of the
to Government... } Zemindar of Velligoondum
Reporting the Board's sentiments on From Collr 10th in Cons 27th Jany 1848 Pro 27 Dr. D. in Madura the Board of Revenue at

on a letter from the Collector of Madura respecting the Velligoondum Zemindary and recommending for certain reasons that the above Zemindary be taken under the Management of the Court of Wards From Collr 22d March in Cons 25th April 1853

at the suggestion of the Collector permitted
the Brother of the deceased Zemindar to manage
the property on behalf of his Minor Son.

2. This individual is now desirous
of renting the Zemindary for 13 years for the
sum of Rupees 3,383 - 11 - 8 per annum Rupees
2,183 - 11 - 8. the amount of Peishcush, being
paid to the Circar by the Renter and the
Balance 1,200 Rupees made over to the Manager.

3. The Estate is now under se-
questration for an arrear of Peishcush of its
2,002 - 15 - 6. which it is proposed to pay
up at once.

4. On this balance being adjusted
the Estate will be released, and as desired
by Mr Parker there can then be no legal
objection to its being rented. He however —
expresses his fears that if it is once leased in
this manner the Minor will never be able
to obtain possession of it again and suggests
therefore that it should be taken under — Management

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

Management of the Court of Wards.

5. The Board would support this proposal. By retaining the Zemindary under Management, the Court of Wards will be able to make it over to the proprietor on his attaining his Majority after which it will rest with him to lease it or otherwise as he may think proper. The Board therefore request the sanction of Government for their assuming the Management of the Vellagoondum Zemmdary under the provisions of Regulation V of 1804.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
25th April 1853

/Signed/ W H Bayley
Secretary

Read

Fort St George 25th April 1853

Read the following letter

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

25

Br. No 817
From the Collr. of Tinnevelly
Para 1. 5.
Recommending for reasons with mentioned that no increase be made of the present rate assessment on Cheyaroot lands and should not this meet with concurrence proposing a measure for consideration.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit the opinion called for in Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 21st June last upon the proposition contained in the Honorable Court of Directors Despatch dated 21st April 1852 to revise the present assessment of land which is productive of Cheyaroot.

2 Mr Lees is the only person that has as yet manifested strong repugnance to the old System of renting out the Cheyaroot with the privilege of entering cultivated lands in search of the product Even Messrs Longshaw from Manchester who were induced to embark in the speculation of growing new orleans cotton on the sandy tracts of this coast have admitted to me that the root can be taken out of the cotton fields without injuring the plants. Europeans would however always oppose a right of entry into there enclosures being vested in a Cheyaroot renter.

3 Natives who have been familiar with the Custom from time immemorial have no such antepathy and would much rather have the old System continued than the assessment of

of the land raised.

4 Now as the experiment to grow foreign Cottons in land productive of Chayroot has failed egregiously, the quantity obtained per acre being insufficient to repay the cost of culture and as Messrs Longshaw have already abandoned the enterprize and Mr Lees cannot profitably hold on much longer, it would be better in my opinion to refrain at present from making any change in the assessment. But lest this opinion should not meet with concurrence. I shall proceed to describe the alterations which seem to me best calculated to accomplish what the Honorable Court has in view.

5 Land which is regularly tilled every year does not produce much Chayroot its growth being checked by the operations of ploughing and weeding. The interests of the Renter are therefore not materially affected by his being excluded from those fields while to raise the assessment would press hard upon the cultivators who have long held and it may be improved them. It seems to me just & therefore to confine the measure of raising the assessment if it is to be carried out to those lands which were waste of long standing up to the time when Mr David Lees set on foot his experiments in Fusly 1259 and began to

to enclose old waste lands among which were those most productive of Chayroot.

5 The whole of the waste in which Chayroot is found is never likely to be under cultivation in any year and I venture to assume that a Chayroot rent will always be taken for about half the average of the past ten years. I would propose therefore to add to the assessment of the land which was ancient waste up to Fusly 1259 such an increase as will suffice to produce an excess revenue should it be taken up for cultivation amounting to about half the average Chayroot rent for ten years past.

+ Rs 3875

7 It will be necessary however in that case to introduce some rule to prevent persons from taking up lands which are known to produce Chayroot abundantly on pretence of cultivation and to make a great profit out of the root on payment of a small tax. For this purpose I beg to suggest that all fields not ploughed and sown by the 15th of December of any Fusly shall be declared open to the Chayroot renters for one Month. This will in some measure guard both interests because cultivation of dry Grain is always commenced before the Monsoon and the operations of the Chayroot seekers cannot be commenced until

until after the rains have brought the plant to view. It will be necessary also to refuse Cowles for bringing land productive of Chayroot under cultivation by the Plow

8 On the above principles the annexed table has been prepared from the best information. The Tahsildars could obtain regarding the localities and extent of ground wherein Chayroot grows more or less abundantly from the Ryots and persons who have been accustomed to search for it, and I submit it for the consideration of the Board but without thinking it desirable that the alteration of assessment should be made. I think however that whether the assessment is raised or not, the rules proposed in the preceding paragraph are worthy of adoption for without some such provisions the Chayroot revenue is likely before long to become a cypher.

Tinnevelly Tpichendoor 19th March 1853 } I signed C. J. Bird Collector

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

To

No 170.

25.26

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

B. No 894 To the Chief Sec. to Government

Sir,

With reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 5th June 1852, forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors respecting the Assessment of the Chayroot lands in the District of Tinnevelly, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit herewith for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying Report from the Collector of that District on the subject.

Submitting with reference to Extract Minutes of Cons. 5th June 1852 a letter from the Coll. of Tinnevelly respecting the Assessment of the Chayroot lands and stating that it would be advisable to refrain at present from making any alterations in the Assessment. Inform 21st June 1852. 19th March to whom. 25th April 1853

2 The experiment of growing Foreign Cotton on lands producing Chayroot is stated to have proved a failure Messrs Longshaw from Manchester have abandoned their endeavours and Mr Lees is likely also to give up his attempts. The Native cultivators have never raised any objections to the immemorial custom of renting to others the Spontaneous produce of the lands cultivated by them, but on the contrary would prefer the old System to raising the assessment of the land which would necessarily follow a change. The Board would therefore support the recommendation of Mr Bird to refrain at present from making any alterations

in

in the assessment.

3 In the event of a change being determined upon, Mr. Bird has submitted certain propositions regarding the future assessment of these lands but the Board do not deem it necessary to enter into any discussion regarding them at present as the Government may perhaps sanction the former system being reverted to.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George, ---
25th April 1853. ---

/Signed/ W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read the following letters

No 74

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

27

B. No 925 Sir.

From the Collr
of Tinnevelly

I have honor to report that the Zemindar of Sevtoor in this District having failed to pay his Kists for January, February and March of the current year to the amount of Rupees 5,600 and requested that his Estate may be taken under Circar management in

in consequence of the Kists being inadequate to him and his not being able to collect his dues from them and satisfy the Government demand, the Estate was attached on the 22d Ultimo and an Establishment entertained for its management, as per accompanying Statement for which the sanction of the Board is requested.

Tinnevelly ---
Trichendoor --- ---
1st April 1853 ---

/Signed/ C. J. Bird
Collector

Statement

5158

Fort St George 25th April 1853

Statement shewing the balance of Kist due by the undermentioned Zemindar in the Province of Tinnevelly.

1 Name of the Poliapat	2 Name of the Poligar	3 Number of Villages attached to the Poliapat	4 Amount of annual Peishcush	5 Old Balance upto Fusly 1261	6 Kist of Fusly 1262	7 Collection	8 Balance	9 Name of the Villages attached on account of Balance	10 Amount of Beriz thereof	11 Proposed Establishment	12 Monthly allowance	13 Remarks
			C.Rs a.s		C.Rs as		C.Rs as		C.Rs as		C.Rs as	
					January 1852 1400		1400			1 Amenah	10	
					February Dr 2100		2100			1 Sumpreddy	5	
					March Dr 2100		2100			1 Shroff	3 8	
Sarttoor	Vadamaly Theroovana Thanen	3	12520 8		Total 5600		5600		1837 4 8 11	4 Peons at 3 C.Rs each	12	
					Interest up to 21st March 1853	25159	25159			Sadewared	1	
					Total C.Rs	5625159	5625159				31 8	

The whole Zemindary was Confiscated.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor, 1st April 1853

E E Pr / Signed / G. J. Bird
Collector

B.P. No 1113
Proceedings thereon,
27.28

Fort St George 25th April 1853

From the Collr of Tinnevelly.

No. 29

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

Sir

Have the honor to forward a Statement of Cowlaneys the Particulars regarding the Cottan Farm of the Poligar of Sarttoor, which I required in your Ltr of 22d Ulto, in consequence of the District not furnishing the Information called for in your Ltr of 21st March, and have therefore been obliged to frame the Statement from the best information I could obtain on the Ground that this under Farming being only for one year would not afford sufficient information for the guidance of Government in the event of the Poligar's Estate not being restored to him.

2 Mr Prescott the Foreign Cotton Agent will furnish a Statement of the Foreign Cotton sold by the Poligar for last year when the Statement by the Collector for last year will be ready.

3 The Cowlaneys of the Plants now remain under the Superintendance of the Police, the Ground is ploughed up, the Seeds of the Trees are destroyed, and the Cattle are dispersed, so that it will be impossible to ascertain the Number of Trees or Plants that were under Cultivation.

I have &c

Tinnevelly - - - - -
Trichendoor
15th April 1853.

G. J. Bird
Collector

5161

31

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

B. No. 940.

Proceedings thereon - Read again letter from the Collector of Coimbatore dated 13th November 1852 reporting on the Settlement of that District for Fasly $\frac{1261}{1851/52}$.

Relative to the Settlement of the Revenue in the district of Coimbatore for Fasly 1261.

Instns: 22nd June 1852.

/Here enter No. 106/

Read also letter from Do. dated 11th October 1857 reporting on the outstanding Balances of Sevoy Jumma to the close of Fasly $\frac{1260}{1850/57}$.

Instns: 23rd Octr. 1857.

/Here enter No. 102./

Paras 1@6. 1. The season of Fasly $\frac{1261}{1851/52}$ like its predecessor was far from favorable. The rains were scanty throughout and the supplies to the Tanks in many cases failed. Much Wet land was in consequence left uncultivated and the produce generally, both Wet and Dry, was deficient. The losses would have been considerable but for a general fall of rain in November, which saved the Crops. The District was not free from disease. In Cattle it is stated losses were sustained chiefly in Denaikencotah, Cheyoor and Errode. The loss is reported by the Collector at 1240 head - but it seems, as shewn in the Margin, to have been greater. In Callegal there is a very considerable increase in Cattle, amounting to 22,720, and an increase of 4,953. in the number of the Buffaloes in the Nilgherry Taloob. These fluctuations are large and should have been explained.—

Monthly Returns of D. C. B.

Statement No. 2. Decrease.
Denaikencotah - 488
Errode - 2613
Cheyoor in Recap. 172.

Among

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.-

2. Among the Statements furnished with the report under consideration is a Regester of rain at Combatore, kept by Dr. Porteous the Zillah Surgeon- This document contains useful information for the period to which it refers Viz. for 5 years, from 1846 to 1850; but is not brought down so as to include the Fusly, the affairs of which are more immediately under notice- It is desirable that this omission should be supplied on future occasions- With the exception of 1847, it is observed that the fall of rain at the town of Combatore has been inconsiderable during the period exhibited in the Regester.-

Para 7- 3. The price of Paddy does not materially differ from the preceding year- In Raghee and Cumboo the principal Dry Grain Products, there was a slight improvement; but in the two descriptions of Oil seeds there is a falling off: Cotton also shews a depreciation from diminished demand. Compared with the rates as fixed at the assessment of the District in Fusly $\frac{1212}{1802/3}$. the present price of Paddy is about 4½ per Cent less while in Raghee and Cumboo the difference against the current rates is as great as 16 per Cent- In all other description of grain

	Fusly 1212.			Fusly 1261.		
	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Paddy per Garce	80	10	8	77	4	6
Raghee	74	9	7	62	7	5
Cumboo	69	8	4	58	8	4

Fort St. George 25th April 1853-

the rise in current Prices is very considerable- The comparison to be of use should enter more into detail which will be attended to when the general subject of the bearing of the present Prices of Grain on the condition of the Ryots comes under consideration-

4- It appears from Para 35 of the Report that the Collector settled 4 Talooks, the Head Assistant 2 and the Assistant Collector 5- This distribution of labor was more during the absence of Mr. Thomas on leave, who on rejoining found 4 Talooks remaining to be settled which he undertook himself personally-

From Collector 28th March in Cons: 21st April 1853.

5- The Dittum or engagements for the year amounts to Rupees 25,07,346 being an increase of Rupees 6,685 above the preceding year; but the Caboolaty Bunger or portion of the land left uncultivated, chiefly wet, exceeded the similar item of Fusly $\frac{1260}{1850/51}$ by Rupees 20,312, making the Gross Settlement inclusive of additional assessment for Exctra Crops, (Fussul and Teerwa Jastee) Rupees 24,77,817 or Rupees 13,566 below Fusly $\frac{1260}{1850/51}$.

Increase of Rupees
Caboolaty Bunger-
Dry ——— 124
Garden ——— 509.
Wet ——— 20312

The gross Settlement comprises.—

Dry land	11,97,637-
Garden Do.	6,57,588-
Wet Do.	6,26,320-
Additional Crops	2272-
	24,77,817-

Jun

6. In the foregoing details the Shuttrums lands, which are now incorporated with the ayen lands, are included.

Statement No. 5. 7. The gross Increase, including ready money collections, amounts to Rupees 98,641-

Statement No. 6. while the gross Decrease amounts to Rupees 1,26,818. the excess of the latter over the former is partly owing to the nature of the season, marked, as before stated, by a deficiency of rain. The principal items of the gross Increase and Decrease are Waste land occupied, occupied land left waste, and exchange of lands. One of the causes of land going out of occupation and again taken up arises from what is termed in the accounts the insolvency of the Ryots. the decrease under this head amounts to Rupees 33,103, but embraces chiefly that class who do not look to agriculture as a permanent source of subsistence, but take up land for the time only as it suits them, or with reference to the season when that is promising. Exchange of lands occurs in order to give a field rest. The increase of Rupees 119-6-.. from Enam to Full rent arises from the resumption of certain land formerly alienated for the support of Shuttrums.

Shuttrums. The particulars composing this item are satisfactorily explained in the Report.

8. Deducting remissions amounting to Rupees 3,29,542-4-7, the Net Ryotwar Settlement, including Quit Rent and other items was Rupees 22,92,664-5-6, to which Rupees 28,059-9-10. Palyput Peishcush being added, the Settlement of Fusly $\frac{1261}{1851/52}$ amounted to Rupees 23,20,683-15-4, being Rupees 28,177-5 below the preceding year.

The Talookwar Details of the Settlement are furnished in Summabundy Statement No. 4. From this it appears that the deficiency of water for the Wet Cultivation, tho' almost general, was chiefly felt in the Talooks of Coimbatore, Andioor and Pulladum in the Collectors' Division, and in Chuckragerry in the sub-division. In the Settlements of Dry lands the ordinary fluctuations are apparent, but in the Garden lands with the exception of Callagal and Palachy with Caroor in the subdivision, the decrease was general. This was chiefly owing to the season, but on certain Wells in which the

Para 12. water

water had failed, a Dry assessment was co=
imposed - The Board have received a comm=
From Coimbatore 20th January in Cons: 24th February 1853. =unication from the Collector having in views
the adjustment of the Garden Assessment, co=
with reference to the recent orders of the co=
Honorable Court on the subject of improve=
(Pro: 24th February 1853.) =ments by means of private outlay, but he
has been requested to reconsider the details of his pro=
Paras 14 @ 19. =position -

10 - The remaining items of the Settlement
Col: 5 6 and following. as shewn in Statement No 4, are.

	Rs	A.	P.
Cowl Lands Increase	1113	8	9.
Dry Cultivated in co=			
Garden —— Do ——	2744	2	9.
Do Do Wet lands Do —	1419	2	6.
Wet lands in which re=			
=mission was given — Do —	932	15	—
Gross lands Decrease ——	893	4	11.

11 - The increase in the Cowle lands co=
arises from the gradually increasing payments on
this description of land according to the terms
of the Cowle, and from fresh land taken up.

12 - The second item where it is of a
permanent character will merge in the adjust=
=ment in progress regarding the Garden co=
Assessment. The necessity for levying as a
temporary

temporary measure the Dry assessment on co=
certain Wet lands is explained in Para 17 of
the Report, and is stated to arise from the co=
water in the Tank preferred to being insufficient
for the ordinary Wet Products. The indul=
=gence occurred in the Sub Division - It is
only under special circumstances, after full
enquiry, that permission can be given for the
water of a Tank being used in this way, co=
Otherwise insufficiency of water would be too
often put forward as a pretext for relief
from the ordinary assessment of the land.

13 - In the cultivation of Sugar
Cane there is a falling off to the extent of
14 Cawnies, the entire cultivation being only
598 Cawnies. This product is chiefly co=
cultivated in the Talook of Coimbatore co=
and Carroor - In Cotton there is a small co=
increase of 5442 Acres on a cultivation of
123807 acres in the preceding year. The New
Orleans kind was tried in the Talook of
Poollachy but the crops nearly failed -

14 - The Settlement of the Wet co=
lands in which the Crops perished more or
less

less was Rupees 322-6-4 in the past year and Rupees 1,255-5-4 in the present, or an increase of Rupees 932-15 in the latter, but as the actual extent of land which suffered was greater the actual remission on this account was in proportion larger and amounted to Rupees 4,063-9-8, or Rupees 3,466-10-8 in excess of the preceding year, of which Rupees 3,119-5-3 occurred in the Coimbatore Taluk.-

15. The assessment of land not cultivated but charged was Rupees 49791-6-8. composed of

Dry land ——— 43,991-3-5-
Garden ——— 5,800-3-5-

16. Lands lost to the assessment from various causes as taken up for sites of Houses, for the Barracks at Jackatalla on the Neilgherry Hills, for Channels, or rendered unfit for Cultivation, are explained in Para 20 of the Report, and do not call for remark. In the aggregate they amount to Rupees 7,571-5-10.-

Para. 23- Statement No. 20.

17. The Current Sevay Jummah amounted to Rupees 57,141-6-7. of which Rupees 56,497-11-5 were collected, leaving a Balance of Rupees 643-11-2 of the arrears of

of former years, Rupees 266-11-4 were collected during the Fasly under review, and the old Balances still outstanding, to be noticed in the sequel, amount to Rupees 7,351-6-6. Full information is afforded in Statement No. 20 regarding the several items composing the Sevay Jumma. Lands not included in the Jummabundy and sale proceeds of Sandalwood, with Fines, are the principal ordinary items, but the inclusion of the Tobacco Profits, which in Fasly $\frac{1261}{1851/52}$ are entered at Rupees 48,699-10-6, has hitherto swelled the amount. This will cease after December 1852 when the abolition of the Tobacco Monopoly was to take effect.

18. The Classification of the Sevay Jumma as shewn in Statement No. 20 is defective, as all the items under the head of Extra Sources, with the exception of Nos. 15, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 29, belong to Land Revenue. This Change of arrangement should be attended to in future, and while the particulars are furnished with the Settlement Report as

as on the present occasion, the gross amounts only under the respective heads of Land Revenue, Sewoy Jumma and Exctra Revenue Sewoy Jumma, should be exhibited in the monthly Demand Collection and Balance Statements forwarded to the Board.—

19. The explanation furnished in Paras 25 & 27 regarding the Enam Ayacut and resumptions does not call for remark. Land valued at Rupees 967-4-8, it is observed, which was erroneously supposed to belong to the Davastanum at Peroor has now been brought to the credit of Government. The value of the Cultivation of this is inconsiderable and amounts to Rupees 27-3—- only: the remainder of the land is overgrown with thick Jungle.

Para 28.

20. The practice of making Tuccavy advances has been entirely discontinued. The Collector states that the change has been made without apparent inconveniance.—

Para 30.

21. A Decrease of Rupees 1,818-2-4 in the fenced Collections or Sornadayam is noticed as arising from the discontinuance, under the orders of the Board, of the levy of double tax

From Coll. 14th Oct. in Cons: 6th Nov. 1851.
Rec: 6th Nov. 1851.

tax in certain parts of Coimbatore. On the representation of the Collector that in addition to the land tax a demand was made on account of the trees on the same land, the Board directed that the Collection of the Tree Tax should be limited to those lands which paid no Rent. The correspondence is herewith submitted for the information of Government.—

Para 32

22. The number of Hamlets as exhibited in Statement No. 2 is the same as has been hitherto rendered, but the real state of things is not represented by it. It is stated that each Hamlet has been divided into two or three detached localities, each with a particular name. In some cases the allotment is small and consists of a few huts only. This separation of lands is to be expected as land is brought under Cultivation and security is felt. The change is important as an evidence of the progress the Country is making, and the Board desire that the Revenue accounts may not only shew these allotments

allotments of land with their exctent, but is that the Collector will also enquire and report under what circumstances they have occurred, whether held by a single Ryot or otherwise.—

Para 33. 23. The labor at the Summabundy was some-what reduced by its not being necessary to issue a newly written Puttah in every case. Of 234033 Puttahs including Mohturpha and Sundry small Farms and Licenses, 183555 remained as in the preceding year, 33703 were modified and 16775 newly written. The advantages of this change are noticed

noticed by the Collector. The Mohturpha and Land Revenue Puttahs are distinguished as directed. The rent roll furnishes the following particulars—

		Puttahs.	Rupees.
Total Puttahs —	234033		
Mohturpahs and Sundry small Farms —	53361		
	180672.	Puttahs within 20 Rupees.	71078 469985.
		—"— above Do —	15241. 677393.
		—"— Gonchee or Joint Puttahs —	60690 999982.
			147009 2147360

Statement No. 18.

24. The particulars of the Settlement as reviewed in the foregoing Paras are shewn in the following Statement, in which the results of the preceding year are also exhibited in comparison—

Dry

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

	Fusly 1260.			Fusly 1261.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Dry	12,01,369	15	2	12,01,940	8	4	570	9	2	"	"	"
Dry Garden	6,47,980	1	1	6,52,485	7	7	4505	6	6	"	"	"
Wet	6,51,311	"	4	6,52,920	5	3	1609	4	11	"	"	"
Total	25,00,661	"	7	25,07,346	5	2	6685	4	7	"	"	"
Deduct Cabooliaty Bunjer	11,488	12	1	31,800	15	8	20,312	3	7	"	"	"
Remainder	24,89,172	4	6	24,75,545	5	6	"	"	"	13,626	15	"
Add additional assessment on Fusul jaity and Teerwajaity	2,210	14	2	2,271	10	4	60	12	2	"	"	"
Total Gross Settlement	24,91,383	2	8	24,77,816	15	10	"	"	"	13,566	2	10
Shamilat Bunjer or parts of fields uncultivated	2,423	1	9	1,683	11	4	"	"	"	739	6	5
Cowle Remission	6,231	7	9	9,907	3	9	3,675	12	"	"	"	"
Remission on Pasture Lands	110,201	8	2	107,526	7	11	"	"	"	2,675	"	3
Teerwa Cummy	87,650	10	11	95,195	14	1	7,545	3	2	"	"	"
Tasun Cummy	75,473	5	5	74,709	8	11	"	"	"	763	12	6
Fusul Cummy	34,864	10	2	33,863	15	7	"	"	"	1000	10	7
Shavy or Withered Crops	596	15	"	4,063	9	8	3,466	10	8	"	"	"
Pymash Cummy or deficiency on the Survey extent	331	12	3	1,295	4	2	963	7	11	"	"	"
Land transferred to Porumboke	314	13	10	1,296	9	2	981	11	4	"	"	"
Enams to Village Sibbendy	31	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	1	2
Total	3,18,119	6	5	3,29,542	4	7	11,422	14	2	"	"	"
Remainder	21,73,263	12	3	21,48,274	11	3	"	"	"	24,989	1	"
Particulars-												
Ayen Cultivation	20,90,101	2	6	20,62,623	4	4	"	"	"	27,477	14	2
Waste brought to account	46,409	4	9	49,791	6	10	3382	2	1	"	"	"
Tasc on pasture Lands	36,753	5	"	35,860	"	1	"	"	"	893	4	11
Total	21,73,263	12	3	21,48,274	11	3	"	"	"	24,989	1	"
Deduct 1/6th and 1/8th Remissions	2,544	4	9	914	6	5	"	"	"	1,629	14	4
	21,70,719	7	6	21,47,360	4	10	"	"	"	23359	2	8
Fixed Soornadayem, Quit rent, &c.	1,50,122	3	"	1,45,304	"	8	"	"	"	4818	2	4
Poliput Peshcush	28,019	9	10	28,019	9	10	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grand Total	23,48,861	4	4	23,20,683	15	4	"	"	"	28177	5	"

Deductions on Land Cultivated.

The

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

25- The Collections were made with as much punctuality. The amount realized was:-

Within the Fusly - 22,95,790-5-6-

Subsequently to 31st January 1853 - 24,244-5-8-

Total - 23,20034-11-2-

leaving a Balance of only Rupees 649-4-2.-

Statement No 13. 26- The arrears of former years as amounted at the commencement of the Fusly under report to Rupees 30,657-13-8- of which Rupees 22,408-8-3- have been realized during the progress of the Fusly and subsequently, leaving at the date of the Collectors report outstanding Balances amounting to Rupees 8,248-5-5. The Collections since to the end of January amount to Rupees 262-10-10. The Circular order requiring the adjustment of arrears at the Settlement of each Fusly not reaching the Collector in sufficient time to enable him to make the necessary enquiry, the subject will be disposed of at the Summabundy of Fusly 1262/1852/53 and reported on. The Board await this report.-

* 11th March 1852.

27- The gross Demand on all sources, both Land and Exctra, amounted to Rupees as 25,04,981-8-7, or Rupees 28,336-14-11 less than in the preceding year. The particulars are as shewn in the following abstract Statement:-

Land

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Demand of Fusly 1260-	Collection. Within the Fusly	Subsequently to 31st Jany 1853.	Total.	Balance.	Remarks.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Land Revenue 23,18,861 4 9	23,36,606 " 6	1,732 2 9	23,34,338 8 3	4,573 1 6	23,20,688 15 4	22,95,790 5 6	24,244 11 2	649 4 2	
Abkary 80,555 " "	80,216 " "	335 " "	80,551 " "	4 " "	80,586 " "	80,557 " "			
Sundry small Issues and Licenses 3,900 10 3	3,870 10 3	24 " "	3,900 10 3	2,613 5 "	2,670 3 9	3,900 10 3			
Motor Tax 18,245 4 "	17,098 9 6	1502 13 "	18,601 6 6	453 13 6	18,220 1 6	17,779 7 5			
Stamps 21,760 4 "	21,760 4 "	" " "	21,760 4 "	" " "	21,760 4 "	22,845 4 "			
Total 25,33,318 7 6	25,08,551 8 3	19,084 " 8	25,27,635 8 11	4956 14 7	25,14,678 13 9	24,762 6 8	25,04,332 4 5	649 4 2	

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

28. In a separate letter dated 14th October 1857 Mr. Thomas has forwarded a Statement of Demand Collection and co Balance on account of Sevoy Summa to the close of Fusly $\frac{1260}{1850/51}$. The Demand of Fusly $\frac{1260}{1850/51}$ amounted to Rupees 6,218-6-2, and the arrears to the close of Fusly $\frac{1259}{1849/50}$ to Rupees 25,648-3-2, making an aggregate Demand of Rupees 31,686-9-4. The arrears exctend over a period of 35 years. The amount collected in Fusly $\frac{1260}{1850/51}$ was Rupees 24,068-7-6- and the sum outstanding at the close of that year was Rupees 7,618—1—10 of which Rupees 7,328-10-7 are stated to be irrecoverable. The bulk of the Balance or Rupees 4,468-7-2 is due on account of the Villages formerly alienated for the support of

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

of crippled persons but recently resumed under the circumstances mentioned in the correspondence noted in the Margin. The total outstanding Balance appears to be altogether irrecoverable, a portion of it amounting to nearly Rupees 2,500 is due by persons no longer in existence. The explanation of the Collector is considered satisfactory and the Board beg to recommend that sanction may be given for writing off the amount, Viz.: Rupees 7,328-10-7

To Govt. 4th Sept. 1857.
From Govt. 25th Sept. 1857.
2d Oct. 57.

29. In the charges the Collector has blended those appertaining to the Extra sources of Revenue with the Land Revenue Charges, and the Board are thus prevented from exhibiting them separately on the present occasion. In future they should be distinctly exhibited in the Statement of Charges which accompanies the Report. The Charges under the respective Clapses to which they belong are shewn in the following tabular Statement. The Land and Extra Sources are necessarily blended for the reasons above stated.

Charges.

	Amount of charges	Amount of Revenue	Per Centage		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	A	P
Charges of Management of Land and Extra Sources of Revenue	2,42,632	26,05,463	9	5	-
Do. advance for the construction and repairs of Works of irrigation including Maramt Establishment	3,031	5,02,178	6	"	"
Mosque & Pagoda allowances in lieu of resumed Offices &c.	6,1017	26,05,463	2	5	6
	3,33,966	26,05,463	12	13	1
Miscellaneous Charges	53,413	26,05,463	2	"	10
Total	3,87,379	26,05,463	14	13	11

30 The Board observe that the Collector has not made any mention of his Subordinate Officers. He will be pleased to attend to the orders on this subject in future Reports.

Para 45 & following

31. In the concluding Paras of his report Mr. Thomas affords explanation in connection with the remarks of the Board in their review of the Settlement of the preceding year. The first point noticed has reference to the practice of Joint puttahs which is frequent in Coimbatore and arises partly from the facility it affords to the division

division of the Property among the different Members of a Family. It was not clear how this association of names in a Joint Puttah was conducive to this end, but the Collector explains that if the interests of the several Members of a Family are not thus declared, litigation is likely to ensue on the death of the Father. A Joint Puttah, it is further stated, "facilitates also the division of good and bad lands better than separate Puttahs." There are also other local circumstances out of which Joint Puttahs have arisen which do not require notice further than the remark that where the particular circumstances of the land or of individuals admit of holding in severalty a separate Puttah is generally preferred but in the cases cited by Mr. Thomas the Joint Puttah is necessary.

