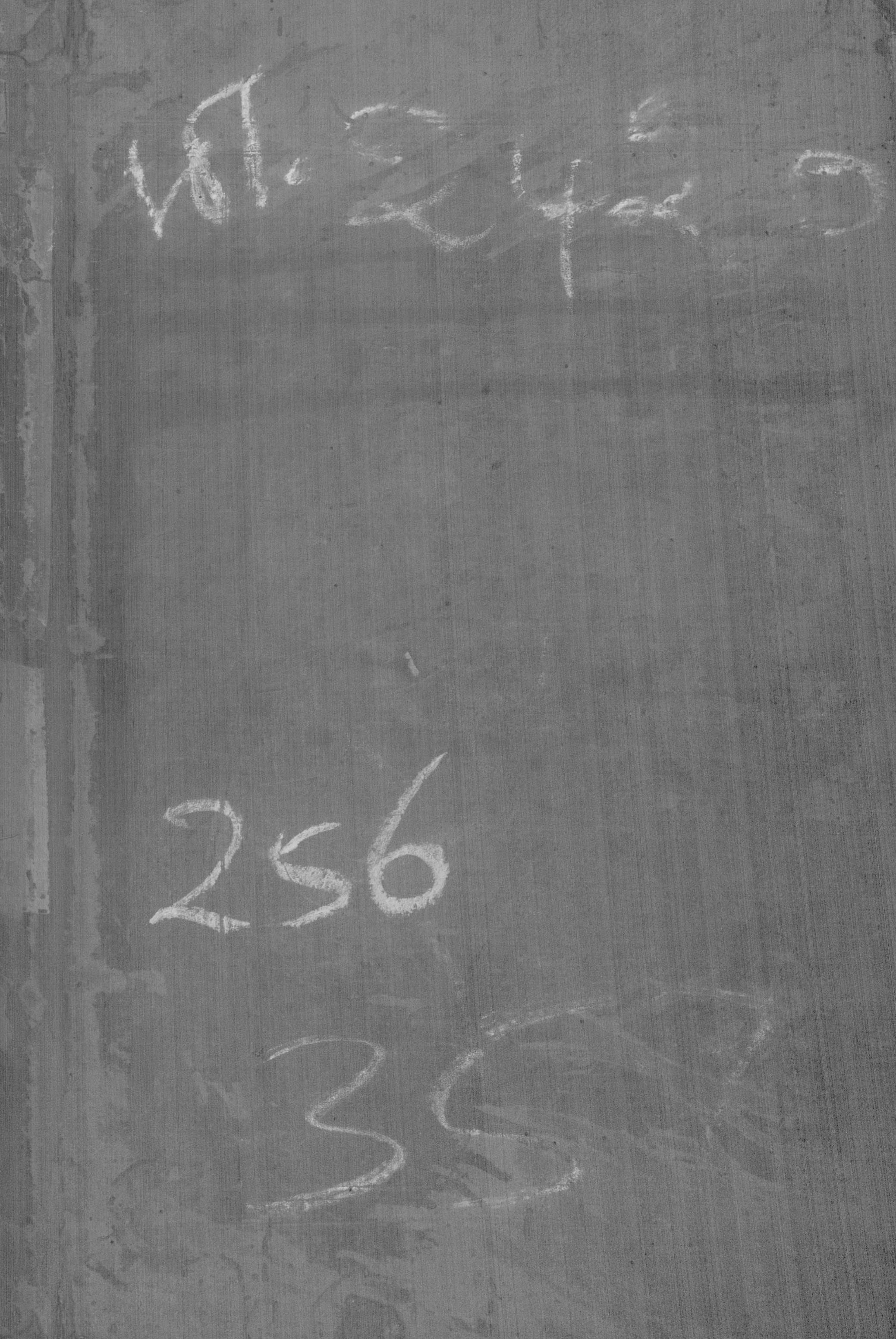


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6,809

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

No. 29

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

31

Sir,

B. No. 1393.
From the Collector of Tanjore — &
Chetoohand 26th april 1854
B. No. 995
Proceedings thereon

31-32

At the request of the Head Assistant Collector I have the ho. to lay that I may be informed of the decision of Government regarding the languages in which it is expected that he will be examined to pass his examination with reference to my letter to you on the subject dated the 25th February last —

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector.

The Board observe that they have yet been unable to lay Mr. Forbes' previous letter of 25th February 1854 before Government as their General Report is delayed in consequence of the non receipt of several Replies from the Collectors to their Circular. The order of Government will be obtained as early as practicable and Communicated to Mr. Forbes.

No. 71

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

33

Rd. 2nd. 1266

From the Collector

of Madura — —

Submits copy of a report by the late acting Sub Collector relative to the debts of the late Zemindar of Ayacoody and recommends that certain debts stated in the Table may be paid with the interest agreed upon up to the date of discharge.

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of the Court of Wards dated the 21st. July 1851, I have the honor to submit Copy of a Report by the late acting Sub Collector Mr. Mc. Rowe relative to the debts of the late Zemindar of Ayacoody an which Estate is now under charge of the Court of Wards by the order of Government dated the 3rd. May Communicated by the Proceedings of the Board of the 23rd. of the same Months—

2 The debts are exhibited in a Table in the Sub Collectors Report as 12 in Number the Principal amounting to Rs. 35216 and the Interest up to the 31st. July 1853 to 8379-6-7-4 up to the 1st. May next the interest will be 2132-12-7

In 4 cases there are bonds, but executed by 3rd. parties not by the Zemindar himself

himself. The amount of the Principal is 27000 Rupees - The acting Sub Collector assigns Reasons for declaring no Reliance on the Zemindars private accounts obtained from the Talook Cutcherry but finds support for the Claims in oral testimony and documents found in 3 Chests of Papers sealed up and deposited in the Sub Collectors Cutcherry -

3 It seems to have been satisfactorily proved that it was Customary for the Bonds of the late Zemindar of Ayacoody to be executed by third persons and such is a Common practice among Zemindars in general -

4 The Acting Sub Collector Considered the following debts best Established Viz. No. 3 Rs. the item of 300 in No. 6 Ditto 23 and 3 in No. 8 No. 9 the items of 271 being the Estimated value of

of 12 Thalagary of Rice / and a
Rupees 100 in Nos 10. & No. 11. and
No. 12. St. appears to me that the
2. Rupees 92-15 in Nos 5 and a
No. 7 would also be Considered
proved in a Court of justice
and I beg to recommend that
the above may be paid with
the Interest agreeable upon
up to the date of discharge -
5.
To treat the claim
Rs
tures near 4/1011-9-9 in deposit
at the date of the last Collectors
letter and about 30000 Rupees has
since accumulated -

Madura
17th April 1851.

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Encl: 1-
No. 90
To T. Clarke Esqre
Acting Collector
of Madura
Sir,
Referring to Mr.
Parker's

Parker's letter No. 389 under date July
26th 1854, in which some enquiry
is directed to be made into the
debts of the late Zemindar of
Ayacooty, I have the Honor to Sub-
mit the following Report -

2. The sums said to
have been due, so far as can be
ascertained, by the Zemindar at
the time of his decease on the
15th April 1851, are exhibited in
the Table hereunto -

Table

Table of Debts of the late Zemindar of Ayacoody.

No.	Original Amount	Date	Rate of Interest per Cent	Amount of Interest up to 31st July 1853	Creditors	Executors	Bonds proofs &c.
	Rs A P			Rs A P			
1	14,000 " "	November 26th 1849	11	4,251 " 8	Alagappa Chetty Odia-appa Chetty	Viswanatha Monegar	1 Bond
2	3,243 4 6	March 26th 1851	13	742 13 4	Alagappa Chetty Odiappa Chetty		No bond entries in Accounts
3	1000 " "	September 1850	14	306 4 "	Moorooguppa Chetty	Viswanatha Monegar	1 Bond
4	936 1 "	"	"	" " "	Soobburo Chetty		No bonds entries in Accounts and deposition.
5	92 15 "	"	"	" " "	Narana Chetty Linga Chetty Senkara Chetty		No bond written acknowledgment.
6	575 2 "	"	"	" " "	Ponnia	Monegar	No bond depositions and Chits for a portion.
7	500 " "	April 20th 1850	14	196 13 4	Suckara	Rowten — Ponnia Monegar	1 Bond
8	97 3 "	"	"	" " "	Naraya	Ponniagar	No documents.
9	110 12 "	"	"	" " "	Veerappa Chetty		No documents evidence of witnesses.
10	251 10 6	"	"	" " "	Soobramaniah Pundarum		An order for payment of portion and evidence
11	2909 14 10	"	"	" " "	Palany Devastanum Sibbendy &c.		Accounts and depositions
12	11500 " "	March 12th 1851	12	2882 6 8	Annamalay Chetty	Obalacondama Naik	1 Bond.
Total	35,216 14 10			8379 6 7			

3. It should be premised that where bonds exist as they do in this case they are all executed by third parties. The Zemindar it is said considered it derogatory that bonds for sums due from him should bear his signature, though he does not seem to have observed the same rule with respect to loans from himself. The bond in Number 12 is signed by his brother and of the remaining 3, two are executed by Vissuanatha Monegar and one by his father Ponnia Monegar. Confidential dependents of the Zemindar who originally poor are stated to have become wealthy in his service. Reliance can be placed upon the Zemindars private accounts and memorandums for proving his liabilities. Those accounts were always very loosely kept and the Cadjans Lemees containing them were abstracted from his palace in some unexplained manner shortly after his death and found their way to the Tuluk Cutcherry where they Remained, how long is not known, unsealed and unsecured till being accidentally noticed a list of them dated 16th May 1851 was taken by the Razoomdar. In the bundle

bundle in most produced there are Cadjans containing entries that Correspond with the items of debts Nos 1-2-3-6-7 & 12 but of these Cadjans none are included in the Inozon list, they must have been inserted in the bundle afterwards by persons unknown, and can only be looked upon as very suspicious documents. Three loosen full of papers &c. relating to the affairs of the Zemindar sealed up and deposited in the Subordinate Inozon Cutcherry were also examined and a few documents connected with certain of the debts discovered which will here after be noticed.

The debt numbered 1 for Rupees 14,000 is stated by Alagappa Chitty and Adiappa Chitty residents in Pulney to be due to them upon a bond dated 26th November Soumya 1849 executed by Vissuanatha Monegar and attested by 3 witnesses, the terms of the bond being that the money was borrowed on account of the Zemindar. The Creditors depose that they had had dealings with the Zemindar for 10 years previous to date of bond up to which time the amount due to them was Rupees 9000 and odd, and that

that on the same date they lent the Ze
Zemindar Rupees 4,000 and odd in ready
money and took a bond for the whole sum
for Rupees 11,000 with interest at 11 annas
per cent and gave up all former accounts
The 3 attesting witnesses deposed that upon
an adjustment of accounts between Cre-
-ditors and Zemindar the latter ordered a
bond for Rupees 11,000 to be made in the name
of Visuanatha Monegar, which they attested
and is the same now produced / A Cadjan
in some measure confirmatory of the above
accounts was found in one of the 3 boxes
before mentioned, it is a bond for 9485 Rupees
due to Adiappa Chetty dated 30th January
Sourneya or about ... 3 months previous
to the present bond executed by Ponnia
Monegar and in token of cross in lieu of
being Cancelled. Many other Cancelled bonds
of the same Creditor were also discovered shew-
-ing that he had long had dealings with the
Zemindar They are all executed by 3 persons
proving that such was the Custom. Two
other persons who were present Confirm
this Statement. There is one discrepancy
observable

observable that whereas the Creditors
affirm the bond was written in the house
of Visuanatha Monegar the witnesses assert
it was drawn out there and then before
the Zemindar. Two witnesses were cited by
Creditors to prove the payment of Rupees
4,000 in ready money but both denied any
knowledge of the transaction -

5 No 2 Amounting to Rupees 3243.
6 is for various debts due to the Ze
same Creditors. Alagappa and Adiappa
Pungums 15th Declarans
Chettys up to March 26. 1851 the interest is
fixed at 13 annas per Cent - There are
no documents beyond entries in the Jus:
-pected Cadjans and the daily accounts of
the claimants which however contain no
details but merely the total balance due
at the different dates of adjustments
Four witnesses were called to prove that
on a Settling and Comparison of accounts
the Zemindar admitted the Correctness of
the demand due, the Zemindar's Carbar
states that having examined the accounts
he found the Creditors' claim to be true
and Reported the same to the Zemindar

The

The other witnesses support this statement.

6. No. 3 is for Rupees 1000 with 14 annas per cent interest claimed by Coduspa Chitty on behalf of Moorooguspa Chitty upon a bond dated 18th Aduranu September 1850 signed by Visuanada Munegar and attested by two witnesses the bond declares that the loan was contracted by order and for the use of the Zemindar. The witnesses acknowledge the genuineness of the bond and depose that the money was delivered before them to the Zemindar -

7. No. 4 is an outstanding balance of Rupees 936-1-5 said by Sooblen Chitty of Pulney to be owing to him for cloths supplied to the Zemindar on his marriage in august 1850 and other occasions - Creditor has no documents, but refers to entries in the Zemindars private accounts - The original amount due was Rupees 1611-1-5 of which Rupees 675 have been paid, leaving the balance claimed

A summons of the Zemindar states, that on the latters marriage he took a list of cloths supplied by creditor to the value of nearly Rupees 400 - another Curnum says that

that shortly before the Zemindars death he was ordered to examine the accounts and thinks the balance found due to Claimant was about Rupees 400 - The Carkar deposes that an order for payment was given on the Renter who paid Rupees 658, but had no funds for more - The Renter says that he was directed by the Zemindar personally to pay Creditor all his Claims amounting to Rupees 1500 but not having sufficient in hand he agreed to pay Rs. 658, for which he received a written order paid that afterwards the Zemindar through his Carkar often urged him to give the balance but Claimant to his never received it

8. No. 5 for Rupees 95-15 is asserted by 3 Chettics of Pulney to be due to them for cloths on the Zemindars marriage - Their Claims were ordered to be examined by and Pojary Monigar who found the amount due to be Rupees 92-15-4 for which he gave the Chettics a detailed acknowledgment which is produced - Pojary Monegar states that he communicated the items of this debt to the Zemindars two Curnums, and directed them to make entries accordingly in the accounts but

but this the Curnums deny. It appears however from other evidence that Cloths to some amount were supplied by Creditors, and that a balance is still owing to them. This debt was originally stated to be Rupees 95-15-4, but there is no proof for 3 Rupees-

9. 12. 6 is for Rupees 576-2 due to Pooria Monigar- Of this Rupees 300 were borrowed by the Zemindar to Complete a instalment of Peishcush, for this there is no document, but the money was disbursed in presence of 3 witnesses, who Confirm the statement- The Remaining Rx 276-2-4 are due for Rice supplied on 3 occasions to Members of the Zemindars family for which Claimant produces 3 orders written by the Zemmindars Curnum, but bearing no signature, directing him to supply the Rice and enter it in the accounts-