32. The next point to which allusion is made is the vexed question of "good and bad lands." These terms are used when land is given up from whatever cause, and when a Holding or Farm is broken up into divisions. It has never been the custom of the Country to allow Ryots to give up

up lands except under specified rules, nor does a Landlord in any Country give his Tenant indiscriminate permission to do what he pleases in this respect. Indeed in some cases in Europe, the particular Crops and their rotation are laid down. Much misapprehension has arisen from confounding words and things and the real import of the terms "good and bad" has been thus overlooked. On the present occasion the Collector has brought together two dissimilar things, namely the relinquishment of land when a Ryot wishes to contract his holding, and the order which obtains in all Countries in the cultivation of good and inferior soils. It is hardly necessary to say in regard to the latter that it is an axiom that the interests of a Country require that rich soils should be first cultivated before inferior lands are brought under the plough, and that such preference is generally recognized. But the particular point to which attention is drawn in this place is not in what order soils of differing quality shall be taken up, which applies only to a Country in the early

early stages of cultivation or when additional land is occupied to meet its growing wants, but under what rule shall the Ryots be permitted to give up land in occupation. In a Standard Rookumnamah which the Board circulated for the remarks of Collector the rule intended to meet the case is as worded in the Margin; the expression "good and bad" is a mere formula but as it seems to lead to so much misunderstanding, the Board think that this general definition of what is required may be omitted. They propose therefore to strike out the words good and bad and to retain the rule in such a shape as to express its actual object which is intended to provide for such cases as that of a Ryot giving up a field or fields to which there is no free access.

10th Jan. 1850 6. Land when relinquished, shall be in proportions of what is usually termed good and bad land, so that the Field (or Fields) given up may form an eligible holding for another occupant. But a deteriorated or Field or Garden or a Field altogether unprofitable may be given up without restriction.

33. The confusion noticed has arisen as observed above, from bringing together two dissimilar subjects But the terms good and bad in their practical and conventional meaning would seem to be familiar to Mr. Thomas, as well as to the people, for in speaking of the advantages of Joint Puttahs he states "it facilitates the division of good and bad lands" and in Para 46. of his report he observes

observes, the rule is applied with refere
to the lower rates of assessment. It is un
-necessary to prolong the discussion further
than to observe, in connection with the
last remark regarding lands with the
lower rates of assessment, that the
late orders of the Honorable Court
for reducing excessive assessment where
its effect is to put land out of
cultivation, or to create an undue
preference for inferior soils will as they
are gradually enforced reduce that dis
-parity which in the distribution of land
rendered it an object, (more under the
Native Governments, who forced the cultiva
-tion of good lands by a bonus on the
lower kinds than at present) that each party
should shoud a certain proportion of the
lowly assessed land.

2d June 1852.
Ft. Govt. 29th July.
in Cons 9th Septr. 52.

34 It is proper to point out that
the Collector does not appear to have rightly
apprehended the remarks of the Board at
the close of Para 19 of their Proceedings
on the settlement of last year. The Board
noticed that unprofitable wet land might
under certain circumstances be retained
in

in the Ryots holding Mr. Thomas thinks
it should be struck out in order that others
may not be precluded from taking it up
The contingencies referred to by the Board
as explained in their Proceedings are lands
laid waste from temporary failure of
water on which the assessment could be
remitted for the time, and lands rendered
permanently unfit for wet cultivation in
consequence of an impaired state of the ir
-rigation on which a dry assessment could
be imposed till the sources of irrigation were
restored This is not only fair to the indivi
-dual who is the permanent occupant of the land
but prevents the breaking up of holdings without
sufficient cause. If the land is in that
position as to be altogether unprofitable and un
fit for cultivation in future, it is not likely to
be occupied by another individual unless the
land is wanted for purposes other than cul
-tivation.

Para 47.

35 Mr. Thomas views as to the
principle on which Remission for withered
crops should be given appear correct. It is
not intended that the entire produce of a Ryot
should be narrowly scrutinized before a claim
to share is admitted. In laying down the

rule

rule that Remission shall be given on a combined consideration of Produce and Price, it is only necessary to ascertain in a general way whether the out-turn of the Ryot on his other fields has been about the average or otherwise. The Board are not aware that it is usual as the Collector supposes, to take estimates of the Produce, and they would wish to discountenance this and any other practice which has a tendency to interfere unnecessarily with the affairs of the Ryots.

Para 48 Hookummahma Para 25.

30. Mr. Thomas is of opinion that the rule under which the assessment is levied on Nunjah or Wet land converted into Dhrupyre or orchard is injurious to the interests of the District. On the formation of the Orchard, according to the rule at present in force, the Government forego for 10 years 1/3 of the assessment of the land which is to the rate for the 2nd Crop, and at the expiration of that period when the Trees are supposed to be in bearing, the amount foregone is collected from the Ryot in the same ratio annually, viz 1/3 till the Government are fully reimbursed. Mr. Thomas thinks that the term should be

be extended to 15 years, and that the amount at present temporarily given up should be remitted altogether, as since 1841 when the rule requiring re-imbursement was first introduced, no Orchards have been made on this description of lands. So soon as the period of 10 years terminates it is added, the rent is levied "whether the plantation is productive or not". It is hardly correct to say that a "triple" rent, to use Mr. Thomas's words, is demanded when the Orchard comes into bearing till the Government are reimbursed; the additional sum is only 1/3 of the assessment of the lands, thus supposing Rupees 15 to be the assessment for a double Crop, Rupees 5 or the rate for the 2d Crop, is the sum to be paid in addition till Government are reimbursed when Rupees 15 forms the demand. With the increased profit to the Ryot at the termination of the Cowle, it seems primafacie fair that he should be called upon to repay what was temporarily suspended, at the same time it must be admitted that the demand, however just, will

will after so long a period as 10 or 15 years, be felt by persons with small Capital- If the Ryot could afford it, the proper course would be to levy the two Crop Assessment continuously without reference to the circumstance that the areca and other Products were to be substituted for Paddy-

37. The history of the taxation of two Crops Nunjah Land on its conversion into Dhrupyre is as follows- On the first assumption of the District the practice varied in different Villages- In Fusly 1222 1812/13 an order of Mr. Garrow limited the demand to the single Crop assessment until the trees arrived at maturity- In Fusly 1224 1814/15 this order was in some degree qualified by the demand of the full two crop assessment when Betel Vine, Plantain and other similar Products were grown together with the areca and fair- Where exemption was allowed it was limited at first to 6 years- but afterwards on objections being raised by the Ryots, the term was extended to 10 years, and an order to this effect was passed on the 22d August 1826, which has been in force

3d Pro- on the Settlement of Fusly 1245 Para 12.
Do. Do. of Fusly 1246 Para 16.
Do. Do. of Fusly 1247 Paras 14 to 16.
Do. Do. of Fusly 1248 Paras 11 to 15.

force ever since

38. In reviewing the settlement of Fusly 1245. 1835/36 the question arose as to the necessity of allowing fully irrigated 2 Crop Land to be held on one Crop Teerwa for 10 years- It appeared to the Board at that time to be a needless sacrifice of Revenue- The local authorities however were in favor of the exemption, and their views were based partly on the circumstance that Dhrupyre required less water, and partly because it was desirable to encourage this description of cultivation- The Board on the other hand argued that as Plantain and other similar products were grown in the intervals between the young Trees, and as the Trees when at maturity yield a return of much higher value than two Crops of Paddy would give, it was not right they thought, that the Government should be called upon to forego its right to any portion of the public Revenue derivable from the land thus appropriated- It was admitted that additional expenses were incurred in forming the Plantation, but looking

looking to future profits, to the high rates imposed on this description of produce in Mysore, Canara and Bellary and especially to the custom in Bellary, which allows exemption for 8 or 10 years according to circumstances and after that imposes re-imbursement by the levy of a double Teerwa till the amount temporarily relinquished is replaced when the demand is limited to the ordinary assessment of the land it was determined that the exemption, for a term of 10 years, in force in Coimbatore should not be disturbed, but that in order to assimilate the practice with that observed in Bellary, the principle of reimbursement at the expiration of the period of exemption, should be grafted on it. accordingly this rule was embodied in the Hookumnamah of 1841 and has been the standing rule of the District since that date.

From Pt. Coll. 8th Novr. 1841 inclos. 15th Novr. 1841.

39. Mr. Thomas states that no Plantations have been made (on Runjah

Runjah two Crop lands it is to be inferred / since the introduction of the rule in 1841, but it is observed that much advantage does not appear to have been taken of the former rule.

Bds Pro: on the Settl for July 1847 Para 16.

40. The Board as at present constituted have given the subject their best consideration. They are disposed to attach much importance to the arguments in favor of the right, as such, of Government to the full amount of tax they do not overlook the circumstance that the amount given up is a mere trifle for the question applies only to 2 Crop lands, that more valuable products are introduced by which the full assessment of the land is placed on a more stable basis and that the exemption now sought was the standing practice of the District till 1841 - but as the rule which

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

which fixes the assessment on the land itself without reference to the crop is being generally enforced, and as the assessment where it is excessive is in course of reduction it does not occur to them that a temporary remission is called for to stimulate the cultivation of Dhrunpyre, they would leave it entirely to the Ryot to cultivate Rice or Dhrunpyre as best suits his interests, the fixed assessment of the land being collected without interruption.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be furnished to the Collector of Coimbatore.

S.G.B.

Read.

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Read the following letter

Jr 114/1852

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

(32)

Bd Jr 2450

From the Collector of Malabar.

Forwards Mr. Robinson's report on the Pootoor Survey ordered by the Board on the 21st July 1851.

dated 1st July 1852

Sir,

I have the honor to forward Mr. Robinson's report on the Pootoor Survey ordered by the Board on the 21st July 1851.

Like all Mr. Robinson's works, it is most creditable to him.

It is a great misfortune for Malabar that it should lose the services of a Gentleman so well versed in its peculiar duties

Calicut, 30th September 1852.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. V. Conolly

Collector.

Jr

To

H. V. Conolly Esqre

Collector of Malabar.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Malabar Dated 7th July 1853.

Sir,

With reference to the paper noted in the Margin I have the honor to submit the Maps and accounts prepared of the survey lately undertaken of the Pootoor Unshom of this Talook.

The reasons for which this Unshom was chosen were as follows. Its nearness to the town of Paulghaut and consequent facility of Superintendence, the fact of it presenting a very fair average proportion of

of high open ground, Cultivated and uncultivated and of Paddy flats comprising single and double crop rice lands. Its presenting a fair trial of skill among the enclosures of the several Hamlets, Grannoms, and wooded (with Palmyra and fruit Trees) Parambas. But chiefly in that the property and interests of the people are pretty well broken up, and that it contains perhaps less concealed cultivation and unassessed lands than any Unshom of the Talook to rouse the apprehensions and jealousies of the people.—

A large portion of the property of the Unshom and most of the Chapawny and unassessed lands were reassessed in (10th M. E.) 1828/29 A. D. on the Paymash and re-assessment of the properties of the six families. Rakenatha. Kenatha. Machatha. Cupadatha. Kollikatha and Ottoor.—

The Statistics of the Unshom are shown in the margin. It is 3 miles long by 1½ broad. The superficial area is ascertained to be upwards of 7½ Square miles of which nearly 2 square miles are Paddy flats (single and double crop lands) and the remainder Parambas.—

Superficial Area 7½ square miles
Paddy lands
Single crop — 670
Double ditto — 491½
Cawnies — 961½ = 2 Square miles
No. of Estates — 813
Do. Inhabitants — 5382
Do. assessed Houses — 557
Land Revenue Fusly 1261 — 3573 — Rupees

4.

The Boundaries of the Unshom will be found to be carefully traced in the Maps. But neither do these Boundaries contain all the Estates* which pay revenue in this Unshom nor do they include only such Estates as pay revenue in the Unshom. There are many lands within these Boundaries which either do pay or it is alleged do pay their assessment in other neighbouring Unshoms and vice versa. That confusion which

* I shall use this name for each separate holding. They bear separate names and are generally of a certain known seed extent and rental.—

which is throughout this Southern Division probably throughout Malabar, so prolific of loss of revenue and evasion. Originating in Rist Junna systems, exists also in this Unshom, though in perhaps a minor degree than in most others.—

In some Unshoms: Kanady: Tengarady: Kaval: Pad Murder: Agatetera: Padishery &c. and in many of the Unshoms of the Tennulpooram Talook, the confusion is inextricable and confessedly can only be adjusted by a regular scientific and thorough Survey.—

The principle adopted in this Survey

5.

has been Nillomwar or Mapping of the separate Estates or holdings.—

In the so created Estates of Chenat New I surveyed each field the scale 50 yards to an inch admitting of this detail in representation, but these being Government proprietary Estates a degree of detail might be gone into which would be too expensive dilatory and unnecessary in a Revenue Survey.—

In Malabar at least in this Division land is divided into (Nillomms) small Estates varying in extent from a single field of 4 or 5 seed Parras (¼ of a Cawny) to 100 and upwards seed Parrad (6 to 10 Cawnies) each land is known by its special name and described by the Bheenjuary or seed extent or by the rental. These (Nillams) Estates are usually let mortgaged or transferred as a single land (Nillom) and when subdivided the subdivisions are described as part of that original land.—

In Putteri Unshom it appears that 613 holdings measured 961½ Cawnies or 1½ Cawny average to each Estate.—

The revenue assessment of Malabar is on the same (Nillomwar) principle. By Tipu's Junnabundy each land was assessed on the seed extent or on the rental as such. By the Aluwa Pymash of A. D. 1805/6 M. E. 981 the same mode of survey was retained and the Adeghary's Junna Pymash of A. D. 1802/3 M. E. 978 and

and Pugul Viroom Returns of M. K 1009/10
A.D. 1833/4/5
perpetuate it.—

8 Thus in a revenue as well as a proprietory point of view the land system of Malabar is essentially (Nellomwar) one of separate holdings or lands.—

9 The Boundary of these holdings is thoroughly well understood and easily ascertained. I have therefore contented myself with as Nellomwar Survey, and have traced in the Maps not the boundary of each field but the boundaries only of the entire holdings as held by owned and assessed, distinguishing in the embellishment of the Map and in the Register account the single (light sap green) and double (dark sap green) crop land.—

+ contiguous properties have most frequently different Proprietors.—

10. Each field was however measured and the number of fields in each Nellom is entered in the descriptive Register which was prepared at the same time with the Survey.—

I have never myself learnt surveying nor do I understand it beyond what I have picked up in the country from Books and by practice in road Surveying with the Prismatic compass. My Office Writer, who has been principally the Surveyor and Superintendent of this work and all the lads employed, are in the same predicament and have picked up from me and by practice all they know.—

11 The Plan of Survey pursued was as follows. A favorable and commanding base line was chosen 1238 yards long laid out and measured with the Chain & was levelled with great accuracy

accuracy and care.—

12. The scale I chose was 80 yards to an inch, so that each single inch square on the Map represents one Cawny of land of superficial area.—

+ A Cawny is an Indian superficial measure of 80 yards square 6400 square yards. The English measure of an acre of 4840 square yards is not so square and therefore not so easily represented though easily enough calculated from the measurement.—

1 Square mile = 484 Cawnies or 640 acre
1 Cawny . . . . . 1=3010 acre

13. From the base line a Net work of triangulations was thrown over the whole Venshom to get a few good and well fixed points for the more detailed working.—

14 The fixed points were then transferred to Plane tables each calculated to admit of plotting in one square Mile which on the scale assumed is a square of 22 inches.—

15. From these points on the tables minor points were fixed with the Prismatic compass and then the minute features of the whole country contained within the square were accurately plotted on the ground itself, with the compass protractor, the fiducial line of the Plane table and a measuring rod of 4 yards. This completed the Boundary of each (Nellom) Estate with its

its Paramba, as well as the high ground as in the Paddy land (along Paddy field Banks) was carefully traced and plotted in as pointed out by the Ryots, Village Servants, or as ascertained from the Deeds &c. which almost all the Ryots are ready produced. It were waste of time in Malabar to Map the single fields of each estate. Say, a scale of 80 yards to an inch would scarce admit of the lesser ones being represented.—

† Distinguishing single from double crop land.—

16.

The Maps being thus

† That this operation should accompany the Mapping of boundaries was a practical lesson we learnt at the cost of some time and much trouble.—

completed and the Boundaries of the land traced the cross staff and rod measure measured the area of each field of the Estates

still — distinguishing Single

Single from double crop land, and entered in the Register herewith submitted (in the Native language) the No. of fields and actual area comprised in each Estate.—

The measurement was made within the Banks for accuracy sake. In Malabar as you are aware these Banks are much broader (generally 1 yard to 4 feet broad) than usual Paddy Cultivation near Tanks on the East Coast District.—

I have only measured with cross staff the Paddy land, the Paramba land can easily be ascertained by applying to the Map of a frame devided into squares by silken cross threads ¼ of an inch apart. Each square then represents ¼ of a Cawny or 100 square yards of land.—

17.

The out door work completed

18.

the different tables were brought together, the whole arranged, adjusted and traced off cleanly from the Originals embellished as far as our limited means and knowledge could compass, and then mounted in the form now submitted.—

† 10 in No. more or less filled up

* Every thing was plotted and drawn on the Ground and the originals of course got dirtied.—

* Chiefly by the Writer of my office Mr. J. P. Cabral.

With the Maps has been prepared

19

a Descriptive Register of each (Village) land. On the Maps are assigned to them consecutive numbers to correspond with those of the descriptive Register, in which are entered the names of the Proprietor Incumbrancer

+ Predicament in which almost all Lands are in Malabar

Mortgagee and occupant/ Tenant at will or otherwise/ the name of the Estate and the extent shewing the No. of Paddy fields and their Collective area as ascertained by actual "Cross Staff" measurement.

* Distinguishing single and double crop land as is done in the Map.

20. To these facts is added (with reference to the local (Beeruvay) seed extent, descriptions of land and basis of the Revenue assessment (in Malabar) also a Column shewing the acknowledged seed extent of each Estate (Vit Parra)*

* The average extent of a Vit Parra of land is about 400 square yards or 16 Vit Parras to a Cawny 961 3/4 Cawnies measured are found to contain 14,961 Vit Parras as given by the people.

21 The net rental paid tenants is shewn in the next Column. It is entered in the usual way as a certain fold of the seed sown. This is the usual manner of letting lands+ in these parts

+ E.g. a land of 20 Parras is described as 4 Pattons, 6 Pattons or 10 Pattons land as the tenant can afford to pay the Proprietor 80 or 120 or 200 Parras of Paddy after deducting his expenses

22. This net rental is a rent properly so called available to the Proprietor. Generally the actual rent was ascertained from the Ryots paying it or from some one who knew about it, Adigharys Menons and the like, or when this could not be ascertained a probable rate was fixed by the Surveyor Adigharys &c. on considerations of the state of the land

land rental immediately around the considerations which give a fair prospect of probable approximation to the truth. As an element of assessment or for ascertaining the degree of the pressure of the revenue on the ressources of the land, to ascertaining the actual rental fluctuating as it necessarily must be, of first importance.—

23. The two next Columns refer to the revenue assessment viz. the Jamabars name and the assessments of the Estate as far as it can be ascertained. A reference to the Register shews besides great inequality of assessment/ a matter of little consequence when the revenue is generally so light/ also a state of great confusion. Of Estates Surveyed and mapped 613 in number in the Minoshuny, the revenue cannot be individually

+ I have become fully convinced that the closer this matter is looked into the greater will the defect appear.—

ascertained of 478 Estates in number or nearly 4/5ths that is to say their assessment is lumped up with that of other+ Estates held at the time the assessment was made by the same Ryot or assessed in the name of the Jenmy or Proprietor in what is called here Kut Jemma.—

+ Varying in viz. from 2 to 15 sometimes even more.

The Ryot appears in the Revenue

24. account assessed to a certain amount of land Revenue but

but the detailed Kolwar accounts have disappeared. It is alleged that that account belongs to certain lands, nothing certain is known.—

25. To add to the confusion these Hut Jemma Estates often lie in 4 or 5 different ‡ Unishoms in one of which the revenue is paid either wholly or in part only by the Jemmakar.

‡ In this Unishom where they are fewer than is generally the case there are 21 Estates which pay in 5 other Unishoms.—

26. Further remarks on this important subject belongs to a revenue report.—

27. These accounts further shew how light the revenues generally is in these Taloks. A comparison between the (Nuggy) revenues of the Estate and the net rental properly so called shews that the former very rarely absorbs one half of the latter, and will be found on the average to be under 3/8th there of or under 1/5th of the gross produce.—

† Commutation price 2 Parras of paddy per fanam.

28. The next Column of the Descriptive Register shews the nature of tenures, amount of mortgage or other titles. Many interesting observations might be drawn of the value of land, nature of terms which predominate Yeas Yeas but these we must waive, only remarking that on the whole we found little difficulty in inducing persons (Tenants) to produce

produce their deeds and allow of their examination with reference to Boundaries, seed extent, rental Yeas Yeas. Indeed interests are so conflicting in Malabar and the value of Public records of vested rights so thoroughly understood that were a survey regularly undertaken and the European Officer entrusted with it's conduct, also made Register of all deeds, the greatest forwardness would be evinced in producing there. I can scarcely imagine a more beneficial measure than such a Survey mapping of all Estates and registration of all vested rights would prove to the country.—

29. I have intentially endeavored in this instance to simplify the accounts and curtail details in the descriptive Register. In these however any desired degree of detail may be secured. It might be advantageous to enter the extent of Paramba attached

+ Boardcastrice crop on high ground (Paramba land)

attached to each Estate cultivation of Modern (not an annual Crop) dry grain or Oil seeds also number of Houses, inhabitants, fruit trees &c. But I think as a general rule where the feature can be represented in the Map or the detail dispensed with, it is preferable not to clog the Descriptive Register.

30. I now come to describe the agency made use of. There is some question as to whether a Survey on Scientific principles may not be extented by the Revenue Establishment already existing in the Talooks and Unshums. Goonnastahs Adighar

* In Malabar at least often respectable wealthy men and extensive Proprietors whose duties even now are clumsily performed and often by Deputy.

ries and Menons *

Survey

31. Survey requires in a peculiar degree system, regularity and steadiness of operation in the triangulation as well as in its more detailed working. A small degree of carelessness, neglect and inaccuracy vitiates the whole work and utterly destroys its value. Survey is in every country in the world, a separate Department requiring a certain skill and aptitude, and men who appreciate exactness and seek perfection by care, attention and constant application

Survey is a work entailing

32. no small personal labor and exposure and compared with the other duties of Adighary &c and Talook Servants, so arduous that the regular duties will invetably be preferred. The employes must depend upon their exertions exclusively for their livelihood, or they will on the plea of their regular duties shrink and procrastinate or hurry over the work.

Survey is a work

33. requiring closest application and constant practice

practice and even then occupying much time.

E. G. I find on full trial that it will occupy on an average 20 @ 25 days for a practiced skilful native lad with an assistant of the same intelligent class to measure with the Cross staff and two Kolkars to plot map and complete the Survey of one square mile (a single unshom will contain 8 @ 10 square miles) working from sun-rise to sun-set (two or 3 hours about midday excepted.)

taken up fitfully by an unskilled unpractised man as he may have a spare day or spare hours as progress could be looked for and the work would be so imperfectly done as to be utterly useless.

34 Again a Survey to be perfect requires contemporeneously with the mapping much minute examination of accounts, Deeds &c. This falls to the lot of course of the Talook and Village revenue Servants with the Surveyers a Goomastah or two from the Talook, the Adigary Menom and principal Inhabitants of the unshom require to be in constant attendance to arrange little differences about boundaries, produce of lands (single and double Crop lands) rent revenue &c. &c. to examine the accounts and Deeds. This duty may be performed by these men but no further, in addition to their other regular duties. That they should do the detail

detail working of the survey either mapping or preparation of accounts is I think after what I have observed quite out of the question supposing even that they could be spared, which could not be the case in either of the Districts I know. We have too few hands as it is - again admitting that such had both time and aptitude I consider that the Village and Talook Establishments are the most unfit men imaginable to be entrusted with such work. The Revenue history of Malabar and Canara as far as I know it will prove the untrustworthiness of this Class of men.

I fancy it is the same in other Districts.

The basis of our Revenue

35. assessment, that framed by Tippoo's Servants, and the state of the Revenue accounts are generally very defective, and the assessment from the first full of inequalities, inaccuracies, uncertainties and frauds the result of Collusion and corruption or of ignorance of the extent &c. of the land and these have been taken advantage of by the Ryots.

To these defects almost

36. throughout

throughout the country it will be found that the fraud and corruptness of the Village Servants have superadded others of every description. By deliberate alteration of the accounts (all on old and alterable ad libitum) by alienation of revenue from assessed lands to fictitious Estates and to unassessed Estates by loss, destruction or inaccuracy of accounts &c. have this class of men been adding to the embarrassment.

37. To a Government, one of the principal objects of a Survey must be to lead to the investigation, detection and mitigation of this state of things and chiefly to bar the possibility of recurrence. To discover rectify and check in short the villainy of these very men. To place in their hands the opportunity of perpetuating these frauds by so authoritative a record as a Survey must &c. of barring all enquiry and of introducing further villainy were I feel sure, at once to cancel the principal argument I would use in advocating a general Survey.

In

In Canara it had been proved so and Tanjore in most other Districts the same result has followed any attempt to use the agency.

38. In Malabar the agency has been tried sufficiently and the trials have proved the incompetency and the untrustworthiness of Talooks and Village Surveys and Returns. On more than one occasion the Amshom adigharys, menons and Ryots Tymashas all the Estates and Parambas of Malabar the Accounts returned have been simply utterly useless and untrustworthy as revenue accounts. They have received no confidence and are entitled to none. In 1011 / 1835/6 the Pugil viruns prepared and countersigned by the same agency the utter worthlessness of these and the embarrassment they lead to is sufficiently notorious.

Under these considerations

39. I made use of a quite separate agency employing the men noted in the margin, all active young men who had either before learnt the elements and practice or who had learnt to work on this occasion.

Under the Superintendence of

Surveyors
1. Vallooor achader Nair
2. Vaidnadpooram Ramasawmy Putter
3. Tanakal Soobayen
4. Nyana Mootoosawmy Pillai

Land Measurers
1. Nochoor Anakera Putter
2. Tarakal Seswanty Putter
3. Shokathapooram Agakanty Putter

Assistants Volunteers
1. Nochoor Shasham Putter
2. Tarakal Soondaram Putter
3. Do Rama Putter
4. Do Apatera Putter

40

of Mr Cabral the Head Assistant Collector — Writer and my supervision, the survey work mea- -suring &ca, were exclusively conducted by them. The enquiry regarding revenue &ca was made by them and the descriptive Registers prepared, the Stadighary, Menom, &ca, being in attendence to give assistance and information The Sheristadar of the Talook occasionally attended as time allowed while employed on the Summabundy of the neighbouring Cus- -toms as well as this, to examine Deeds, Boundaries &ca —

The expences incurred —

¶ 1.

amount to Rupees 177-14-3- But this cannot be assumed as a — Criterion- The Plane tables &ca alone cost Rupees 42-8-- The Superintendence —

of good deal of time was lost in teaching the Lads, through inexperience and various er- -rors, but chiefly in consequence of carrying out the cross staff measurement and map- -ping separately —

We commenced after the rains of November- almost as soon as set a foot Shak to go to Tellicherry and was absent 2 months-

I could give was not such as to secure expedition- But the experience gained enable me to estimate with tolerable — accuracy the probable expenses of such a

Survey

Survey on a similar scale or nearly so-

¶ 2-

- ment does not afford

For fixing of 5 or 6 points within each square mile with perfect accuracy my Office Writer made the triangulation with care, corrects cleared the base line &ca The expense in the preliminaries was therefore very small even on a large scale the fixing of these few points could not be expensive as few hands are required.-

The limited extent of our experi- -mental data for calculating the preliminary expenses of triangulation- Were a gene- -ral survey ordered the — services of a Surveyor would probably be temporarily — required for this- as also for teaching, embellish- -ments &ca of Maps.

* Natives could be very shortly trained to be equally skil- -ful and more correct.-

¶ 3-

Our calculation commences from that stage where we became able to trans- -fer to a Plane table, 5 or 6 well situate and per- -fectly accurate points or stations from which to carry on the detailed work- We calculate that a Table then re- -quires two intelligent lads- one Surveyor, the other an Assistant- The duty of the first is to survey and plot with the aid of his Assistant till the country as far his table can comprise is entirely plotted in as a Map- The Surveyor then commences to trace in the Boundaries of Estates with the

Instruments required Plane Table- Pris- -matic compass on stand to set it with also to triangulate and verify points by — 2 twelve feet Bamboos and a cross staff- One six inch circular or semicircular pro- -traction with degrees divided into 20 to correspond with the division in the Pris- -tic compass with a fiducial rule at least 9 inches long attached.-

It would save time to do this at the time of the general plotting and surveying. but it is desirable to save the Ryot as much as possible the annoyance of attendance and delay - The general survey of the extent ought to be complete before these are summoned.-

the Ryots and his assistants takes the cross staff and rod and at the same time measures off the area of the fields con-

-tained in each Estate. The two men together prepare the accounts examine deeds &c with the assistance of a Talook Officer or European Superintendent.- Thus they act as assistant to and as check on each other. Two kolkars to measure with the Bamboo rods accompany each table. The Survey &c of one square mile will occupy such Establishment 20 days in the average. In the Estimate I allow a Superintendent to each 10 Tables or sets of Surveyors and Measurers who should be constantly examining watching and verifying their work. The cost will be as per margin, per Acre or per Cawny of work completed.

Estimate of Cost of Surveying mapping &c one square mile being the pay of the working Establishment.-

To one tenth of a Superintendent at 16 Rs per month	1-8-0
1 Surveyor	7-0-0
1 assistant	5-0-0
2 Kolkars @ 3	6-0-0
Total per mensem Rs	19-8-0
For 20 days	13-0-0

Rate for Cawny of 4.84 per square mile 5

Ds per Acre of 640 Ds 4

44- An European Officer interested in

in the work might if exclusively employed therein and assisted by some of the Talook Revenue Servants superintend 50 such Surveyors with the assistance of one or two Draftsmen and assistants for retracing the Original plans, embellishing and ordering the plans, in getting up the accounts &c

He might train natives for himself with the assistance of a surveyor at first if necessary.-

45. My impression is that the incidental expenses with those of first triangulation would not double the above Estimates.-

46. It is not improbable that as the young men became more skilled the time occupied would be reduced by a few days; practice might suggest a system of compensating the Labor according to work done which would stimulate. But much must ever depend on the European Officers personal activity.-

I have for obvious reasons fears about executing such works on contract or paying per acre especially where engineering examination of Levels &c is requisite.-

47. The manner in which a Survey is to be conducted must always depend greatly on its object. The adjustment and equalization of Revenue on already assessed land is not now likely to be the object of a survey. The detection and assessment

assessment of Chipawary or concealed and unassess-
-ed Cultivation must always be our object as also
the record of the actual condition of the Cultiva-
-tion so as in future to ensure the reasonable
growth of the public Revenue with the advance
of agricultural prosperity, also to record the Bounda-
-ries titles &c &c and tenures of land with reference to private as well as Government property, are all important objects. These important objects as far as I have seen cannot be secured without a thorough survey &c.

How much litigation would this obviate in Malabar and Canara and in the latter how much Government waste would such a survey have given after the Ryot has helped himself at discretion for 40 years.

48 The condition of the District and determine the object and principles in a great manner and also prospect of a Survey paying. I believe that in my Talooks of Pal-
-ghaut and Temelpooram Survey with these objects alone would pay and be no grievances. a careful examination of accounts and comparison of present state with the ancients

C. G. Putar is an Umshom in which Chepawary is small. 30 Rs have been added already by the Survey to the annual Jumma on unassessed land discovered. For obvious reasons I was rather backward in those enquiries. This was not the object of the work and was likely to render it unpopular.

ancient Bheengwary and also Pymash ac-
-counts of $\frac{881}{1805/6}$ in this Putar Umshom and the readjustment of alienated Jumma &c &c would it is believed add 100 to 150 Rupees per annum to its Jumma without revising the assessment on clearly assessed land. In other words the Survey &c would pay in 3 or 4 years an outlay not exceeding 10 per cent of the Revenue.

49. I much regret the delay which has occurred in submitting the re-
-sult of this Survey. It could not well be commenced till after the monsoons of 1851 and delay took place in getting the Plane Tables &c as well as in training the men. I was then obliged to proceed to Tellicherry where Mopla Out-break business detained me-

for

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.-

for 2 Months. on my return the ad-

It was found impossible -vanced season oblig-

this year to allow me -ed me to give to

a Sheristadar to con- -duct the Jummabundy- the Summabundy and

the Settlement of the Chenat Rent

escheats my chief attention and I

has only been since the close

of these that I have been able to

make up the accounts.-

Palghaut, Head Assistant ---
Collector's Office, 7th July, 1852. } (Signed) H. Robinson
Asst Assistant Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) H.V. Conolly
Collector

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

No. 172.

32-33

Bd No. 891

To the Chief Secy to Government.

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para 1.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council copy of a Report of Mr W. Robinson, Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, on a Survey made by him of an Unshom+ in the District of Malabar.-

Reviewing the Report of Mr W. Robinson Head assistant Collector of Malabar on a survey made by him of an Unshom in the district of Malabar.-

Encl. in From Malabar 30th September 1852 in Cons. 25th April 1853.-

+Malabar is divided for Revenue purposes into Unshoms or Parishes each Unshom contains 2 or 3 Villages.-

2. It has been for some time the desire of the Board practically to ascertain what means exist for undertaking the detailed Survey of a Village for revenue purposes in a manner more accurate and more easy of reference than that adopted hitherto, where under an multiplicity of details in native accounts little opportunity was given for the European authority either to test the correctness of the Survey or to profit by the papers when completed.-

3. It appears to the Board that nothing short of a Map drawn to scale can secure the object desired and this is at once a key to any extent of detailed information that it may be necessary

necessary to record in the Village "Register."

4. The very great want of Survey Maps in this Presidency has often been felt, and it is hardly necessary on this occasion to treat the subject as one open to question.

5. From the difficulty of obtaining the Services of Professional Officers for even an experiment of this kind, the project has been postponed, but in July 1852 Mr. W. Robinson being in Madras and the Board being aware that he had made himself practically acquainted with the principles of Surveying proposed to him to undertake a detailed Survey of an Unsthom in his District, in order that they might see what could be done without professional agency and what would be the time and expense.

6. As a work of this kind was not within the sphere of Mr Robinson's duties as a Civil Servant it could not have been officially demanded of him, but he at once cordially agreed to place his services at the disposal of the Board in a new capacity, instructions were accordingly issued to the Collector+ of his District.

+ From Board's Proc. July 1851.

7. Mr. Robinson was not tied down by

by any detailed directions, all that was required was that he was to do his best with simple instruments such as the Prismatic Compass, Chain and Cross Staff.

Some time elapsed before Mr.

8. Robinson could collect the young men whom he had at different times trained in the instruments of Surveying, as they had gone to employ in other Offices, and the completion of the work was also delayed by Mr Robinson's removal from the scene of his labors, for a considerable period during the last Malabar disturbance.

His Report and his Plans are now

9. however before the Board. The Register prepared under his instructions in the Malayalim language and which is a voluminous document of considerable value, has not been forwarded but the nature of its contents is explained in his general Report. Further information as to some details has been obtained from Mr Robinson personally at the Revenue Board Office.

10 The Unsthom selected Mr Robinson is close to his own residence at Palghaut. The name thereof is Pootoor. It contains 30 or 40 small Deshoms+ and Gramoms*; and its Beriz in fasly 1261 was 3,573 Rupees. It's area is about 7/8 square miles or 4,800 acres

+ The Deshom (translated Hamlet) is a Nair Village; they are generally small but thickly scattered.

* The Gramom is a Brahmin Village, known in the carnatic as Agraharam.

of which 1271 acres or about 2 square miles.—

62,134 acres single crop.
65,081 acres double crop.

is under Rice Cultivation.

No of Inhabitants 5,582
Assessed Houses 557.
No of Estates* or Holdings 613.

* The term is Nellom some are as small as ½ Cawny others as large as 10 though the average in the Unusloom surveyed is 1½ Cawny or 2 acres. This does not include the Taramba or up land attached to each Nellom which will be alluded to presently.—

11. The persons employed by Mr Robin=son in the survey were none of them pro=fessional men and the Instruments employed were some Mr Robinson's own property, some belonging to the Road Department, and some borrowed. His Plane Tables he made up, at a cost of about 4 Rupees each. The individual who took the lead was his Assist. Writer Mr Cubral, and the others were young men (natives) who had at different times been attached to his Office and who had been trained by Mr Robinson to execute Road and other small Surveys in connection with their other duties. The whole was under Mr Robinson's immediate supervision, and it is to his personal and constant inspection that the Board attribute the success of the experiment. It might perhaps be pre=mature to expect this guarantee for accuracy in every future undertaking of the kind.—

12. The plan of operations was as follows. First a base line was selected, cleared and levelled by a mason's level with the assistance of coolies. This line was 1238 yards or 7/10ths of a mile long. From this Standard Point

Points were carefully taken up by the Prismatic Compass so as to enclose the Area of the Unusloom within a net work of primary triangles. Each Assistant was then furnished with a plane table capable of plotting one square mile, and on the Table such points as had been previously taken by Mr Robinson and Mr Cubral within that given square mile were laid down.—

13. The Assistants then proceeded each with his plane Table, to enter secondary points nearer together with the assistance of the Prismatic Compass or Circumferenter and then to traverse from one point to another filling up on the Table the prominent features of the land, such as roads, Nullahs, Ponds* &c Paddy bottoms. Topes. Sites of Villages &c.

* There are no Tanks in this part of the country as the rain itself is sufficient irriga=tion.—

A general Survey being thus made

14. the same Plane Tables were used for a still more minute filling in of boundaries of Nellom, separating the Paddy cultivation from the Paramba or dry uplands and subdividing the Paddy cultivation into ones crop and dry crop. In this what may be called second course of Plane table, the boundaries were checked by measurement with a rod of 12 feet and plotted to scale on the ground, check lines from Point

to

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

to Point were also occasionally measured in order to detect and rectify error. The scale used was 80 yards to an inch, * so that a square inch (6,400 yards) is exactly equivalent to a Cawnie and a Plane Table of 22 inches each side of this square just embraced one square mile. This completed the mapping. True Copies were taken and the Maps coloured and embellished for transmission to the Board.†

15 Independent of the Mapping and Protracting from measurement of lines, there was a measurement of Areas also by a separate party with the Rods of 12 feet and cross Staff. This followed the protracting, but as Mr Robinson observes it would have been better had it accompanied what had been above called the 2d Course of Plane Table work because the same measurement taken for protracting the Survey might in many cases have been written down for the purpose of computing area, the only additional work being the offsets with the cross staff necessary for exact measurement of areas.—

16. With regard to the measurement of Areas it will be necessary to explain the nature

* This is 21.6 inches to 1 mile or 3.64 chains to 1 inch.—

† The arrangement of the 13 Sheets is as follows

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13		

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

nature of the different kinds of lands in this part of the Presidency. The 2 main distinctions of land are I Paddyland II Parumba. The first * is by far the most important and is on account of the heavy rains on this coast a certain and secure crop. It requires neither tanks nor wells all depends on the level.—

* Coloured Green in the Map. The dark green being 2 crop the light green 1 crop.—

The Parumba † is the land on the

17. slopes of hills and indeed all that is above the flat level fit for Paddy.—

The greater portions of the Parumba is waste, for very little Dry grains is raised in the part of the country. The untilled Parumba is called Veerum Parumba and corresponds almost to the Anade Bunjer and Perumboke of the Carnatic.—

There are however some patches of

18. the Parumba lands cultivated with a kind of Paddy sown broad cast and with Oil seed ‡ such cultivation is called respectively Modum and Yelloo and after one crop, the land is left fallow for 2 or 3 years. This cultivation being so trifling and fluctuating is not reckoned in the farmer's fixed rent roll, but every season the Village Officers ascertain by measurement how much Modum or yelloo, has been cultivated that year on each

† left uncoloured in the Map.

‡ Sometimes a little Raggy (Natchery) or Shamay (Millet) is sown

each farm, and whatever it is it is added to the usual fixed demand. Where Areca, Cocoanut trees are planted on Parumbas they pay an extra tax according to the number of trees. This is called Koodee Imposts Parumbas. Each Nilom or Estate has a defined extent of Parumbas attached to it, but no rent to Government is paid for it except such portion as may for the year have been cultivated.

19. There is also a 3d description of land though small in quantity, and this is what is called "Pullaid". It consists of portions of Parumbas which have been roughly levelled and sown with a coarse paddy, but which yields a precarious crop till by degrees it improves and gradually passes into the Regular Paddy land. Sometimes it is used as a seed bed till the plants are ready for the regular Paddy bottoms. There are also small portions distinguished on the Map by horizontal lines, which refer to dry banks of streams and are not cultivated.

20. Now with regard to the Paddy land in any one Nilom, the Map shows how much is one crop and how much is double crop but it does not show the separate fields or

† Coloured yellow on the Map

or Cundums into which such Nilom is subdivided.

† The Nilom is generally spoken of as the Paddy land only though each has a certain quantity of Parumbas (upland) attached to it.—

* Mr Robinson states para ..... 18 that even his large scales of — 80 yards to a Mile would hardly admit of the smaller fields being represented.—

For instance a man may have a Nilom of 3 Acres † all (say) one crop land it may be divided into 12 fields * but the Map does not shew these fields nor would it do so however large they might be. But though not protracted on the Plane Table they were all measured with a rod and Cross Staff and the sums of these areas. Allowing for banks which were not included as part of the field from the collective area of the Nilom and that is the extent entered in the "Register" which shews also how many fields the Nilom is divided into. These so called "fields" are in fact nothing more than paddy beds and as they all belong to one Nilom it is hardly worth while measuring them except to give the proprietor the benefit of excluding the banks. The field books containing the measurement should however be placed on Record.

21. The boundaries of the Parumba lands attached to each Nilom and also the patches of Pullaid were separately delineated on the Plane table and plotted to scale on the map sent to the Board, but no measurement of them was

*Para 17.

was taken.+ The Parumba is for the most part waste and not looked upon as valuable except as occasions may serve to bring a small piece now and then into regular paddy cultivation. Out of an area of about 4,800 Acres 1271 are Paddy lands and 3,530 or 73 per cent of the whole area, Parumbe including Pullail Village sites, Rivers, Roads Bankes &c.

Distinct from the work of the

22. Surveyor was the work of the accountant Department in preparing the Descriptive Register in Malayalim. This Document has not been forwarded to the Board but the nature of its contents is known from Mr. Robinson's Report.—

I. The number of the Nillome corresponding with that marked on the Map.—

II Name of the Nillome

III Extent, shewing the number of fields the Paddy land is divided into.—

IV Name of Jenm or Proprietor or otherwise of the Mortgagee or occupant.—

V. The acknowledged seed extent of the Nillome

VI The "Net Rental or Patome"

VII Assessment on the Nillome (when it can be ascertained.)

VIII Nature of the Tenure, Amount of mortgage, under what title held.—

23. As regards the numbers it will be observed that some Nillome are marked on the

the Map, with 2 numbers. This is to make them agree with the old records of the Village on those particular cases. It will also be observed that each Nillome has a number (and always has had) but not each field so that it is not as in the southern Districts where the terms Number is often Synonymous with field.

The name is that by which it has

24. always been distinguished in the Village accounts.—

The extent is given in Cawnies.+ This

25. recorded extent is not the exact actual area of the whole Nillome, because the Paddy bankes which in this part of the country are very wide are not included, each field is measured within the banks and the sum total of these is the "extent" entered in the columns. It is also to be observed that this Extent is only that of the Paddy land.* That of the Parumba is not entered, for it was not measured, though being accurately protracted to scale on the Map it can always be estimated with sufficient accuracy by any of the methods usually employed.# Any Modown or Yellow Cultivation that was found during the Survey on the Parumbas was not measured, as they are crops not sown, two seasons

+ 1 Cawnie = .3223 acres
1 Acre = 7.5125 Cawnies
the Cawnie being 1600 square yards.—

* Shewing however how much is one crop, and how much two Crops.—

With the Scale (80 yards to an inch) adopted by Mr. Robinson, a frame may be used having threads stretched across at 1/2 inch distance each of these little squares will be 1/8 of a Cawnie. A plate of the Puca or Hair Scratched across would answer the same purpose or Diagonals and perpendiculars may be drawn on the Map and measured from the scale and thus the area computed.—

seasons successively on the same plot, and the extent sown varies every season. This cultivation must continue to be measured every year as usual by the Village authorities and the Revenue levied extra, according to the usage of the country.

26 The entry of the name of the Proprietor or Jenmi is important, and also that of the Kanomkar or Mortgagee in those cases (exceedingly numerous) where the Estate is held on Mortgagee. Where the Estate is held on simple lease (or Patom) from the Jenmi and not on Mortgagee the name of the occupying tenant (or Patomkar) is entered.

27 The acknowledged seed extent[8] is its extent in what is called Nigudi Parrahs[+] in contradistinction to Vitt parrahs. Nigudy means Revenue payable to Government, and in Tippoo's time each Nellom was registered as requiring so many parrahs of seed for each crop. The true number was never given but a much lower one and these were called Nigudy parrahs, whereas the real number of parrahs sown (Vitt meaning seed) is that which is entered in Mr. Robinson's Register

[8] The old assessment is either Beeyawary or according to the seed required for sowing the Nellom or according to the Patom or rent paid to the Jenmi.

[+] The parrah is a grain measure the exact size of which the Board have not ascertained and indeed it differs in every Village. It is generally said to be Mallacheed yedungalies or Seers or about 1 Madras Moncal.

[*] It was I understood an average of Pootoor Nunshoon that a Vitt parrah was seed for 1/15 of a cawny or 100 square yards but it is to be remembered that the same quantity of seed is not always sufficient for the same quantity of land.

Register. [*] The Title deeds generally give the Vitt parrahs, and these deeds were almost always submitted for Mr. Robinson's inspection.

The Patom in Malabar is the

28 rent paid by the Hoodian or cultivator to the Jenmi or Proprietor. It is about 50 or 60 per cent of the Produce after deducting for the value of the seed and other petty charges which average 20 or 30 per cent of the gross produce. The relative proportions are defined in the Title deeds and these are kept with great care in a country where landed property is so valuable. For instance suppose a Nellom to yield 100 parrahs of grain.

Gross produce 100

(Vittoo vullee or) seed and labor expenses — 30

70

Ryots share 18 per cent 28 } — 70

Jenmi Patom 60 per cent 42 }

Out of the Patom the Jenmi or else his

29 Mortgagee or Tenant for him pays about 66 per Cent [+] or 25¼ Parrahs as Revenue to Government leaving 16¾ parrahs his net profit.

The Patom is however generally

30 calculated taking the Produce after deducting the

[+] 60 for Paddy land but more for Areca and Jack trees and Pepper Vines.

the 20 or 30 per cent for seed Expenses at 100: so, on page 135 of Vth Report:-

Gross produce. 120

Seed and labor expenses. 20

100

Ryots share 1/3 ..... 33⅓ } 100

Jenms Patom 2/3 ..... 66⅔ }

Government receiving 60 per cent of the Patom.

31. The Rental of a Nellom is generally stated as so many Patoms. Thus if a Ryotdar states that his rental is

* If it yields 10 fold (which is not extraordinary) the gross produce will be 20 purrahs, and in this case 120 purrahs as Patom or 60 per cent is about an average. The more the fold the greater the proportion paid to the Jenmi. For instance if the land is only 4 Patom it will generally be found that the return is less say 8 fold or Gross produce 20 × 8 = 160

Patom 20 × 4 = 80 or 50 per cent.-

4. Patoms he means that for every Parrah of seed sown (i.e. for every 24th parrah) he pays 6 parrahs of paddy to the Jenmi. If the seed extent* of such Nellom is entered in his lease as 20 Parrah its Patom will be 6 × 20 = 120 parrahs. The Patom on each Nellom was ascertained by Mr Robinson from the Ryotdar paying it offering his lease for inspection or from the Village Officers. Next

32 Next as to the Assessment. The Revenue Records take no cognizance of ascertained seed extent or "Net Rental" — Each individual Proprietor appears in the accounts as liable for so much Assessment to Government but it is by no means easy to ascertain for what lands he pays this Assessment.-

33.- When the early Revenue Records were framed on the basis of Tippoo's accounts the Assessment was entered Ismwar† and not Nellomwar*. That is it simply stated what was due from each landed Proprietor (with reference to the "seed extent" or the Patom of his land) and the Umshom to which he belonged but no means were taken to ascertain if all his Nellams if he held several were actually on that Umshom. This is the System of account known as Post Jumni† (or consolidated collection) and in this very Umshom of Postoor there are 21 Estates which are not in the Postoor accounts at

† i.e. by individuals

* i.e. by Estates or fields.

† parahs 8/24.

at all but which pay revenue as belonging to other Unshoms, and it often happens that an estate entered as appertaining to a particular Unshom has only a portion

+ In para 23 Mr. Robinson remarks that out of the 613 Nillams in Postoor there are 478 the revenue of which as separate from other holdings by the same Proprietor cannot be ascertained.

that, and parts in 4 or 5 other Unshoms.+ The object in future must of course be to make either Jenmakar pay in each Unshom for what Nillom he holds in that Unshom only so again the Mad[illegible] show all the Estates that are entered in the Postoor accounts as appertaining to that Unshom for there are in the accounts for Postoor entries of Estates which have only some land in Postoor but the rest elsewhere.—

+ Called Boonjwary.

31. The accounts both of seed entered+ and of Patom on one or other of which Tippoo's assessment was founded, are notoriously incorrect as has been observed when noticing the difference between the Negudy-paarah and the Vitt-paarah an account professing to show the seed extent of each Nillom known as the adigaries Jenma Pymash was made in 1802/3 soon after our occupation of Malabar another in Mr Warden's time in 1805/6 called the alwa Pymash but these are worse

worse than useless, and do not seem to have included any actual measurement and the Pongul Vorums,* Returns of 1834/5 which professed to shew the particulars of each Proprietor's nillom is equally untrustworthy. Still in many cases Mr Robinson was able to ascertain upon what actual extent of land the Proprietor was paying Revenue and the result shews that the Government assessment is generally very light to these Talooks: that it in fact seldom was one half of the Landlord's Patom, though it has been usual to reckon it at 60 at 65 per cent thereof.

+ Particulars of crop.

35 If the Gross produce is 100 and the Patom 42+ the Circar share is in these talooks less than 20 or under 1/5th.

+ Vide para 30 of the Proceedings

36 The Nature of the tenure under which the Nillom is held is a very important point in Malabar where land is valuable and the tenures varied and intricate. Much of the land is held on Mortgage on Specified terms the nature of which is well known to the people, and to record these with accuracy must tend to the security of property, and to the diminishing of litigation.

In

37 In Para 14 Mr Robinson enters on the subject of cost of survey The Umshum of Pootoor was surveyed for 178 Rupees having an area of 7½ Square miles, or 33 Rupees the Square mile. The task of preliminary Triangulation was undertaken by Mr Robinson and his head Writer gratis The base line was levelled and cleared gratis. Thus the expenses were lessened. It was an Experiment made for the first time and therefore some items of expense were incurred which would be omitted when the System was once organized and as far as this particular survey is concerned the Board have no hesitation in saying that its value is far greater than the 178 Rupees expended on it.

38 Mr Robinson proceeds to make a rough estimate of what agency might be sufficient and what would be the Minimum expense of a systematic survey. The instruments he proposes to use are the Prismatic compass, and stand, Plane table, Rod and offset staff with a Fiducial scale of 9 inches, and Protractor to 20. He first estimates the Secondary agency as follows. For 10 Square miles he

he allows 1 Superintendant and 10 Plane tables each having a Surveyor a Measurer a Goomastah for the accounts and 2 Chainmen He estimates that the Superintendent and his 10 Tables could survey and Plot 10 Square miles in 20 days* at a cost of 130 Rupees or 13 Rupees per Square Mile equivalent to 5 price per Cawnie or 4 price per acre. This is allowing a very small rate of pay Viz:

	Per Month
1 Superintendant at 15	15
10 Surveyors at 7 each	70
10 Measurers at 5 each	50
20 Chainmen at 3 each	60
	195 per Month
	130 per 20 days.

* Not Rising from Sunrise to Sunset except 2 hours in the middle of the day.

But besides the above Secondary agency it would be necessary to have a Professional man to lay down the first Triangulation and there would be other incidental expenses His impression is that this would not double the above Estimate ie. not exceed 26 Rupees per Square Mile.

In paras 30-38. Mr Robinson

39 discusses the question as to whether a survey on Scientific principles may not be executed by

by the Revenue Establishment already ex-
"isting. This appears to be with reference to
some proposition for training the Cummums
and other Revenue Servants so as to enable
them when required to undertake the duty
The Board will refer to this subject in the sequel.

40 After due consideration of the details
submitted by Mr Robinson, and careful
inspection of his Maps the Board must
record their entire satisfaction with Mr
Robinson's proceedings and take this op-
portunity of bringing his zeal and ability
in this Extra Official Department to the
particular notice to Government.

41 The Board will now proceed
to notice such points as seem to call for
observation.

42 With regard to the scientific
portion of the work they are fully
satisfied that accuracy has been effected
and their conviction on this point is grounded
chiefly on the fact of Mr Robinson having
personally superintended the work.
Otherwise it would have seemed doubtful
whether a Prismatic Compass were a
sufficiently accurate instrument for
Primary

Primary Triangulation, and whether it would
not have been advisable to have laid down
another base of verification. The one selected
by Mr Robinson being / as they are —
informed / towards the extreme East of the Maps

43 The boundaries of each million should
have been more distinctly marked in the
Maps and the boundaries of each Parumba
with the number of the Million it is attach-
-ed to, should have been shewn. It is the
intention of the Board to return the Maps
/after submission to Government/ for
the purpose of having these alterations
made.

44 It would have made the
"Register more complete had the area
of each Parumba been computed from
the Maps and entered in that Record.
As the survey now stands the exact Area
of the whole Unsurveyed is not Known
It is desirable that this portion of the
work be yet completed and there is
no difficulty as the boundaries are correctly
laid down to scale on the Maps.

45 The measurement of each small
paddy bed seems almost unnecessary
when

when they form part of one recognized holding, they can hardly be considered otherwise than as portions of one field and though the banks of these heos may be wider than in the Southern Districts, yet it is hardly worth while to exclude these banks from the Area of the Kellon or Field at the expense of so much extra labour.

46 The Board agree with Mr Connolly that it was not necessary to send up the whole Register in Malayalum, but they would wish him to forward a specimen in English to shew what are the kind of entries under each head.

47 The Details of this experimental Survey may be a useful guide in those Districts where the subject has been lately re agitated but it is evident that one method of operation will not answer in every case.

48 And with regard to the Register Mr Robinson's undertaking did not involve the question of revision of assessment which in itself is a most important feature that connects itself with the proposed surveys elsewhere. The different

different Heads of the Register introduced by Mr Robinson and which are most useful in a District like Malabar such as the Landlords rent, produce of crop, Title Deeds &c. would be inappropriate in most Districts.

49 Again it would be necessary in many districts to adopt other heads of classification than Paddy land & Parambas

50 Nether would the Board advocate the measurement by the Cawnie It has its commencement in as much as its extent in Square yards (6400) is such as allows a good scale 80 yards to 1 inch to represent one cawny by 1 Square inch. But when once the scale is laid down on the Map, it matters little what is the size on paper of a Cawny or an acre in inches: and there is no doubt the English acre can easily be introduced, and ought to be in all new Surveys. Persons not acquainted with the Cawnies are apt to form confused notions as to areas and produce, and speaking personally it is just as easy for a Surveyor to use one scale as another.

51 The length of scale adopted by Mr Robinson 80 yards to 1 inch or 21$\frac{15}{16}$ miles

+ It has become the measure of Bellary Cudapah Salem, & Kurnool, and was adopted without hesitation in Bombay & the N. W. Provinces

inches to a mile is perhaps larger than is necessary 16 inches to a mile 110 yards to 1 inch is sufficiently large to show each field separately.

52 The Bombay Village Maps are only 4 inches to a mile and those of the N. W. Provinces the same. But in the latter where the position and size of each field has to be referred to, the map in use is the Shujrah or Ameen's field Map which is merely a rough plan without any pretence at accuracy / Vide para 29 of Directions for Settlement officers / It is recommended to be in a scale of 16 inches to 1 Mile / p 628 Manual of Surveying for India. This scale is easily reduced to 4 inches to a mile. Neither in future Surveys would the Board insist on adopting the same Instruments as Mr Robinson; his people seem to have been expert in the use of the Plane Table others are equally so in the use of the circumferenter and chain nor indeed is it to be expected that any system of triangulation could be very accurate without the use of one Theodolite in laying out the few first Points

53 It must be not forgotten that the fact of the fields in Malabar having well

defined

defined permanent and undisputed boundaries is one which is of considerable importance in a Survey. Where the boundaries are only an imaginary line from one recognized mark / as a Tree rock or Pool / to another it becomes almost necessary to measure each field separately with a chain and cross staff before plotting whereas if the boundaries are high strong banks the whole may almost be drawn on the plane Table paper by the eye with very little measuring on the ground except when the fields are too small to be computed from the Map.

54 Again it is a question in Districts where the boundaries of fields are ill defined and easily and often altered / in consequence of the land being of so little value / whether it is necessary to measure every hand and angle of each field. The practice in Bombay seems to have been / as may be judged of by the Village Maps / to have considered each field to have its bounda ries straight lines, except where near a stream or road where the land is per manent. In this manner great expedition

is

is secured and the measuring and calculation of offsets which is a tedious operation when the areas have to be computed avoided. It hardly seems worth while where the land tax is only a rupee or ½ a rupee an acre to go to the expense of measuring and plotting irregular boundaries, all trace of which may disappear the very next season. The difficulty of making and keeping up boundaries in open countries is particularly noted in the Printed papers relative to the Bombay Service / page 6 para 3 page 35 para 8 page 30 para 5/.

55 In those places where they are well defined and permanent a greater detail will be advisable.

56 Again in Malabar the single and double crop land is as distinct as Dry and irrigated; but in the Carnatic it would be vain to define the boundary of what is to be considered double crop land with any degree of certainty on a Map Where beyond a certain distance from the source of irrigation the land often yields 2 crops sometimes, but not always owing to the fluctuation in the quantity of water in

in the Tank or the periodical rains the liability to double crop assessment, whether a 2d crop is really reaped or not has been found productive of great hardship.

57 The Board have alluded to these points but Mr Robinson's Survey, so well adapted to the country where it was undertaken should not be considered as binding others as to detail.

58 With regard to the Agency referred to in paras 30 et seq of Mr Robinson's Report the Board are satisfied with a survey which is to be an authentic reference had better not be undertaken at all than executed by persons not duly qualified and to whom the Government and the people have not the fullest confidence.

59 The Board will notice lastly the expense estimated, as far as Mr Robinson experiment is concerned he omits the cost of the first Triangulation as he performed that duty chiefly himself. The total expense of the secondary work was 178 Rs but this includes Plane Tables costing 42½ Rs and a few other measuring instruments Mr Robinson has personally informed the Board

Board that the Prismatic compasses Protractors and other expensive instruments were either his own property or borrowed from the Road Department Supposing the work alone exclusive of First Triangulation / which requires an European Officer / to be 120 Rupees for the 4800 acres it would give nearly 5 price an acre or 15 Rupees a Square mile.

60 Mr Robinsons calculation as to a future Survey is given in para 38 of these Proceedings. The work subsequent to First Triangulation 13 Rupees a Square mile at a Minimum or with extra expences including the First Triangulation 26 Rupees per Square Mile.

61 There is no doubt that on the first commencement of a Revenue Survey where few of the parties employed have had any experience in this particular branch of duty the expence will be much greater at first In Part X page 230 of Selections from Public correspondence in the N W Provinces" the Survey charges over an area of 4,60,70,653 acres or 72,000 Square miles is shewn to have been 23,56,555 Rupees or 32½ Rupees per square mile or 5.8 per

Summa
L0529921
1

per cent on the Summa The Settlement charges were 33,70,694 or 47 Rupees per Square Mile or 83 Per cent on the Summa Total Survey and Settlement 57,27,249 Rupees or 79½ Rupees per Square Mile or 14-1 per Cent on the Summa. It is however to be observed that in page 571 of Manual of Surveying for India it is stated that the average Survey charges for the N. W. Provinces is 10½ Rupees per Square mile and for Bengal nearly 21 the Table given in page 572 shews how the cost decreases as experience is gained.

62 The Board has no hesitation in asserting that a complete Survey with every detail as regards the Assessment might be made in this Presidency at a less charge than that sanctioned above, and as to the Village Maps, the Kind proposed by the Board, would be far more accurate and trustworthy than the

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

the Shugrek Map of the NW Provinces.

63 Should the Government desire it as the subject of Surveys is now attracting notice, the Board would offer for their consideration a few of the first principles on which they consider a Survey should be carried on to render it a really efficient and authentic Record of a permanent nature. It is desirable that some fixed and general rules should be maintained as applicable to all Revenue Surveys the details and especially the Assessment which forms a separate branch should be left considerably to the discretion of the Assessing Officer, the one being more a mechanical operation than the other and the same general rules holding good in all Districts.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
25th April 1853.

/ Signed / W. H. Bayley
Secretary

JGB

Fort St. George. 25th April 1853.

No. 23.

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

(34)

B. No. 485.

From the Collector of Malabar.

Reporting the result of his communication to the Beebee of Cannanore of the purport of the Court of Directors' letter on the subject of the Cession of the Laccadive Islands.