10 No 7 is for Rupees 500 with 1 Rupee per Cent interest due to Sockara Routher of Chittoor upon a bond dated 20th April 1850, Chittoor 9th Fasley executed by Pooria Monigar and attested by 2 witnesses. The bond states the money was borrowed for expenses and to make up an Inam, but does not directly specify

specify that it was for the use of the Zemmindar. The Executor acknowledges signing the bond and one witness states that it was ordered to be written and executed by Pooria Monigar in his presence, and that he attested it and Received from Creditor Cattle mutt and Satto to the value of Rupees 150. The other witness who also wrote the bond, agrees in his Statement with the above-

11. In No 8 Rupees 99-3-4 are Claimed by Narrayana Pummagar who states that by the Zemmindars order he purchased Rice 8 Ca for Rupees 61 from one Shaik Syed, but has no evidence except that it may be entered in the accounts but no Corresponding entries are found. He also alleges that he was ordered to pay Rupees 23 to Nonjay Monigar for Pearls and Coral, and Rupees 3 to Chundamiah a peon, both of whom agree to the facts. The Remaining Rupees 30 are stated to have been disbursed for firewood &c on the Zemindars marriage, there is no proof but one of the Curnums deposes that - Claimant Represented his demand to the Zemmindar

Zemindar who ordered it to be entered in the
accounts, but no entry has been discovered.
12 No. 9 is for Rupees 110-12 due to Veerappa
Chitty of Palia Ayacoody for 35 Shalagay
of Rice supplied to Wudderes for esce-
-uating a small tank. The order was
given by the Zemindar to Creditor personally
in presence of a Peon and the Wudderes who
Confirm the statement, and the latter acknow-
-ledge having received the grain and dug
the tank. Another witness deposes that he
inserted the above in the accounts by the
Zemindar's personal orders but no entry is found
13 In No. 10 Soobrayenaiah Pundaram
lays claim to Rupees 251-10-6, of which
Rupees 151-10-6 are for arrears of pay and
expenses incurred in Religious Ceremonies
He states that as Pundaram, his pay was
1/2 a Shalagay of rice monthly and that 5
Rupees per measure were allowed by the
Zemindar for a weekly offering in the
Palany Pagoda; the balance due for these
united from Arpisy of Heelaga to 30th Pertavy
of Fadarana amounts to Rupees 151-12-6
of which by the Zemindar's order, Rupees 50
more

were paid him by Mootoo Goundan who
Renewed deniels having done so. He has no
thing to show for the balance due for offerings
but for his arrears of pay he produces an
order from the Zemindar on his Renter for
12 Shalagayo of rice; the Renter states that he
received the order, but having no rice due to
the Zemindar, refused payment to Claimant
also alleges that from Arpisy of Fadarana
to 30th Vyasy Viroadi Brittee for a month after
the Zemindar's death, he Continued the offering
the amount due for the same being Rupees
16-14-6, but for this he has no proof. Besides
he collected by subscription Rs. 150 for making
a Rath and deposited the money with
the Zemindar, who never repaid it. The Karta
and another witness state they saw the money
given over to the Zemindar that it was not
Repaid nor the Rath Constructed.
No. 11 is a sum of Rupees
2903-6-10, Comprising arrears and disburse-
-ments due on account of the Subsidy &c.
of the Palany Dandoyadapany Swamy
Temple of which the late Zemindar was
manager

Manager, the items of which as ascertained by accounts and depositions are these.

I Rupees 1,377-10-11 Claimed by the present Manager and the Devastanams Gomastahs as due to the late Chetty for 8 months pay from august 1850 to March 1851, but of this the Zemindar is proved to have given in advance Rs. 166-12-10, leaving a balance still due of Rupees ——— 1,210-14-1

II Sotradrums or fees due to the Pagoda Servants for five festivals in 1850/51 stated at Rupees 829-4-10 of which Rupees 19-1-10 have been advanced leaving ——— 809-15-"

III Cost of medicine for Pagoda Elephants ——— 2-2-"

IV The Pooja surplus due by right to the Pagoda Establishment from February 1850 to March 1851 amounting to Rs. 200 and a further sum

of Rupees 55-12-10 owing to one Ratnagherry Chetty who by the Zemindars order had paid the same to the Pagoda bearers, but has not been reimbursed altogether ——— 255-12-10

V A Pooja surplus deposited with the Zemindar and for which he is accountable ——— 198-3-5

VI Rupees 1,183-7-6 advanced by the Servar for Repairs of the Devastanams to the Zemindar as Manager in July 1812 of which Rupees 57, have been expended leaving a balance to be Recovered of ——— 1126-7-6

2903-6-10

to which should be added Rupees 6/2 due to a Goldsmith as hire for making gold earrings for the idol, which will make the total due on the Devastanams account Rs. 2909-14-10

15 No. 12 is a debit of Rupees 11,500 with Interest at 14 annas Claimed by the annuitant Chitty of Curatcody in the Zemindary of Palcole of Sheringunga upon a certain Land

bond dated 1st Pangoony Sadarana executed by Chala Condaranaiah 13th March 1851- brother of the Zemindar and attested by 5 Witnesses, the terms declare the loan to be for an Inam and for Palace expences, but not directly mentioning the Zemindar. The Executant deposes that he signed the bond by his brothers the Zemindar's direction and two of the witnesses state that being ordered by the Zemindar to examine the accounts, and ascertain of the Creditor, together with interest, they found the total due was Rs. 11502, which they reported to the Zemindar, who ordered a bond for that amount to be executed by his brother Chala Condana Naick, which was done, and all previous bonds given up. They affixed their names as attesting witnesses and as well as the other 3 witnesses acknowledge their signatures. Seven bonds for various sums due to this Creditor amounting in all to Rupees 10,263-10-10 and all dated previously to the above bond, were discovered in the 3 boxes mentioned in Para 3. Each one was torn across in sign of Cancellment and all but two signed by Chala Condana Naick for sixty Rupees and odd are

also asserted by Creditors to be due to him and the bankers state that Cloths to the value of Rupees 69-11-0 were subsequently taken from him but there is no other proof

16 The foregoing paras comprise the details of all the liabilities of the late Zemindar that have been brought forward

Their gross amount is Rs. 35,216-14-10

Total of interest up to 31st July 1853 - 8379-6-7

Total - 43596-5-5

Deduct belonging to the Zemindar - now in deposit 41011-9-9

Estimated value of Jewels - 13396-11-0

Total - 54408-4-9

Showing an excess of assets above liabilities of Rupees 10811-15-4-

17 As some opinion regarding the validity of these debts may be looked for, though I do not conceive myself called upon or competent to pronounce any final decision, I should say that the following debts appear to be the most established

viz. at Rs. 3-4, the items of Rupees 300 in No. 6 at Rupees 23 and 3 in No. 8 No. 9 the items of Rupees

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

Rupees 27/ being the Estimated value of 72 Shalagays of Rice and Rupees 100 in Nos 11 and No 12, but with Respect to all the debts due upon bonds it will be for high authority to consider whether as the bonds are all executed by third persons, the holders should not be directed to pursue their claims in the Civil Court -

10 An account of the increasing interest on early settlement of these claims would be desirable - The documents to connected with the Cases are for the present Returned sealed up in this Office, but will be forthcoming whenever Required -

Dindigul
1st September 1853

(Signed) M. J. Walhouse
Acting Sub Collector

13 Rs 1032 -

Proceedings thereon The Court of Wards consider in the Collector's opinion that the fact of the bonds being signed by 3rd parties does not with Reference to the Customs prevailing among individuals of the late Zemindars position, throw any suspicion upon their genuineness as they think that the debts mentioned in

(33-34)

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

in Para 4 are sufficiently proved, and sanction their payment together with the interest agreed upon up to the date of discharge -

No 132

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

Sir,

(35)

13 Rs 1410

From the Collector of Tinnevelly - Submitting information regarding the nature of the debt reported in a letter from his Office dated 21st March 1854 and requesting to authorize the defence to be conducted either by the Circar or by the Ramee herself at the expense of the Minor's Estate -

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 19th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that the sum of Rupees 1793 - 1 sued for by the Plaintiff is said to have been borrowed on the 15th November 1852 by Moottoo coomaraswamy Moonlitelu Naikar the then Zemindar and Grandfather of the present Minor, and Father in law of the Ramee the 1st Defendant, as escalated in the Translation of the Plaint which accompanied my letter of 21st March last -

2. The 1st Defendant who is the mother of the late and step mother to

to the present Manior Zemindar in the motions presented by her Vakeel in the Zillah Court at Madura, objects to the claim brought forward by the Plaintiff on the ground that the deed of debt of 38 years standing alluded to by him, and executed on plain Country paper is not a genuine one, and the evidence adduced by him is unworthy of Credit, and Requests that the case may be ordered to be reinvestigated and the original decree annulled.

3 The cost of defending the suit under notice should be defrayed from the proceeds of the Estate, the debt in question being alleged in the Plaint to have been Contracted by the late Zemindar and not by the Relations of the Minors Mother, as supposed by the Court of Wards and the Estate is therefore answerable for the debt if it is proved -

4 Under these Circumstances I beg to Request the Court will be pleased to authorize the defence to be Conducted either by the Circar or by the Ranee herself

herself at the expence of the Minor's Estate, and to sanction the disburse-ment of the sum of Rupees 337 1/2 incurred in moving the Court to order the case to be reinvestigated, out of the surplus funds in deposit, as recommended in my letter of the above date -

5 To the additional time of one Month which the Ranee was required to apply for as reported in the Concluding para of my letter above quoted will expire on the 4th May next, she has been instructed to move the Court for an extension of time of 2 months -

Tinnevelly - Trichendoor 27th April 1854
B. O. No. 1014.
Proceedings thereon -

(Signed) C. I. Byrd
Collector

Under the explanation afforded

35-36

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

afforded in the foregoing letter
the Court of Wards authorize
the defence at the expence of
the Minors Estate, of the suit
brought against the Rance and
others - They also sanction the
disbursement of Rupees 33/1
out of the surplus funds
in deposit, being the
amount incurred in
moving the Court to
to order a Revenue Sale
Nature of the Case -

To

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

No. 138

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

37
Ex. No. 1574
From the Collector
of Tinnevelly

Sir,

I have the honor to submit
copy of a letter to my address from Mr
Child, the Head Assistant Collector
of this District, containing a portion
of the information called for in your
Circular of 6th ultimo respecting the
Salt Department. The remainder will
be submitted as early as practi-
cable.

Tinnevelly
Trichendoor
4th May 1854

I Signed I C. J. Bird
Collector

Encr No 1.

To - C. J. Bird Esqre
Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated
13th ultimo enclosing a Circular from
the Board of Revenue dated 6th ultimo,
requiring replies to certain queries re-
lative to the Salt Department, I have
the honor to forward the enclosed paper con-
taining such replies as I am at present
able

x returned

able to give, but it is necessary to obtain certain information from the different Chowkydars before replying to a few questions, and the required information on those points will be hereafter transmitted

Finally

Head Assistant Collectors Office 1st May 1854.

(Signed) F. S. Child
Head Assistant
Collector

Queries

1 The nature of the Country in and adjoining to which the manufacture of Salt is carried on, the average annual produce of the District. The extent of land occupied by pans, and the quantity that can be made on a given area of land, also what additional land there is capable of being converted into pans; supposing the manufacture not to be limited to particular localities

Replies

In general the Country in and adjoining which the manufacture of Salt is carried on in this District is low, and swampy utterly waste, and useless for cultivation from the water in and about it being brackish, and the soil itself greatly impregnated with Salt, in such land the Salt is made by raising the Salt water from shallow wells dug along side of & in the midst of the beds. These pans are mostly from 4

4 miles to ½ mile from the Sea Coast. In Vizagapatty & Cottiengaly the 2 most Southern Salt pans, the Salt is manufactured on the side of streams after the rain has subsided, and when the water from the mixture of Sea water flowing in back has become sufficiently brackish to produce Salt by evaporation in these two places; the Country in around is sandy waste, and at a short distance from the Sea raised to a slight elevation at Coolasagarapatam the Salt pan is also on the bank of a Stream as in the abovementioned two places & close to the Sea Coast, with high sandy hills on the South side, while on the North and west sides the land is all under excellent cultivation from the quantity of fine water at a short distance below the surface.

The average produce of

of the last five years has been 2453-171-3 garces, the quantity being limited by the Estimate, much more could have been produced if necessary from the 6 Northern Salt Pans, but from the three Southern pans the amount has always been very limited, from the unfavorable nature of the Soil & water, for the manufacture of Salt.-

The quantity of Salt to be procured from a given area depends entirely on the nature of the soil & differs extremely in different places, and information on this point will be hereafter given at which time also the extent of Land occupied by the pans will be reported.

There is hardly any limit to the extent of land in every way suited for the manufacture of Salt in this District, the whole land along the Coast from Trichendoor to the South up to Vembar in the limits of

of Madura north, being particularly suited for the production of Salt, in fact producing little or nothing else with the exception of the land on the banks of the Tambraparney river.

2 The manufacturers who they generally are, their rights, and privileges, and the arrangements & terms upon which they carry on the manufacture.

2. The manufacturers of Salt are in general, Shanars, Pallers, and Pariahs, and till of late years, no other Castes were interested in that business, but lately Naicks and Vellalahs and Chettias & Reddies & even Bramins have obtained possession of Salt beds by purchase, mortgage, and other means, employing the lower Castes as their Tenants and Labourers.

The beds being the private property of the Salt Ryots they have the right of selling, mortgaging or letting the beds according to their pleasure and the price paid for the Salt being Kraums, &c.

ie. being fixed at 10 Rupees a garce, gives a permanent value to the beds increasing as the Estimate increases / or decreasing should it decrease / till full limit of the produce of the pan is reached, no other parties having the right to make fresh beds, or manufacture Salt while sufficient can be made in the existing beds.

The beds, wells, and platforms for storing the Salt with any moderate amount of embankment as well as all necessary hedging and such like small matters are made by the ryots they also heap the Salt, measuring it when delivered and when sold and also when examined by any of the authorities. They also assist at destroying spontaneous Salt in different places in the vicinity of the Salt pans, they are also bound to obey all necessary orders regarding the conduct of the manufacture

ture & are liable to the penalty of no Salt being purchased from them, and therefore of not being allowed to make any Salt in case of disobedience or other improper conduct. Should any abscond, their beds can be given for that year to another party to cultivate, the Cultivator receiving the price of Salt manufactured by him. The price paid for the Salt has been fixed by Government and is ordered to be paid at the rate of 10 Rupees a Garce and accordingly the manufacturers are bound to supply it at that rate.