Sir,

1 Under the orders of Government of the 7th September last communicated to me in Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the 13th idem I intimated to the Beebee of Cannanore the purport of the letter from the Court of Directors of the 1st July 1852. No. 9. on the subject of the Cession of the Laccadive Islands on a reasonable compensation being allowed. " " " " " " " "

I was desired to give the Beebee three months for consideration.

2 The Beebee after a considerable time wrote to request that the whole of the Court's letter might be furnished and this to save trouble, I consented to.

Some time after she wrote to say that she had been so overcome by the death of a grand daughter that she could not give her attention to business and must ask for delay.

She has now sent in the

appended

Fort St George. 25th April 1853.

appended letter than which nothing can be well less satisfactory requesting I will bring to the notice of Government the necessity of an indefinite delay for the purpose of examining revenue accounts &c.

3. I had hoped at one time that the Beebee would have been more reasonable. Mr Robinson and myself both saw her Chief Agent and learnt from him that tho' her feelings of pride stood much in the way of the proposed cession he thought she might at last agree to it on the payment of a compensation of whatever it may prove to be on thorough examination seems at first sight to exceed Viz. 40000 Rupees per annum.

4. Mr Robinson waited on the Beebee in person but with no good result. she would listen to no argument and took just the same tone as she does in the present letter insisting on the right which the Government have disallowed and urging the necessity and justice of the Government taking steps to reduce her "rebellious subjects" to their former allegiance.

5. I shun the Beebee myself from

Fort St George. 25th April 1853.

from experience and am well convinced of the difficulty, not to say impracticability, of inducing her to listen to any thing she has not a wish to listen to. I spent some hours one day in striving to induce her to hear reason without effect.

She is an old native lady who obstinately shuts her eyes and ears to all that is unpleasant and trusts to time and procrastination for a turn in her favor.

Nothing but some very positive order will I believe induce her to come to terms whether as regards the cession of the Islands or the payment of the large arrear now due on their account.

6. The last para of the Beebee's letter refers to my frequently reiterated demand — — — for the payment of the price of the provisions furnished to the Island by the Bombay Government in the monsoon of 1851. I have told her that her exceptions to the amount of the demand as contained in her letter of the 11th November 1851 have been before Government and disallowed and that I cannot address the Government further.

Calicut, — — —
11th February, 1850.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector.

Imay

Fort St. George. 25th April 1853.

P.S.

1 Para 7 - I may add with reference to the charge made against Mr. W. Robinson in the Beebee's letter of treating her with indignity that it is I believe wholly undeserved. Mr. Robinson declined conversing with her in the presence of an East Indian of very doubtful character, whom she keeps as a letter writer as he wished what he was said to be confidential and the writer was accordingly removed but this was all that could be misconstrued I believe into disrespect.

No. 1.

To. H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector and
Magistrate of Malabar

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Malyalum letter of the 18th November last giving cover to a copy of the Minute of Consultation dated 7th September in reference to the 20th and 21st Paras of the despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors bearing date the 1st July 1852. on the subject of my memorials to the address of that Court of the 10th January and 16th September 1851 and in reply thereto I respectfully beg leave to state that all I have

Fort St. George. 25th April 1853.

I have been able to glean from a careful perusal of the above documents is tantamount to a requisition that the House of Cannanore, which for a period of 60 years was permitted to drag a painful existence should just now voluntarily seal its doom by the suicidal surrender of its sovereignty of the Laccadive Islands and accept in return a nominal compensation in token of its loyalty and submission to the Honorable the East India Company.

2d I can scarcely be prevailed upon to believe, that the Honorable the Court of Directors, as well as the local Government, renowned throughout the world for the justice and liberality of their measures would have come to such a determination if they were not influenced by certain reports representing my rule as tyranical and oppressive and as highly injurious to the interest and welfare of my subjects; but whether such reports are replete with facts or are tinctured with prejudice arising from ignorance and misconception must ever remain unknown

unknown so long as I am denied ac-
-cess to them-

3d. It has ever been the rule
of my family ever since our dependence
on the British Government to adhere
faithfully to the treaties which were
occasionally sanctioned by them, and the
renewal of such treaties served but to
abridge our rights and privileges and
render our situation extremely critical
till at the last the Royal House of
Cannanore which had succeeded in main-
-taining it's dependence for upwards of
centuries was totally divested of all poli-
-tical influence and left to vegitate on the
scanty revenue derivable from its trade
with the Laccadive Islands, deprived of which
I deeply regret to say, that my family will
be left entirely destitute of the means of
support and reduced to the level of the
common people of Malabar-

4th. Tho' we had often occasion
to recur for protection to the British Gover-
-ment, yet there is no instance upon record
of our having at my time, applied for a
reduction in the amount of tribute payable
by us and it was not until the year 1847.
that I felt constrained by the submersion
of

of a great portion of the Islands of
Androm and Kolpany on the Laccadive
group to apply for a remission of seven
thousand five hundred Rupees for fif-
-teen years from the amount of Peshcush
payable on my trade as stipulated in
the treaty of 1792, but such application
did not embrace a proposal of surrender-
-ing my sovereignty for an equivalent
compensation-

5th. The above appeal met with
some consideration from Government,
but to our very great misfortune the remis-
-sion proposed for my acceptance was
coupled with certain conditions to which
I could not subscribe on account of their
tendency to deprive us of the only means
which contributes towards our mainte-
-nance and support, namely our exclusive
trade with the Islands guaranteed by trea-
-ty and immemorial enjoyment and for
which we continue to pay a tribute of
10,000 Rupees yearly-

6th. The Board of Revenue
ignorant of the difficulties by which we
are beset, and the inadequacy of our means
to imitate the munificence of the British
Government suggested the necessity
of

of assimilating the condition of my subjects with that of the Company's Islanders without calling to mind that such step would lead to our inevitable ruine, as we have no other means to enable our maintaining the dignity of our rank and position in life save such as are derivable from the above trade. Actuated, however, by a sense of justice towards my subjects I raised the price of Coir Fee: exempted them from the necessity of contributing for the maintenance of the fiscal and Judicial Establishments and introduced various reforms calculated to ameliarate their conditions as you were informed by my letter bearing date the 25th Inethenom 1025 with the view to your bringing the same to the early notice of Government and it is therefore a matter of no little regret that the Honorable the Court of Directors should have summarily disposed of my just and equitable claim by issuing out instructions to enter into negociation for the surrender of my Islands and thus deprive me of the only means which the treaty of 1772 had left for our maintenance and support.

7. I also deem it proper to state that

that the above measure was some time ago, recommended to me by Sub Collector Mr. Robinson by whom I was treated with the greatest indignity in the interviews solicited by him on which occasions he insisted upon my dispensing with the attendance of my English writers stating that he had something of vital importance to communicate to me in private; and though such requisition is opposed to the acknowledged principles of etiquette, yet, I did not fail to yield compliance thereto and when which he urged the necessity of my resigning the sovereignty of the Laccadive group I cannot help yielding myself to the poignancy of my feeling which was severely taxed on that occasion.

8. It is evident by the 7th Para of the despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors that all I may expect by the surrender of the sovereignty is a nominal compensation, disproportionate to the magnitude of the sacrifice required at my hands, and as this momentous affair demands ample time for deliberation and decision since

it

Fort St. George. 25th April 1853.

it is incumbent upon me to consult the dearest interest of my family and examine a series of revenue accounts of the Islands subject to my sway and send for from the records of the Collectorate of Cannanore, such are connected with the Island of Amiance &c. I request you will be pleased to bring this circumstance to the notice of Government and at the same time suggest the justice and propriety of continuing the usual protection to my trade which is just now being seriously invaded by the Islanders pending negociation and until receipt of a final order from the Court of Directors on the subject-

9 3 I. With regard to the price of provision adverted to in the concluding part of your letter under acknowledgement, I beg leave to state that I have already acquainted you with my views on the subject in my letter bearing date the 13th May 1852, and if you are still of opinion that I should make a direct representation to Government I will lose no time in doing so on your condescending to acquaint me with the quality and quantity

Fort St. George. 25th April 1853.

quantity of provision be spoken by my Sarys there for the relief of the Inhabitants of one of the Islands subject to my sway-

Cannanore. - - - }
6th February, 1853 }

/Signed/ Adee Rajah, Beebee of Cannanore-

/True Copy/

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector-

N° 38-

35

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

From the Collector of Malabar. - - - } Sir,

D/18th Instant- With reference to my letter of the 11th Ultimo N° 23. I have the honor to forward one just received from the Beebee of Cannanore to whom I had written again urging the payment of her balance-

Calicut. - - - }
19th March, 1853- }

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

N° 1-

To. H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector of Malabar-

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Malyalum letters bearing dates the 1st and 5th Coombum- As I am led to hope from the Extract of Minutes

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

Minutes of Consultation of the Madras Govern=
=ment under date the 25th June 1852 (furnished to
me only in the months of January 1853) that
the Government itself is disposed to deal
with my claim in a more liberal and just
spirit than that evinced by the Board of
Revenue in their opinions as Communicated
to the Government and yourself. I have
the honor to intimate to you that it is
my intention very shortly to send an accre=
=dited Agent to Madras, for the purpose
of laying before the Government a more
detailed Statement of the grievances under
which I am at present labouring than
I have reason to think has yet been sub=
submitted to that high authority, and
as I cannot but conceive that when all
the circumstances of my sufferings and
distress become known to the local
Government that it will be prepared
to restore to me that just recognition
of my rights as guaranteed to me by
Treaty and which I need hardly remind you, I
have for the last 60 years enjoyed without question
or cavil of any kind. I trust to your own sense
of moderation and justice to postpone
until the result of such representation be
made known, any further acts for the rea=
=lization of the outstanding Rents now sought
to be levied from me=

Cannanore, 18th March, 1853.

/Signed/ Addee Rajah Beebee
of Cannanore

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

Ordered that the foregoing letter
be submitted with the following address

To

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

No. 170.

To.
The Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir.

(31-36)

B. No. 878.
To the Chief Secretary
to Government.

Submitting with the Board's observations letters from the Collector of Malabar reporting his negotiation with the Beebee of Cannanore relative to the surrender of her proprietary right in the Laccadive Islands.

1st Feby. 1853. Sir Cons. 28th April 1853. 13th Sept. 1852. 585.

Adverting to the orders of Govern=
=ment dated 7th September 1852, giving cover to a
Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Direct=
=ors dated 1st July 1852 No. 9, I am instructed by
the Board of Revenue to submit for the infor=
=mation and decision of the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council, the accompanying
letter from the Collector of Malabar reporting
the result of his negotiation with the Beebee
of Cannanore relative to the surrender of her
proprietary right in the Laccadive Islands.

In the orders above referred
to, the Government directed that the Beebee
should be required to give, within three
months, a distinct and definite reply to the
proposition for the surrender of the above
Islands on the conditions specified by the
Honorable Court, and that, meanwhile, the
Collector should not proceed with the sale
of the Beebee's property in satisfaction of
her arrears of Peishcush as directed in a
previous order of Government dated 25th
June 1852.

In Cons. 28th June 1852.

The Collector opened the negotia=
=tion on the 18th November 1852, and after some
intermediate correspondence with the Beebee,
received a reply from her dated 6th February
1853, from which it will be perceived, that
although three months had then nearly
elapsed

Encl. 1 in From Collector 1st February 1853.

elapsed, she had not come to any determination, but solicited an indefinite delay for the purpose of examining her Revenue accounts &c.a, and it appears from Mr. Conolly's report that her feelings of pride stand so much in the way of the proposed cession, that without some positive order it will be in vain to expect her to come to terms either as regards the cession of the Islands or the payment of the large arrears outstanding on their account. In a subsequent letter dated 18th March 1853 which is also herewith forwarded she states that she purposes sending an accredited Agent to Madras for the purpose of laying before Government a more detailed statement of her grievances than she has reason to think has yet been submitted, and requests the Collector to postpone further acts for the realization of the arrears due by her until the result of such representation be made known.

Encls in From Collector 19th March in Cons. 25th April 1853.

4. It can scarcely be doubted that the object of the Beebee in writing the above letter, was chiefly to gain time and evade payment of the balances due by her, and under the very uncertain prospect that exists of her ever coming to a voluntary settlement the Board do not feel justified in recommending the grant of a further extension of time, and are therefore of opinion that the enforcement of the orders of Government dated 25th June 1852. be immediately proceeded with.

5. The Board would have preferred the enforcement of the measures adverted to by the

the Honorable Court as being more advantageous to the interests of the Ranee herself viz.r the assumption of the Islands and in lieu thereof, the grant of a reasonable Jaghire and the remission of all outstanding arrears of Peishcush (the future Peishcush being determined by a fresh assessment of her continental possessions); for, if she cannot now as she alleges, pay up the arrears due on account of the Islands, she would be still less able to do so after her lands on the Continent had been sold. Upon the propriety of this measure, the Board have already reported in their letter dated 10th May 1852 para 15

6. But considering the position in which the Beebee has now placed herself, the Board cannot but consider that she has refused all negotiation as to the Islands, and the only course is to assume them at once and to proceed to the sale of her property, as directed in the orders of Government, 25th June 1852. The Board would however request the consideration of Government to the 11th para of their Proceedings of 10th May 1852.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 25th April, 1853.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

Read

Fort St. George. 25th April 1853.

1st Cons. 25th April 1853-

Read List of letters received by the Collector of Madras from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered to 31st March 1853-

Bd. No. 889-

Proceedings thereon - The Board observe that the undermentioned calls are omitted in the above List and request that they may be inserted in future arrear Lists until replied to -

37

Circular 8th November 1852-
Calling for certain information respecting the lowering of commutation rates on the condition of the Ryots -

Circular 8th November 1852-
Enquiring whether there are any delays in the recovery of the Costs of Civil Suits brought against Public Servants -

Circular 25th November 1852-
Calling for information respecting garden lands which are heavily assessed -

Proceedings 17th January 1853-
Forwarding Extract Minutes of Consultation 2d November 1852 sanctioning the appointment of a Salt Superintendent subject to report after the expiration of a twelve months -

Circular 24th March 1853-
Forwarding a Table of Land measures and requesting that any error which it may contain may be pointed out -

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Read the following letters.

No. 84.

To

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

Sir,

38

Bd. No. 891.

From the Acting Collector of Madras - - - 1.

Reporting on the dismissal of Kuparam Lala, Deputy Amildar - 13th September 1852.

I have the honor to report that Hiripa Ram Lala Deputy Amildar whose Conduct the Board in the Proceedings noted in the margin desired should be watched was suspended by Mr Pudleston on the 5th November on a Complaint from one Lutchmana Naik charging him with having unfairly allowed the sale, for 3 Rupees of 10 Mercals of Ragi worth Rupees 23-8- which he had distrained and on the 30th June sold in the Straw for arrears of Quit Rent. Mr Ellis made a preliminary enquiry and Mr Pudleston took depositions from the parties, but no decision was passed in the case.-

I went thro' the case and came
2. to the conclusion that the charge was not established. The defaulter Lutchmana Naik soon after the sale paid the balance of Quit Rent still due after crediting the proceeds of the grain without preferring

any

Fort St. George 25th April 1853

any Complaint against Kripa Ram and it was only after his Tenant, whose grain was sold, had sued Lutchmana Naik in the Small Cause Court, and procured as an evidence, the purchaser of the Ragi who deposed that the quantity was 120 Measures that he brought his charge. Was it appear just as likely that the purchaser of the Ragi had falsely overstated the quantity before the Court, as that he had unwarrantably it when questioned by Mr Ellis and there was no evidence of the sale not having been open and fair, Consequently in this matter I attach no Culpability to Kripa Row.-

3. Another charge was however immediately after this brought before Mr Ellis that Kripa Ram had on the 25th September returned without any authority from the Cutcherry property valued at 47 Rupees, which had been distrained on the 5th July, on payment of Rupees 6-2-. The transaction was clearly established, and Kripa Ram's only defence was that the property was returned in his absence on the verbal permission of the Sheristadar.

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

This was flatly denied by the Sheristadar and considered unworthy of any credit by Mr. Ellis.-

4. In a Subsequent Petition Kripa Ram alleged that the defaulter was not justly liable for the remaining demand as the land was Waste. But this is quite beside the question for the Offence Consisted in restoring any distrained property without authority.- No decision was passed on this case.-

On Considering the matter Carefully Coupled with the previous Suspicion attaching to the Conduct of this individual and that the Collector and Officiating Assistant who possessed means of judging of her character, which I do not, had left him under Suspension, I judged it proper to discharge him though at the same time I would not pronounce him disqualified for future employment in an inferior Capacity.-

(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector.

Madras 2nd April, 1853.
2nd Bd No. 895.
Proceedings thereon
38-39

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No. 1 of 1853

On

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

"On a consideration of the Acting Collector's Report 2d. April 1853, the Board will not disturb the orders passed by him on this Case."

No. 58.

To,

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

Sir,

(49)

Bd. No. 1085

From the Acting Collector of Madras - - - Reporting the measures that have been adopted towards Collecting an adequate supply of Salt for sale in his district.

R. Rungiah Chetty
R. Appiah Chetty
R. Lutchmyah Chetty
R. Venkatrungum Chetty

Para 1. As required in the Board's Proceedings dated 9th. Instant, I have the honor to report what has yet been done towards Collecting an adequate supply of Salt for Sale at this place.-

2. The parties noted in the margin have Contracted to deliver at Godowns to be rented on the 4th. Line Beach 200 Garce of Salt at 25 Rupees the Garce to be brought by Dhonies from Eskapillay. They have deposited Rupees 3,000 in Bonds, blank endorsed, and apply for an advance of half the freight equal to 2,500 Rupees which I beg to be allowed to make. A Copy of the Agreement Signed by them is Submitted. They state that they (have no Dhonies) ready at Eskapillay, but that it could scarcely be here in time for the "Hugh Lindsay."-

3. Another far more desirable arrangement has been under Consideration. This is for

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

For the Contractors to bring the Salt and sell it at Madras on payment of 85 or 90 Rupees a Garce to Government. Two parties have as made proposals of this kind, but both Stipulated for the Proceeds, at our Stores, to be stopped during the period of their Contract: such a Stipulation seemed quite inadmissible. It seems that Salt can be brought from Covelong cheaper by Land than by Sea, and this point is under Consideration. In the mean time I have this day accepted an offer from Pourmanundah Vencata Reddy of Conjeveram to bring 100 Garce from the Nellore Ports and Sell it at Madras on payment of Rupees 85 per Garce, all charges being borne by himself. A Copy of this agreement is also sent. In both Cases the manufacturer's share will of course be paid by Government.-

4. The Collector of Chingleput reported on the 13th. Instant a further supply of 200 Garce to be available at Poongalum and Chunamboocolum, and the Superintendent of Salt was desired to send Boats for it at once. But today a report has been received from him pointing out that this Salt is 3 Miles from the Canal and that the Shipment will

will be very expensive. It is therefore deferred pending a reference to the Collector of Chingleput.

5. I have this day received a letter from the latter Officer stating that he has ordered the manufacture of 700 Garce at Cowlong, and that he thinks 1500 more may if required be made during the season. I have requested him to let that quantity be made to the fullest practicable.

6. Mr. Ratliff in charge of Nellore informed me under date the 13th Instant that there were then available 400 Garce at Kistnapatam which was all that probably could be spared in the next six months.

Madras, 22d April, 1853. } (Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector.

No. 1.

We the undersigned Merchants of Madras do hereby bind ourselves by this written agreement executed to H. Stokes Esqr. Acting Collector of Madras to convey Salt from Eskapulley and Kistnampatam in the District of Nellore to the extent of

of 200 Garces or more or as much as Government require now stored at those places under the following Condition.-

1. We agree to deliver the Salt stated above into the Godowns situated on the 4th Line Beach at Madras and to receive Rupees 25/ Twenty Five Pr. Garce for all charges as Freight exporting and importing including the charges in Conveying the Salt from the Beach at Eskapulley at Kistnapatam to our Dhonies.-

2. We are answerable for all damages of the Salt by leaking of water in our Dhonies or by our neglegence except the Capsizing or sinking of the Boats or Dhonies by any accident

3. We are not responsible for any theft that might probably occur in the Dhonies or Boats which must be guarded by the Cutcar Servants except the theft committed by our own people or Servants.-

We

4. We are bound to pay at the rate of 120 Rupees pr Garce for any loss or damage of Salt that may occur as stated in Column 2.

5. Our Dhonies to be towed and assisted by the Government Steamers until the Month of June if available but beyond that period we engage to deliver the Salt at the said Godowns on the 4th Line Beach Madras ourselves without Government assistance.-

6. We do hereby further agree that we will fulfil the agreement to bring down and deliver up the whole quantity of Salt from the said places by the 15th September 1853.-

Madras, --
16th April, 1853 } /Signed/ R. Rungiah
" R. Appiah
" R. Lutchmyah
" R. Vencatarungum-

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector.

No. 2.

I Pourmanundah Vencata Reddy do hereby bind myself by this written agreement

agreement executed to H. Stokes Esqre Acting Collector of Madras to convey Salt from Esakapullay and Pushnapatah in the District of Nellore to the extent of 100 Garces.-

2. I agree to bring the Salt from the above places and sell it within the limits of the Town of Madras and to pay to the Government at the rate of 85 Rupees per Garce for the quantity delivered to me at the Nellore pans within 2 months from the date of my taking charge of the Salt from Pushnapatah and Esakapullay all the charges for lading freight wastage and landing being borne by me.-

3. Provided that I am not responsible by the agreement for any loss to the Cowar occasioned by Storm or Gale while bringing the Salt from the above places.-

Madras, --
22d April, 1853 } (Signed) P. Vencatareddy.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. Stokes
Acting Collector.

Witnesses
(Signed) P. Vurdarajalu.
/" / Veerasawmy Moodely-

The

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

Bd. No. 881.
Proceedings thereon.
40-41

The Board approve of the arrangements made by Mr. Stokes for supplying Salt for sale in Madras and Confirm his proceedings accordingly.

No. 57.

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

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter of the 21st Ultimo Communicating Extract from a General letter from the Honble the Court of Directors dated 1st July 1852 requiring a report on the practical operation of Para 2 of the rules in respect to the personal appearance of all female pensioners above the age of 57 with reference to the point whether it interferes with or offends the feelings of the natives.

42

Bd. No. 1056.
From the Acting Collector of Madras.
Reporting on the practical operation of the rule relating to the personal attendance of female Pensioners above the age of 57.

2. In reply I beg to observe that there were in connexion with this office at the date of passing the rules in question, 53 Mussulmani Pensioners above the age of 57. Of these only 2 females appeared in person, on the rules

See Statement No. 3 in Collector's letter dated 8th September 1851

Fort St. George 25th April 1853.

rules of the 1st July 1850 being put in force, the rest refusing to attend the Office, and allowing their pensions to remain undrawn.

3. On their appealing to the Collector at different times requesting to be exempted from the operation of the rules in question Government were pleased under dates noted in the margin to concede the solicited indulgence, with the exception of Eleven individuals who are supposed not to be entitled to it.

Extract Minutes of Consultation 2d Novr. 1850.
Do. 18th Febry. 1851.
Do. 2 July — "
Do. 25th May — 1852.

4. The Rule has undoubtedly been unpopular but this is partly from the dislike naturally felt by Pensioners to the enforcement of new check or restriction, and as the rule has now been so far relaxed to meet individual cases its continuance is not likely to cause further discontent.

(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector.

Madras,
22d April, 1853.

Ordered to lie over.

Order thereon.
42-43

Read the following letter

No. 70.

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

Sir,

With reference to Extract from

44

Bd. No. 1056.
From the Collector of Sea Customs.

From Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 14th Instant, I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with a Copy of the Circular Order of the Sudder Adalut dated 17th September 1850 No. 192 therein referred to

Sea Custom House, Madras, 19th April, 1853. } (Signed) W. E. Underwood Collector Sea Customs.

Bd. No. 884

Proceedings thereon.

42. 45

The Board observe that the Circular order of the Sudder Adalut dated 17th September 1850. is published at page 853 of the Fort St. George Gazette for the year 1850.

46

Apptes Bd. No. 914.

From the Military Board.- Read Estimate of the probable expense of adding certain Buildings to the Hospital at Palacaummud transferred to this Office

42. 47

Bd. No. 890.

Proceedings thereon- Resolved that the foregoing Estimate be forwarded to the Collector of Coimbatore with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 10th January

Resolution

Resolved that the following letters be despatched.

48

Bd. No. 877

To the Chief Secretary to Government ...

No. 169.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors the Broken Set of the Proceedings of the Commissioner in the Northern Circars for the Month of October 1852.-

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George. 25th April 1853 ... } (Signed) W. H. Bayley Secretary

49

Bd. No. 886

To the Chief Secretary to Government. }

No. 171.

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In conformity with the instructions contained in Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 11th July 1848, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith a list of Communications received from Government up to 31st March 1853 and remaining unanswered to which is appended a Statement of all periodical returns due to the same date.-

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George. 25th April 1853 } (Signed) W. H. Bayley Secretary

Read.

B.d No. 976

From the Acting Collector of Madras ... } Read Statement shewing the Gross Collections charges, Net Revenue and the Percentage of the disbursements on the Gross Revenue for Fusly 1261.

50

50-51

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

The Board proceed to take into consideration the Statements noted below and to record their remarks thereon.—

52

B.d No. 656

From the Collector of Nellore. } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate for Fusly 1261.

53

B.d No. 584

From the Collector of South Arcot .. } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate for Fusly 1261.

54

B.d No. 655

From the Collector of Nellore } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate, in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1261.

55

B.d No. 581

From the Collector of South Arcot. } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate, in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1261.

56

B.d No. 657

From the Collector of Nellore .... } Statement of actual charges incurred

incurred without Estimate in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1261.

57

B.d No. 580

From the Collector of South Arcot .. } Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1261.

58

B.d No. 658

From the Collector of Nellore ... } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate in the Magistrates Department for Fusly 1261.

59

B.d No. 659

From the Collector of Nellore .. } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate in the Magistrates Department for Fusly 1261.

60

B.d No. 583

From the Collector of South Arcot .. } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate, in the Magistrates Department for Fusly 1261.

61

B.d No. 660

From the Collector of Nellore } Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Magistrates Department for Fusly 1261.

62

B.d No. 582

From the Collector of South Arcot .. } Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Magistrates

Magistrates Department for July 1261.

52.63 Order on the 11 abovementioned Statements.. } Ordered that the necessary Remarks of the Board be inserted in the proper Column of the abovementioned Statements and submitted for the sanction of Government

Read the undermentioned Listo.-

65 Bd No. 1089 From the Collector of South Arcot.. } List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered upto 31st March 1853.

66 Bd No. 1090 From the Collector of South Arcot.. } List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered upto 31st March 1853.

67 Bd No. 1096 From the Acting Collector of Madura.... } List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered upto 31st March 1853.

From the Acting Collector of Madura... } List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered upto 31st March 1853.

Order

4.68 Order on the 4 abovementioned Listo.— Ordered to be recorded.—

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.

69 Mr No. 434 From the Collector of Vizagapatam..... } Salt Account Current from 1st January to 31st March 1853..

70 Mr No. 430 From the Collector of Malabar.. } Salt Account Current for the 2nd Quarter Ending 3d December 1852..

71 Mr No. 431 From the Collector of Malabar... } Tobacco Account Current for the 2nd Quarter Ending 31st December 1852.

72 Mr No. 435 From the Acting Collector of Guntoor.... } Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March 1853.-

73 Mr No. 440 From the Collector of Chingleput.... } Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March 1853.

74 Mr No. 428 From the Collector of South Arcot... } Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March.

75
Mr. No. 436 March 1853.

From the Acting Collector of Guntoor. } Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.

76
Mr. No. 441

From the Collector of Chingleput. } Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.

77
Mr. No. 429

From the Collector of South Arcot. } Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.

78
Mr. No. 439.

From the Collector of Ganjam... } Statement shewing the wholesales of Salt for the Month of March last.

Reporting.

Mr. No. 437.

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore. } Reporting that no Persons have been charged or confined under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of March last.

80
Mr. No. 432

From the Collector of Trichinopoly... } Informing that the Monthly returns are not sent for the Month of March last.

81
Mr. No. 438

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore... } Informing that no Village Officers have been suspended or dismissed under Regulation VI of 1831 for the Month of March last.

Returns

5283. Fort St. George 25th April 1853

Mr. No. 433

From the Collector of Trichinopoly .... Return of Persons Suspended and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for the Month of March last..

(82)

" Goldingham

" Mr Lane

Compd
T. E. Boyle

5284 Fort St. George en April 1853..

Diary.

26th April Received the following letter.

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

(1)

Br. No. 1109
From R. A. Dalzell Esqre.
Asst Collector of Salem

Sir,

I have the honor to request that the Members of the Revenue Board will be pleased to obtain for me from Government an extension of leave for six days to remain at the Presidency in order to continue for that period under the care of my Medical attendant the state of my health on arrival having been such as to require treatment and being as yet but little improved.-

(Signed) R. A. Dalzell.
Asst to Coll. of Salem.

Madras,
April 25th, 1853.

(1-2) 26th — Ordered to be submitted through the Channel of the Civil Auditor for the favorable consideration of Government.-

Order thereon-

Received

27th Received the following letter

To, H. D. Phillips Esqre

Collector and Magistrate of Salem.

(3)

Bd. No. 1120

From the Collr. of Salem. — Ofsoor.

Sir,

1. As the leave granted me to Shevaroy Hill is to be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Cherry within the limits of the Sub Division and as the time of arrival of that officer appears to be a matter of great uncertainty and as my recent appointment to act as Head Asistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore makes me desirous of taking up that appointment within the period of one Month. I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to forward my request that the Months leave so granted me may be cancelled.—

2. As however in consequence of the orders of Government that my leave should not take effect until the arrival of the Sub Collector I have been continuing my duties in this District notwithstanding my recent appointment to Tanjore, I have also to request that you will recommend that the Months leave allowed me for joining my new appointment be considered to Commenced from

from the date on which I discontinue my duties as Asistant Collector and Magistrate of this District.-

Salem, ----- 21st April, 1853 }

(Signed) L. C. Innes

Asistant Collr & Magistrate of Salem and Ag. HC. Asistt to the Collr and Magistrate of Tanjore.-

As requested in the within communication, the Collector of Salem begs to recommend the Cancelment of the leave of absence for one Month granted to the Asistant Collector Mr. L. C. Innes under date the 15th Instant and under the circumstances stated by Mr. Innes, would suggest that the period of one Month allowed to Join a new station be calculated from the date on which that Gentleman has ceased to do duty as Asistant Collector and Magistrate in the Salem District.-

Salem Collrs Cutcherry }

Ofsoor, ----- }

23d April, 1853. -

Bd No. 888.

Proceedings thereon.-

(Signed) H. D. Phillips

Collector.

(3-4)

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the information of Government with the Board's recommendation that the period allowed Mr. Innes for joining his new station at Tanjore be considered to Commence from the date he discontinues doing duty at Salem.-

At

At a Meeting Present-

Thursday 28th April 1853. } J. Goldingham Esqre Second Member
and
J. L. Blane Esqre Third Member
Walter Elliot Esqre Senior Member

Absent on duty as Commr Northern Circars.-

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.-

5

Bd No 794 From the Secretary to Government- Communicating an Extract from a General letter from the Honorable the Court Directors dated 15th December 1852.

Read the following Extract Revenue Department-

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Dated 15th December, 1852 No 20.

Memorial from Nail Goolam Lawder praying that a service Yeomiah which had been held by his late Grotter and continued to Rabiah Bebee might be conferred on him in stead on the ground that Rabiah Bebee was the concubine and not had

Para 2. It having been clearly proved that a Nickah marriage had been contracted and duly registered between the deceased Yeomiahdar and Rubiah Bebee, Nail Goolam

Communicated

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 22d March 1853. No 329.

Para 2 A Copy of para 2 will be furnished to the Board of Revenue with reference to their letter dated 1st July 1850 No 270 for communication to the Memorialist.-

not the wife had obviously no claim.-

11 & 12. Renewal of Salt Compensation Certificates reported.

7 In one of the 3. Communicated to Board cases here reported it appears that a period of Revenue with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation 19th September 1849. No 895- of 15½ years was suffered to elapse without any application for payment of Compensation having been made and we approve your having directed the Collector to make it known that "the rule "which disallows payment of Yeomials &c "when permitted by the "negligence of the incumbents themselves to fall "into arrears for an usually "long periods will in "future be made applicable" to cases of this description.-

Forwarding a Memorial from Syed Hyder Cofsainee Fayajee praying for the renewal

10. We Concur in

5 Will be furnished to the Board of Revenue with

renewal of a Yeomiah of Rs. 27 per Mensem Government review the case and state that the Memorialist has no claim.- Memorial from Syed Booranoodeen Kadry and Meera Syed Mahomed Kadray praying for the Continuance to them of a Yeomiah of Rs. 30 per Mensem enjoyed by their late father. The pension is reported to have been a life grant and a similar pension was drawn by deceased's elder brother and on his death was not Continued to his sons The sons of the younger brother can have no stronger claim to indulgence than those of the elder one.-

in your views.- with reference to their reports dated 19th September and 18th November 1852 Nos. 389 and 474 for communication to the Memorialist.-

11 It does not appear to us that the Memorialists have any just claim to the Yeomiah in question.

Request. Compliance. Paras

14 Request of the Police gars of Raidroog that certain land granted to them formerly in lieu of a Money allowance might be resumed and the money allowance renewed declined.-

16- Compliance with this application was very properly declined.-

6. Para 16 will be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation 24th September 1850 No. 901 as also paras 14. 18 and 21.

(True Extracts) Signed J. Pycroft Secretary to Government

5.6

Bd. No. 925.

Proceedings thereon.-

Ordered that the following Extracts from the Honorable Court's Despatch be furnished to the Officers named below.-

Paras 2 & 10.- To the Acting Collector of North Arcot who will communicate the Honorable Court's Orders to the Memorialists.

" 7 — To the Acting Collector of Madras.-

" 11 — To the Collector of Vellore for Communication to the Memorialist.-

" 16 — To the Collector of Bellary.-

Read

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.-

Read the following Resolution

No. 394

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation,

Under date the 9th April, 1853.

(From Board 17th March)

7

Bd. No. 1055
From the Sec. to
Govt.

1 The Right Honorable the Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that there are not sufficient grounds for continuing the share of the yeomiah enjoyed by the deceased Mad. Estadeer said to his brother- but he acquiesces in their proposal that a moiety of it or Rupees /3- 12- 3/ Three annas twelve and Pice three per Mensem be continued to the widow Ameenbee for her subsistence during life. The other two shares will be continued to their respective holders for their lives- under

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

2. Under the circumstances represented the Right Honorable the Governor in Council authorizes the Collector of Bellary to continue Rupees /3- 3- 8/ Three, Annas three and Pice eight per Mensem of the share enjoyed by the late Syed Ismail Shaharee to his widow Fatumahbeebee for life- He also authorizes the share /Rs. 3- 3- 7/ Three annas three & Pice Seven enjoyed by Syed Mohideen Shaharee being retained by him for life. The remaining share Rupees 3- 3- 7 held by the late Rahemanbeebee will be resumed.-

(Signed) T. Pycroft.
Secretary to Government

Ordered

5293 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Bd. No. 912.

Order thereon.

7-8

Ordered to be communicated with the Board's Remarks, to the Collector of Bellary, with reference to his Yeomiah Statement dated 20th December 1852.-

---

No. 393.

9

Bd. No. 1054. From the Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 9th April 1853. (From Bd. 31st March 1853.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for the Yeomiah Rs. 13-1-Forty and annas thirteen enjoyed by the late Emamoodeen for service in a Mosque in Cuslah Villapooram of South Arcot being continued to his eldest son Badroodeen from the 6th January 1853 the date of his father's death. The Yeomiah Rupees 5-14-10 granted for the performance of Ceremony during the Moharum will be resumed.

9.10

Bd. No. 915.

Order thereon.-

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of South Arcot with reference to his Yeomiah Statement dated 1st February 1853.

DF

Extract

5294 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Bd. No. 1003

From the Secretary to Government

No. 407.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 12th April 1853.- (From Board 21st March.)

11

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the remand of Stamp duty recommended in the foregoing Proceedings amounting to Rupees 142-0-0 / Forty two.-

11.12

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

Bd. No. 901

Order thereon.- Ordered to be Communicated to the Collector of Salem with reference to his letter dated 21st February 1853.-

13

Bd. No. 1002

From the Secretary to Government

No. 408.-

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 12th April, 1853.- (From Board 21st March.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the increase of Rupees five per Mensem recommended by the Board of Revenue to the present amount allowed for the Sadewared charges of the Tranquebar Taluk.-

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Ordered

5295 Fort St. George 28th April 1853

13.14

Bd. No. 903

Order thereon. Ordered to be Communicated to the Collector of Tanjore with reference to his letter dated 24th February 1853.

In Cons: 21st March 1853

15

Bd. No. 1004

From the Secretary to Government.

No. 408.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 12th April 1853.

(From Board 21st March)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Mahmood ally, Secretary to H. H. Nabob of the Carnatic, from appearing personally before the Collector of Madras for the purpose of drawing his Mootaliguan Yeomiah of Rupees 40 per annum.

(Signed) T. Pycroft

Secretary to Government.

15.16

Bd. No. 902

Order thereon - Ordered to be Communicated to the Collector of Madras with reference to his letter dated 24th Febuary 1853.

In Cons: 21st March 1853

Bd. No. 1015

From the Secretary to Government.

No. 417.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th April, 1853

17

(From Board 10th March)

The Right Honorable the Governor in

5296 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

in Council considers that the Officer taking charge of a District Treasury should pass his receipt to the Officer whom he relieves, for the Cash and Securities that may lie in deposit in the Treasury on account of the Civil Court or for any other cause - no less than for the Government money, and desires that this be made the standing rule for the future -

(Signed) T. Pycroft

Secretary to Government -

17.18

Order thereon Ordered to be recorded - the Board having just issued a Circular Order to the above effect.

Read the following letter -

No. 49 -

To, W. A. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George -

19

Bd. No 1063.

From the Collector of Ganjam -

Sir, With reference to your Memorandum of the 31st Ultimo I have the honor to forward a list of Talooks and Cutcheries in Ganjam as therein requested

requested.-

Ganjam District;
Collector's Cutchery,
Chulterpore, - -
12th. April, 1853. -

Signed A. P. Onslow
Collector.

List

	Taloo Rs	Cusbahs
Collector's Charge	Mohery	Berhampore
	Goomsoor	Now-gam
	Sooradah	Sooradah
	Aska	Aska
	Ichapore	Ichapore
	Sompett	Sompett
Principal Assistant Collector's	Teckally	Raghoonadpore
	Wadadah	Byree
	Purlah Kimedy	Purlah Kimedy
	Chicacole	Chicacole
First Assistant's	Poobacondah	Poorsholipoor
	Ganjam	Chulterpore

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Collector.

19.20

Order thereon
Bd. No. 865.
From the Collector of Masulipatam. Ordered to lie over

21

Read Statement of Extra Tent allowance drawn by himself and his Subordinates for Fasly 1263 Proceedings

Bd. No. 899.
Proceedings thereon -

Mr. T. D. Lushington Collector for 193 days
" M.G. Tweedie Head Asst. Collector for 181 "
" E.W. Bird Special Asst. Collector for 297 - "
" W.S. Nesbitt Acting Head Asst. Collector for 15 - "
" T.A.A. Chase Asst. Collector for 99 - "

21.22

The Extra Tent allowance drawn by each Officer for the number of days noted in the margin is sanctioned by the Board -

They observe that the Collector

2.

should have briefly explained in the Statement the case of the protracted residence of Messrs. Lushington Tweedie Bird and Chase, at Beezaarah, Ozzaswaram and Godewadah - and he is requested in future to adopt this Course, when the stay at one station exceeds the period of one month -

Ordered that a Copy of Para 1 of the above Proceedings be transmitted to the Civil Auditor for his information

Read the following letter

No. 52.

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

23

Bd. No. 1124
From the Collector of Nellore

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Circular of the 4th instant, and reply to state that it has never been

5299 Fort St. George 28th April 1853

been the practice in this District for the Collector to settle the Talooks under the Sub Collectors or the Head Assistant except on two occasions i.e. in Fasly 1257, and 1258, when Mr. Smith the then Collector made the Summakbundy of the Wodiagherry and Raoor Talooks forming the Head Assistants charge having Mr. Sutherland the then Head Assistant with him.

Nellore, 25th April 1853. (Signed) F. B. Elton
Collectors Cutcherry
Collector

5300 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Order thereon — Ordered to lie over

(23.24)

Read the following letter
No. 10.

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

25

Bd. No. 1062.

Sir

From the Collector of Bellary.

I have the honor to forward a list of each Talook of this District as requested in your Official Memorandum of 31st Ultimo.

Bellary District
Collectors Office on Circuit
Ramandroog
11th April 1853.

(Signed) C. Pelly.
Collector.

List

5301 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

List of each Talook in the Bellary District with its Cushak or principal Stations distinguishing which are the Collector's which are the Sub Collectors and which are the Assistants Talooks.-

Division	Number	Names of Talooks.	Cushak or Principal Station of the Talooks Cutcheries.-
Collector.	1	Bellary	Cushak Bellary
	2	Cumply	Do. Cumply
	3	Hurponhully	Do. Hurponhully
	4	Hoodlegkee	Do. Hoodlighee
	5	Hoovinhudgaly	Do. Hoovinhudgally
	6	Adonie	Do. Adonie
	7	Goollam	Auloor
	8	Punchapollam	Puttecondah Munzepetta
	9	Gooty	Cushak Gooty
	10	Yadakee	Do. Yadakee
Sub Collectors.	1	Anantapoor	Do. Anantapoor
	2	Pungondah	Do. Pungondah
	3	Codecondah	Tuidoopoor
	4	Tandputtry	Cushak Tandputtry
	5	Dhurmaverum	Do. Dhurmaverum
Head Asst. Collector.	1	Raidroog	Do. Raidroog
	2	Madagaseerah	Do. Madagaseerah

17.

Bellary Collector's Office, on Circuit at Ramandroog, 11th April 1853. (Signed) C. Pelly Collector.

25.26

Ordered thereon

Ordered to lie over.

5302. Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 17.

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

27

B. No. 1135.

From the Collector of Bellary— Sir.

With reference to your letter of the 28th February last, I have the honor to forward a Statement of Indigenous and Foreign Cotton Cultivation of this District for the present cycle which is prepared on the nearest approximation- as the accounts shewing the exact particulars are not closed - all the information required is shewn in the Statement.-

Bellary District, Collector's Office on Circuit, Kospett, 14th April 1853.

(Signed) C. Pelly
Collector.

Statement

5303

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 1. Statement showing the Cultivation of Cotton in the Bellary District for Fasly 1262.

as required by the Board of Revenue under date the 28th February 1853

Extent of Land planted with Cotton in Fasly 1262	Estimated yield in a good cost or one acre of Land of selected Cotton			
No. probable yield	In the	In the	In the	Average
Extent of Land planted with Cotton in Fasly 1262	Estimated Quantity of cleaned Cotton in the probable yield	1st Sort in the Land	2d Sort of Land	3d Sort of Land	produce
		lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Canara	54,14,084				
Ceara	40,35,581				
Bellary	9,50,665	59	48	33	46
Ceara	1,965				
Canara	1254				
	9231				33.

Bellary District, Collector's Office
Cutcherry, 11th April 1853

/Signed/ P. Bell
Collector

Ordered

5304

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.

(27.28)

Read the following letters

No. 20.

Official Memorandum.

29

B. No. 900.

From the Asst. Collr. of North Arcot.

As requested in an Official Memorandum from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 31st Ultimo, the Acting Collector of North Arcot has the honor to forward a list of the Talooks including the Cusbah Station of each talook, and distinguishing those talooks that belongs to the Sub Division, and that those that are under the charge of the Assistant Collectors.

North Arcot,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Chendragery, 4th April 1853.

/Signed/ A. A. Britt
Acting Collector.

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

No

5305

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

No. 1 List of Talooks and Cusbah Stations in the District of North Arcot, distinguishing those under the charge of the Collector, Sub Collector and Head Assistant Collector respectively; and list of the Division comprising, the Zemindaries, the Congoondy Pollium, and the Arnee Jaghire with the Cusbah Station of each Division.—

Talooks	Cusbah Stations	Remarks
Chittoor	Chittoor	Under the Collector's charge—
Chendragherry	Chendragherry	
Cavaripauk	Wallajahpett	
Sholinghur	Sholinghur	
Sutavaid	Nagalapooram	
Palmanair including Venkatagherry Cotah	Palmanair	1 Venkatagherry Cotah is kept as a distinct division in the Palmanair Talook as its Revenue is not included in the Pymash Jumma account—
Arcot	Arcot	Under the Sub Collector's charge
Poloor	Poloor	
Sirvettoor	Sirvettoor	
Wandavash	Wandavash	
Vellore	Pullecondah	
Sirvellum	Sirvellum	Under the charge of the Head Assistant Collector—
Sutghur	Gooriauttum	

Cavetnuggur Zemindary—

Divisions—	Cusbah Stations	
Sirtany	Sirtany	Under the Magistrates charge—
Carvetnuggur	Carvetnuggur	
Calastry Zemindary		
Calastry	Calastry	
Maderpauk	Maderpauk	
Arnee Jaghire		
Arnee	Arnee	Under the charge of the Joint Magistrate—
Congoondy Pollium		
Congoondy	Congoondy	Under the Assistant Magistrate Mr. Smyth—

Mr. Lewin has no Revenue charge at present, but the charge of a Talook will be given him very shortly

Mr. Smyth in addition to Police duties is employed in registering the Enams in the Concoondy Pollium—

North Arcot, ... }
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry }
Chendragherry, 4th April 1853— }

/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Acting Collector—

Ordered:—

5306

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Order thereon.

29.30

Ordered to lie over.

No. 24.

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

31

Bd. No. 911.
From the Actg Collr of
North Arcot

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to forward a Statement, shewing the Names &c. of certain yeomiahdars residing at Arcot, who from Infirmity are unable to attend in person at Chittoor to receive their Yeomiahs, and to request that the Board will sanction the employment of of the Yeomiahdars named in the Statement as Vakeels.

2. The allowances of these Minors have been hitherto paid to their Vakils who perform the service, but this practice without the express sanction of the Board is apparently opposed to para 3 of the Yeomiah Rules sanctioned by Government on the 24th December 1840.

Fort Arcot
Collrs Circuit Cutcherry
Chendragherry
5th April 1853.

/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Actg Collector

Statement

5307

No. 1 Statement on whose behalf it is made with the names of the persons

Vakeels

Description of Yeomiahs	Number of persons Receiving Allowance	Remarks.
1	2	12
Conditional Pensions	31	These persons were named by the Guardian of the Minors.
	4 19	
	4 49	

Fort
Collector
Chundrag

She

the Original Grantee nor on what terms it was held.

3. From Local enquiries it appears that previous to the resumption of the Jaghire a certain extent of land was occupied by the Jaghiredar as his (Cummatham land cultivated by his own dependants for his own use) and that there is a piece of land which is known by the name of the "Deedy land" that the Cummatham land in Common with the rest of the lands in the Jaghire was assessed at the resumption and that at some later period the Jaghiredar relinquished this land of his own accord. No Tope at present in existence is known by the name of the "Deedy Tope".

4. There is no reason to believe that the Petitioners father was dispossessed of the Cummatham land when the Jaghire was resumed. He probably relinquished it some time subsequently from disinclination to pay the assessment. The lands in question have for several years past been under cultivation and the Ryots in possession would not willingly relinquish them. These persons have built houses on the ground and have raised Topes on some portions of it under the idea that they possess a permanent property in the land.

5. With regard to the Petitioners request that

To Board 19th November 1850
From Dr. 5th Decr./50
To Dr. 13th Dr. Dr.

that a further and permanent reduction may be made in the rent of the Topes in his possession (7 Topes). I beg on this subject to refer the Board to the correspondence[+] noted in the Margin in which the Petitioners claim to a reduction in the rent is discussed and disposed of. In 1850 the Board consented at the recommendation of the Collector to make a temporary reduction till a number of young trees should come to maturity. The full rent of the Topes is Rupees 172-14-6. This has been reduced to Rupees 140 for seven years.

6. These Topes were made over to the Petitioners in 1826. The Petitioner's father applied to the Board in 1817 referring to the loss of Jaghire and applying to be put in possession of the Topes which were appendages of the Jaghire for his subsistence. The orders passed by the Board on this application and the circumstances under which the Petitioners was ultimately placed in possession in 1826 will be seen in the Correspondence[+] entered in the Margin.

From Board 7th Augt. 1817
To Dr. 25th Octr. "
From Dr. 17th Novr. "
From Dr. 16th April/18
To Dr. 15th May "
To Dr. 19th June/26
From Dr. 21 Sept. "

7. It does not appear that the Petitioners claimed the Cummatham lands in 1826. He has furnished Copy of a letter purporting to have been addressed to him in 1826 by Mr. Hisket in which it is stated that the Cummatham lands as well as the Topes were to be made

made over but in Mr. Nisbet's Jaheed now in the records directing the Topes to be made over these lands are not mentioned.

8 In regard to the Petitioners request for a Pension as an equivalent for the Jaghire, I have explained that my records do not show under what circumstances the Jaghire was resumed but from the Statement of certain inhabitants in the Arcot Talook it appears that the person who formerly enjoyed the Jaghire was a Khandan and as such was otherwise provided for. It also appears from the Statement which accompanied the Board's letter dated 7th August 1817 that the original grant was not made to the Petitioner's Grand Father but to the latter's daughter the wife of the Nabob of Wallajah.

9 With regard to the Mushroath Purwannah I have no information. In Board Petition No. 1800 of 1848 the Memorialist applied to have a Mosque and Maniems attached thereto at Calavah transferred to him but this request was not complied with as the Maniems are held for the service of the Mosque tombs &c. by the family to whom they were originally granted.

Vide Endorsement on Petition No. 1800 of 1848 dated 4th January 1849.

North Arcot.
Collector's Cutcherry
Chendragerry 7th April 1853

/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Acting Collector

To

To The Honorable The Court of Directors
of the East India Company
&c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of Zaheer ood Deen Hoosain Khan Bahdoor son of the late Jageerdar of Culvah.

Humbly Sheweth

That a Village called Calvah was given to your Petitioners Ancestors Viz.t Zaheeroob Aboodeen Khan and Sufder Hoosain as a Jageer and Munsulby Delhi Pacha Allum Gheer and which they enjoyed for a long time.

When his Highness Wallajah became Nabob of the Carnatic. His Highness wrote a letter to your Petitioners Grand father dated Hee: geree 1184 stating that on Delhi Pacha has given him the Culvah Jageer. His Highness also makes over the Village to him without any interference with it whatever but when the British Government took possession of the Carnatic this Jageer was most unjustly taken away from him without even allowing him a Pension on this account.

When His Highness Nabob Dondulhool Omrah came to the Musnud His Highness granted to your Petitioners Uncle Subdar Hoosain Khan Bahadoor a Mushroath Sanaanah of 6,000 Rupees annually even this indulgence also the English Government

Gouernment has thought proper to take away from him and altho he repeatedly Petitioned the Board of Reuenue to restore to him the alone Sunnanah he got no satisfaction.-

Falconer Esqre who was a Member of the Board of Reuenue in 1806 was pleased to make the Cases of your Petitioners Ancestors known to Gouernment by stating that they were most unjustly dealt with as regards the affairs of their Jageer and that Conformably to Gouernment Rules they ought to be Pensioned but no redress was granted.-

Your Petitioners Ancestors planted Topes in their Calvah Jageer and when the English Gouernment took possession of it Your Petitioners Uncle Sulidar Hoossain Khan Bahadoor requested the Board of Reuenue to allow him to enjoy at least the Benefit of the Topes together with a piece of Ground called the Cummeth Land (this land was appropriated in the time of your Petitioners Ancestors of Cultivation for Domestic affairs it consists of 60 Cawnies Punjah and 24 Cawnies Punjah) this he solicited that it may be granted to him equally with the other Jageerdars who were permitted to enjoy the benefit of their Topes free of charge but the Board wrote to say that they will only be granted upon the terms of paying a Tax but as he thought that by taking them upon such terms he would be equal with the Common Cultivators of Calvah he therefore requested to bring them

them at all.

After the Death of your Petitioners ancestor your Petitioners wrote to the Board of Reuenue to grant him the Cummeth Land and all the Topes at Calvah to this application he received a Persian letter from the then Principal Collector of Chittoor J. Hisbet Esqre (Copy of which is hereby enclosed for the consideration of your Honorable Court) stating that according to your Petitioners request they are granted to him, but when your Petitioners went to take possession of them he was surprized to find that he was only permitted by the Tahsildar to take charge of 7 Topes only without the Cummeth Land and one Tope called the Deedy Tope payable an annual Tax of Pags. 49 and 18 Fanams or Rupees 171-15-10.-

Your Petitioners however took charge of the Topes that was allotted to him and afterwards represented the Case to J. Hisbet Esqre Collector of Chittoor who told him that he was then about proceeding to another station and would inform the subject to the Collector who was to come next to him to take charge of his District and get your Petitioners case settled and when that Collector came your Petitioners mentioned the subject to that Gentleman and was told that he would communicate the subject to the Collector who was to come next to him as he was also about going away to another Station and when J. Robert Esqre Principal Collector came to Chittoor your

your Petitioner Mentioned the subject to that Gentleman and was told that if he receives orders from the Board of Revenue about your Petitioners case that he would then settle all his affairs and from that time your Petitioner has been Petitioning the Honorable the Board of Revenue but got no satisfaction to this day (thereby making the letter of J. Kisbel Esqre to your Petitioner of no effect whatever.)

Your Petitioner is now in charge of the above Topes for the last 26 years and under the impression that the Board of Revenue will condescend in time to grant him the Cummeth Land and the Dooty Topes at Culvah, your Petitioner pays the annual Tax regularly altho he derives no profit from his present Topes.

Your Petitioner also beg to state to your Honorable Court that from the time he took charge of the above Topes he has sustained much damage and could not derive any benefit from them. As they are now all grown into Jungle upon this subject your Petitioner repeatedly wrote to the Board of Revenue shewing also Statement of Accounts of the actual loss he annually sustains upon his Topes and requested for a reduction of half of the Tax upon his Topes but after repeated negative endorsements upon his Petitions the Board at last and after very long condescended to make a reduction of Tax (Not half as requested) but only 33 Rupees and that only for a period of 7 years.

Your Petitioner upon this subject wrote several

several Petitions to the Board, Complaining that after so small a reduction he is still a loser from the Profits of his Topes and received an endorsement that further appeal upon the subject no notice will be taken (altho the Board is perfectly satisfied with the accounts your Petitioner has furnished that the loss he sustains is perfectly correct.)

The 3 Pageens of your Petitioners ancestors which the British Government has taken away amounted to more than one Lac of Rupees annually and in doing so the Government has not even allowed us a Pension on that account and thereby left us all in the wide World to suffer difficulties and troubles the most unspeakable to this day.

The Honorable the Board of Revenue does not seem willing to shew the least pity upon your Petitioners Case, Nor make an allowance of half the reduction of Tax upon his Present Topes he so humbly and reasonably requested for and if your Petitioner does not pay the Tax regularly for one year his house and property are confiscated and compelled to pay the Amount whether he derives any profit or not and thereby subjecting your Petitioner and family to the lowest degradation, shame and ridicule and equalling them with the Common Cultivators of Culvah

Your Petitioner humbly beg to state to your Honorable Court

your Petitioner Mentioned the subject to that Gentleman and was told that if he receives orders from the Board of Revenue about your Petitioners case that he would then settle all his affairs and from that time your Petitioner has been Petitioning the Honorable the Board of Revenue but got no satisfaction to this day (thereby making the letter of J. Nisbet Esqr to your Petitioner of no effect whatever.)

Your Petitioner is now in charge of the above Topes for the last 26 years and under the impression that the Board of Revenue will condescend in time to grant him the Cummeth Land and the Deedy Topes at Culvah, your Petitioner pays the annual Tax regularly altho he derives no profit from his present Topes.

Your Petitioner also beg to state to your Honorable Court that from the time he took charge of the above Topes he has sustained much damage and could not derive any benefit from them. As they are now all grown into Jungle upon this subject your Petitioner repeatedly wrote to the Board of Revenue shewing also Statement of Accounts of the actual loss he annually sustains upon his Topes and requested for a reduction of half of the Tax upon his Topes but after repeated negative endorsements upon his Petitions the Board at last and after very long condescended to make a reduction of Tax (Not half as requested) but only 33 Rupees and that only for a period of 7 years.

Your Petitioner upon this subject wrote

several Petitions to the Board, Complaining that after so small a reduction he is still a loser from the Profits of his Topes and received an endorsement that further appeal upon the subject no notice will be taken (altho the Board is perfectly satisfied with the accounts your Petitioner has furnished that the loss he sustains is perfectly correct.)

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The Honorable the Board of Revenue does not seem willing to shew the least pity upon your Petitioners Case, Nor make an allowance of half the reduction of Tax upon his Present Topes he so humbly and reasonably requested for and if your Petitioner does not pay the Tax regularly for one year his house and property are confiscated and compelled to pay the Amount whether he derives any profit or not and thereby subjecting your Petitioner and family to the lowest degradation, shame and ridicule and equalling them with the Common Cultivators of Culvah

Your Petitioner humbly beg to state to your Honorable Court

Court that he has done his best endeavours to obtain redress of his case from the Madras Government and the Honorable the Board of Revenue but obtained no mercy or Compassion, your petitioner is therefore now obliged to lay his case before your Honorable Court and humbly to solicit that your Honorable Court will take pity of his case and pass such orders to the Madras Higher authorities that the Cummeth Land and the Deedy Topes at Culsah may be granted to your Petitioner as also to allow a reduction of half the Tax upon his present Topes, Not only for any period of time but always also that our Sagreen Pension and Mucrooth Sunnanah be given to your Petitioner.

The British Nation has been always considered by our Nation as the Most Merciful humane and Benevolent of all Nations in the world and your petitioner is confident that Mercy and Justice will be extended to him and his family by your Honorable Court who are now under difficulties that no language can depict.-

Your Petitioner also Most humbly and respectfully beg to state to your Honorable Court that himself and his

his ancestors are family to Nabob Sudolut volla Khan Bahadoor.- Nabob Wallajah Nabob Ameen ool Omrah Bahadoor, Nabob Azeem ud Dowlah Bahadoor, and also Jageendar and Munsubdar are our Ancestors to Delhy Pacha Allum Geer and under the circumstances your Petitioner feels Confident that your Honorable Court will shew Pity to your Petitioner and grant the requested boon as your Petitioner is entitled to the above claims.-

For which the of Mercy your Petitioner as in duty bound.-

Shall Ever Pray

Madras mm
Triplicany mmm
26th November 1852

/Signed/ M. Hindostanee

No. 2.

Translation of a Persian letter from J. Nisbet Esqr. Collector in address to Zaheer ood Deen Hoosain Khan Bahadoor dated Palumanadoo 18th November 1826.

My Affectionate and kind friend

May.

5318 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Court that he has done his best
obtain redress of his case from
ment and the Honorable the Boar
but obtained no mercy or Compassion, your
is therefore now obliged to lay his case before
Honorable Court and humbly to solicit that yo
Honorable Court will take pity of his case an
pass such orders to the Madras Higher auth
that the Cummath Land and the Dudy Topes
at Culvah may be granted to your Petitioner as
also to allow a reduction of half the Tax upon
his present Topes, Not only for any period of
time but always also that our Sagaer Pension and
Mussoolh Purwanah be given to your Petitioner.

The British Nation has been always
considered by our Nation as the Most Merciful
humane and Benevolent of all Nations in the
world and your petitioner is confident that
Mercy and Justice will be extended to him
and his family by your Honorable Court
who are now under difficulties that no language
can depict.-

Your Petitioner also Most
humbly and respectfully beg to state to
your Honorable Court that himself and
his

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Collector dated
statement of
Topes of
the
[illegible]
reduction of
Topes here under
stand together with the
prays for the reduction
Rent on the Topes in

that the
I am
will show Duty to your
grant the requested boon as your
Petitioner is entitled to the above
claims.-

For which the of Mercy your

Petitioner as in duty bound.
Shall Ever Pray

Madras mmm
Triplicany mmm
26th November 1852

/Signed/ M. Hindoostanee

No. 2.

Persian letter from J. Nicholl Esqr.

Translation of a
Collector in address to Zaheer ood Deen Hoosain
Khan Bahadoor dated Palumanadoo 18th
November 1826.

My Affectionate and Kind friend
May.

May God preserve you in safety.

After expressing my eagerness to your happy Visit, be it known to you that your letter of the 6th November 1826 handed to me on the 10th of the said Month, rejoiced me very much, and agreeably to your request in order to put into your charge Gardens and Cummatums Land I have transmitted a Takeed to the Thasildar who will act accordingly.

What shall I write more

/Signed/ S. Hisbet

Principal Collector

S.S.B.

B. No. 923.

Proceedings thereon

Submitting with reference to Extract Minutes Board 4th January 1853 a letter from the acting Collector of North Arcot reporting on the Memorial to the Honorable Board of Lakur Ulleem Hoossain Khan Bahadur seeking the restoration of a Sagbire a Mushroot and certain land and Topes.

(33-32)

No. 177.

Resolved that the above letter be forwarded to Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation 4th January 1853.

2. Petitioner seeks the restoration of a Sagbire, a Mushroot of Rupees 6,000 and some Cummatteum land together with the "Deedy Topes" and prays for the reduction to one half of the Rent on the Topes in his possession.