3 The extent of manufacture of "Earth Salt" or of Spontaneous or Swamp Salt, its selling price, and mode of Manufacture

3. In this District no spontaneous Salt is sold, tho there is a considerable quantity in parts of the Coast but it is always destroyed, such Salt is considered by the Natives unwholesome producing Dysentery, no earth Salt is manufactured or sold.

4 The process of manufacture of Sea Salt, the places and mode of stowage, and the method of keeping an account of the produce, so as to secure the whole being accounted for.

4. A particular description of the mode of manufacture in this District will be sent hereafter. When made the Salt is heaped in heaps of ten garces each, thatched with Palmirah leaves, and then covered with thick clay well beaten down, the heaps being on the raised platforms of hard earth arranged in order and regularly numbered. The platforms being within the hedge of the Salt pan with a second hedge, in a few yards round it with only one entrance.

There are different accounts kept and sent to the Huzzoor as follows.

1 A daily account of the estimated quantity of Salt collected from the different beds and placed on the banks with the names of the different Ryots and the quantity produced by each.

2 A daily account of the quantity of Salt sold and from what heaps

heaps with the names of the parties purchasing with the No. of the Rowanahs protecting it, and the name of the place to which the purchaser belongs, giving also the amount of money received each day, also a Copy of the Rowanahs issued during the day is forwarded to the Huzzoor.

3. At the end of each 5 days a register of the purchasers of Salt during the previous 5 days with every particular as entered in the daily account.

4 At the end of each 7 days the new Salt made is carried from the banks to the platforms, and an estimated account sent of the quantity brought belonging to each Ryot.

5. When in 3 or 4 days the Salt is fit to be heaped, it is measured and an account sent of the quantity received from, and credited to each Ryot, this is also entered in their separate Puttahs, and upon this, they are paid by

by Government. In this account the Nos. of the heap in which the Salt is heaped is also mentioned.

6 Every 15 days 2 accounts are sent of the quantity of Salt received upto that date, and of the quantity sold upto that date, with a Column containing the wastage and excess in the selling of the heaps.

7 Every 15 days an account of the money forwarded to the Taluk is sent.-

8 Immediately on the completion of the sale of each heap, an account of the result whether

whether in loss or excess of the original measurement is sent with the signature of the Public Servants and some of the Ryots.

Once a month

9 an account is sent of the quantity remaining in store at the beginning of the month, quantity sold and quantity received including the wastage, to strike off which sanction has to be received.

10 A quarterly account of the same kind as No. 9.

Adam

Also a quarterly account of the Sales.

5 Whether Salt is ever actually sold by weight and on what occasion.

5 Salt has never hitherto been sold by weight in this District but it would very much lessen the opportunities of fraud were weighing resorted to.

6 The mode of protecting the Revenue.—

6 No one is allowed to transport Salt without a rowanah from the Salt pan in which it was purchased, and any Police authority has the power of calling on parties carrying Salt to produce their rowanahs. Till lately it was the custom for

for the rowanahs to be returned through the Tahsildars in this District & Collectors in other Districts, so that they might not be used a second time, but a doubt having arisen in the opinion of the Collector of Salem on the subject, he reported that he should no longer collect & return the rowanahs carried to his District and the custom has since been discontinued from inability to compel its observance though it was a great check against fraud. Persons in possession of Spontaneous Salt are not punishable under the Regulations, so that when Spontaneous Salt is watched, and destroyed, and rowanahs properly issued No Salt can be purchased except that entered into accounts & on which duty is properly paid.

7 The entire agency

7.— There is no covenanted agent

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

agency, Covenanted & Uncovenanted and all Establishments Ministerial Manufacturing and Preventives employed in each District, with a description of the duties of each Class of Officer

agent exclusively for the Salt Department. The Head Assistant Collector having charge of the Department under the Orders of the Collector.—

The uncovenanted Servants are as follows.—

		Rs	A	P
1.	Salt Peshcar on a salary of 100 Rupees a month who under the Head Assistant Collector has entire charge of this Department, but this Officer also acts as Sheristadar in the Head Assistant Collector's Office relieving the Head Sheristadar's Cutcherry from all the details of the revenue business and Sayer & Sea Customs &c. under the same Officer	100		
1	Jawabnavees on a Salary of	17	8	
1	Writer on a Salary of	17	8	
2	Tamil Goomastahs one at 15 Rupees & the other at 10½ Rupees respectively	24	8	
1	Hindoovy Goomastah at	15		
1	Peshcar Goomastah at	10		
2	Peons at 5 Rupees each	10		
		193	8	

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		Rs	A	P
5	Chowkey dos. on a Salary of 21 Rupees each	105		
3.	Do. on a Salary of 17½ Rupees each	52	8	
4	Sumbradies on a Salary of 8 Rupees each	32		
8.	Goomastahs at 6 Rupees each	48		
5.	Shroffs at 5 Rupees each	25		
24	Measuring Peons at 4 Rupees each	96		
33.	Watching Peons at 3 Rupees each	99		
6	Naiks at 6 Rupees each	36		
33	Sibbendy Sepoys at 5¼ Rupees each	173	4	
	Total	665	12	
	Grand Total	860	4	

8. The extent of smuggling & the modes in which it is principally carried on with the grounds for believing it to be great or small.—

8.— There have been but few instances of smuggling brought to my notice although from the quantity of Spontaneous Salt in some of the small Islands off the coast, and the bank of the back waters and Salt Swamps, I cannot but think a considerable quantity is consumed by the Fishermen along the coast to salt their fish, and also for their own Consumption

consumption as I see little to prevent their taking it, from the impracticability of sufficient supervision & the advantage gained being very great, but I am of opinion that but little if any smuggling is carried on with the inland Villages.—

9. The mode in which and the persons through whom the internal consumption is supplied the quantity of Salt indigenous & foreign; consumed internally and the amount of revenue so derived from each kinds the purity or impurity of the Salt supplied by the dealers for internal consumption. The Estimated consumption of Salt per head per annum and what date it is framed.—

9.— There is no particular set of men who supply the interior of the Country from the Salt pans in this District large quantities are taken away by the return bandies bringing Cotton & other produce to the coast some carry away the Salt on bullocks and Lonkeys but to no great distance or great amount, and some few Shanars & others of the poorer Classes buy small quantities to hawk about in the Villages within about 20 miles of the Salt pans but all that is required for consumption at a distance is carried by bandies as abovementioned

No Foreign Salt is has hitherto been imported

into this District, therefore the whole amount consumed is indigenous. The 5 years average amount of Net Revenue deducting all expenses is Rupees 2,98,746-7-0 Of the Salt producing this revenue, about 9/10 was sold for consumption in this District, & 1/10 being taken to Coimbatore and Madura.—

As far as I have been able to judge from what I have seen of Salt in different Villages there is no reason to believe that the Salt is adulterated to any great extent by the dealers, though it is not so pure from Sand & dirt as when sold at the Pans. The Estimated consumption of Salt per head per annum will be reported hereafter

+2509-162-4

*289-362-4

10. The mode in which the persons through whom and the arrangements under which, Exportations by Sea are carried on, the places to which the exportations

10. No Salt has been exported by Sea from the District hitherto.

exportations are made the quantity exported and the amount of revenue derived from the Export to each place, the quantity supplied to the French Government and the terms pr. which it is supplied

11. The average wastage upon each Garce 11. of Salt manufactured in the District as after it has been measured and carried to account.

Though occasionally in the selling of the heaping Garce each there is a loss by wastage, yet on the whole there has hitherto invariably been a considerable gain, because the custom of the Chokydars in receiving the Salt is to heap the measure so as to give room for wastage and prevent fault being found with them on that account. Strict orders have been given that the measurement of the Salt both when received and sold be always conducted in one manner, Viz, the Measure being struck evenly but the Chankeydars are so fearful of a great decrease being the result that they have not hitherto

hitherto obeyed the order strictly. This is a natural consequence of the receipt and sale of Salt by Measurement for the same quantity will shew different results with a little more or less shaking or force used in filling the measure and there is room for any amount of fraud & irregularity and the Chowkydars knowing this are fearful of any considerable wastage being laid to their charge, and therefore guard against it by receiving the Salt with a full measure.

12 The average Cost to Government of each garce of Salt and the particulars of the same, each item of charge, with the amount being shewn distinctly.

12. The 5 years average cost to Government of each garce is Rupees 15 — 2 — 5. of which the following are the particulars

	Rs	a	P
Coolywarem	10	—	—
Establishment	—	4	3
Maniems chargeable on the Salt	—	10	1/2
Extra charges of every description such as Marahmut repairs of huts &c. Saderwared, Expense of prevention of smuggling destroying Spontaneous Salt	0	5	1/2

13. The cost at

13. This depends very much upon

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

at which it could be made were it left entirely to the people without any Government interference

upon the nature of the Soil where the Salt is made, as for instance at Vypaur and other of the northern Salt Pans, Salt is produced with great facility and rapidity and in great quantities whereas in the Southern Pans it is produced with difficulty and in very small quantities and consequently at a much greater expense. Even at Munjuncolum not by any means a bad Salt Pan near Vypaur in the Northern part of the District it takes the ryots about twice the time and trouble and consequent expense to produce Salt when compared with Vypaur the water and soil not so being impregnated with Salt as at Vypaur. This difference is shown in the price paid for the same extent of Beds at the different Pans which is of course in rates to the profit to the ryot from the Government price

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

price of 10 Rupees. I will endeavour to obtain information on this subject, but doubt much being able to learn any thing very correct or trustworthy.

11. The names of the places where Salt is manufactured, the average extent of ground cultivated at each, with the outturn and sale and the distance each set of pans is from the other

11. The names of the places at which Salt Pans are situated in this District are as follows. There are two near Coolatoor to the north, and about 4 miles in land and but about 2 miles from each other at the distance of about 10 miles South is the Salt pan of Arasady near the Village of Davidpooram on the Coast about 6 miles north of Tutacorin; a mile and a half South of Tutacorin is the Tutacorin Salt Pan and consequently about 5½ miles from Arasady, to the South of this is the Pan of Pahacoik about 9 miles from Tutacorin, further to the South is the Coilpatam Salt Pan at a distance

B

Fort St. George 15th May 1854. —

of 7 miles from Paliacot, and about 17 miles further South is the Coolasagaram patam Salt pan, next to the South is Coothunguly distant about 20 miles, Vizianathey is at the distance of 6 miles from Coothunguly & 14 miles from Cape Comorin. These let have one Choukydar to superintend the two.

The extent of ground occupied by each will be forwarded hereafter

The quantity produced hitherto by most of the Salt pans has been limited by the Estimate for the year, and therefore the real out-turn of the Salt Pans is not known, except on the 3 Southern Salt Pans, which are very unfavorably situated, and the Estimate, though limited,

Fort St. George 15th May 1854. —

limited, according to the power of production, is very seldom completed. The 5 years average of produce and sale of these 3 pans is mentioned in the margin.

It should however be remarked that though the present situation of these Pans is very unfavorable for the manufacture of salt, the ryots having their houses near and being accustomed for several generations to make salt in these localities are unwilling

+ Garce 325-76.

* D. 356-335.

Note

The produce of these 3 pans not having increased and the sale being greater than the produce, the stock in hand at the beginning of the 5 years has supplied the extra demand

Fort St. George 15th May 1854 —

unwilling to remove to a better situation, though I have often spoken of the advantage to be gained by them by the change

/Signed/ F.S. Child
Head Assistant

Collector

/True Copy/

/Signed/ C.J. Bird

Collector

37-38

Order thereon — Ordered to lie over —

To

Fort St. George 15th May 1854 —

No. 42.

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

39

Bd's No. 1513.
From the Collector
of Coimbatore. —

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 9th March last, I have the honor to forward a List shewing the relationship of the public Servants with each other in this District as therein required. The other Servants not entered in the List have no relations in the Public Service here. —

Conoor. — — — —
1st May 1854.

(Signed/ C.B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

1859 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.-

Statement Shewing the Names of the Public Servants in the Zillah of Coi
and the relationship with unto each other as it Stood on the 30th Apr
[illegible] V
[illegible] mother.

				[illegible] y goomastah	33	"	Brother in law
			Streenevasiengar	Post Office Writer	Avenashey	20	"	Brother
10	Venkataramaniah	Head Goomastah Treasury Office	50	Kistniengar	Goomastah	of Caroor	14	"	Brother
				Naranyengar	Assistant	Roysum of Cheyoor	5	"	Cousin
11	Cheloviah	Goomastah Treasury Office	30	Venkataramaniah	Asst.	Roysum Errode	5	"	Nephew
12	Venkatasiengar	Ditto	27	Streenevasiengar	Goomastah	Maramut Huzoor	21	"	Brother
				Ramasamiah	Moonshy	Sub Division	18	"	Do.
13	Venkataramaniah	Ditto	15	Lutchmiah	Goomastah	Talook of Caroor	12	4	Cousin
				Gopalachetty	Deputy Shroff	in Suttimangalam	4	"	Son in law
14	Chickrapaunychetty	Head Shroffs	50	Sawmychetty	Shroff	Sub Ditto	15	"	Do.
				English Writers' Department-					
15	Mr. W. Trender	Dy. Accountant	60	Mr. Drave	Ghaut Ameen	of Hapanoor	30	"	Son in law
				Audesashiah	Goomastah	in Cheyoor Talook	14	"	Brother
16	G. Pooroshottamiah	Writer	40	Senkaraiah	Civil Record Keeper	Principal & Sudr Adawlut Courts	30	"	Father in law
				Venkatanardeah	Jawabnevis	Do.	24	8	Kinsman
17	Naraniah	English Writer	22	Venkataramaniah	4th	Goomastah Civil Court	10	8	Brother

6860 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.—

18	J.D. Kistnasawmy Naick	English Writer	15	"	J.D. Beshacarloo Naick	Sheristadar Civil Court	100	"	Uncle
19	Varoo Gopal Naick	English Record Keeper	28	"	Coopoosawmy Naick	Tahsildar of Cheyoor	85	"	Uncle.
20	Chenna Kristna Rayo	Moochee	12	"	Kanaterunga Rayo	Moochee.	12	"	Brotherinlaw

Moonshee Department.