3. It will be seen that the claim for its restoration would appear inadmissable.

4. No information can be obtained regarding the Mushroot, nor can the "Deedy Topes" be now recognised.

5. The Cummatteum land was assessed at the date above given and was subsequently it is supposed, resigned by Petitioners father. It has since been taken up by other parties whose possession the Board are of opinion should not be disturbed.

6. With regard to the Topes in the enjoyment of the Petitioner, it

did

In Cons. 5 December 1850 No 3033

Fort St George 28th April 1853.

did not appear from the Collectors, enquiry 19th November 1850 / that Petitioners incurred an actual loss by their possessions, but that on a calculation of the outturn for Fusly 1259 a surplus of 18 Rupees would remain under ordinary circumstances after all expenses had been paid.

7. As this profit was small, and might be converted into actual loss in an adverse year, the Board sanctioned / Proceedings 5th December 1850 / the reduction of the Government rent from 172-14-6 to 140 Rupees until such time as some young trees came into full bearing.

8. Under this order the Collector / From Collector 13th December 1851 / In cons. 2 January 1851 No 3249. lowered the rent to 140 Rupees for seven years, but if it be desired that these Rupees should constitute a provision for the Memorialist the Board think that the rent might be permanently fixed at that amount.

No. 27.

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

Sir.

I have the honor to submit

Copy

the Boards permission in assessing certain waste lands under the Cheyar Channel to divide the assessment between the two Crops.

Fort St George 28th April 1853.

copy of a letter from the Sub Collector dated 23d February last, forwarding a Statement of certain waste lands which are capable of cultivation direct from the Cheyaur Anicut, and to request the Board will permit ones in assessing the lands, to divide the Assessment between the 2 Crops.

2. The whole extent of the land is said to consist of 197 Cawnies, included in 12 Villages. Mr Binning proposes to assess the quantity comprised in each Village at the lowest rate of teerwah in each, on the ground that there is no Nunjah adjacent to the waste lands, and that generally the land will require much labour to fit it for irrigation.

3. I have pointed out to Mr Binning that regard should be had to the quantity of the land in determining the rates of Assessment, and have requested him to obtain further information on that point, but, if the Assessment is to be divided as one or two crops may be grown, it is necessary for me to have the Boards sanction for depositing, in that respect, from the

35

Bd No 992
From the Acting Collector of North Arcot
Request the

Para 1.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

the system at present in force in the Sub Division, by which Nunjah lands are subject to an equal rate of Assessment, whether two crops be cultivated or not.

4. Mr. Binning does not state whether the supply of water will in general be sufficient for two Crops, but the Civil Engineer has informed me that one crop is all that can usually be expected. It is therefore the more advisable that the Assessment should be divided.

5. If the Board sanction this measure, I suggest, that the assessment where one crop only is grown should be 2/3ds of the Assessment imposed for both Crops.

6. The waste lands referred to in this letter are the same to which my letter to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works dated the 4th Instant refers.

North Arcot Collectors Cutcherry
Chendraghiry.
11th March 1853.

I Signed I H. A. Brett.
Acting Collector
To.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Enclosure No 6.

To H. A. Brett Esqre
Acting Collector of
North Arcot.

Sir

Para 1. Referring to your letters under date October 6 and November 20 1852 and Memorandum of February 15. 1853 calling on me to furnish the Revenue accounts of the lands lying under the Channel lately opened by the Civil Engineer from the Cheyar River, I have the honor to submit a Statement shewing the entire extent of these lands, and the Sums or classes according to which it is proposed they should be assessed, together with the Amount of Revenue derivable from each severally; and exhibiting the profits which may be expected to accrue therefrom.

2. In the Villages Nos 47. 109. 225 and 231, belonging to the Taluk of Sirruttore there are no Nunjah lands adjoining the Poonjah and Pernmbokes grounds respectively pertaining to these Villages as inserted in Columns 10. 15 and

and 22; and in the Villages Nos. 102 and 101, the only Nunjah Cultivation lies at the extremities of portions of the Poonjah and Permmboke lands; and this Nunjah is of the last Turns or inferior class. In the Villages Nos. 109, 27 and 40 there is a small extent of Nunjah land bearing a somewhat higher rates of Assessment, lying near some parts of the Poonjah, but this portion is so very inconsiderable that it should not affect the assessments of the adjacent grounds. Consequently the Shasildar has recommended that the last or lowest Turns of Nunjah should be fixed at the various rates, respectively on the Poonjah lands attached to the nine Villages above mentioned. In the Villages Nos. 110 and 180, it is also recommended that the Poonjah lands should be assessed at the rate of 4th class Nunjah. The Poonjah and Pormmboke lands above alluded to have never, at any period been cultivated with Nunjah crops, and should therefore be assessed at a comparatively low rate. The Shasildar of

Jinnettoor has recorded his opinion that the whole extent of these lands may be brought under cultivation within a period of five years; and has stated that should these lands be assessed at a higher rate than that now proposed the Ryots will be neither willing nor able to bring them under cultivation.

3 In the Talook of Wandawashe the lands of one Village only derive benefit from the new channel, and the Serishtadar (doing duty as Shasildar) of that Talook, has stated that according to his judgment a Teerwah of 2¼ Pagodas per Cawny should be fixed on these lands, which are either Poonjah (bearing dry crops) or Permboke (waste) and have never borne Nunjah Crops. The Teerwah abovementioned being a new rate which has not hitherto been employed in this Village. I am of opinion that it would be more expedient and equitable to assess these lands at the rate of the 4th or last Turn of the Nunjah lands now annually cultivated in this quarter, the greater part of which are rated as

as 4th class ground. The acting Thasildar states that the whole of these Lands may be brought under cultivation during the ensuing Fusly year.

4. No Durkhasts have as yet been presented by the ryots of Tiruttoor or Wandavash; but the Thasildars have notified to them that the newly irrigated lands are lying ready for cultivation

5. The foregoing remarks are, I am well aware, meagre and unsatisfactory; but I am as yet unable to submit any further observations in respect to the policy and expediency, or otherwise of the proposed Assessment of these Lands for being conscious that the accompanying Statement is urgently required, I lose no time in forwarding it. It is my intention to make enquiries of some of the ryots belonging to the Villages adjacent to the Channel, and learn from them their sentiments in reference to this system of Assessment and I may hereafter be capable of affording further information on this point, based upon grounds on which I am better able to rely. The system pursued

pursued in this project, is that which has always been the usage in the Subdivisions namely fixing an invariable Assessment upon the Nunjah land irrespective of whether it bears one or two crops in the year. It appears to me that it would be better to deviate from the usual course pursued, and either to adopt the scheme proposed in former years by Mr Bourdillon, Viz.t, that the Assessment should be divided into two portions assigning two thirds thereof to the first crop and one third to the second or to arrange that when two crops are produced the full Teerwah should be levied, and that when the supply of water happens to be insufficient the Ryot should pay Teerwah for only such portions as he has water to bring under cultivation, or at least that Byganusly remission for loss of 2d Crop should be granted when that crop fails I beg that you will be good enough to give me your opinion on

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

on this head, and should any other scheme appear to you preferable to these suggestions, that you will acquaint me with it. Another System, in my opinion a very objectionable obtains throughout the Sub Division, and has been followed in this plan of assessment, Viz^t, the dividing and Sub dividing of single Cawnies, into minute portions of ground, all assessed separately in different terms, and assessed at different rates of S^d.

Seconds, this mode of infinitesimal partition

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

partition must always give rise to much confusion and misunderstanding, and afford every facility for speculation and fraud, and should be avoided as much as possible. A Single Cawny ought not to comprise more than two separate classes of ground.

6. In addition to the Statement already referred to, the Maratah account received from the Talooks of Trivettoor and Wundarash are herewith forwarded.

North Arcot,
Sub Collector's Circuit
Cutcherry, Trivettoor.
22d February, 1853.

/Signed/ R. M. Binning
Sub Collector.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ A. A. Brett
Acting Collector.

Statement

5332.

28th April 1853.

No. 2. Statement of Channel and the For St. George

As inserted in the list / Particulars
Captain Collyer Civil Ex- / Waste lands
panied Acting Collector / Poonjah lands
Collector dated 5th Oct / Extent Cultivated with Poonjah

amount of profits considered likely to be realized from
for the lands in Column 9.
Lands which have been assessed but left uncultivated
fit for Nunjah Cultivation.
Nunjah Teerwah or amount of
teerwah if Cultivated with Nunjah.

Talooks.	Places.	Total of Columns 6. 7. 8.	Land.	Teerwah.	Teerwah per Cawny.	Amount of Teerwah.	Remaining Nunjah Teerwah after deducting the Poonjah Teerwah.	Nunjah Lands.	Teerwah per Cawny.	Amount of Teerwah.	Total Lands.	Amount of Teerwah of Columns 12 & 13.
		1	9	10	11		12	13			14	
	Between Covil	7 7½										
	and Nagarumbai	" 10¼	5 7½	4 ½	2 6	12 15	8 13½	" " " " " " "			5 7½	8 13½
		8 13¼										
	Between Nagarum	3 11½										
	Chittairy and t	1 15¼			1 11¼	3 11¼	2 3¾	" " " " " " "			1 15¼	2 3¾
	Aqueduct	3 1										
		6 12½										
	Between aqueduct	40 6¼							4 15½	3 3	15 13	
	Cadaganoor Cove		23 2¼	20 15⅝	1 14⅜	43 8	22 8⅛	" 3 29½	" 7½		31 3¼	44 5⅛
	Near Cadaganoor	10 14						2 14½	1 14⅜	5 8½		
	going on to Keet,							8 1		21 13		
		51 4¼										
	Vauraday Colum	" "										
		16 "										
	Talapaid Emba		10 5½	8 ¼	3 1¼	31 12¾	23 11½	" " " " " " "			10 5½	23 11½
		7 "										
		23 "										
	Near to Kymapa											
	Carachary	7 14¼	7 7	6 10⅜	1 14¼	14 1	7 6⅛	" " " " " " "			7 7	6⅛
	Opposite Kanel C	14 11	8 1	7 5½	1 12¾	14 7⅞	7 2⅜	" " " " " " "			8 1	7 2⅜
	In Coontah near				2 10⅜	1 6½	" 14⅜	" " " " " " "			" 8½	" 14⅜
	Boondy tank	37½	" 8¼	" 8⅛								

5333.

Fort St. George 28th

the cultivation of these lands by irrigation from the Sluices

Waste lands, or lands which have been assessed but left uncultiv

Poonjah lands fit for Nunjah Cultivation.

Land.	Poonjah Teerwah	Nunjah Teerwah per Cawney.	Amount of Teerwah	Remaining Nunjah Teerwah after deducting the Poonjah Teerwah	Land.	Nunj Teerwah per Cawney.	Sixty sixty ths of each Poonjah Lands of Columns 12 & 17.	Remaining Total.	Deduct Lands unfit for Cultivation.	Portion of Land in the Taluk to the cultivation proportioned under Teerwah Column 12 & 13.	by the Taluk a
	15	16		17		18	25				
2 ..	1 8	2 6	4 10 4/8	3 2 7/8	" 10/4	2 6 1/4	12 3/8	13 8 5/8			
2 13/4	1 13/4	1 14/4	5 5/8	3 7 7/8	" "	" " 1/2					
17 4	15 14 3/4	1 14 3/8	31 12 7/8	15 14 1/8	2 9/2	1 14 1/8					
					" 3/2	3/4	38 6/4	65 15			
				2 13		3 3					
5 10/2	4 2 3/4	3 1/4	17 5/4	13 2/2	" 5/4	4 15/8					
					6 10 3/4	2/2	36 14	58 8/2			
				7 "		3 1 1/4					
7/4	" 7	1 14/4	" 13/2	" 6/2	" "						
6 10	4 12	1 12 3/4	11 14 3/8	7 2 3/8	" "	" "	7 12 5/8	7 12 5/8			
" 7	" 6 5/8	2 10 3/8	1 2 3/4	" 12/4	" "	" "	14 4 3/4	14 4 3/4			
						" " 3/4	1 10/2	8 4 3/4			

Deduct Lands unfit for Cultivation.	Portion of Land in the Taluk to the cultivation proportioned under Teerwah Column 12 & 13.	
5		
11 " "		8 14 7/8
15 1/2 " "		19 7/8
3 " "		
2 1/2 " "		15 12 1/8
3 " "		
1/4 " "		3 4 1/8
1 1/2	31 5 3/4	42 "
1 1/4 " "		
3/4	31 5 3/4	
1/4	15 12	6 9/8
3/4	47 1 3/4	48 9/8
1 1/4 " "		
4	47 1 3/4	

of this Village has prepared
difficulty and portion
ing to the Taluk

Fort St. George

28th April 1853.

the thorities in reference to the Pymash accounts. Particulars for the lands in Column 9.—

Remaining lands fit for cultivation.— Waste lands, or lands which have been assessed but left uncultivated.—

Poonjah lands fit for Punjah Cultivation.

Was.	Extent of the Land entered in accounts sent to Collectors Office on 1st December 1849 ded to be brought cultivation Lands be sup with water the Cheyar anicut rmed.	Portion of the Extent of lands entered in the accounts sent to the Civil Engineer on the 20th March 1852 proposed to be brought under Cultivation on both sides of the Cheyar Anicut channel if Sluices are constructed in the side channel.	Excess of Land found on inspection	Total of Columns 6 & 7	Punjah Extent Cultivated with Poonjah. Land.	Punjah Teerwah Amount of Teerwah per Cawny.	Punjah Teerwah on account of Teerwah of Cultivated with Punjah. Amount of Teerwah.	Punjah Remaining Punjah Teerwah after deducting the Poonjah Teerwah.	Punjah Lands.	Punjah Teerwah per Cawny.	Punjah Amount of Teerwah.	Total. Lands.	Total. Amount of Teerwah of Columns 12 & 13.
Lan	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13			14	
	" "	" "	25 11	25 11.	14 1/2	11 5 7/8	1 7/8	20 4 3/4	8 14 7/8	" "	" "	14 1/2	8 14 7/8
2	" "	13 15 1/2	" "	13 15 1/2	9 12 1/2	8 13	2 14 1/4	28 4 3/8	19 7 3/8	" "	" "	9 12 1/2	19 7 3/8
	" "	2 "	" 3	2 3									
	" "	15 15 1/2	" 3	16 2 1/2									
	" "	14 13	" "	14 13	12 11 1/2	14 13 3/8							
2	" "	" "	10 3 1/4	10 1/4	2 6 1/2	2 3/4							
	6 "	78 13 1/4	76 8 1/2	161 5 3/4	95 14	86 3 5/8	2 3 5/8	5 5 5/8	3 4 7/8	" "	" "	12 11 1/2	15 12 1/8
	" 10 1/4	19 13 1/2	" 3 1/2	20 11 1/4									
	6 10 1/4	98 10 3/4	76 12	182 1									
17													
	" "	" "	15 1 1/4	15 1 1/4	3 10 3/4	4 5/8							
	6 "	78 13 1/4	91 9 3/4	176 7	99 8 3/4	90 4 1/4	2 11 1/4	10 9 3/4	6 9 1/8	" "	" "	3 10 3/4	6 9 1/8
	" 10 1/4	19 13 1/2	" 3 1/2	20 11 1/4									
5													
	6 10 1/4	98 10 3/4	91 13 1/4	197 2 1/4									
							" "	206 6 5/8	120 3	8 1	" "	21 13	103 15 142 "
							" "	217 3/8	126 12 1/8	8 1	" "	21 13	107 9 3/4 148 9/8

we declined cultivating this land, amounting to 8 Cawnies as they are moreover already in possession of 6 Vdar. Therefore did not include these lands in the

sufficient Punjah lands they desire to cultivate this portion with Punjah crops as it can only be levelled and prepared account sent by him.—

5335.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Waste lands or lands which have been assessed but left uncultivated

Poonjah lands fit for Nunjah Cultivation.

Porumboke or unassessed lands.

Poonjah.		Nunjah Teerwah or amount of Teerwah if Cultivated with Nunjah.		Remaining Nunjah Teerwah after deducting the Poonjah teerwah.	Nunjah.		Total		Total of Columns 20 and 21.	
Land.	Teerwah.	Teerwah per Cawny.	Amount of Teerwah.		Land.	Teerwah per Cawny.	Amount of Teerwah.	Land.	Amount of Teerwah of Columns 17 & 18.	Poonjah.	Nunjah.	Land.	Teerwah per Cawny.	Amount of Teerwah.
15		16		17		18				19	20	21	22.	
11 10½	9 15⅞	1 7⅛	16 13¼	6 13⅜	" " " " " "		11 10½	6 13⅜	" " " " " " "					
4 3	3 10¼	2 14¼	12 13¼	8 7½	" " " " " "		4 3	8 7½	" "	2 3	2 3	2 2¾	4 12	
2 1½	2 7⅜	2 6½	5 ¾	2 9⅜	" " " " " "		2 1½	2 9⅜	" "					
2 11¼	2 7⅛	2 3⅝	6 ⅜	3 9¼	" " " " " "		2 11¼	3 9¼	5 1½	" "	5 1½	2 3⅝	11 5½	
55 14¼	47 9	" "	113 ⅞	65 7⅞	10 7¼	" "	28 14½	66 5½	94 6⅜	9 9½	2 3	11 12½	" "	26 8¼
9 4¾	10 9¾	2 14¼	26 14	16 4¼	" " " " " "			9 4¾	16 4¼	2 1¾	" "	2 1¾	2 14¼	6 1¾
65 3	58 2¾	" "	139 14⅞	81 12⅛	10 7¼	" "	28 14½	75 10¼	110 10⅝	11 11¼	2 3	13 14¼	" "	32 10

Total.

Extent of Land.	Amount of Nunjah Teerwah.	Deduct Poonjah Teerwah.	Remaining. Amount of Nunjah Teerwah of Columns 18 and 22.	Remaining. Ditto Ditto Teerwah on Poonjah Lands of Columns 12 and 17.	Total.
23		24		25	
25 11	37 2	21 5¾	" "	15 12¼	15 12¼
16 2½	45 2⅛	12 7¼	4 12	27 14⅞	32 10⅞
14 13	35 10¼	17 4¾	" "	18 5½	18 5½
10 ¾	22 11½	4 7⅞	11 5½	6 14⅛	18 3⅝
182 1	396 11¼	133 12⅝	77 3¾	185 10⅞	262 14⅝
15 1¼	43 9½	14 10⅜	6 1¾	22 13⅜	28 15⅛
197 2¼	440 4¾	148 7	83 5½	208 8¼	291 13¾

North Arcot.
Sub Collector's Circuit.
Cutcherry, 22d February 1853.

/Signed/ R. M. Binning
Sub Collector.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ R. A. Brett
Acting Collector.

B. N. 916.
Proceedings thereon.
(35-36)

The Board observe that neither the Sub Collector nor Acting Collector state the amount proposed to be levied on each Turrum of new Nunjah land, and they can therefore give no opinion on that point, until Mr. Binning has satisfied the Collector on the points required.—

2. Since the Civil Engineer under whose directions, the Channels were opened, is of opinion that there is only water for one Crop, it is not necessary

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

necessary to enter into the question of Single and double Crop land. The fields should be assessed as single Crop Nunjah, unless it is beyond doubt they will yield 2 Crops in which case a higher Teerwa should be fixed, Keeping in mind that it may hereafter be necessary to revise the assessment with the rest of the District.

Read

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Read the following letters.

No. 44.

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

37

Bd. No. 830.

From the Collector of Salem. Sir,

Bringing to notice Laxness and negligent conduct of the part of Ramachendra Row, Thasildar of Trepatoor in his Police capacity and requesting authority to impose on him a fine of thirty five Rupees.

I regret that it has become my unpleasant duty to bring to your Board's notice, an instance of the grossly inert and careless conduct of Ramachendra Row, Thasildar of Talook Tripatoor, in view to the award of a more severe punishment than I am at liberty to inflict.-

On the 15th ultimo, at Vaniem-

2. bady a lad by name Joghee Lala, aged thirteen years, was enticed into a tope near a river there; by a Mussalman named Mammoo alias Mahomud Sahib, who, having inflicted on him some wounds with a knife, robbed him of his Earrings, valued at Rupees 15 and left him for dead among some high reeds close to the rivers bank.-

The Boy, however, was not

3. mortally wounded although severely cut on the neck.- He rose came into the village a short time

time after the murderous attack had been made on him and gave the alarm. Mammoo had been seen in the street by several witnesses as night was setting in, but on search being made could not be discovered. He was believed to be in the town of which he, his father, and family have, for years past, been residents, but when application was made to them, as to the Sons where abouts, the father declared that eight days previously, Mammoo had quitted the house stating his intention of seeking service with some Regiment.

4. The Thasildar Ramachendra Row in due course submitted to the Magistracy a report of the assault and the circumstances by which the apprehension of the ruffian Mammoo had been prevented. He however neglected to furnish a descriptive roll of Mammoo, thus closing the only avenue by which, on learning what had occurred, I might, in communication with the neighbouring Magistrates, have effected the mans arrest. As an Officer of some standing and of undoubtedly good revenue and police experience, Ramachendra Row must

must have been fully aware that the first step to be taken in my Office on Mammoo's disappearance, would be a Circular communication to the Magistracy of the Districts contiguous to Salem; I therefore cannot find an excuse for his omission.

5. When required by an urgent Takeed to supply a descriptive roll of the supposed fugitive without any delay, and to account for his neglect in the first instance to send it up, he represented that he was endeavoring correctly to ascertain the particulars of Mammoo's personal appearance at the time of the Takeed reaching him.

6. I would here observe that the Takeed reached him at Caobah Tripatoor, 14 miles from Vaniembady, and that the latter place was obviously the place of all others where such particulars could and should have been obtained on his first going there after the commission by Mammoo of the murderous assault. suffice it to say that by the Thasildar's neglect, the Circular from my office was delayed thirteen days beyond what it ought to have been, and I do not hesitate to

submit

submit that if true, even the excuse
seems a most futile one.-

27th February 1853. 7. The lad Joghee Lala died of
his wounds twelve days after he received
them and as will hereafter be observed, Mammoo
was eventually secured.- But, I have now
to beg your Board's attention to a further
instance of the Thasildar's cool disregard
of another of his most obvious and import-
-ant duties in connection with this matter.

8. The Cotwal of Vaniembady
reported to him on the 25th Ultimo, that owing to
the rupture of one of the stitches applied to
the wound on Joghee Lalas neck, the lad was
in extreme danger; that he could not swallow;
and that his death was approaching.-

9 This report had the effect of
eliciting from the Thasildar nothing
more than an order to a Carcoon to
proceed to look at the wounds, to ascertain how
it was that the medicaments applied to
them, had failed to operate beneficially,
and in the event of the boy dying, to take
a Mahazarnama as to the cause of
his death.-

10. Here I would submit that a
representation

representation from the Cotwal of the
abovementioned nature, should at once
have induced the Tahsildar, who was
at Tripatoor, 14 miles from Vaniembady,
to proceed to the latter Town, in view
to receiving from the dying boy his last
declaration as to the guilt of the ruffian,
who was then still at large.- Instead of
doing that much, the Thasildar limited
his proceedings to doing just what he
might have done in a case of ordinary
assault from which no dangerous result
was to be feared.-

It was, however, the more especi-
11. -ally incumbent on him to go to the lad, as
only about Six weeks ago a case of
murder in which three Mussalmans were
victims, at Vaniembady, failed of
proof against some of the guilty parties
partly through a similar omission on
the part of this same Thasildar.- The error
was pointedly noticed and severely com-
-mented on by the Session Court in its
proceedings on the trial. What the conse-
-quence of similar neglect will be in
respect of Mammoo's conviction, I have

yet

yet to learn.-

12. I have still another point in regard of which Ramchendra Rows conduct Supineness is in the highest degree blameable- The father of Mammoo communicated with him prior to the 25th Ultimo, proposing to secure the arrest of his Son, provided he were allowed the assistance of four peons- Instead of trying even this slight possibility of remedying his first error, the Shasildar wrote to the Hoozoor for instructions as to what he should do, as it was likely, he stated that the father's proposal was a feigned one, because originally he had said that his son had been absent from the town for 8 days, although he had, by several witnesses, been just then seen in it.-

13. There is however still another point on which Ramachendra Row is deserving of severe censure- On the 6th Instant, the grandfather of the murdered lad wrote to the Shasildar that he had learnt from one Tippoo Sahib, that he / Tippoo Sahib / had seen Mammoo on the bank of the Vayliamputt river about two miles from Vaniembady, and

begged that measures might be taken to secure him.-

14. On receipt of this information, the Shasildar who was then also at Tripatoor, limited his efforts towards furthering the ends of justice to directing a Carcoon to go to Vaniembady and see what could be done- He sent to his aid four Peons- Mammoo, was not found. He was however apprehended at Vaniembady in the house of some female on the 10th Instant, and together with the female, has since been committed to the criminal Court, before which the case must still be pending trial, as the leave of absence of the Acting Sessions Judge will not expire till the 5th proximo.-

15. The arrest of the murderer is solely due to the village Moonsiff of Vaniembady, a Braman by name Rungas = charry.-

16. When called on to explain why he took no further interest in the matter of the information received from the grandfather of the deceased boy, than was exhibited by his sending

sending a Carcoon on so important a duty, the Thasildar has replied that on the intimation reaching him late in the evening he would himself have gone to Vaniembady, but that the Village Moonsiff of Payrampatt, ten miles from Tripatoor, had that day reported that a boy of the Village had disappeared; that his cumbly had been found in the side of a well, but that the body had not been discovered, in it.-

That upon this report he had resolved and had arranged to proceed to Payrampatt personally to investigate the matter, but that he did not go so far, as, after leaving Tripatoor for the purpose, he was encountered on the road by information that the corpse of the missing boy had been drawn out of the well referred to, on hearing which, he returned to the Cutcherry.-

17. It would seem however that what occurred in respect of this matter may have taken place before 5 Oclock P.M. in which case, the Thasildar might still have proceed to Vaniembady to see that the utmost efforts of

5345 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

of his police were brought to bear on the arrest of Mammoo.-

18. Panachendra Row has been in the service of the Government a period of more than 22 years during six of which he has held the Office of Thasildar.- It is due to him to acknowledge that he has managed the difficult Talook now under his charge with much efficiency, and that he is a servant of ability.- But, for some time past, he has beyond doubt been lax and negligent, and it therefore appears to me that for the gross remissness now reported on he should be fined in a sum of thirty five rupees, for which measure, I beg to solicit the authority of your Board.-

Salem Collectors Cutcherry Office, 29th March, 1853. (Signed) H. D. Phillips Collector

Proceedings

5346 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Bd. No. 913

Proceedings thereon.- With reference

(37.38)

to para 11 of the above letter, the Collector is requested to re= port the result of the trial of Mammoo; and whether any comments are made on the conduct of Ramachendra Row, Shasildar of Tirhatoor in connection with this case - after which, the Board of Revenue will pass orders upon the present reference from the Collector.-

To

5347 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 58.

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

(39)

Bd. No. 1081.
From the Collector of Salem. } Sir.

1. In reply to the Board's Circular communication dated the 14th Instant, I have the honor to report that it has not been the practice in this District for the Collector occasionally to make the Summahbundy Settlement of the Talooks in the Sub Collectors' separate Division. In 1846 however consequent on the absence of a Sub Collector and the non arrival of his Successor the Collector = Mr Lockhart = settled Naumut one of the Sub= Division Talooks.-

2. As regards those placed under manage= ment by Head Assistant Collectors I find that it has not been usual to retain the same Talooks in charge of those Officers. Several changes have occurred within the last 10 or 12 years, and on my part I deemed it advisable in Fusly 1260, myself to = superintend and make the Settlement of the = two Divisions of which the then Head Assistant Collector had previously had separate charge.-

A.D. 1850/51.

Salem, Collectors Cutcherry, Ofsoor 20th April 1853.

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

Order thereon,

Ordered to lie over.-

(39.40)

Read

5346 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Bd. No. 013

5346

Read the following letter.

No. 24.

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

41

Bd. No. 843.
From the Collector of South Arcot

Sir,

As the death of Kristna Row Division Sheristadar affords me a fitting opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Board the Salary attached to that office, I have the honor to address you on the subject.

2. The pay assigned to this Sheristadarship since its establishment in 1821 when a Sub Collector was first appointed to the District, has been as Rupees 245 per mensem and as this rate exceeds what is usual, I am led to believe that it might have been fixed in reference to some special circumstances connected with the first individual who was selected for the office. I cannot however find any distinct intimation of this point in the correspondence which passed on the occasion and the same rate of salary has since been continued to the various persons who have held the appointment.

Letter from Bd. to Coll. 17th Sept. 1821.
Collector to Bd. 7th October
From Board to Coll. 29th
Coll. to Board 28th August 1828.

3. But as the office is now vacant and no special circumstances at present exist which render it advisable that its salary should exceed the usual rate, I beg to recommend that the amount be hereafter fixed at Rupees 200 a rate which would secure the services of an efficient servant and still make

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

make the office a step between the Head and Nail Sheristadars of the Hoozoor Cutcherry.

4. In making this recommendation I feel it incumbent to bring to the consideration of the Board the inadequate salary of Rupees 50 now assigned to the Huzoor Head Jawabneveees. In other Districts this important office is more suitably remunerated, and in the scale of salaries formerly drawn out by the Board it was intended to range to Rupees 85. I trust therefore that out of the saving made in the Division Sheristadar's salary a sum of Rupees 25 may be added to the pay of this office which will place it more on a par with other Districts and greatly increase the efficiency of my Cutcherry. I need not dwell on the importance of this responsible appointment especially in an extensive District, being adequately filled, for which purpose its salary must be such as will attract a man of ability and character, and relieve the Collector from the necessity of keeping a deserving Servant in an under paid appointment, or making frequent changes in an Office, where local experience and a knowledge of the previous District correspondence are essentially necessary.

Circular letter from Bd. 20th May 1819.

5. The marginal table shews the result of the changes now proposed by me, which would effect an annual saving of Rupees 240 and I trust that they will meet the approval of the Board

	Present Salaries	Proposed Salary.
Division Sheristadar	245	200
Hoozoor Head Jawabneveees	50	75
	295	275

Reduction per mensem Rs 20 or per annum.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Board and Government.

South Arcot
Collectors Cutcherry
Cuddalore
26th March 1853.

(Signed) E. Maltby
Collector.

Bd. No. 914.
Proceedings
41.42

thereon The Board approve of the arrangements proposed by the Collector of South Arcot in the foregoing letter and will submit them for the Sanction of Government if he will be so good as to exhibit them in the prescribed Tabular form. As there are 20 Rupees still available the Collector might take this opportunity of appropriating them in some suitable manner.

Vide C.C. Book Page 528.

No. 33.