21	Narrain Row	Head Moonshy	50	"	Survotham Row	Goomastah of Errode Talook	12	4	Brother
22	A. Ramachandra Row	Deputy Dº	30	"	Venkata Soobiah	Peishcar of Settimungalum Talook	24	"	Uncle
23	Baboo Row	Moonshy	22	"	Lutchmum Row	Assistt. Roysum of Caroor	3	8	Brother
24	Ramachandra Row	Dº	19	"	Streenevasa Row	Tahsildar Errode Talook	100	"	Father.
					Sooba Row	Sheristadar of Ditto	35	"	Brotherinlaw
					Sooba Row	Goomastah of Palachy	12	4	Uncle
25	Cullyana Soundara miah	Dº	17	8	Soobiah	Tahsildar of Palachy	100	"	Father
26	Venkataramaniah	Dº	17	"	Venkata Soobiah	Tavolumanigs Civil Court	28	"	Brotherinlaw

Sub Collector's Office

27	Govinda Row	Goomastah Huzoor	20	"	Venkata Row	Goomastah of Erode Talook	14	"	Brother
28	Venkataramaniah	Ditto	16	"	Soobaramiah	Criminal Record Keeper Sessions Court	35	"	Brother
29	Rama Row	Ditto	14	"	Ramasamiah	Moonshee Sub Dº	18	"	Brotherinlaw

Moonshee Department

30	Venkata Row	Kistniah	22	"	Kistniah	Asst. Roysum in the Aravacoorchy Police Ameen's Cutcherry	5	"	Brotherinlaw
31	Kistniah	Maramut Superintendent	50	"	Soobiah	2d Class Maistry	17	8	Dº
32	Rama Row	Tahsildar of Pulladum	100	"	Bheema Row	Tahsildar of Kongyem	85	"	Brother
33	Rama Row	Tahsildar of Perindoray	85	"	Venkataramaniah	Goomastah Cheeragherry Talook	14	"	Brother
34	Bheema Row	Tahsildar of Coolliyal	85	"	Kistna Row	Goomastah of Audioor	12	4	Cousin.
					Rama Row	Ditto of Coimbatore	10	8	Soninlaw
					Baboo Row	Moonshy Huzoor	22	"	Brotherinlaw
35	Ramasamiah	Dº of Audioor	85	"	Soobiah	Police Roysum of Coimbatore Talook	7	"	Soninlaw

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Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

36	Streenevassa row	Sheristadar of Judicor	35	"	Annunda row	Sheristadar of Pulachy	30	"	Brother
					Rama row	Goomastah of Coimbatore Talook	10	8	Do
37	Bhoojunga row	Sheristadar of Danaickencottah	30	"	Mooroonda row	Goomastah of Danaickencottah	10	8	Do
38	Venatachelliah	Do of Cheyoor	30	"	Ramiah	Maramut Goomastah Huzoor	10	"	Son
39	Maudava row	Peishcar of Do	17	8	Ramiah	Agt to Roysum of Kongyem	5	"	Brother
					Easwariah	Ditto of Perindoray	5	"	Soninlaw
40	Annanjiah	Peishcar of Satteamungalam	17	8	Easwariah	Ditto of Pulachey	5	"	Do
41	Rungappah Naik	Peishcar of Danaickencottah	17	"	Bathcumm Naick	Manager of the Joint Magistrate's Office Dotacamund	42	"	Uncle
42	Kistna Row	Goomastah Do	14	"	Shama row	Sheristadar of Coroor Talook	35	"	Fatherinlaw
					Govinda row	Goomastah of Coimbatore Talook	14	"	Brotherinlaw
43	Streenevassa Row	Goomastah of Collegal	14	"	Seevana row	Agt to Roysum of Collegal Talook	5	"	Brother
44	Ellupiah	Goomastah of Perindoray	12	4	Veeraraghaviah	Agt to Roysum of Perindoray	5	"	Do
45	Ramasamiah	Assistant Roysum of Errode	5	"	Kistniah	Ditto of Travacoorchy in Carbor	5	"	Do
46	Rama row	Head Peishcar of Pulladum	20	"	P. Muddoo Row	Peishcar of Perindoray	17	8	Do
					Shashagherry Row	Sandal Goomastah	10	"	Ditto
47	Streenevassa Row	Pulladum Roysum	10	8	Raghavandra Row	Goomastah under Stamp Vender Commission			Ditto
48	T. Venata row	Goomastah of Pulachay	12	4	T. Streenevassa Row	Goomastah of Errode	14	"	Ditto
49	Padmanaubha Chetty	Do Shroffin Do	4	"	Samy chetty	Shroffin the Sub Division Huzzoor	15	"	Ditto
50	Puttahbe Ramiah	Sahsildar of Cheekragherry	85	"	Channacasava Row	Deputy Peishcar of Pulladum	17	8	Ditto
51	Ramanursiah	Goomastah of Do	12	4	B. Venata Row	English Writer	20	"	Brotherinlaw
52	Naugiah	Do of Shilgherry	10	8	Muddoo Row	Peishcar of Perindaray	17	8	Fatherinlaw

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
Coonoor
1st May 1854.

(Signed) Ed. B. Thomas
Collector.

No

6862 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

(39-40)

Order thereon.- No orders seem to be called for upon the Moyen Labitah Sulemitted by the Collector - the Board resolve therefore to record the above letter.-

J.D.G.

To

6863 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

No. 22
1854.

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

(41)

Sir,

B.d No. 909

From the Collector of Malabar — transmitting with reference to Board's Proceedings of the 28th November last, 3 Lists shewing the value & rate of Duty on certain Goods at the Ports of Mallipooram, Allepey &c., & a Memo: exhibiting the average Market price of the same goods at Cochin.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated the 28th November last, conveying Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 22nd Idem, I have the honor to transmit copies of three lists furnished to me by the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, shewing the value and rate of Duty on certain Goods at the Ports of Mallipooram, Allepey and Paliport, with a Memorandum exhibiting the average marked price of the same Goods at Cochin during the last and present season respectively

2 The only assimilation of Duty effected by the Cochin Sirkar was that in leviable on Wines and Spirits at the Port of Mallipooram. This measure was not adopted by the Travancore State as regards their Ports of Allepey and Paliport, from which latter port, Wines &c. are now brought in

see letters to the Board the 28th January & 23rd February 1853

brought in the very same manner that they were from Mallipoorum prior to the 1st March 1853.—

3. The last sanctioned Madras Tariff is in use at all the Ports in Malabar, Cochin included, as far as circumstances will admit, and considering the nature & extent of Trade at present carried on at the last mentioned Port, I can see no particular reason why the values in the Cochin Sea Customs Tariff should differ from those of the Malabar Tariff generally.—

4. The Staples of Malabar, such as Pepper, Coir, Ginger, Coffee, Oil, Timber and Planks &c. are now taken in large quantities, from the Northern Ports to Cochin and thence re-exported upon payment of Duty to Europe, Australia, &c.

Calicut 18th March 1854 } (Signed) H. V. Conolly
Collector

Quality of Goods	Quantity	Tariff Value	Rate of Duty	Mallapoorum Tariff values on Col. 3 calculated according to the weight or size in Malabar
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs q r		
Cocoanuts	Per 1000	6 1 7½		6 7 " "
Cocoanut Oil	Per 65 of bottle	26 3 11½		25 " " Per 65 of 500
Copra white	D:—	22 1 14½		18 9 2 " " 500
" Black	D:—	17 " 5/7		14 4 8 " " D:
Coir 1st Sort	D:—	17 " 5/7		16 " " " 560
2nd D:	D:—	12 3 1/2		12 " " " D:
3rd D:	" —	" " "		
Cable 1st D:				
2nd D:	D:—	12 3 1/2		12 " " " D:
3rd D:				
Fibre Wild Aloe	——	No Tariff		
Fish Oil	D:—	21 1 7/2		20 " " " D:
Ginger dry prepared for Europe Market	D:—	42 3 1/3		40 " " " D:
D: Common				
Gum Kino	——	No Tariff		
Horns Deer	Per corge	3 4 23/4		
Pepper	Monopoly Article			

Quantity

Imported & Exported 1 per cent
Exported 3 per cent

True Copy
(Signed) Shangra Warier
Dewan

True Copy
(Signed) W. Cullen
Resident

(Signed) E. Delaselle
Master Attendant
& Custom Master

6866

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

List of Goods (undermentioned) exported at Alleppey the Tariff valuation and the rate of duty for the same

Goods	Quantity	Tariff valuation Fans. Fans.	Rate of duty	Remarks
Cocoanuts	per 1000	60	2 13/32 @ 4 per cent	
Cocoanut Oil (per Chodanah or 12 Edangalies)		9	3/8	D: D:
Copra White	per Cy of 600 lbs	150	6	D: D:
Ditto Black	per D: D:	125	5	D: D:
Coir	per D: D:	110	5 1/4 @ 5 D: not assorted	
Cable	per D: D:	150	7 1/2	D: D: D:
Fish Oil (per Chodanah or 12 Edangalies)		6	5/16	D: D:
Ginger Dry	per Cy of 600 lbs	100	20	D: D:
D: Common	per D: D:	100	5	D: D:
Horns deer	per Cody or dozen	6	5/16	D: D:

E. E. Pt

A True Copy
(Signed) W. Cullen
Resident

(Signed) V. Kristna Row
Dewan

List

Quality of Goods	Quantity	Tariff Valuation	Rate of duty	
			Cutteus	Rs a D
Cocoanuts	Per 1000		10:	8 4
Cocoanut Oil	Cy of 600 lbs		25:	1 4 10
Copra white / Black	Ditto		15:	12 6
Coir 1st Sort D: 2: D: / D: 3: D:	Ditto		20:	1 0 8
Cable 1st D: / D: 2nd D: / D: 3rd D:	Ditto	No Tariff Valuation	3 Per Cent	
Fibre called Aloe	Ditto		Ditto	
Fish Oil	Ditto		Ditto	
Ginger dry prepared for Europe Market / D: Common	Ditto		Ditto	
Gum Kino	Ditto		Ditto	
Horns Deer	Ditto		Ditto	
Pepper	Monopoly Article			

Pallicport
13th January 1854

(Signed) T. S. Vennede
(A True Copy)
(Signed) V. Kristna Row
Dewan

(A True Copy)
(Signed) W. Cullen
Resident

(True Copies)
(Signed) H. V. Conolly
Collector

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

dated 20th April 54

for the consideration and orders of the Board, transcript of a communication from my Special Assistant Mr. Collett, requesting to be informed whether or no he will be required to attend the examination in June next for Assistants who have not yet attained the grade of Head Assistant, and whether in consideration of his special appointment he should not be classed with Head Assistants.

I think he should be

Calicut
26th April 1854

(Signed) H. V. Conolly
Collector

To

H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector of
Malabar

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to ascertain for me whether or not I shall be required to attend the examination

Fort St. George 15th May 1854

examination in June next for Assistants, who have not yet attained to the grade of Head Assistant. I am nominally merely an Assistant, but since March 1851 I have received the allowances of a full Head Assistant, and from even an ealier date I have had a separate and detached charge, the duties of which are, I believe in every respect equivalent to those usually entrusted to Head Assistants. Indeed the special appointment I now hold, it was at one time directed should be the charge of the Head Assistant. I hope therefore that I may be classed with Head Assistants.

Malapooram
20th April 1854

(Signed) C. Collett
Assistant Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) H. V. Conolly
Collector

The

B.d N.o 1004

Proceedings thereon

(43-44)

The Board are unable at present to state whether Mr. Collett will be required to attend the examination in June next, as their General Report has not yet been submitted to Government in consequence of the non receipt of several replies from the Collectors / of whom Mr. Conolly is one / to their Circular of 15th. February 1854. The orders of Government will be obtained as soon as practicable and communicated to Mr. Conolly.

D.R.L.

To

N.o 39
1854.

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

(45)

Sir,

B.o N.o 1567
From the Collector
of Malabar

With reference to your letter dated 26th Ultimo, I have the honor to state that the amount, Rupees 28-9-6, quoted in my letter of the 21st I deem, in answer to Query 17, as the average cost to Government of each Garce of Salt / for 10 years from Fasly 1252 to 1261 / did not include the charge for landing, conveyance and Superintendence. As the "whole charge per Garce" is what is desired - I beg to transmit a Statement containing this information - it will be seen that the average cost to Government inclusive of all charges, is Rupees 32-2-9 per Garce.

The Fasly years quoted in my letter of the 21st Ultimo and above alluded to, I beg may be altered from 1252 & 1261 to 1253 and 1262 - the latter being the 10 years for which the average was taken.

/ Signed / H. V. Conolly
Collector
Malabar

Calicut
6th May 1854.

Fort St George

15th May 1854

Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt purchased and its cost to Government during the Ten years ending with Fusly 1260 A.D. 1852/53.

	Quantity of Salt purchased	Price of Salt	Hegboot and District Establishment	Contingent and Extra charges	Compensation for the duty imposed on manufacture of Salt in Malabar	Total of Columns 2 to 6	Cost to Government per Garce
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	G M S	Rs a ℔	Rs a ℔	Rs As	Rs a ℔	Rs a ℔	Rs a ℔	Rs a ℔
Fusly 1253 A.D. 1843/44	2,514 45	89,825	1 1	5,079	" 8	96,870	14 3	38 8 5
" 1254 " 1844/45	3,582 79 33	103,134	4 1	5,100	" -	110,648	7 10	30 14 1
" 1255 " 1845/46	3,152 78 8	74,831	10 1	4,947	15 11	81,030	10 7	25 11 2
" 1256 " 1845/46	2,697 6 20	52,069	9 2	4,959	2 7	58,423	13 11	21 10 7
" 1257 " 1847/48	2,207 31 07½	53,261	12 6	5,476	13 7	63,268	2 9	28 10 7
" 1258 " 1848/49	2,776 72 -	103,755	15 1	5,628	" "	114,403	11 3	41 3 2
" 1259 " 1849/50	3,579 115 -	117,592	4 7	5,652	2 1	127,415	9 -	35 9 5
" 1260 " 1850/51	2,899 14 37	69,187	15 2	5,742	14 1	78,029	11 5	26 14 9
" 1261 " 1851/52	2,707 115 20	75,585	9 5	5,792	1 2	93,090	13 7	34 6 -
" 1262 " 1852/53	2,253 32 -	73,210	1 2	5,837	12 "	89,608	3 9	39 12 3
Total	28,370 1103 5/8	812,754	4 4	54,215	14 1	912,801	2 4	" " "
Average of Ten years	2,837 11 3/8	81,275	6 10	5,421	9 5	91,280	1 12	32 2 9

Calicut 6th May 1854.

Errors.

Accepted Per / Signed / H. V. Connolly
Collector

(45-46)

Order thereon — Ordered to lie over

No 78.

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

(47)

B2 No 1371 Sir,
From the Acting Collr
of Madras } I have the honor to
request the sanction of the Board
to entertain for the Temporary
Establishment at Attiput a
Water Pandal Bramin at 5 Rupees
a Month under the explanation
given by the Superintendent of
+ 24th April 1854 Salt in the two letters of which copies are subjoined.
27th do "

Madras
28th April 1854 } /Signed/ H Stokes
Acting Collector

To H. Stokes Esqre
Acting Collector of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to submit
copy of an application from the Acting
Ameen, and would beg strongly to re-
-commend that a sum of Rupees Five
per Mensem may be allowed for the
next five Months, for a Water Pandal
Bramin on the Attiput Cotaur, to
supply water to the Servants

and

and Sibbendy and such of the Manufacturers as may be required to be there on public duty. There is no drinking water at the Pans, and I believe that it was the intention of Mr Ellis, the late Assistant Collector, to allow a charge of this description to be incurred for the above purpose.

Ennore Cotaur
24th April 1854 } /Signed/ R. P. Campbell
Superintendent of Salt.

To H. Stokes Esqre
Acting Collector of Madras.

Sir,

In reply to your Official Memorandum of the 26th Instant, I beg to explain that much inconvenience has hitherto been experienced for want of a Water Pandal at the Pans, every Peon, and Servant requiring water leaving the Pans from time to time for the nearest Village to enable him to obtain a supply sufficient for himself only.

2 In Ennore, and on the opposite side of Poorthevank there are fresh

water

water Springs flowing uninterruptedly into the Canal. In new Voyalore the Pans are not far from the Coopums, and the Heaps in old Voyalore are nearly all in one large Platform, and admit of being easily guarded by a limited number of Peons. But in Vallore and Athipet the Divisions are largest, and the Heaps lie over a great Space of country, nearly 6 Miles in length. The Ameen's Cutcherry is in the centre, and is the only great resort for the public Servants, Peons and Manufacturers. A Water Pandal Brahmin has given them his services occasionally - either gratuitously or for a trifling pecuniary recompense, but so many congregate to the Spot since the Chingleput Divisions have been annexed to Madras, that he is unable to do so longer.

Madras Cutcherry,
27th April 1854.

/ Signed / R. P. Campbell
Superintendent of Salt

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

The

B2 N. 997
Proceedings thereon.

(47-48)

The Board of Revenue authorize the entertainment of the Water Pandal Brahmin on a Salary of Rupees 5 per Mensem for a period of five Months, and direct that the charge be included in the annual Statement of actual charges on account of Extra Establishment, these proceedings being quoted in support thereof.

(49)

B2 N. 1596

No. 86

Official Memorandum.

From the acting Collr of Madras
+ 11th May 1854

In reply to the Official Memorandum from the Sub Secretary in charge, the Acting Collector has the honor to forward, as desired, six sheets of + Europe Stamp Paper of different values bearing the Water Mark of 1854

+ 2 of 4 annas
4 of 2 Rs &c

Madras
13th May 1854

/ Signed / H. Stokes
Acting Collector

Ordered that the following Official Memorandum be sent in consequence.

Official Memorandum.

(49-50)

B2 N. 985

The Secretary to the Board

To the Actg Collr
of Madras

of Revenue has the honor to return the

Six

6878 Fort St George 15th May 1854

Six sheets of Stamp paper received from the Acting Collector of Madras with his Official Memorandum of 13th May 1854, and to request that he will be good enough to transmit a few sheets of country paper marked 2 annas of the water mark of 1851.

Inbound 15th May 1854

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George.
15th May 1852

/Signed/ W. H. Bayley
Secretary

51

Bd No 1624

From the Superintendent of Stamps

Official Memorandum.

With reference to the Official Memorandum of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated this day, the Superintendent of Stamps has the honor to forward the Samples adverted to in the advertisement published at page 325 of the Official Gazette for the current year.

Fort Saint George
General Stamp Office.
15th May 1854

/Signed/ R. J. Porter
Superintendent of Stamps

Ordered that the following Memorandum be sent in consequence.

With

6879 Fort St George 15th May 1854

51.52

Bd No 998

To the Superintendent of Stamps

Official Memorandum.

With reference to the Official Memorandum from the Superintendent of Stamps, dated this day, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to request that he may be informed if all the samples sent are supposed to be of the same Muster, and if so, if they are samples given for the best sort of paper marked A.

In Comn. 15th May 1854

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
15th May 1854

/Signed/ W. H. Bayley
Secretary

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

53

Bd No 1521

From Messrs C. Stuart & Co

Sir,

We had the honor of addressing you upon the 12th Ultimo, enclosing copy of correspondence between the Collector of Sea Customs and ourselves and requesting you to favor us by placing the same before the Board for consideration. In the absence of a reply, we beg most respectfully

respectfully to draw your attention to our communication of the date referred to

Madras 8th May 1854. } (Signed) C Shand & Co.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

53-54

Bd No 1003

To Messrs C Shand & Co

To Messrs. C. Shand & Co.

Gentlemen,

Inbound 15th May 1854 } I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th May 1854, and to inform you in reply, that a reference has been made to the Collector of Sea Customs on the subject of your communication of 12th April 1854, and an answer will be forwarded to you in due course.

Inbound 8th May 1854

Revenue Board Office Fort St George 15th May 1854 } (Signed) B. Cunliffe Sub Secy in charge

---

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched.

55

Bd No 1008

To the Chief Sec to Government

No 198

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

Reporting the cause which prevents the Board from preparing their annual general Report to Government for fusly 1262.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to bring to the notice of Government that they have received all the Settlement reports from the Provinces for Fusly 1262 with the exception of the one from the District of Hurnool, the want of which will prevent them from preparing their annual General Report to Government.

2 In conformity with the orders contained

contained in Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 7th February 1854, para 11, the Board repeated their call upon the Agent at Hurnool, under date 27th February 1854, to explain the cause of the delay which had occurred in the Submission of this previous report, namely for Fusly 1261, and they regret to state that he has not taken the slightest notice of this reiterated call.

Inbound 27th February 1854

3 The Summaloondy Report of a Collector should, according to the Boards Circular Orders, reach their office within three Months after the expiration of the Fusly to which it relates, and the Report for Fusly 1262 which ended July 11th 1853 should have been forwarded in october of that year or seven Months ago.

C O Book pages 283 & 375.

4 As this is the second time that Mr Conway has so inconvenienced the preparation of the annual Revenue returns, the Board are constrained to bring the matter to the notice of Government.

Revenue Board Office Fort St George, 15th May 1854 } (Signed) B. Cunliffe Sub Secretary in charge

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56

Bd No 1006

To the Collector of Ganjam

To The Collector of Ganjam

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will expedite the despatch of your reply to their circular of 11th March 1854, respecting the introduction of an excise duty on Salt.

2 Your reply is the only one now due, and the Board are desirous of receiving it as early as possible to complete the subject.

Revenue Board Office Fort St George 15th May 1854 } (Signed) B. Cunliffe Sub Secretary in charge

To

57

Bd No 994

To the Ag. Collector of Chingleput

To The Acting Collector of Chingleput.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will expedite the despatch of your reply to their Circular of the 6th April 1854, respecting the Manufacture &c of Salt in your District.

2 Your reply is the only one now due, and the Board are desirous of receiving it as early as possible to complete the subject.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
15th May 1854

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Asst Secretary in charge

58

Bd No 1005

To the Acting Collector of Chingleput

60 Book No 229

To The Acting Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to return the accompanying Treasury certificate received with your Demand Collection Balance Statement for March 1854, and with reference to their Circular Order of 22d April 1837 to request that you will forward another certificate

certificate legibly signed by Mr Grenfell.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
15th May 1854

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Asst Secretary in charge

59

Bd No 999

To the Collector of Trichinopoly

To The Collector of Trichinopoly

Sir,

In reference to your Endorsement on Petition No 669 of 1854 relative to Petitioners being newly charged in their Puttahs with the payment of the Curnums employed in collecting the Motorpha tax on their looms, I am desired by the Board of Revenue to state that though they do not intend to impugn the correctness of your decision which is in accordance with ancient usage, yet in their opinion the payment in question should be borne by Government not by Petitioners.

Before bringing the

2

subject to the notice of Government the Board request that you will further inform them, when and by whom the arrangements, referred to in your endorsement were made and what is the total amount paid to the Curnums.

The

6884 Fort St. George 15th May 1854

The following Endorsement has been ordered to be passed on Petition No. 669 of 1854.

"Petitioners are informed that the Collector has been instructed to report more fully regarding the levy of the excess tax complained of, meanwhile they must pay the amount in accordance with ancient usage."

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
15th May 1854

/ Sgd / B. Cunliffe
Sub Secy. in charge

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(60)

To the Collector of Tinnevelly

B.R. No. 1000

In Petition No. 792 of 1854

In reference to the Endorsement furnished by you to the Petitioner dated 3d April 1854, I am desired by the Board of Revenue to state that as the lapse of the Mansem alluded to does not appear to have been brought to their notice you will be pleased to report the same, for orders, agreeably to the instructions of Government of the 12th April 1849.

1st P.C.O. Book page 412 Note

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
15th April 1854

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Sub Secy. in charge

236

To

6885 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

To

The Civil Auditor.

(61)

B.R. No. 989.

Sir,

To the Civil Auditor

With reference to the notification from your office dated 1st May 1854 - published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 5th Idem - I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit the accompanying Statements prepared according to the prescribed form one shewing the amount of Pensions paid to the relatives of deceased subscribers to the late native Pension Fund, and the other shewing the Superannuation pensions paid thro' this Office in the Official year 1853/54

Revenue Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
15th May 1854.

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary
in Charge.
Statement

6887.

Fort St. George

15th May 1854.

Amount drawn in each Month					Total for the current Official year 1853/54	Grant Total including arrears	Term of Pension	Remarks
December 1853	January 1854	February 1854	March 1854	April 1854				
20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	240 " "	240 " "	During the life of the widow	
10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	120 " "	120 " "	Do.	
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	35 14 "	35 14 "		Died on the 25th November 1853.
7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	84 " "	84 " "	Do.	
3 8 "	3 8 "	38 " "	3 8 "	3 8 "	42 " "	42 " "	Do.	
5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	60 " "	60 " "	Do.	
4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	48 " "	48 " "	Do.	
49 8 "	49 8 "	49 8 "	49 8 "	49 8 "	629 14 "	629 14 "		

I do hereby Certify that each of the above named Pensioners is alive with the exception of No. 2546 respecting whom Vide Column remarks/ and upon careful master and due enquiry has been identified

/Signed/ B. Cundliffe
Sub Secretary in Charge.

6889 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

Amount drawn in each Month. February 1854	March 1854	April 1854	Total for the current Official year 1853/54	Grand Total including arrears	Terms of Pension	Remarks
7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	84 " "	84 " "	During the Life	
7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	84 " "	84 " "	Do	
16 12 "	16 12 "	16 12 "	201 " "	201 " "	Do	
25 " "	25 " "	25 " "	300 " "	300 " "	Do	
9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	110 14 "	110 14 "	Do	
8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	97 11 "	97 11 "	Do	
63 " "	63 " "	63 " "	756 " "	756 " "	Do	
7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	88 " "	88 " "	Do	
307 8 "	307 8 "	307 8 "	3690 " "	3690 " "	Do	
20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	240 " "	240 " "	Do	
10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	120 " "	120 " "	Do	
24 " "	24 " "	24 " "	288 " "	288 " "	Do	
16 " "	16 " "	16 " "	108 12 9	108 12 9	Do	
" " "	" " "	30 3 1	30 3 1	30 3 1	Do	
32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	390 15 "	390 15 "	Do	
553 8 8	553 8 8	583 11 9	6589 7 10	6589 7 10		

I do hereby Certify that each of the above named Pensioners is alive and upon careful Muster and due enquiry has been identified —

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in Charge

6890 Fort St. George 15th May 1854

62

B. No. 990

To

The Civil Auditor —

Sir,

With reference to the notification from your office dated 1st May 1854 published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 5th idem, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit the accompanying Statement prepared according to the prescribed form shewing the amount of Pensions paid thro' this Office during the Official year 1853/54 on Certificate to the families of deceased public Servants who are unconnected with the late Native Pension Fund —

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, — 15th May 1854 — —

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary
in Charge

Statement —

6892 Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

Amount drawn in each month: February 1854	March 1854	April 1854	Total for the current official year 1853/54	Grand Total including arrears	Terms of Pension.	Remarks.
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		
3 " "	3 " "	3 " "	36 " "	36 " "	To cease on her Marriage	
10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	120 " "	120 " "	To Cease in the event of her marriage or death.—	
13 " "	13 " "	13 " "	156 " "	156 " "		

I do hereby Certify that each of the above named Pensioners is alive and upon Careful Muster and due enquiry has been identified I also Certify that the circumstances under which the Pensions to the daughter of W. Goodman and to the widow of J. Lloyd Certificates Nos 105 and 32 were Originally granted, still exist.—

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in Charge.

6893. Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

(63)

13-D-No 991

To

The Civil Auditor

Sir,

To The Civil Auditor.— With reference to Mr. Bruce's letter of the 6th October 1846. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit according to the form annexed thereto a State= =ment of the Uncovenanted Servants holding the offices of Head Deputy Sheristadar on their Establishment as they stood on the 1st May 1854.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
15th May 1854.——

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary
in Charge.

Statement.

6895

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

(64)

B2 No. 986

To the Superintendent of Stamps.

Official Memorandum.

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to request that the Superintendent of Stamps will be good enough to forward to this office, the "Samples" adverted to in the advertisement published at page 345 of the Official Gazette for the current year.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
15th May 1854.

(Signed) W. W. Bayley
Secretary

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(65)

B2 No. 1001.

Memorandum to the Superintt. of the Fort St. George Gaz. Press.

Official Memorandum.

The Superintendent of the Fort St. George Gazette Press is requested to strike off on the paper sent herewith the undermentioned form as required for the use of the Collectors in the Provinces.—

1 Abstract of Demand, Collection and Balance. 1100

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
15th May 1854.

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in Charge.

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

(66)

B2 No. 1167.

From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Estimate of Extra Charges proposed

1894.

No. 1. Statement of all Uncovenanted Servants on the Establishment of the Board of Revenue as they stood on the 1st May 1854.—

Names	Age	Date and description of present appointment	Length of Service	Total Amount of Salary per Annum
			years m. d	Rs. A. P
Hardy & Nurungee Row	56	1st January 1835 Head Shroff	19 " "	Rs. 1800
Ragoopah	49	24 February Deputy Sheristadar	30 " "	" 250 " "
			1050 " "	" 12600 " "

Ragoopah is now doing duty with the Commissioner in the Northern Circars.—

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in Charge of Records

3 Feb

proposed to be incurred for Fasly 1263.—

(66-67) Order thereon Ordered that the necessary remarks of the Board be inserted in the proper Columns of the abovementioned Statement and submitted for the Sanction of Government.—

Read the undermentioned

(68) B. of R. 1546. Statements.—

From the Collector of Sea Customs Madras. Statement of

(69) B. of R. 1547. Contingent Charges incurred for the Month of March last.—

From the Reporter of External Commerce.— Statement of Contingent Charges incurred for the Month of January. February and March last.—

(68-70) Order on the abovd. 2 Statements. Resolved that

(71) B. of R. 1586. the necessary orders be passed.—

From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Read Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board of Revenue for the month of April last.—

(71-72) Order thereon Ordered to be lodged in the Office.