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

43

Bd. No. 1116
From the Collr
of South Arcot

Sir

In reply to your Circular of the 14th Instant, I have the honor to state that a Sub Collector was appointed to this District in 1821 and has had charge of the 4 Talooks of Verdachellum, Callacoorchy, Bowengherry and Ellavanasore. In fusly 1244 the Principal Collector Mr. Dent made the settlement of the Ellavanasore Talook but I do not find any other similar instance.

2. The Head Assistant Collectors charge has usually consisted of the Trenomallie and

Trecullore.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Trecullore Talooks, but they were exchanged for Trevady and Cuddalore from fusly 1249 to 1253. The records show that the settlement of Trenomallie and Trecollore was made by the Collector both in fusly 1245 and in fusly 1254 while they were under the Head Assistant Collector.

3. The Board are aware that my connection with the District is of a recent date.

(Signed) E. Maltby
Collector.

South Arcot
Collectors Cutcherry
Cuddalore
22nd April 1853.

Order thereon.
43.44

Ordered to lie over.

Inbound 21st March 1853
45

Bd. No. 922.
Proceedings.

Reporting on the Extra Sources of Revenue of the District of Tanjore for fusly 1261.

Read letter from the Collector of Tanjore dated 13th November 1852 reporting on the Extra Sources of Revenue of his District for fusly 1261.

(Here enter No. 82.)

From the annexed Statement it will be seen that the demand for the year was Rupees 10,12,188 - 4 or Rupees 20,620-5-7 above that of the previous fusly:-

	Fusly 1260	Fusly 1261	Increase	Decrease
	5,22,029 7 11	5,27,820 1 6	5,790 9 7	" " "
Salt	26,836 3 "	23,121 10 1	" "	3,714 8 11
Sayer	1,88,823 13 8	2,05,055 11 2	16,231 13 6	" " "
Sea Customs	113,520 " "	122,080 " "	8,560 " "	" " "
Abkarry	25,937 11 8	25,153 14 8	" " "	783 13 "
Small Farms and Licenses	69,240 4 "	64,183 4 "	" " "	5,057 " "
Stamps	45,180 2 6	44,773 6 11	" " "	406 11 7
Motorpha	99,567 10 9	10,12,188 " 4	30,582 7 1	9,962 1 6

Deduct Decrease — 9,962 1 6

Net Increase — 20,620 5 7

Sd.

Salt.

2. The Collections on account of Salt were Rupees 5,27,820—1—6 or Rupees 5790-9-7 above those of the preceding year. Both in the Home and Inland retail sales there was a falling off, but this has been more than met by that in the Inland, at the wholesale price the Collector states that no particular reason can be assigned for the decrease within the District. The chief places to which the Salt was exported were Coimbatore Salem and Trichinopoly.

3. The quantity of Salt manufactured during the fusly was Indian Maunds 479224 or 1 Maund 48,436 in excess of Fusly 1260. The amount in store at the end of the Fusly is not stated. this information should be invariably supplied.

Sayer

4. In Sayer there was a decrease of Rupees 3,714—8—11 which is ascribed to the remission of duty during the year upon certain articles liable to duty in Fusly 1260 as well as to the diminished export of Rice and Paddy, in consequence of French ships having taken the rice directly from the British Ports instead of from Karikal.

Sea Customs.

5 In Sea Customs the collections for the year were Rupees 2,05,055—11—2 or Rupees 16,231—13—6 above those of the preceding year. The increase appears chiefly in Import under Boiled Nuts and piece Goods and in Export, under rice, the latter of which is supposed to be owing

owing in a great measure to the increased demand produced by the access of Indian labourers to Bourbon and the Mauritius.

		Increase. Decrease
Abkarry	Rupees	8,500
Storm and Licenses		783—13—"
Stamps		5057—"—"
Motorpha		406—11—7

6 The Increase and Decrease under the several branches noted in the Margin call for no remark.

Of the total demand Rupees 9,76,096—10—10 were collected within the fusly and Rupees 34,573.11—" in October, leaving a balance of Rupees 1517—10—6 against the abkarry renter in Shealy Taluk for the recovery of which measures have been adopted.

8 The whole of the Collections including Current Extra and arrears, within the Fusly amounted to Rupees 10,20,854—12—9 from which the charges Viz:, Rupees 71743—13—6 being deducted there remained a net Revenue of Rupees 9,49,110—15—3. or Rupees 41,516—"—10 above that of fusly 1260.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract with the annexed comparative Statement of the Collections, Charges and Net Revenue be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be furnished to the Collector of Tanjore.

Tanjore

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Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Tanjore Fusly 1261.

		Fusly 1260			Fusly 1261			Increase			Decrease		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salt	Demand	522,029	7	11	527,820	1	6	5790	9	7	"	"	"
	Balance on the 11th July	25,888	7	11	23,833	8	"	"	"	"	2054	15	11
	Current Collection	496,141	"	"	503986	9	6	7845	9	6	"	"	"
	Extra Ditto	"	10	11	"	10	1	"	"	"	"	"	10
	Arrears	16,418	"	"	25,888	7	11	9470	7	11	"	"	"
	Total	512,559	10	11	529,875	11	6	17316	"	7	"	"	"
	Charges	5,574	4	1	5,265	7	14	"	"	"	308	9	5 6
	Net Revenue	456,812	6	10	477,217	12	11	20405	6	1	"	"	"
Sayer	Demand	26,836	3	"	23,121	10	1	"	"	"	3714	8	4
	Balance on the 12th July	3,270	12	6	1,512	11	4	"	"	"	1758	1	2
	Current Collection	23,565	6	6	21,608	14	9	"	"	"	1956	7	9
	Extra Ditto	106	10	2	74	14	6	"	"	"	31	11	8
	Arrears	4,606	11	2	3,270	12	6	"	"	"	1335	14	8
	Total	28,278	11	10	24954	9	9	"	"	"	3324	2	1
	Charges	3025	1	10	3022	14	5	"	"	"	2	3	5
	Net Revenue	25,253	10	"	21931	11	4	"	"	"	3321	14	1
Sea Customs	Demand	188,823	13	8	205,055	11	2	16231	13	6	"	"	"
	Balance on the 12th July	7062	5	4	6669	12	4	"	"	"	392	9	"
	Current Collection	181161	8	4	198,385	14	10	16624	6	6	"	"	"
	Extra Ditto	87	3	10	138	8	6	51	4	8	"	"	"
	Arrears	5028	8	2	7062	5	4	2033	13	2	"	"	"
	Total	180877	4	4	205586	12	8	18709	8	4	"	"	"
	Charges	1878	8	4	8304	4	10	"	"	"	374	3	6
	Net Revenue	178998	12	"	197282	7	10	19083	11	10	"	"	"
Abkary	Demand	113,520	"	"	122080	"	"	8560	"	"	"	"	"
	Balance on the 12th July	"	"	"	2199	"	"	2199	"	"	"	"	"
	Current Collection	113,520	"	"	119,881	"	"	6361	"	"	"	"	"
	Extra Ditto	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Arrears	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	113520	"	"	119,881	"	"	6361	"	"	"	"	"
	Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Net Revenue	113520	"	"	119,881	"	"	6361	"	"	"	"	"

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Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

		Fusly 1260			Fusly 1261			Increase			Decrease		
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Sundry Small Farms and Licenses	Demand	25,937	11	8	25,153	14	8	"	"	"	783	13	"
	Balance on the 12th July	118	2	9	240	13	4	122	10	7	"	"	"
	Current Collection	25,819	8	11	24,913	1	4	"	"	"	906	7	7
	Extra Ditto	250	4	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	250	4	3
	Arrears	10	1	"	118	2	9	108	1	9	"	"	"
	Total	26,079	14	2	25,031	4	1	"	"	"	1,048	10	1
	Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Net Revenue	26,079	14	2	25,031	4	1	"	"	"	1,048	10	1
Stamps	Demand	69,240	4	"	64,183	4	"	"	"	"	5057	"	"
	Balance on the 12th July	1490	12	"	1633	8	"	142	12	"	"	"	"
	Current Collection	67749	8	"	62549	12	"	"	"	"	5199	12	"
	Extra Ditto	800	13	6	6695	11	6	5894	14	"	"	"	"
	Arrears	790	8	"	1490	12	"	700	4	"	"	"	"
	Total	69,340	13	6	70,736	3	6	1,395	6	"	"	"	"
	Charges	6175	12	"	7142	14	1	967	2	1	"	"	"
	Net Revenue	63165	1	6	63593	5	5	428	3	11	"	"	"
Moturpha	Demand	45180	2	6	44773	6	11	"	"	"	406	11	7
	Balance on the 12th July	10	15	8	2	"	6	"	"	"	8	15	2
	Current Collection	45169	2	10	44771	6	5	"	"	"	397	12	5
	Extra Ditto	3	8	10	6	13	2	3	4	4	"	"	"
	Arrears	8	3	10	10	15	8	2	11	10	"	"	"
	Total	45180	15	6	44789	3	3	"	"	"	391	12	3
	Charges	615	13	7	615	13	7	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Net Revenue	44565	1	11	44173	5	8	"	"	"	391	12	3
Total.	Demand	99,1567	10	9	1012188	"	4	20620	5	7	"	"	"
	Balance on the 12th July	3,841	8	2	36091	5	6	"	"	"	1750	2	8
	Current Collection	95,3726	2	7	96096	10	10	22370	8	3	"	"	"
	Extra Ditto	1249	3	6	6916	9	9	5667	6	3	"	"	"
	Arrears	26862	"	2	3,841	8	2	10979	8	"	"	"	"
	Total	98,1837	6	3	1020854	12	9	39017	6	6	"	"	"
	Charges	74242	7	10	71743	13	6	"	"	"	2498	10	4
	Net Revenue	90594	14	5	949110	15	3	41516	"	10	"	"	"

Read.

5356 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Read the following letter

No. 35.

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

(46)

B. No. 1117.
From the Collector of Trichinopoly — Sir,

Adverting to your Circular dated the 14th Instant, I have the honor to state that it has been undoubtedly the practice in this District for the Collector occasionally to make the Summahbundy Settlement of the Talooks under the Head Assistant.—

2. My Head Sheristadar having recently joined the District, and this being his first year of settlement, I am about to make the Summahbundy of the Head Assistants Division as I am desirous of being with Babajee Rao the first time he goes through the Province.—

Torriore and Ooduppolliem

Besides this reason Mr. Smith has been absent on other duty at Coombaconum three months, and only returned on the 19th Ultimo.

3. It is right to apprize your Board that the Head Assistants' charge has frequently been changed to different talooks at former periods.

Trichinopoly District —
Keelapalloor
Collector's Circuit Catchery
21st April 1853. —

(Signed) J. Bird
Collector

Order thereon, — Ordered to lie over.

(46-47)

Read

5357 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Read the following letter

No. 55.

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

(48)

B. No. 677.
From the Collector of Tinnevelly. — Sir

Reporting on the Settlements of the Zemindaries within mentioned.—

Para. I have the honor to transmit herewith statements numbered 1 to 5 exhibiting in detail the Settlement of the Minor Zemindary of Sauptoor in this District which is in the hands of a renter named Ramasawmy Pillay under the sanction of Government conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th November 1851 prefixed to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 24th Idem. — The Summah of the above Zemindary

2. for Fusly 1261 Amounted as per account Current No. 3 to Rupees 22,811—10—4, from which the charges of Rupees 14,220—11—5 incurred on account of Peshcush and Minors subsistence &c. being deducted there remained in Deposit a sum of Rupees 8,590—14—11 on the 11th July of Fusly 1261 — which added to the sum of Rupees 4,377—12—1 subsequently collected up to 31st December 1852 makes a total of Rupees 12,968—11—. Deducting therefrom Rupees 1,951—1—6 paid to the Creditors named

No.	Names of Creditors	Amount of debt as per Statement submitted to the Court of Wards with a letter dated 8th July 1852.	Amount paid up to the end of December 1852.	Balance.
		C Rs. a p	C Rs. a p	C Rs. a p
1	Ashtabla Naick	2,2,640 " "	2,000 " "	" " "
2	Gerrachemmama Naik Zemindary	580 " "	" " "	" " "
3	Mayapoor Chetty	260 " "	" " "	" " "
4	Alagappa Chetty and Lokanaica Chetty	158 4 11	" " "	" " "
5	Alagappa Chetty	1295 5 9	1295 5 9	" " "
6	Lokanaica Chetty	603 12 9	603 12 9	" " "
7	Cauthaveraya Pantlu	85 12 "	85 12 "	" " "
8	Arunachellum Chetty	85 1 1	85 1 1	" " "
9	Sundaramurgan	42 " "	42 " "	" " "
10	Arunachellum Pockan	58 13 3	58 13 3	" " "
11	Sabaraya Pantlu	255 15 5	255 15 5	" " "
12	Narrainsha Pockan	623 " "	623 " "	" " "
14	Perumal & 10 Palangueen Bearers	89 15 11	89 15 11	" " "
	Total	2647 1 6	1351 1 6	2000 " "

named in the Margin in liquidation of the debts due to them by the late Zemindar as per Sanction of the Court of Wards dated 2d August 1852 and Rupees 1178—4—1 paid on account of the subsistence of the Minor and Peshcush in the current Fusly 1262, there remained a balance on hand amounting at the end of December 1852 to Rupees 5039—5—5.—

3. The amount of arrears outstanding at

at the close of Fusly 1261 both on account of rents and Teerwah on certain Topes not included in the lease was Rupees 3057—8—" as per Statement No 2 which was reduced by subsequent collections to Rupees 430 as shown in the Margin. The Renter in an Urzee addressed to the Hoozoor states that as the Teerwah payable on certain lands granted by the late Zemindar to his relations for their subsistence as Manieam is deducted from his rent, and as they have enjoyed the Manieams in Fusly 1261 they should pay the sum of Rupees 600 entered in the above Marginal Statement. The Tahsildar of Streevellyputtoor in whose Taloka the Estate in question is situated instituted an enquiry under my orders into the case and reported the result to the Hoozoor, which will be made the subject of a separate report hereafter. For the early collection

	On account of rent	On account of certain Topes not included in the rent.	Total
	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs. a p
Arrears outstanding at the close of Fusly 1261.	3,000 " "	57 8 "	3057 8 "
Deduct Collections from 1st to 31st	2,600 " "	21 8 "	2621 8 "
December 1852.			430 " "
Balance	400 " "	30 " "	430 " "

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Collection of the balance of Rupees 30 entered under the Head of Tope necessary orders have been issued.-

4. The Statement No 4 exhibits a balance of Rupees 31 - - 11 to be collected from the persons who purchased the Cattle &c. sold by public auction under the Boards orders dated 24th November 1851, for the speedy collection of which strict orders have been issued to the Tahsildars.

5. The whole amount of Peshcush amounting to Rupees 9039 was fully realized within the Fusly under review.-

6. With reference to Para 7 of Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Wards dated 2d August 1852. I have the honor to inform you that Rupees 158-4-11 being the amount of debt due to the Creditor in Case No 4 having been discharged, as shown in the Margin of Para 2 of this Report, the two Jewels pledged to him have been redeemed and are deposited in the Hoozoor Treasury.

7. With reference to a Circular from the Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue under date the 28th June last. I have the honor to transmit herewith 2 Statements, one exhibiting in

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

in detail the Settlement of the Minor Zemindary of Woottoomalay in this District, left to the Management of the Minor's Mother under the sanction of Government dated 3d December 1851, and the other showing the particulars of Receipts and Disbursements for Fusly 1261, and to state that this Estate is satisfactorily managed and the charges of Management &c. are just and moderate.-

8. The whole of the Amount of Rupees 29,219 - 8 - due on account of Peshcush of Fusly 1261 was fully realized before the expiration of the Fusly.-

9. I have further the honor with reference to the Circular above referred to, to report that the Mettah of Nayalapooram in this District was first made over to the management of one Sooba Row and afterwards to Rathabhoy Ummaul the Mother of the Minor heir Annachella Row by orders of Government dated 17th December 1850 and 21st September 1852 respectively.-

10. During the life time of Jaganada Row the father of the Minor his Brother Kunda Row laid claim before the Civil Court to one half of the Estate and of the Property left by his father Annachella Row and a decision having been passed in his favor in that and confirmed in the Sudder Court

5362. Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Court a division of the Estate and of the Property took place accordingly afterwards and before the issue of a Precept from the Civil Court for the recovery of Rupees 36,300 from the Minor Jaganada Row having since died as reported in my letter of the 25th October 1850 being the proceeds of one half of the Estate and of the Property from the date of the first complaint to that of the decree, both parties entered into a compromise on the 7th May 1851 in which it was agreed that Kunda Row is to enjoy the other half of the Muttah belonging to the Minor under Cuttoogoottah tenure for 14 years or from Fusly 1260 to 1273 and to appropriate the income thereof in satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 36,300 due to him as abovementioned and also to give Rs. 500 to the Minor annually for his subsistence.-

This Razeenamah having been approved of by the Civil Court Kunda Row took possession of the Muttah in Fusly 1260, I have therefore the honour to forward herewith 2 Statements one exhibiting the Settlement of only the Inam Villages, other than those of the Muttah belonging to the Minor, and the other showing the particulars of Receipts and Disbursements for Fusly 1261-

The whole amount of Peshcush due on account of Fusly 1261 and the Tenewah of Rupees 3,163-13-5 due on account of the above Inam Villages were fully realized within the Fusly under review.-

Tinnevelly 1st March 1853

/ Signed / C. J. Bird
Collector

Ltb

5363 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 1. List of the Packet of the Accounts connected with the Minor Zemindary of Sauptoor for Fusly 1261.-

No.

1 List of the Packet.-

2 Summabundy settlement.-

3 Account Current.-

4 Statement shewing the amount sale of Bullocks &c belonging to the Minor Zemindar.-

5 Statement shewing the Cultivation and Bevy &c as per account furnished by the Renter-

Tinnevelly. - - }
11th July, 1852 - - } / Signed / C. J. Bird
Collector -
Summabundy

5364 Fort S.t George 28th April 1853

No. 2. Jummalandy Settlement of Saiptoor the Zemindary of Nanjayasamy Camaya Nacker Minor Zemindar in the District of Tinnevelly for Fusly 1261.-

Name of the Estate.	Current Demand of Fusly 1261.			Balance outstanding against the renter at the commencement of Fusly 1261.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.	Collections.					Balance.	
	Amount of rent annually payable by Ramasamy Pillay on the Nanjah and Poonjah Lands &c let to him by the deceased Zemindar on decennial lease from Fusly 1254 to 1263.	Proceeds derivable from Topes &c not included in the rent.	Total.			On account of Current Revenue. Amount paid by the Renter.	On account of Current Revenue. Balances due from the Topes &c not included in the rent.	Total.	On account of arrears due by the renter for Fusly 1260.	Total of Cols 9 and 10.	Amount due by the Renter.	Balances due on account of the Zemindary Topes &c not included in the rent.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p	Cors a p
Saiptoor Consisting of 17 Villages	17,500 - -	62 10 8	17562 10 8	3,124 13 8	20687 8 4	14,500 - -	11 2 8	14,511 2 8	3,124 13 8	17,636 - 4	3,000 - -	51 8 -	3,051 8 -

Tinnevelly, 11th July, 1852. E E J.m

(Signed) C. J. Bird
Collector.

The

5365 Fort St George 28th April 1853

Dr { No 3. The Collector of the Zillah of Tinnevelly in account Current with Nagoyasawmy Kamedakiker } Cr
{ Minor Zemindar of Saptoor for Fusly 1261 }

Ordinary

Current Revenue of Fusly 1261

To Do received being the amount on hand at the time of the Zemindar's death .. .. 4813 -

Total amount of Cash received into the Huzzoor Treasury 223127 4

Do received by the Tahsildar on account of the Subsistence of the Minor pca prior to the receipt of Sanction for the same being the sale proceeds of a small quantity of grain belonging to the private Farms 43250

Do on account of Do being the sale proceeds of dead sheep, geese, pca 2289

Do Do on account of Do being Do Do of Cocoanuts pca 1445

4693 -

Total Company's Rupees 22811 10 4

Tinnevelly, 11th July, 1852. EE Jr

Ordinary

By Cash shipped on the Honorable Company's Ship from Saptoor to Tinnevelly for the purpose of selling by public auction .. 18 12 10

By Do paid being the amount expended in feeding horses &ca for 6 months 65 15 3

By Do paid being the pay of grooms pca for Do 27 1 10

By Do by the Tahsildar as per Huzzoor order on account of Minor's sibbendy from 2nd July to 31st December 1851 .. .. 34 11 11

4693 -

14,220 11 5

Balance on hand up to 11th July of Fusly 1261 .. .. 8590 14 11

Total Company's Rupees 22811 10 4

(Signed) C. J. Bird
Collector

Statement

5367

Fort St George 28th

No 5 Statement shewing the Cultivation and Beriz &c of Sa f.s. Fusly 1261 as per Cottoomalay the Zemi

Name of the Estates.	Current Demand of Fusly. Bearing money assessment. Extent of Cultivation.	Beriz.	Nunjah Extent of actual Cultivation.	Quantity of Grain.	Amount of Beriz Fusly.	Deduct Manieum and in ready money.	Remaining. Beriz	Average price per grain. Cottah.	Amount of Summah.	Extent Cultivation.	Summah amount.
1	2	3	4	5	20	21		4	5	6	17
	SC m m	C Rs a p	SC m m	GC m m	CCs a p	CCs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p	SC m m	Rs a p
Saptoor consisting of 17 Villages	51 3 3/4	4 60 12 2	281 11 5 7/8	2.205 11 5 3/4	86 38 7	79 8 10	19 221 15 9				
										2 6 6/16	549 7 2
											14 5 2 19
											2 7 7 8 12 6
											21 7 9 5 4 15 10
											54 12 5 5 7 12 7
											549 7 2
											17 24 18 15 29 8 11

mmabandy

Fort St George 28th April 1853

No 5. ndary of Heroothaya Layi Murroothapa Shaver Minor Jemindar in the District of Tinnevelly for Fusly 1261.-

Current Demand for Fusly 1261.-

Name & Description of Cultivation.	Nunjah Peshcaram. Deduct extent of land which suffered from drought.	Remaining.	Quantity of Mailwaram thereof.	Average price per grain Cottah.	Amount of Jummah.	Total. Extent of Cultivation.	Deduct extent of land which suffered from drought.	Remaining.	Quantity of Mailwaram.	Average price per grain Cottah.	Jummah amount.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	m SC m m	SC m m	GC m m	Rs a p	Rs a p	SC m m	SC m m	SC m m	GC m m	Rs a p	Rs a p
2	130 9 1 3/8	132210 5/8	4810 86 5/8	2 8 8 1/8	122295 4	1498 2 5/8	130 9 1 3/8	367 11 1 1/4	503815 1 3/8	2 8 7 1/16	1277812 6
1	1 7/8 " " "	217 7 1 7/8	78320 7 1/4	2 7 10 3/4	195415 10	217 7 1 7/8	" "	217 7 1 7/8	78320 7 1/4	2 7 10 3/4	195415 10
Septo. of 17	2 1/2 " " "	54 12 2 1/2	221 2 3	2 8 4 11/32	55712 7	54 12 2 1/2	" "	54 12 2 1/2	221 2 3	2 8 4 11/32	55712 7
	5 3/8	130 9 1 3/8	15949 5	5815 12 5/8	" " "	14742 1 9	176 9 19 7	130 9 1 3/8	16391 10 5 5/8	604 3 18 3 5/8	" " "	1529 8 11

5369

Fort St. George

28th April 1863.

Current Demand of

Nunjah mail Poonjah - Vanpire - Bragayet

Fusly 1261 (Continued)

Poonjah -

Extent of Cultivation	Beriz -	Extent of Cultivation -	Beriz -	Extent of Cultivation -	Beriz -	Tope Land - Beriz -	Fish Rent - Beriz -	Tax levied on Cocoanut Trees -
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26 27 28 29
Ac m m	Rs a p	Ac m m	Rs a p	Ac m m	Rs a p	Ac m m	Rs a p	Rs a p Rs a p Rs a p
1170 4 6½	4265 3 -	204 2 2⅜	1061 15 2	181 9 7⅜	2778 - 7	526 16 1½	6890 56	646 13 5 1434 3 3 157 14 6 " " "
230 8 2⅜	714 - 9	89 19 4½	513 - 9	" 13 7¾	2 15 10	53 11 2	473 12 4	307 11 " 454 4 1 48 10 4 84 1 8
49 18 4¼	145 2 10	12 12 3½	27 2 3	1 8 7½	13 6 8	26 2 1.	242 4 4.	22 7 8. 257 2 " 5 14 " " " "
1450 11 5⅝	5124 6 7	306 14 2⅛	1602 2 2	183 11 6⅝	2794 6 8	606 8 4½	7606 62.	999 " 1 2146 34. 212 6 10 84 1 8.

5370.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

Current Demand of Fusly 1261 /Continued/

Serapany varee	Beriz of the 3 Villages granted to the Ryots by the Zemindar on Cattoo=gootagah tenure	Net profit derived from the lands of the private farm after deducting Inaiwarem	Total Demand of Fusly 1261	Deduct Enams	Net Amount
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.
" "	2212 1/	2266 12	" 34923 1	554 10 3	33937 8 10
153/ "	" "	" "	" 4707 9/	124 1 8	4583/ 11
" "	" "	" "	" 1271 4 4	40 13 6	1230 6 10
153/ "	2212 1/	2266 12	" 40491 1 "	719 9 5	39351/ 1

Collections

Balance outstanding at the beginning of Fusly 1261 on account of Fusly 1260	Total including arrears	On account of current Revenue	On account of arrears for Fusly 1260	Total	Balance on account of current Revenue
36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.	Rs. aP.
52 " 10	33989 9 8	33832 12 4	52 " 10	33884 13 2	104 12 6
" " "	4583/ 11	4583/ 11	" " "	4583/ 11	" " "
" " "	1230 6 10	1230 6 10	" " "	1230 6 10	" " "
52 " 10	39803 8 5	39646 11 1	52 " 10	39698 11 11	104 12 6

Tinnevelly. 11th July, 1852.

Errors. Excepted. J.P./ Signed/ C. I. Bird
Collector.
Rec.

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Fort St. George. 28th April 1853.

No 7.

Dr. The Collector of the Zillah of Tinnevelly in Account Current with Veroothayalaya Murthapa Tavur, Minor Zemindar of Pottoomalay for Fusly 1261. Cr.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	P.	Cr.	Rs.	a.	P.
Ordinary				**Ordinary.**			
Current Revenue of Fusly 1261.				By Cash paid on account of the Kists to the Honorable Company for Fusly 1261	27248		
To Cash received on account of Land Revenue of the Iyen Villages as per Jummabundy settlement No 2 Columns 35	33832	12	4	By Do paid being the amount of the Interest due on the portion of the Kists not punctually paid	341		
To Do Do Do of Davastanum Villages as per Do Do	4583	7	11	By Do paid for the subsistence of the Minor &ca for one year	1124	2	9
To Do Do of Chuttrums Villages as per Do Do	1230	8	10	By Do paid on account of feeding 10 Horses belonging to the Minor	293	4	
				By Do paid on account of the expenses incurred in cultivating the lands belonging to the private farm	85	10	1
				By Do paid being the hire of the Equipments	11		
Arrears-					42116	6	9
Balance on hand up to 11th July of Fusly 1261-							
In favor of Iyen Villages	28213						
" of Davastanum Villages	969	8	5				
" of Chuttrum Villages	2011	3			1273	1	
Total Company's Rupees	43389	7	9	Total Company's Rupees	43389	7	9

Tinnevelly. 11th July. 1853. E. E. for Sr. (Signed) C. J. Bird Collector - Jummabundy -

Iyen Villages Arrears Fusly 1261 -

Kurpak - Peshcush demand remitted on account of Land Revenue which suffered from drought and Land Tax.	Rs.	a.	P.	Rs.	a.	P.	
Rs. 5 a. 0 P. 0	5	0	0				
" 4 " 0 " 0	4	0	0				
" 3 " 0 " 0	3	0	0				
" 2 " 0 " 0	2	0	0				
" 1 " 0 " 0	1	0	0				
Ramany Seerumbs &c.				18	0	0	
Total				18	0	0	

Fort St. George. 28th April 1853.

No 3.

Statement shewing the Current Demand with Sayer Charges &c.

Fort St. George

28th April 1853.

to Arnachella Row Minor Mittadar of

Nagalapooram in the District of Tinnevelly for Fusly 1261.

Current Demand of Fusly 1261.

Vanpyre - Extent of Cultivation.	Beriz -	Poonjah - Extent of Cultivation.	Beriz -	Bagayet - Extent of Cultivation.	Beriz -	Tope Beriz -	Tadbund Beriz -	Nelvary -	Tripany -	Fish Rent.	Total Teerwah.
7 Cawnies	8 CRs. a P.	9 Cawnies	10 CRs. a P.	11 Cawnies	12 CRs. a P.	13 CRs. a P.	14 CRs. a P.	15 CRs. a P.	16 CRs. a P.	17 CRs. a P.	18 CRs. a P.
" " " " " "	2 7 4 3/16 " "	2 7 0 7 10	" " " " " "			" 10 7	2322 " " " " "			9 6 7	9 10 15 1.
16 In Im	Chains										
10 1 1/2	132 4 10	54 7 17/64 " "	2 5 4 4 13 1	"	3 5 1/2 "	6 7	23 8 9	19 5 "	20 10 6	8 14 7	14 16 2 9 8 7 3 1
" " "	132 4 10	" " "	2 8 1 5 4 11.	" " "	" " "	6 7	24 3 4	42 7 2	20 10 6	8 14 7	23 8 1 3 8 9 8 2 2.

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5373.

Fort St George.

28th April 1853.

Current Demand

| Remainder. | | |

53757 50

Vol. No 883

No 71 Statements of Accounts of Vessels

No. of Sheets. 2 9

Certificates. Name of the Vessels. Nature of Services. Amount.

1 Cadiz 10

2 9 Beds

53/4. 28th September 1853.

Sir,

The Collector of the Port of Limmerick in Account-Current with Thomas Mellows, Esq.

Dr. } Amount Collected of Tonnage Duties for Year ending 30th June 1853. £ 2 9

Cr. } Amount Collected on Vessels for Study 1853. £ 10

Balance due to Collector £ 19

Limmerick, 11th July, 1853. E. E. Lynch, Collector of Study Duties.

(8.49)

Orders Telegram -
(Use Form 2 & Postmaster Gen'l 1853.)

Ordered to be sent against an Examination -
Read the following Statement -

5370 Fort St. George 28th April 1853

No. 183

Bd No. 930

Remarks thereon- As the Board entertain no doubt of the identy of the female Ryoomiah on whose behalf the application is made: submitted they Recommend that the sanction of Government may be granted for the payment of the arrears amounting to Rupees 30-6-0 Reported to be due to her from 12th October 1851 to 11th January 1853 and for the Continuance of the authorized allowance from the latter date-

(50·51)

Read the following Letter

No. 85-

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

(52)

Bd No. 1070-

From the Collector of Tinnevelly- Fort St. George-

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo addressed to me under date the 7th Instant, states that Rupees 50 and 20 are required for the entertainment of Angamy Goonnastaks for preparing the Summaundy accounts Fasly of Shenagherry and Sattoor Polliputs respectively for Fasly 1262 in addition to the Establishments already entertained and as the arrangement appears to me to be indispensable I have the honor to Request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Board for the same-

Tinnevelly Trichendoor 16th April 1853- } (Signed) C. J. Bird Collector

5377 Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Bd No. 905

Proceedings thereon- The Board of Revenue sanction the entertainment of the Angamy Goonnastaks alluded to in the foregoing letter at a charge of Rupees 50 and 20 respectively for preparing the Summaundy accounts Fasly 1262 of the Shenagherry and Sattoor Polliputs attached for arrears of Revenue for Fasly 1261-

(52·53)

Read the following letters-

No. 9

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

(54)

Bd No. 527-

From the Collector of Canara-- Reports on the

Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of

the subject of improvements effected by Ryots on their lands by means of irrigation called for by Board in their Proceedings dated 25th November 1852.

of Revenue dated the 25th November 1852 on the subject of improvements effected by Ryots on their lands by means of irrigation and calling for certain information on the subject.

2 The peculiar tenure under which the lands of this District are held renders the purport of the Board's proceedings generally inapplicable to this Province where the Ryots have virtually had the benefit of all the improvements made in the lands included in their purgoodu many instances the assessment which the estates bear was originally fixed with reference to the enhanced produce of the land from its being converted into Cocoanut and betelnut Gardens but gradually the effect of the murgunur system of the Tharas settlement and of the further revision commenced by Mr. Vincash has been to convert what was originally an assessment founded upon a proportion of the produce into a quit rent upon the land and under this quit rent the Ryot is left in full possession of all his improvements.

3. But although the peculiar assessment of this District places the great body of the estates which are paying

paying yearly the full quit rent beyond the scope of the Board's Proceedings the principle now laid down for assessing the land throughout this Presidency has a most important bearing upon three subjects connected with the land Revenue.

1st With reference to lands newly applied for.-

2d With reference to the assessing of Chavaram lands or lands surreptitiously cultivated.-

3d With reference to some garden lands still lying waste.-

4. The 1st is a subject of very great importance and upon which I have for some time past been preparing to address the Board I referred to it in my Reports on the settlement of 1250 and the Board observed in their Proceedings in Revenue of that Report. "In referring to the observations of Government and the Board on the settlement of last year, respecting the length of the leases on land allowed on lands newly taken up, the Collector observes that it is rendered necessary by the present system of

† Proceedings 17th January 1850 Para 6.

‡ Excts. Min: Cons: 5th March 1850 Para 6.

"of apposing cultivation: He takes the
"occasion to remark that the rate of
"apposement for Cocoanut plantations which
"amounts to Rupees 12 per acre is too
"high. This subject has been before
"noticed by his predecessor and if the
"same rate be applicable to lands of
"whatever quality taken up for Cocoanut
"plantation the Board are inclined
"to think that some modification might
"be made in favor of those lands which
"are less favorably situated or of inferior
"quality, and they will be prepared
"to Consider favorably any proposal
"for this end, which the Collector may
"after due enquiry think it necessary
"to suggest for the Regulation of
"future Cases."

4. I was desirous of pointing out that the present system of assessing lands appeared to me to be open to great objections. Founded upon the principle of a given share of the produce it has become virtually with reference to the garden lands a tax not

not upon the land but upon the indus-
try of the Cultivator and so much so
that the tax in some instances is higher
on the poorer soil converted into Gardens
than on the better soil which is applied
to rice cultivation—

5. For example out of 6 acres appli-
-ed for four are found to be fit for
rice land lying in a hollow, two being on the
slope of the hills can only be planted with
Cocoanuts. The rice land is assessed at 3
Rupees the assessment for Cocoanut
Gardens is calculated on the estimate
that three trees may be planted on every
goontah and at the prevailing rate of
assessment per tree it amounts to 12 Rs.
per acre, whereas the land is really
inferior to that which is assessed at 3—

7. Thus the assessment is really
on the Ryot to industry, for he has generally
to sink a well and always to water
the trees for many years—

8. A modification of the assessment
has in many instances been intro-
-duced by a clause that the tree
assessment

assessment shall be paid on the trees as they come to bearing. This is to introduce a yearly scrutiny with all its attendant evils, the risk of officials fraudulent Returns and insecurity and discouragement—

9. By this system of assessment the Horticulture or new Cultivation contrasts most unfavorably with the surrounding lands. on the old large trees have been planted round the fields and fields have been converted into plantations and the fruits of their industry are enjoyed by the owners—

10. The expense of a Cocoanut plantation is much greater than is usually supposed—As a large scale it requires a very Considerable Capital, and I have been favored with the accounts of one formed by the German Mission which proves this. The laboring Cultivator can doubtless rear a few round his house by the labour of his family and when they come into bearing he may pay the assessment without great difficulty on these few well cared for trees—It is in these small plots that the lands have generally been given away But to form a large plantation and to take the risk of bad and good trees is scarcely possible under an assessment of 12 Rupees an acre—

11 My object was to submit for the Consideration of the Board my Request that in dealing with future applications for land the assessment should be fixed solely according to the quality of the land without reference to the future Crop whether it be rice or Cocoanuts—

12. In the Proceedings of the Board now received this principle of assessment is so clearly laid down for future guidance that it appears to me to be unnecessary to enter more fully on the subject and perhaps a Reference for their sanction for assuming this as a rule in this district in disposing the new Cultivation is hardly called for but while the Board have before them

Fort St George 28th April 1853

them papers of the greatest importance bearing upon the land tenures of this district it appears desirable that I should not change the practice hitherto pre: =vailing without their express authority.

13 But as the papers now received shew I think most clearly that what: =ever measures may hereafter be a taken with reference to the estates of this District, the assessment will be fixed on the land and not on the improvements, it appears to me that every objection is removed to establish: =ing the principle that in all applica: =tions for the land now remaining to the Government the quality of the land shall alone determine the assessment.

14 In the talooks of Belgaum which I have just visited the question has become one of great importance Population has greatly increased and what I used to know as grass hills now resemble the Poonjee villages of

Fort St George 28th April 1853

of the Carnatic: the land is divided into fields some with Till, Coolty and Ragy- at a moderate assessment a great deal of this land will be taken into permanent holdings and where there are favorable hollows Cocoanut trees will be planted But plots have been given at 6 Rupees an acre and the people are deterred from applying for the land as permanent holdings. They cultivate it pay a small assessment as Ryots and then abandon it. Whereas if granted at a suitable Rate per acre they would settle on it plant trees round their houses and cultivate the rest as fields-

15 For the above Reasons I trust the Board will authorize me to Consider the principle laid down in the proceedings under reply as applicable to the waste lands of this District and to act upon them in disposing of all future application by fixing the assessment solely on Consideration of the quality of the soil-

Sd

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

2d. I Consider it most desir-
-able that the same rule should apply
to cases in which an assessment is
placed on lands already held under
Cultivation but which are proved to
be liable to assessment-

6. I am desirous of at once obtain-
-ing the authority of the Board on
this subject because I have to dis-
-pose of an important case in the
Bekul Taloks. From Candeutterry
to Canay a distance of 9 miles the right
banks of the River which was formerly
bare is now a line of Rice fields and
plantations. It is entirely Hosrgany
and though a person of some influence
pretended that it was in his marg
enquiry has shewn this to be false
and his heirs have Renounced all claim
to it. It is therefore necessary that it
should be measured and assessed and
this I am about to order. But it will be
very advantageous if this opportunity
is taken of introducing the more
equitable system by which an
assessment

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

assessment per acre being fixed upon the
land the fruits of the Ryots industry will
be left to them. I believe that a moderate
assessment of this kind with the advantage
of a good title will go far to remove many
of the vague fears which have arisen from
the late investigations regarding the as-
-sessment of the lands of this district. It is
I think very undesirable that while the
lands of the estates generally are lightly
assessed so very heavy a demand should be
made against such portions as are proved
to be Government lands, as in the case
of the trees standing upon the land on
which the land is capable of bearing form
the foundation of the assessment-

3d. If the Board concur with me
in these two points it will follow that in
some few instances the waste gardens of
the old margs and some of the lands
given as garden land within the last few
years will come under revision in the same
way as the over-assessed gardens of other
districts alluded to in the Board's Pro:
-ceedings as the Arcola taloks there are

a

a few Cocoanut gardens of the Bagayet Inogany in this Condition. In the Balaghaut there are I believe some Sooparry gardens now waste but still bearing the full assessment. In the Berar talooks there are some plots which have been given for Gardens the assessment amounting to 6 Rupees which the Ryots pointed out to me on which the trees have failed -

17. With such as have paid the full assessment under the voluntary agree: =ment of the Ryots and are permanent saleable property, I think it is not to interfere; but such as cannot pay the present assessment should be examined and a modified assessment being fixed a statement of the alteration proposed should be submitted to the Board -

18 - By the measures which I propose no fresh inequality will be intro: =duced in the tenures of this district The best lands of the district are those included in the Nunjo most of which were originally assessed as rice lands but now bear a vast quantity of trees - If the poorer lands

lands which alone remain to the Government are assessed according to the quality of the soil and then left to be improved they more nearly assimilate to the older Nunjo than under the present practice -

19 Believing that these views are in accordance with the principle adopted by the Government and that they can at once be acted upon without reference to the more se: =rious subjects now before the Government, I beg to lay them before the Board and to request their instructions for acting upon them -

20. I have not attempted in this reply to the Board's Proceedings to supply any statistical tables of the garden lands. The Board are aware that the records of the district do not afford any accurate information on this subject. This can only be obtained by a gradual enquiry into the Condition of the Rumlaute Nunjo -

Collector's Cutcherry, — — — — — (Signed) W. H. Maltby
Ceu Circuit Bellunguddy, — — — — — Collector.
12th February 1853 — —
Bd No. 909
Proceedings thereon. The Board authorize the Collector to assess new land taken up from Government waste according to its

54.55

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Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

its quality but as its quality is to be measured by what it is capable of producing it will still be necessary to have reference to this point in fixing the assessments.

2. They also authorize that the same rule be applied to lands already taken up but discovered to be liable to assessment.

3. With regard to the mauto Gardens in old Wargo the Board observe that as the assessment is on the entire lump no reduction can be made except with reference to the Capability of it as a whole. It is desirable that where the assessment is too high it should be modified, but this ought not to be done without a full examination & measurement of the entire lands belonging to it and the particulars submitted to this Office.

4. The Board however consider the proposition of the Collector somewhat too general and think he should clearly explain in what way he proposes to judge of and determine the capability of the soil with the view of fixing the assessment. Without some general principle to guide them, great difference of opinion would arise among the Revenue officers as to what the quality of the soil is, and consequently what assessment it should bear.

56

B. No. 1104. +
From the Collector of Canara

Read letter reporting that the Register of Petitions referred to by the Board was not forwarded for the month of December 1852.

56.57

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded.

Read

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Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 11.

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

58

B. No. 1484.

From the Collector of Malabar

Submitting a List of Articles upon which he recommends the levy of Frontier Duty on their importation by land from Mahé into the British Territory.

Sir,

1. With reference to the 2d Para of the Board's Proceedings under date the 23d Ultimo I have the honor to submit a List of articles upon which I would recommend the levy of Frontier Duty on their importation by land from the French Settlement of Mahé into our Territory.

2. With respect to a similar List of articles that may be imported from the Native states of Travancore and Cochin called for by the Board, I beg in reference to the orders of Government dated the 11th June 1852. No. 557, to transmit Copy of the Correspondence which took place between the Resident of Travancore and Cochin and myself.—

B. dis. Pro: 21st June 1852.
No. 2.
To the Resident 21st July 1852.
From Do. 13th Augt.
To Do. 23d Do.
From Do. 24th January 1853.

3. By General Cullen's last communication it will be seen that it is only proposed to establish the same Duties as those now in force in this Collectorate on

the

on the Liquors landed at the Port of Malapooram. No notice whatever is taken of the imports by back water from Alepy and Pollisport (Ports belonging to the Travancore Rajah), so that the proposed measure will not go far in seeking the abuse adverted to in my letter dated 5th March 1851.—

4. It will also be easy for Parties concerned in the traffic of Wines and spirits to evade the duty proposed to be levied at Malipooram by landing the articles at Pollisport (11 Miles North of Malipooram) and conveying them by backwater into this District, as is often done. In short the proposed arrangement will only benefit Pollisport at the expense of Mallipooram without any advantage to the Company's interests.

5. Under these circumstances I

would beg to reiterate the recommendation contained in the 5th Para of my letter dated 20th December 1851 and that Tobacco be added to the Schedule No. 1. as also that Goods the Produce of Travancore and Cochin, brought to Cochin and the adjoining British Ports by backwater for the express purpose of exporting to Bombay and thereby evading the import Duty leviable there be charged with the Export Duty as suggested in the 5th Para of my letter dated

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

dated 16th October 1852.

Malabar Collectors Office,
On Circuit Calpetta,
Wynaad Talook,
the 28th January, 1853

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly.
Collector.

No. 1.

Proposed Schedule.

Special for Malabar.

The following Goods imported into Malabar from the French Settlement of Mahé, to be subject to Duty.-

1. Wines and Liqueurs.
2. Spirits.
3. Tobacco.
4. Pepper.
5. Cocoanut Oil.
6. Do. Kernel or Copprah.
7. Coir and Rope.
8. Coffee.
9. Dry Ginger.
10. Dates.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly.
Collector.

To

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 1392.

To Lieutenant General Cullen
Resident.
Travancore and Cochin.

Sir,

With reference to the orders of Government under date the 11th Ultimo, (Copy of which you will doubtless have received) directing me to place myself in communication with you in views to devising some plan for checking the abuses resulting from the unrestricted traffic by back-water, between Maleapooram and Alleppy and the places in this District to the prejudice of the Customs Revenue, I have the honor to request the favor of an early communication of such suggestions as may occur to you calculated to put a stop to the existing evil.-

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly.
Collector.

No. 2125.

To H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector of Malabar.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. 1392 dated 21st Ultimo, I have the honor to

annexe

5396 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

No. 347 of the 11th Instant.

annex copy of one from the Dewan of Cochin, and request you will be so good as to favor me with the information therein required for the purpose of ascertaining the difference between the rates of duty leviable at Cochin and those which obtain at Mallipoorum.-

Residents Office,
On Circuit Trichoor,
13th August, 1852.

/Signed/ W. Cullen.
Resident.

No. 347.

To,
Lieutenant General W. Cullen
British Resident of
Travancore and Cochin.

Sir,

With reference to a letter No. 1392 of the 21st Ultimo, to your address from the Collector of Malabar copy of which has been furnished to me, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to procure me the Tariff valuations in the Port of Cochin of the following goods:

Wines and Liquors

Spirits.

Manufactured goods from Europe and also with the rates of duty leviable on them to enable

5397 Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

enable me to ascertain the difference between them and those which obtain at the Port of Mallipoorum.-

Huzzoor Cutcherry,
Ernacollum in Cochin,
11th August, 1853.

/Signed/ Shangara Warrier
Dewan.

/True Copy/

/Signed/ W. Cullen.
Resident.

No. 1594.

To,
Lieutenant General W. Cullen.
Resident Travancore
and Cochin.

Sir,

Dated 11th Instant.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th Instant conveying copy of a communication to your address from the Dewan of Cochin, and in compliance with the request therein contained, I beg to state that under the provisions of Act No. IX of 1845, Wines and Liquors are liable to a duty of one Rupee per Imperial Gallon and spirits to one Rupee and eight annas per Ditto.

Goods the Manufacture or produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession, pay a duty of 5 per

Cent

Cent adualorem, except printed Books, which are free, Cotton thread, twist and yarn 3½ per %. on Goods the produce and Manufacture of any Foreign Country pay 5 per Cent, but Marine Stores, Metals (Wrought or unwrought) Woolens and Cotton and Silk Piece Goods (except Cotton thread, Twist and yarn, which are liable to 7 per Cent) pay a Duty of 10 per Cent.-

I beg to enclose a Schedule shewing more in detail the different rates at which duty is levied at Cochin and elsewhere.-

(Signed) H. V. Conolly.
Collector.

Rates of duty to be charged on Goods imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Bombay, or Fort St. George according to Acts No. VI of 1844 and No. IX of 1845.-

Number	Enumeration of Goods-	Rate of Duty-
1.	Bullion and Coins	Free
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	Ditto
3.	Grain and Pulse other than Rice & Paddy	Ditto
4	Rice and Paddy	2 Annas per Bag not exceeding 2 Maunds of 80 Tollas to the Seer or if imported otherwise than in Bags 1 anna per Maund-

Horses

Number	Enumeration of Goods-	Rate of Duty-
5	Horses and other living Animals	Free
6	Ice	Ditto
7	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, Stones (Marble and wrought stones excepted)	Ditto
8	Books printed in the United Kingdom or in any British possession	Ditto.
9	Foreign Books	3 per Cent
10	Marine Stores, the produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession	5 per Cent
11	Ditto Ditto, the produce or Manufacture of any other place or Country	10 per Cent
12	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession	5 per Cent
13	Metals, Ditto Ditto, the produce or Manufacture of any other place	10 per Cent
14	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom or any British possession	10 per Cent
15	Woollens, the produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession	5 per Cent
16	Ditto the produce of any other place or Country	10 per Cent.

Cotton

Number	Enumeration of Goods.	Rate of Duty.
17	Cotton Wool, not covered by Certificate of the payment of Escport duty at any other Ports of Fort St. George	9 Annas per Maund of 80 Tollas to the Seer.
18	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, and all Manufacture of Cotton or Silk, exceept Thread, Twist and yarn, or of Cotton or Silk, mixed with any other material, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession	5 per Cent.
19	Ditto the produce of any other place	10 per Cent.
20.	Cotton Thread Twist and yarn the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	3½ per Cent.
21	Ditto the produce of any other place	7 per Cent
22	Opium	24 Rs. per Seer of 80 Tolas.
23	Salt	3 Rs. per Maund of 80 Tollas to the Seer
24	Alum	10 per Cent
25	Betelnut Raw	5 per Cent
26	Betelnut Boiled	10 per Cent
27	Camphor	10 per Cent
28	Cassia	10 per Cent
29	Cloves	10 per Cent
30	Coffee	7½ per Cent
31	Coral	10 per Cent
32	Nutmegs and Mace	10 per Cent

Pepper

Number	Enumeration of Goods.	Rate of Duty.
33	Pepper	10 per Cent
34	Rattans	7½ per Cent
35	Tea	10 per Cent
36	Vermillion	10 per Cent.
37	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cyder and other similar fermented Liquors	5 per Cent
38	Wines and Liquors	1 Rupee per Imperial Gallon.
39	Spirits	1 Rupee and 8 annas per Do.
	And the Duty on Spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof and when imported in Bottles, five quart Bottles shall be deemed equal to the Imperial Gallon-	
40	Tobacco	10 per Cent
41	All Manufactured Articles not included in the above enumeration	5 per Cent.

* Under the orders of the Supreme Government dated the 15th May 1847, Six of the Common Quart Bottles are deemed equal to the Imperial Gallon-

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly.
Collector.

No. 169.

To
H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector of Malabar-

Sir,

Adverting to the Eactract from Minutes of Consultation No. 207 of 15th June

Fort St. George 28th April 1853.

June 1852 and to your letter No. 1329 of. 21st
July 1852 on the smuggling believed. to
take place from the Cochin Sirkar Port
of Mallipooram, I have now the honor. to
acquaint you that the Cochin Sirkar pro-
-pose to establish the same Duties as
those now in force under your Collectorate
on all Liquors landed at that Port - The
Dewan suggests that this alteration of the
Duties should not take place till the 1st
of March next, in order that due
notice may be afforded to all parties.

Resident's Office,
Trevandrum,
24th January, 1853

/Signed/ W. Cullen.
Resident.

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

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

No. 29

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

(59)
Bd. No.
From the Collector
of
Malabar.
Dated 16th Instant

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 28th Ultimo I have the honor to transmit Copy of a further Communication from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin in reply to a letter I addressed to that Officer containing the observations set forth in my address to the Board respecting the Ports of Alepey and Pollipot.

Calicut 23rd Februany 1853. /Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

No. 1.
No. 529.

To
H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector of Malabar

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 262 of the 11th Instant I beg to say that I have never understood that any Liquors were landed at Palipot and as the Import duties at Alepey are much higher than at Cochin no such articles are likely to find their way there from the Southern Districts of Travancore.

J

I will however call upon the Dewan of Travancore for information.

Resident's Office
Trevandrum
16th February 1853.

/Signed/ W. Cullen
Resident

/True Copy/

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Ordered that the foregoing letters and the previous correspondence be submitted with the following address.-

To
The Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir,

58.60
Dd No. 924

To the Chief Secretary to Government....

To Government 17th May 1852.
From Government 11th in Cons 21 June "

With reference to the papers noted in the Margin, 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 further correspondence with the Collector of Malabar respecting the continued loss of Customs Revenue by the import of

F Coll.r 16th October in Cons 22d Nov.r 1852.
Board's Proceedings 22d Nov.r "
F Collector 4th in Cons 22d Dec.r "
F Coll.r 4th in Cons 23d D.o "
Board's Proc.s 23d Dec.r "
F Coll.r 28th Jan.y in Cons 28th April 1853
F Coll.r 23d Feb.y in Cons 28th "

of goods into Malabar through the Cochin Circar Port of Mallapooram and the French Port of Mahé.

2. It will be seen that goods liable to duty if landed at any of the ports of Malabar can be and are imported at the two above mentioned places and then conveyed into the British Territories free of duty. Articles the produce of the Cochin and Travancore states are also brought into Malabar by land, and afterwards shipped free to Bombay under Act VI of 1848.-

3. To remedy these evils Mr. Conolly proposes 1st To levy Frontier Duty on an additional Number of Articles on their import by land into Malabar from the French Port of Mahé.
2d To levy duty upon goods known to be the produce of Travancore and Cochin on their export by Sea from the Ports of Malabar.

F Govt 29th April in Cons 29th May 1851
F Govt 28th June in Cons 4 10th July "

In the revised Schedule Sanctioned by Government in 1851. Wines and Spirits were alone entered as liable to duty on Import from Mahé. As this indulgence has been taken advantage of to import dutiable goods into Malabar it seems but reasonable that the Revenue should be protected by the imposition of restrictions; the Board would therefore recommend that the

the Schedule now submitted by Mr Conolly may be sanctioned

5. It will be observed that the Board on para 18 of their Proceedings of 30th January 1851 anticipated the probability of some further Steps being required after a sufficient period had elapsed for ascertaining the effect of the new Rules.

6. With respect to the second proposition the Board have doubts whether it would not be an infraction of Section III Act VI of 1848 otherwise it would be a fair way of Securing the just dues of Government without interfering with the Free Commerce between the Cochin and Malabar Territories which it was the object to encourage when the Frontier Chowkies were abolished. It will be observed that the Cochin Authorities propose to establish duties similar to those of Malabar on the import of Wines and Spirits at Mahapooram. If this is done at all the Sea Ports of the two States it may prevent the introduction of those Articles into Malabar yet Measures would still be necessary to prevent the indigenous production of those Countries from being imported into Bombay via Malabar free of duty. The plans proposed by Mr Conolly seems therefore to be the only available

+ Rd 28th Jan. in Bds 28th April 1853 para 3

one

one without re-establishing the Chowkies.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
28th April 1853.

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

Bd's No. 987

61

From the Collector of Malabar. Read List of letters received from the Board of Revenue by the Collector of Malabar and remaining unanswered to 31st of March 1853.

Bd's No. 911

61-62

Proceedings thereon

The Board observe that the undermentioned calls have been omitted in the list recorded above, and request that they be inserted in future annual Lists until replied to.

20th January 1853

Calling for a Memo of Sundry Summa Revenue drawn up in the manner directed, and for information regarding certain items.—

20th January 1853

Requesting information respecting the grant recently acquired by the Estate of the Minor Moyaumma Tillal Coonjoo Ramen.—

Read

5408 Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Read again letter from the Officiating Assistant Collector in charge of Land Customs dated 10th January and entered in Consultation 3rd February 1853.

Read also again letter from the Acting Collector of Madras dated 11th February and entered in Consultation 11th April 1853.

63

Bd. No. 988

Read further.

No. 57.

Official Memorandum.

From the Acting Collector of Madras ... The Acting Collector of Madras has the honor to send the Punnamah of Mr. Ravenshaw and translation called for in the Official Memorandum of the 11th Instant.-

Madras ... 13 April 1853

2. He regrets that the necessity for sending it under the Yeomah Rules was overlooked on the first instance.

/Signed/ A Stokes
Collector

No. 1.

Translation of a Persian Punnamah bearing date 22d March 1808 No. 45 of Moosallakhan granted by Mr. Ravenshaw the Collector of Arcot.

Whereas Ghoolam Nabee son of Hafiz Mahomed Yoosoof lately produced at this Office a Punnamah in the name of Hafiz Mahomed Yoosoofs family under the Seal and signature of his Highness the late Nabob Omdatool Oomrah for daily allowance of 8 Annas of a Rupee or 50 Pagodas 25 fanams 52 Cash per Annum.

The Honorable Government through their favor have continued the same as charity in the aforesaid familys name.

The said man is 5 foot high of a slightly brown Color has the Mark of a wound from a stone on the right side of his forehead and is 25 years of age.

The aforesaid Annual Amount he should receive

If any one besides this said family should attempt to deceive this Government he is liable to severe punishment.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ A Stokes
Collector

5409 Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Bd. No. 926.

No. 181.

Remarks thereon.

63.bis

From Coll.r 11th Feb.y in Cons.s 11th April 1853

From Coll.r 13th in Cons.s 28th April

In reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 3rd February 1853 the Acting Collector has explained that Hafiz Mahomed Yoosoof father of the late incumbent Goolam Habi was the original Grantee, and not the latter, as would appear from Column 7. Under these circumstances the Board are of opinion that the G.O. quoted by the Officiating Assistant Collector is inapplicable to this Case and would therefore suggest that as the family are reported to have no other means of subsistence, two thirds of the original allowance or Rupees 118 per annum be continued in the name of Candoo Beebee the widow of the deceased for the support of herself and the family dependent upon her.

Read the following

65

Bd. No. 1078

Memorandum.

No. 10472

Memorandum.

From the Military Board. The Secretary to the Military Board has the honor to request the Secretary to the Revenue Board.

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Board will have the goodness to furnish an early reply to his communication No. 9487 of the 7th March 1853 relative to the Measurement of lands in the various Collectorates.

By Order

Military Board Office
Fort St. George
22nd April 1853

/Signed/ A. H. Hope
Acting Secretary

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

65 66

To The Acting Secretary to the Military Board.

Bd No. 904

To the Ag. Secretary to the Military Board

Sir

In Cons 28th April 1853

I beg to inform you in reply to your Memorandum of 22nd April that as soon as replies have been received from the different Collectors the result shall be communicated to you

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
28th April 1853

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

67

Resolved that the following letters be despatched.—

Bd No. 906

To The Collector of Masulipatam.

To the Collector of Masulipatam

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Revenue to request that you will be so good as to expedite the despatch of your reply to their letter of 17th January 1853 calling for further information regarding the Measures in use in your District and the experiments made by you.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
28th April 1853

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

68

To The Collector of Nellore

Bd No. 918

To the Collector of Nellore

Sir,

In transmitting the accompanying Petition No. 2432 of 1852 for reconsideration I am directed to observe with reference to the late Collectors Endorsement dated 14th September 1852 that although the orders noted in the Margin only extend to the imposition of new taxes, yet the Board do not wish to see the old Ones raised without strong cause.—

+ Circular Order 28th May 1852. Book page 545. Proceedings of Coll. 25th March 1852

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
28th April 1853

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

69

To The Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

Bd No. 917

To the Ag. Collector of Cuddapah

Sir,

The Share of Enam lately enjoyed

enjoyed by the alleged heirs of the deceased Ambacca was propely taken from them, but it is not stated in the Head Assistant Collectors Endorsement

On Petition No. 2010 of 1853

× 26th January 1853, whether this Shanc is in excess of a fair remuneration for the service rendered, in which case only it should have been resumed, if not, it should have been reamnexed to the Service.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
28th April 1853

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

To

70

The Agent to the Governor at Hunnool.

Bd's No. 900

To the Agent to the Governor at Hunnool.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will be so good as to expedite the despatch of your Summabundy Report for Fusly 1261.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.
28th April 1853.

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

71

To The Acting Collector of North Arcot.

Bd's No. 919.

To the Ag. Collector of North Arcot...

Sir,

In the correspondence which has transpired on the subject of the Pension referred to in your Endorsement

+ In Petition No. 584 of 1853

+ From Coll. 8a in Tons 27 Oct. 1842

× To Govt 3d Nov. 1842

Endorsement dated 9th October 1852 it is observed that the Petitioners + are described as being dependant for their Maintenance on their late Mother, Murkdoom Beebee on whom a pension of Rupees 40 per Mensem was conferred partly in consideration of the number of individuals looking to her for support and as Petitioners allege that by the death of their Mother they are left unprovided for, I am desired to request that you will take their case into + reconsideration and submit a recommendation with the view of an allowance being granted them.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
28th April 1853

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

72

To The Acting Collector of Madura.

Bd's No. 907

To the Ag. Collector of Madura...

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will be so good as to expedite the despatch of your reply to their letter of 19th January 1852 calling for certain information regarding the Measures in use in your district..

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
28th April 1853..

/Signed/ W. A. Bayley
Secretary

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.-

Reporting

Fort St. George 28th April 1853

Mr. No. 444

73 From the Collector of Canara ... } Reporting that the returns of

74 Revenue defaulters confined and released for the Quarter

Mr. No. 447 ending 31st March last were not forwarded.

From the Acting Collector of Cuddapah. } Abstract of Demand Collection

75 and Balance for the Month of March last.

Mr. No. 442

From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Abstract of Demand collec-

76 Mr. No. 448 tion and Balance for the Month of March last.

From the Acting Collector of Cuddapah. Statement shewing the averag

77 Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and Salt for the

Mr. No. 443 Month of March last.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly Statement shewing the

78 average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and Salt

Mr. No. 446 for the Month of March last.

From the Acting Collector } Statement shewing the average

of Madura. } Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and Salt for the

79 Month of March last.

Mr. No. 445

From the Collector of } Acknowledging the receipt

Masulipatam. } of certain Printed forms.

" Ingoldsby

" T. Pearce

Compd. L.G. Boyle