Read the undermentioned

(73) B. of R. 1575 letter and Statements.—

From the Acting Collector of Guntoor.— Reporting that there were no Imports or Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie

(74) B. of R. 1600. by Sea during the Month of April last.—

From the Collector of Tinnevelly.— Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie

(75) B. of R. 1599. Specie exported by Sea in the Month of April last.—

From the Collector of Tinnevelly. Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported by Sea in the month of April last.—

(73-76) Order on the abovd. letter and Statement. Ordered to be lodged.

Read the undermentioned letter

(77) B. of R. 1576. and Statement.—

From the Collector of Vizagapatam.— Reporting that there were no Imports into or Exports of Grain

(78) B. of R. 1604. for the week ending 29th April last.—

From the Collector of Rajahmundry.— Report of Grain exported for the week ending 6th

(79) B. of R. 1603. May 1854.—

From the Collector of Rajahmundry.— Report of Grain imported for the week ending 6th

(80) B. of R. 1609. May 1854.—

From the Collector of Tanjore.— Report of Grain exported for the week ending 3d

(81) B. of R. 1610. May 1854.—

From the Collector of Tanjore.— Report of Grain imported for the week ending

(82) B. of R. 1607. 3d May 1854.—

From the Collector of Tinnevelly.— Report of Grain exported for the week ending

(83) B. of R. 1608. 6th May 1854.—

From the Collector of Tinnevelly.— Report of Grain imported for the week ending 6th May 1854.—

From

6898 84
B. No. 1519.

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

From the Collector of Sea Customs Madras.— Report of Grain exported for the week ending 11th May 1854.—

85
B. No. 1588.

From the Collector of Sea Customs Madras.— Report of Grain imported for the week Ending 11th May 1854.—

77-86
Order on the 9 above letter and Statements.— Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government.—

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements

87
Mg No. 873
From the Collector of Sea Customs Madras. Comparative Statement of the Collections of Revenue for Fasles 1262 and 1263.—

88
Mg No. 888.
From the Acting Collector of Guntoor. Salt Account Current for the quarter ending 31st March last.—

89
Mg No. 687.
From the Collector of Chingleput. Salt Account

90
Mg No. 678. current for the quarter ending 31st March last.—
From the Acting Collector of Chingleput.— Stating that no persons were charged with offences

91
Mg No. 677. under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of February last.
From the Collector of Tanjore.— Stating that no persons have been confined under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of February last.—

From

6899

Fort St. George 15th May 1854.

Mg No. 684.
From the Collector of Trichinopoly.— Stating that

92
the returns of persons tried, confined, and released under Regulation IX of 1822 were

93
Mg No. 682. not forwarded for the month of April last.—
From the Collector of Madura.— Stating that no case was tried under Regulation IX of 1822 for

94
Mg No. 686. the month of February last.—
From the Collector of Chingleput.— Return of persons

95
Mg No. 685 suspended and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for the Month of April last.—
From the Collector of Trichinopoly.— Stating that

96
Mg No. 683. dismissed under Regulation VII 1831 was not forwarded for the Month of April last.—
From the Collector of Madura.— Reporting that there are no returns for certain Statements

97
Mg No. 690. during the month of April last.—
From the Collector of Masulipatam.— Return of Grain prices for the week ending 8th

98
Mg No. 679. May 1854.—
From the Collector of Cuddapah.— Return of Grain prices for the week ending 30th April

99
Mg No. 676. last.—
From the Collector of South Arcot.— Return of Grain prices for the week ending 7th April last.—

From

Mily No. 689.

From the Collector of Madura.— Return of Grain prices for the week ending 30th April last.—

(100) (101)

Mily No. 680.

From the Collector of Tinnevelly.— Return of Grain prices for the week ending 30th April last.—

(102)

Mily No. 691

From the Acting Collector of Madras.— Requesting the supply of Stationery required for the use of the Revenue Surveyor of St. Thome.—

(102-103)

Order thereon Ordered that the original Indent accompanying the abovementioned letter be passed and forwarded to the Secretary to the Military Board.—

(104)

Mily No. 617.

From the Sub Treasurer.— Indent on the Commissary General for Artificers.—

(104-105)

Order thereon Ordered that the original Indent be passed and returned.—

Compd. R.H. Lewis.

" Mocatta

" W.H. Bayley

Diary

16th May 54 Received the following

No. 87.

Official Memorandum

(1)

Bd. No. 1028.

From the Acting Collector of Madras.—

11th May 1854

In reply to the Official Memorandum from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, the Acting Collector has the honor to forward as desired six sheets of Country paper marked 4 Annas of the water mark of 1851.—

Madras — 15th May 1854

(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector

16th May 54 Sent the following Official Memorandum.—

(1-2)

Bd. No. 1087

Official Memorandum

To the Acting Collector of Madras.—

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to return the six sheets of Stamp papers received from the Acting Collector of Madras with his Official Memorandum dated 15th May 1854.

In Dft 18 May 1854

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George —
16th May 1854

(Signed) W.H. Bayley
Secretary

To

Fort St. George — May 1854.

16th. May /54. Sent the following official Memorandum.—

3

Bd. No. 1099.

Official Memorandum to the Superintendent of Stamps.

Official Memorandum.

With reference to his Official Memorandum dated 15th. May 1854, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to request that the Superintendent of Stamps will be good enough to return the Stamp papers forwarded with it and furnish the information called for.—

2 If the samples are of different qualities, it is requested that the qualities may be marked on the paper accordingly.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.
17th. May 1854.

/ Signed / W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

At

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

Thursday — 18th. May 1854.

At a Meeting Present

J. Goldingham Esqre. Second Member
and
W. H. Bayley Esqre. Officiating Member
Walter Elliot Esqre. Senior Member
Absent on duty / as Commissioner Northern Circars /

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.—

Read the following Papers

Revenue Department.

4

Bo. No. 917

From the Secretary to Government.

Memorandum—

Five Copies of Manual of Survey for the instruction and guidance of the Putwarees and others connected with the Kushrak Survey of the District forwarded to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.—

Fort St. George,
23d. March, 1854.

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

4-5

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded.—

Extract

6904

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

(b)

Bd. No. 1302.

From Deputy Secretary to Government

Public Department.

No. 105.—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 20th. April 1854.—

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

Submits for favorable consideration the case of Poongavanum Ammah, with the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar that a pension of Rupees 20 per mensem may be conferred on her.—

(Received 16th February 1854)

Looking to the Collector's report of the 27th. October 1853, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council does not consider that the Petitioner has any claims which might not be made on stronger grounds by the widows of many public servants of much longer service.—

(Signed) I. D. Sim
Deputy Secretary to Government

Copy to the Collector of Malabar for communication to Poongavanum Ammah, widow of D. Davaseecanony Pillay, Head Sheristadar of the Collector of Malabar.—

Order thereon;

(b-7)

Ordered to be recorded. The Collector of Malabar having already been furnished with a copy direct from the Government Office

6905

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

(8)

Bd. No. 1590.

From the Secretary to Government

No. 530.—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Under date the 9th. May 1854.—

No. 1287.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, Under date the 19th. April 1854.—

Read an Endorsement from the Home Department No. 319 dated the 30th. Ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders with reference to Financial Extract No. 2368, dated the 29th. October 1852, a Despatch from the Government of Fort St. George No. 324 dated the 17th. March last, with an Enclosure, recommending that the appointment of Superintendent of Salt Revenue in the Collectorate of Madras, which was sanctioned experimentally, may now be authorized as a permanent appointment.

Resolution.—

From the absence of any efficient Superintendence, the Salt transactions at Madras it appears, afforded, in all their stages, openings for the most flagrant frauds, and in order to prevent them, this Government on the 29th. October 1852 sanctioned the experimental appointment of a Superintendent of Salt Revenue in the Collectorate

Collectorate of Madras, on a salary of 300 Rupees per Month, subject to report at the expiration of a twelve Months.

The Government of Madras now reports that the measure has secured a much more efficient check than could have been previously maintained over the Subordinate servants in the Salt Stores, as well as greater regularity and efficiency in the several stages of manufacture and sale. The improvements which have already been effected are the manufacture of a larger quantity of Salt during the year, notwithstanding the delay occasioned by the unfavorable state of the weather, the entire cessation of the practice of leaving the salt at the Pans longer than necessary to dry it, the avoidance of delays in landing and measuring, and the prompt payment of the manufacturers share without requiring the attendance of the Ryots at the Cutcherry, all which improvements the Government of Fort St. George reports have been highly appreciated by the manufacturers, who feel assured

assured that without them, they could not have produced nearly so large a quantity of Salt as they did in 1853.

These results are considered highly satisfactory, and the Government states that under recent arrangements the manufacture of Salt is about to be greatly extended to meet the demands which will be afforded for its transport by the Railway; that new Pans are being formed, and that those at Chingleput are to be transferred to Madras, and placed under the charge of the Salt Superintendent, and that it is estimated that the Salt to be manufactured henceforward at these various Pans will be about 10,80,000 Indian Maunds.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council observes that certain by more Salt has been manufactured, but there is but little difference in the quantity sold, though the Madras Government anticipates a greater demand from the opening of the Railway — an anticipation

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

anticipation that that remains to be realized when the Railway is in operation, meanwhile His Lordship in Council sanctions the permanent appointment of the uncovenanted Superintendent of Salt at Madras on a salary of 300 Rupees per mensem

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Fort St. George and the papers noted in the margin be returned.—

(True Extract)
(Signed) C. Allen
Secretary to the Government of India

Order

Copy of a letter from the Government of Madras No. 324 dated 17th March 1854, Consultation 17th November 1853. Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

No. 454

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George with reference to Mr. Secretary Pycroft's letter No. 324 dated 17th Ultimo.—

Fort William — Home Department, The 26th April 1854

(Signed) George Couper
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered that the above bill from the Government of India sanctioning permanently

Fort George 18th May 1854.—

permanently the appointment of an Uncovenanted Superintendent of Salt at Madras be communicated to the Board of Revenue, in reference to their letter of the 20th February last, and also to the Offices of Account and Audit.—

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

8-9

Bd. No. 1034

Order thereon.—

Ordered that the foregoing papers be communicated to the Acting Collector of Madras, with reference to his letter dated 23d January 1854.—

No. 543

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 13th May 1854

(From Board 11th May 1854)

10

Bd. No. 1625.

From the Secretary to Government.—

The Government see no objection to Mr. Burton proceeding to Vizagapatam by land if his services are not immediately required. His claim to batta will be determined by the Civil Auditor.—

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

11

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded the necessary

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

necessary. Bill will be prepared and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for sanction.—

Ordered also that the following letter be submitted—

No. 205.

(10-12)

Rd. No. 1025.

To the Chief Secretary to Government

To, The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

In the Civil Auditor having stated that he is unable to pass the Batta to Mr. C. Burton applied for in the Board's letter of 11th May 1854 as the order of Government thereon of 13 Idem, did not sanction its payment in advance, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that sanction may be granted for an advance being made to Mr. Burton of his salary for the Month of June 1854, Viz: 45 Rupees, a similar indulgence having been granted in Extract Minutes Consultation 10th July 1849. No. 646 to the Establishment who proceeded with the Commissioner—

2. Mr. Burton's Batta may then be adjusted by the Commissioner after he joins.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
18th May 1854.

(Signed) B. Cuntliffe
Sub Secretary in charge

(13)

Bd. No. 1055

From the Secretary to Government

Communicating the Extracts Minutes of Consultation of 18th May 1854 relative to reducing the assessment upon the Garden lands of North Arcot and calling upon the Collector to report as to the result of the measure now authorized.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 565.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Under date the 18th May, 1854.

Read the following—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.—

(Here enter 1st May 1854 No. 1791)

The Right Honorable

Para 1. the Governor in Council approves the arrangements proposed by the Collector of North Arcot and sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, for reducing the Assessment upon the Garden lands of that District.—

He entertains no doubt of

2. the sound policy and necessity of this measure, seeing "that according to the "Statement of the Collector nearly the "whole of the land in the highest classes "is permanently waste; and that whereas "properly the whole or the great bulk "at least of those lands, being certainly "the most productive, ought to be permanently

under-

"under cultivation, inferior soils being occupied
"successively from time to time as the de=
=mand for garden products increased, the
"actual fact is that but a small part of
"the good lands is under culture, the great
"proportion of cultivation being in inferior
"soils."-

3. The Government concur also en=
=tirely in the view taken by the Board
and the Collector, of the Honorable Court's
views, and agree with them that the prin=
=ciple of adjustment should be that ex=
=plained by the Collector, Viz.t "that the
"assessment of the garden is to be so lowered
"as to enable it with the aid of its undis=
=putably great advantages, to maintain
"a successful competition with the Poon=
=jah lands already cultivated and here=
="after to be cultivated with Garden crops
"by the means of private Wells."

4. This readjustment will
it is hoped at once obviate the great
evil pointed out by the Collector and
the Board - the abandoned both in North and
South Arcot of the finest lands.-

The

Despatch dated 2d June 1852.

Para 5 of the Collector's letter

Board's Proceedings dated 1st May 1854 - P.C.

5. The Board will not fail to report as early as practicable, the results of the measure authorized, and whether the expectation, that the reduction of the assessment will induce so large an ex=
=tension of cultivation as to make good in great part the revenue now given up, is realized.-

(A true Extract)

To The President & Members
of the
Board of Revenue.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

(13-14)

Board's Pro: dated 1st May 1854, Para 8 Collector's letter Para 12.-

Bd. No. 1017

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of North Arcot with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 1st May 1854.-

2. The Collector will be so good as to bring to notice the results of the measure now authorized to enable the Board to submit the report called for by Government in para 5.-

Extract

6914 (15)

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Bd. No. 1854.
From the Secy. to Government.

No. 568.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Dated 17th May 1854.
(From Bd. 15th May)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is much dis=pleased at the disregard shewn by the Agent at Kurnool to the calls made upon him by the Board of Revenue, and at his dilatoriness in Submitting his Settlement Reports. The Government request that the Board will call upon the Agent to explain by return of post the cause of the delay that has occurred in the transmission of the Summabandy Reports for Fuslies 1261-1262 and to state when the report for the latter Fusly will be furnished.-

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

(15-16)

Bd. No. 1029
Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated, with the Board's letter to the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool, who is required to furnish a reply to

6915 Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

to the requisition of Government by return of post.-

No. 140

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

(17)

Bd. No. 991
From the Commissioner Northern Circars.

No. 37.

Sir,

With reference to the suggestion of the Acting Collector of Ganjam in his letter of the 10th Instant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to recommend that copies of printed Circulars should be sent generally to all Separate Officers - as Sub Collectors and Principal Assistants. The Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry complained to me lately of the want of these - Spare Copies of those formerly issued might also be supplied to all such Officers with advantage.-

Vizagapatam - - -
Commissioner's Office,
23d May, 1854.

(Signed) Walter Elliot
Commissioner

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.-

No. 34.

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

(18)

Bd. No. 856
From the Actg. Collector of Ganjam - - - -

Sir,

The heavy duties devolving on the English Department in this Office were prominently brought to the notice of the Commissioner Northern Division by Mr. Ouchterlony some time past, and it is I believe still under consideration to allow some Section Writers to copy the sent letters. In the meantime I think there would be a great saving of labor here, and no very great expense to Government were you to have the goodness to forward your circulars and other Lithographed papers of general interest in triplicate a copy for each of the Officers noted in the Margin.

Collector
Asst. Collector
Asst. Collector

Ganjam District.
Collectors Cutcherry
Chutterpore - - -
10th March 1854.
Bd. No. 1023.

(Signed) W. Knox.
Acting Collector.

Proceedings thereon- The Board observe that their Circulars are lithographed by an arrangement not of an Official nature, and they cannot therefore carry out immediately the suggestion of the Commissioner, but they hope in a few weeks to have them printed in sufficient number to furnish copies to all Officers having independent charge

(17-19)

For

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.-

No. 200½

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

(20)

Board No. 1636.
From the Assistant Commissioner Northern Circars - - -

Sir

I am directed by the Commissioner to forward the accompanying Memorandum on the subject of the Salt manufacture and sales in the Northern Circars, which may afford Mr. Plowden the Special Commissioner a general view of the Salt operations in these Districts.-

Commissioner's Office
Vizagapatam - - -
25th April 1854.

(Signed) H. Newell
Assistant Commissioner

Enclosure No. 1.

Memorandum regarding the manufacture and sale of salt in the Northern Circars, prepared with reference to the Board's C.O. of 6th Instant.

Query.

1. The Salt pans in the Northern Circars are generally situated on marshy ground on the sea coast, often very little if at all above the level of high water mark- There is generally a band of drifted sand

Sand along the shore, which helps to protect the ground from inundation from the sea, and further inland there is a belt of high sandy ground running nearly parallel to the coast, which shuts out the land floods from the pans. The contry, in which the salt pans are situated is some-times an extensive waste of swampy ground, on which only here and there a few miserable hamlets of fishermen or toddy drawers are to be seen with the exception perhaps of a large and populous Village in which is the salt Cutcherry &c.

The country further inland and adjacent to the locality of the salt manufacture is generally populous and fertile, particularly the Deltas of the Godavery and the Kistnah. The parts of the coast Districts further removed from the sea are generally hilly and not so thickly populated and in the more Northern part of the Circars are inhabited by the rude hill tribes.

The quantity of salt produced in a given area will depend upon the mode in which the water is supplied in the pans for evaporation, partly upon the consistency of the earth forming the pans and

and more particularly upon the season being favorable or otherwise. It is usual to produce several successive crops in the same pans in preference to continuing the concentration of the saline matter throughout the season before allowing it to crystalize, but there are no accounts at hand to shew the quantity made in any given space. The quality of the salt water used will affect the outturn whether taken direct from the sea or from creeks, which receive the drainage of rain water, or from pits dug a few feet below the surface which yield more saline matter than the sea water. The extent of land occupied by pans is not known in this office. Additional lands could in places be converted into pans both at existing and abolished stores and in other places. The following is a statement of the salt produced in the five Districts of the Northern Circars in the last 5 years.

Tusties.

Fusliies	Ganjam	Vizagapatam	Rajahmundry	Masulipatam	Guntoor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1258	1,42,693	1,35,096	2,07,384	3,12,443	4,14,342	12,11,958
1259	3,02,320	1,14,836	2,57,810	3,32,200	5,43,448	15,50,614
1260	2,91,824	2,06,097	2,01,336	1,58,100	1,96,458	9,57,579
1261	3,91,997	1,09,681	2,22,746	89,199	5,02,593	13,16,216
1262	6,91,353	2,47,075	3,66,708	6,29,202	6,15,859	25,50,202

2. Meerasy rights in salt are scarcely known in the Northern Circars. In general the manufacturers possess a prescriptive right of occupancy in their pans similar to that in which the lands assessed to land revenue are held. The pans form a valuable and saleable property in some places. The extent of manufacture is limited by the demand of the Government. The ryots receive a certain rate per Garce varying from 7 Rupees to 4, as per following Statement.-

Districts.

Districts	Cotairs.-	Rate payable to the Ryot per Garce.-
		Rupees
1 Ganjam	Ganjam	6
	Munsoorcottah	7
	Nowpadah	4
	Vamaravilly	5
2 Vizagapatam	Carafsah	6
	Nellimoll Kah	6
	Conadah	6
	Coopili	6
	Pittapoor	5½
3 Rajahmundry	Mogultore	6
	Pandra Kah	3½ By daily Coolys labour at 2 annas each
4 Masulipatam	Inoogoodoor	7
	Chinna Ganjam	7
5 Guntoor	Pedda Ganjam	7
	Nizampatam	7
	Parali	7

except in Masulipatam where the salt is made by daily cooly labour, Spontaneous salt is paid for at 1 Rupee per Garce. The ryots deliver the salt into the yards where it is stored. If more salt is made than is sanctioned.

sanctioned upon the estimate at the beginning of the season. the manufacturers are paid at a reduced rate for the excess or the salt is destroyed.

3. Spontaneous salt is made use of by Government only in the Masulipatam District, where there are great facilities for it's production. In Fasly 1262. 413094 Maunds were stored. It is paid for at the rate of 1 Rupee per Garce. Facilities exist for it's production in the other Districts to a great extent that it is not allowed to be made and is carefully destroyed when found. It is formed in large swamps and alluvial tracts near the mouths of rivers under the influence of the tides, the only steps requisite for its production being the regulation of the salt water by temporary banks so as to secure a sufficiency. It is at first let into the depth of about 2 Feet. There is only one crop of this salt in the Season. The Spontaneous salt is sold at the same rates as the manufactured salt and is purchased as freely or more so by the Traders as it is subject to less waste in the carriage.

The

4 The salt is manufactured in pans formed in the soil. These are put in order about December after the rains are over. The pans are supplied with salt water by channels from the sea or creeks, or else from salt water wells or pits made in their vicinity. About 4 or 5 inches depth of water is run into the pans and allowed to soak in the ground for 2 or 3 days and the bottom is then well trodden and the divisions arranged. this is then gone thro a second time. After the pans have dried for about 8 or 10 days about 3 inches of water is again let into them, and while the ground is still moist, the muddy bottom is beaten down with rammers into a hard consistence. These pans are then supplied with the water which has been kept in larger pans adjoining for the 10 or 15 days during which the smaller pans were being prepared. The water in the latter evaporates in about 4 or 5 days more and the first crop is produced and taken out and put upon the banks subdividing the pans. The first crop is not generally good both as regards the size of the crystals and the whiteness of the salt.

salt. Three or four crops are taken in succession and after the 4th. the pans generally require to be again subjected to the process of ramming and reducing the bottom to a hard consistence. The salt produced after this operation is superior in quality and the size of the crystals and also in quantity to that previously obtain=ed. The manufacture is carried on from February to June when the rains put a stop to it, the salt is often injured during the manufacture by strong winds bringing the dust or sand to the pans or by falls of rain, though it is said that after a single fall of rain the pans if allowed to dry for 10 days produce a superior crop in quality and quantity. There are from 15 to 20 crops during the season when favorable. The salt is stored in numerous yards consist=ing of raised platforms in the locality of the pans It is made into heaps of 10 Garce and thatched over. It was formerly 20 Garce. The number of the yards to each Cotaur is given below.-

Number

No.	Districts.	Cotaurs	Number of Yards. Manufactured salt.	Swamp salt	Total
1	Ganjam	Ganjam	1	"	1
		Nowpadah	2	"	2
		Vomaravully	3	"	3
		Munsoorcottah	2	"	2
2	Vizagapatam	Cooppili	1	"	1
		Conadah	3	"	3
		Nellimoolkra	7	"	7
		Carafsah	2	"	2
3	Rajahmundry	Pittapoor	23	"	23
		Mogultoor	4	"	4
4	Masulipatam	Pandrakah	5	49	54
		Inoogodoor	3	9	12.
		Chinna Ganjam	17	"	17
5	Guntoor	Nizampatam	7	"	7
		Total	80	58	138.

The salt is carried to the yards as soon as it is taken out of the pans, each manufac=turer's produce being kept in a separate heap which is stamped in several places with large Government seals so as to pre=vent the possibility of the heap being dis=turbed without detection. Peons are ap=pointed to watch the pans and to see that all the salt finds it's way direct to the

the yards. After the manufacture of the year is finished each person's produce is measured into store by the Native Servants under such arrangements as the Collector thinks proper to make to prevent fraud. It was customary formerly to allow the produce of one year to remain in the yards till the next season in order that the salt might be stored in a dryer state, but this objectionable practice which afforded the means of fraud and embezzlement has been discontinued and the manufacture is generally stored within July or August or September at the latest, the Government order requiring it if possible to be completed by the end of the July. In measuring the salt into store, it was formerly usual to allow the measal measure to be heaped so as to provide for wastage but by the present standing Rules, the measure is required to be struck even with the top for storing as well as for sale. The salt is frequently stored under the immediate supervision of one of the Collector's covenanted Assistants.

5. Salt is never sold by weight.

The

6. The Salt Treasuries are guarded by Peons under the orders of the Shanadar. In Guntoor there is a small detachment of Invalid Sepoy's at the large stores of Chinna and Pedda Ganjam in that District.

7. The salt Department is managed by the Collector and his Assistants there being no uncovenanted Assistants employed as in Bengal. The following table describes the native offices and the salaries attached to them. The Dumeen or Tanadar is the head Superintending officer who is assisted by the Peishcar and Goomastahs in the preparation of accounts, and sales of the Salt while the Daffadars and Peons are chiefly employed for guarding the same. The pay of the native Establishment is altogether inadequate to the responsibilities of the duties and a revision of the establishment is under consideration.

Number

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.-

Establishment. Duffadars and Peons.

Havildars or Peikcar and Annears. Grannadiahs.

No. of Monthly Pay. No. of Monthly Pay. No. of Monthly Pay.

Persons.	Salary.	Persons	Salary	Persons	Salary	Persons	Salary	Total
3	Rs.	5	Rs.	7	Rs.	8	Rs.	9
1	25	1	5	25	75	1	10	27
1	30	2	12	21	60	2	12	24
1	25	1	5	19	60	1	2	21
1	20	1	5	10	31	1	12	12
1	25	2	14	11	33	1	5	14
1	30	1	3	3	12	1	5	5
1	30	2	19	11	39	1	14	14
1	35	3	31	18	59½	1	22	22
1	60	3	65	38	160	1	44	44
1	50	4	55	38	162	1	43	43
1	60	4	38	38	169	1	43	43
1	30	2	20	22	99	1	25	25
1	60	10	114	56	36¼	1	67	67
1	40	6	74	34	173	1	41	41
17	520	44	460	344	1435¼	14	402	2415¼

1 Guyanam
2 Vaippadahs
Cumarandy
Mundoracottah

2 Vizagapatam
Coothpilly
Conavah
Allimoodiloo
Garuplah

3 Bopalmundry
Cittapoor

4 Masulipatam
Mogulloor
Pakanah

5 Guntoor
Inaogadoor
Chinna ganjam
Ganjadam

Total 144

Districts. Cottawars.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.-

6929

8. The modes in which smuggling is carried on are.-

1st by the disposal of it during the manufacture before it is taken to the yards: in this the manufacturers are the parties chiefly concerned, but they do not manage to elude the vigilance of the public Servants so as to carry on this practice to any extent.-

2d By the connivance of the public Servants with the manufacturers so as to sell along with the old salt a portion of the new salt in the yards previous to it's being stored, the proceeds of this illicit transaction are enjoyed by the Servants, the manufacturers also receiving a small share and the purchasers are allowed some reductions from the regulated price to secure their silence on the subject.-

3d By storing a garce or two in excesses in a heap upon the plea of covering wastage before the sale of the salt: the excess being disposed of by the public Servants

to

to their own advantage.

4th By entering a greater wastage in the returns than that which has actually occurred and turning the difference to their own account as in the last case.—

5th By the use of swamp salt or collected by parties on their own account in contravention of Section XIV Regulation I of 1805.—

TDG

The

The stricter supervision of the European authorities in Guntoor, Masulipatam and Rajahmundry, as well as the recent investigation of salt abuses in Masulipatam lead to the conclusion that smuggling is less practised in these Districts than formerly— In Ganjam and Vizagapatam it is believed that illicit transactions are carried on to a much greater extent and instances have come to notice of illicit manufacture having been in the former carried on on a large scale and in the face of the native servants, whose connivance must have been secured. The stricter method of storing immediately at the close of the manufacture instead of allowing the salt to remain in the yards a whole year without being stored the reduction in the percentage of wastage has proved important checks to the 2d 3d and 4th modes of smuggling. In the 3 first named Districts the 1st and 4th mode are not, it is supposed, extensively practised, tho' in the other two Districts as above observed, it is found that they prevail to a greater extent— The statement appended to the reply to the next question shewing the quantity sold for home Consumption compared with what is estimated as required by the population will also be found to bear out the above conclusions

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

conclusions—

9 The salt is generally provided for the consumption of each District by a number of petty dealers or in the parts more distant from the Cutcherry by the resident merchants. The Inland Consumption of neighbouring Districts and foreign states is supplied by Lambadies who carry it on bullocks to its destination Carts are rarely used, as the roads do not admit of this mode of transit to the distant places to which it is conveyed. The Godavery annicut channels have recently facilitated the carriage of it within the Delta No foreign salt is imported in the Northern Sirkars. Last year, however, there was an exception in the petty import of 690 Maunds in Masulipatam when the store was exhausted. The following table shows the quantity of indigenous salt sold in each District for home and for inland consumption, and the revenue derived therefrom based upon the average of the past 10 years.

Districts

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Inland Consumption.
Home Consumption including the exports by Sea

Districts	Quantity of salt sold	Value	Quantity of salt sold	Value	Total Quantity	Total Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maunds	Rs.	Maunds	Rs.	Maunds	Rs.
1 Ganjam	39,343	49,178	264,530	264,530	303,903	313,708
2 Vizagapatam	117,235	146,543	13,041	13,041	130,276	159,584
3 Rajahmundry	16,399	20,498	7,258	7,258	23,657	27,756
4 Masulipatam	53,230	66,537	229,160	229,160	282,390	295,697
5 Guntoor	96,004	120,005	290,994	290,994	386,998	410,999
Total	1,470,211	1,837,764	881,033	828,500	1,351,274	1,209,747

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

As regards the consumption per head of the population, it was found by careful investigations of the quantity used in several native families of the lower class during the Commissioners' two last circuits that the average per diem for each member was 1 a / 10 R weight which gives 7 Seers tolas 2.5 per head per annum. This result approximates to that arrived at by Col Cotton who estimates 7 Seers tolas 4.0 for each persons for the year, but upon what data is not known. The former amount may be considered below the general average, as more salt is used by the wealthier part of the community. The following Statement shews the quantity of Salt sold in each District for its own consumption and its amount per

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

per head of the population compared with the requirements of the District estimated upon the above data.

In some small extent Salt sold for inland consumption may be used in the Districts without reaching its destination but this by no means accounts for the great deficiencies which occur in some of the Districts, which can only be accounted for generally by smuggling and illicit sales.

Districts

Fort S.t George 18.th May 1854

Districts	On the whole of the District: Population as per census of Fasly 1260.	Quantity entered in the Commissioner's Statement for 1262 each year chargeable to Home Consumption for 1262 Fusly	Compar: son of Col.s 3 & 4 Increase	Compar: son of Col.s 3 & 4 Decrease	To each ryot per year: Estimated quantity as per Col.n 3.	Home Cons.n = exemption per Col.n 4 — Increase	Home Cons.n = exemption per Col.n 4 — Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11
	No.s	Mds	Mds	Mds	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Ganjam	9,26,930	1,69,455	570	"	1,68,885	99-688	7 —	312	"	25	"	—	"	7	287
Vizagapatam	12,54,272	2,29,297	52,136		1,77,161	77-267	7 —	312	1	662	"	—	"	5	650
Rajahmundry	10,12,036	1,85,013	1,89,693	4,680	2,529	7 —	312	7 —	488	"	176	"	—	"	
Masulipatam	5,20,866	95,221	63,086	"	32,135	33-737	7 —	312	4	845	"	—	"	2	467
Guntoor	5,70,083	1,04,219	95,650	"	8,569	8-222	7 —	312	6	711	"	—	"	"	601
Total	42,84,187	7,83,205	4,01,125	4,680	3,80,760	48-783	7 —	312	3	747	"	—	"	3	565
Net					3,82,080										

It

It is not an uncommon practice with the dealers to adulterate the Salt, which thus becomes very impure before it is purchased for use—

10. The following figures show the exports by sea to Calcutta and the quantity supplied to the French territory of Yanam in the limits of the Rajahmundry District—

Fuslies	Export by sea to Calcutta	Quantity supplied to the French territory
	Mds	Mds
1258	53600	1120
1259	60900	1800
1260	25200	1440
1261	81200	1440
1262	19916	1440

The

The exports to Calcutta are made by merchants on private trade—They are charged 18 Rupees per Garce which includes shipping charges, there is no official information to show the duty levied upon these Cargos in Calcutta. The Salt is supplied to the French territory at 6 Rupees per Garce, which is simply the cost of manufacture—

11 The wastage intered in former years accounts was considerable, and has been much reduced of late by the measures above explained—It is optional with the merchants to purchase the Salt by the heap in which case, they are allowed a discount of 5 per cent or 6 Rupees in 120 Rupees the Garce to cover wastage—The following statement shows the average wastage per Garce upon the heaps sold by measure in fusly 1262—The wastage varies according to the time the Salt has been in store, being greater in proportion for the first year before it is thoroughly dried—

Districts

6939 Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Number. Districts

| | | |

Fort St. George 18th May 1852.

Average per Garce

Districts	Quantity of Salt manufactured in the year 1851	Cost of Salt Exclusive of Establishment charges.	Total Cost Inclusive of Establishment charges.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.
	1	2	3	4			
	Garce	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p			
1 Gayam	2040	5485	10800	2 10	4 12	2 1	6 4 1
2 Vizagapatam	1327	6265	7514	5 10 11		2	10 6 7
3 Rajahmundry	1845	11407	8414	6 15	5 22	1 10	12 15
4 Manapaddu	2055	5285	5034	3 1	2 3	2 3 2	7 11 5
5 Guntoor	3466	12739	26380	3 10 10	1 99	3 2	11 7 9
Total	11163	42181	58295	3 12 5	5 3 7	10	9 10

6942 Fort St. George 18th May 1852.

13. Salt could be made by the people within the amount of the payment per Garce on the part of Government which as above shown varies from 4 to 7 Rupees. The cost may be estimated at about 4 or 5 Rupees to which 1 Rupee per Garce is to be added for maramut. swamp salt is procurable at the cost now paid by Government of Rupee 1 per garce and as above observed might be procured to a very large extent.

14. The following statement shows such part of the information as is to be found in the accounts in this office.

Districts

6943. | Jan 31. Journ. 18. May 1834.

No.	Articles	Column	Produce of the sent of the land in years	
2	Arrangements		76093	
	Allemoofoo	Hellemoofoo	38519	
		Bada Ehma	52534	
			91043	
		Total	276578	
	Offaloon	Gatnak	39198	
		Tamalamadak	49044	
		Bannadukka	107478	
3	Boakmundy	Gunatamalu Ely	90771	
		Hakka Fak	95664	
		Okinkak gaddak	9940	
		Ehotunay	27812	
	Moolloon		419907	
		Total	511121	
4	Mamalakam	Okamakak	150648	
		Moogoodoon	90230	
		Total	240878	
	Mgamalam	Kigamalam	67097	
		Bataly	65143	
5	Gunloon	Ellemma Gamgam	132,240	
		Bada Bi	511,353	
			799,282	
			8,1035	
		Total	9428175	
		Grand Total	2688797	

1	Gamam	Gamam	11,850	
		Mamam Cattak		
		Mousadak	22503	
		Tamamamaly	39,446	
			1625356	
		Total	492325	
	Goolak		52265	
	Gomak		57175	
	Gamgoak	Gatagamak	6629	
			Ke. Ep. &	

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

In conclusion it is to be remarked that the irregularities of the nature described in No. 8 which have at different times been detected in the several Districts must be ascribed chiefly to the insufficient salaries and insufficient organization of the present salt Establishments. The Commissioner has had under his consideration the reorganization of the salt Department and is about to forward to the Government propositions for remedying the existing evils and placing it upon an efficient footing by reducing the No. of the present Cotaurs by regulating the No. of servants in proportion to the duty to be performed and raising the salaries of the superintending officers to such sums as are commensurate with the responsibility of their office so as to secure a more competent and trustworthy agency by establishing salt Depôts for the Inland and Home Consumptions, and other measures which are calculated to secure the proper administration of this branch of revenue. On the other hand, it should be observed that the instances of illicit manufacture and of the illicit use of spontaneous salt brought to light in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts in particular, together with the unbounded facilities for the production of spontaneous and other salt along the range of the Coromandel coast show that if the manufacture and sale of the article were thrown open it would be impossible to exercise any thing like an efficient supervision of the trade for revenue purposes.

Commissioner's Office — Vizagapatam 25th April 1854. } (Signed) H. Newill, Assistant Commissioner.

Order thereon.

20-21

Ordered to lie over.

SGB

Ja.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.—

No. 84

To,

W. H. Bayley Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

22

B. No. 1517

From the Collector of Ganjam — }

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Extract Proceedings dated the 20th Instant accompanied by a copy of the letter dated 8th Idem from the Collector of Nellore and regret to state that I cannot at once meet Mr. Elton's wishes and those of Dasappah Puntolu, a very deserving Public Servant who has given much satisfaction to his superiors in this district but the Head Sherestadar is about to apply for a pension as he could not get thro' another Junmabundy, so

that

Fort St. George 18th May 1852.—

that with a new Collector & a new Sheristadar it is necessary for the due transaction of business that the Nail Sheristadar should be a man acquainted with the Country and the accounts and as I have written to Mr Elton I think it would be very injudicious to remove the present Nail Sheristadar till after the ensuing Jummabundy is over.—

Ganjam District.
Collector's Cutcherry
Chutterpore.
29th April, 1852.

[Signed] W. Kinsey
Acting Collector.

22-23
Order thereon

Order to be recorded.

To

Fort St. George 18th May 1852.—

No. 57

To,

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

Sir

24
B. No. 1452
From the Collector
of Vizagapatam—

Submits replies to the Salt queries contained in the Board's Letter of the 6th Instant—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 6th Instant and to observe that the daily expectation of obtaining information to enable me to complete my replies to the queries which it contains has caused a delay which I regret — particularly as some of the required information is still wanting.—

2 The Country in the neighbourhood of all the salt Pans in this District is open with Cultivated lands in the immediate neighbourhood. The average annual produce of the District is Garces 2463 or Maunds 2,95,532. Information has not yet been obtained either as to the extent of the pans of late in use the extent of land available if required for extended manufacture, or the quantity of salt which can be made on a given area of land. The lands have never been surveyed.—

The

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.—

Query — 2

3 The manufacturers are generally ryots who cultivate lands in the neighbourhood, some also at times when their labor is not required in the fields or the pans, working as Coolies as best they can get employment— These persons have no hereditary rights in the pans such as those possessed by many of the manufacturers of salt in the south, though it is usual for the same ryots to cultivate the same pans from year to year— The Channels for conveying the water to the salt pans are kept in repair at the expense of Government, advances to enable the cultivators to put their pans in order at the Commencement of each season are given by the Government, and Rupees 6 are payable for each garce of salt delivered at the Cotaus the salt after delivery being stored and kept at the expense of Government— The quantity of salt to be manufactured each year is determined according to the quantity in store and the estimated demand.

Query 3

4 The manufacture of earth salt being prohibited it is impracticable to ascertain the extent to which it is carried on-

but

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.—

but notwithstanding the heavy penalties attaching to this illicit manufacture it is known that much earth salt is made in some localities Seizures are made and fines imposed, but the manufacture is too profitable to be easily relinquished, the sales being always secret I am unable to state its average price. Earth salt is made in this District by four different processes In the first a quantity of earth much impregnated with saline matter is mixed up in salt water in a cistern prepared for the purpose, the water is afterwards drawn off and poured into small beds or pans and exposed to the sun when salt is formed by evaporation— The second method is instead of putting the water into beds as in the first to put it into pot-sherds and allow salt to form in them when exposed to solar evaporation— A third way is to boil the prepared water in earthen pots— The fourth plan is to put the earth and salt water into a common earthen pot, in the bottom of which a small hole is made and a cotton wick introduced to allow the water

to

to pass slowly into another earthen pot which is placed below it. The lower pot when sufficiently full is either exposed to the sun, or the water in it is boiled for the purpose of forming the saline crystals.—

Query 4 5 The process of manufacturing salt on account of Government is simply that of letting water from backwaters into beds prepared for the purpose and allowing evaporation to take place, the water being removed from the first bed to another in which the crystals are allowed to form, the salt when in a fit state is scraped and deposited on the edge of the pan and afterwards put into a heap, when a sufficient quantity has been Collected from this heap after being allowed a proper time for drying, it is removed to the Cotaurs. At the Cotaur it is measured and lodged in heaps, after garces—the manufacturer and the Government servants of the department being present up to this time—what may have been

been made is kept on estimate in the joint Custody of both manufacturers and Government servants; but from the time of delivery the Custody entirely devolves on the public servants. The account due to each ryot is determined on the quantity delivered being measured and stored at the Cotaur. Either one of the principal native servants of the Aoozoor Establishment or a Covenanted servant is present during the storing at the Cotaur.—

Query 5 6 Salt is not sold by weight in this District, no salt being exported from it by sea.—

Query 6 7 A local establishment is specially appointed for the protection of the revenue, daily accounts of sales are furnished and whenever occasion may seem to require or suspecions are excited re-measurements of heaps are made in the presence of a Covenanted officer.—

Query 7 8 The salt Establishment of this District is small consisting of one Goomastah at the Aoozoor on 15 Rupees a month and 4 Tanadars, 3 Peshcars &c—

1 Muddutgar, 4 Shroffs, 2 Golas, 2 Duffadars, 32 Peons and 7 Doorgapoloos in the District. Their duties are as follows. The Goomastah keeps the accounts received from the District under the supervision of the Revenue Head Shanstadar. The Tanadars Conduct the details of the dept to which they are attached under instructions from the Rootzoor. The Peshcar and Muddutgars are employed in keeping the accounts of salt transactions under the orders of the Tanadar and otherwise assist him. The Shroffs keep accounts of actual receipts and disbursement and are also employ in shroffing or testing the money received. The Golas, Duffadars and peons are em: ployed at the discretion of the Tanadar to look after the manufacturing and storing of salt and protecting the same from night incursions from neighbouring villages. The Doorgapoloos or salt measurers are employed in receiving salt into store measuring the same for sale. All the above duties are conducted under the general superintendence of the Collector and 2 of his Covenanted

Covenanted Assistants. There are no uncove: nanted officers in this department.—

Query 8 9 It would be impracticable to ascertain the extent of smuggling in Vizagapatam.— It is so much the interest of the Servants of the Zemindars and this is in by far the greater portion a Zamindary District to Connive at the illicit manufacture — of salt whilst the number of Police is very limited that no doubt the smuggling of earth and spontaneous salt takes place to a considerable extent during several months of the year, notwithstand: ing every effort to suppress it.—

Query 9 10. The interior of the District is supplied greatly by persons carrying grain for sale returning with loads of salt but the more distant parts are supplied by Brinjaries who have in their hands the entire traffic in this article for export by land to the Deccan Country. None but indigenous salt is con: sumed internally. The gross average annual Collections of the last five years amounts to

to Rupees 1,48,867-13-8- and the net revenue for the same period to Rupees 1,33,113-"-4- The salt in this District generally is of an inferior description — the pans which produce comparatively the best salt are of limited extent, the salt at them being larger in the crystals is better suited for carrying to a distance and is mostly exported by land- So much of the Government salt sold in this District is exported that only a rough estimate can be formed of the Consumption per head, it is supposed to be about 1½ Seers-

Commissioners Proceedings 19th May 1853 para 3.

Query 10 11- There are no exportations of salt by sea from this District.-

Query 11 12- The average wastage used formerly to be large in this District, it has been of late reduced- The average of five years is 6 92/100 per cent of the last two years 6/100 per cent- Five per cent of wastage may be expected in any year in which there is much rain.-

Query 12 13- The following details exhibit the Cost to Government of each garce of salt-

Value

			Rs A P
		Value of Palmira leaves for covering heaps	"-4-"
		Charges for measuring heaping and thatching the salt	"-2-"
		Preparing the ground for the salt heaps	"-"-6
		Sundry petty charges	"-1-"
		Price per garce paid to manufacturers	6-"-"
		Charges of establishment repairs of pans &c on an average	5-"-"
			Rupees 11-7-6

The cost of manufacturing salt includ-

Query 13 14 ing the wages of labor the expense of watching, rent of land and loss by wastage would probably be about the same that it is to the Government-

Query 14 15 There are five places at which salt is manufactured in this District, Coppily Conadah, Carafsa, Naralpettah and Nallimoko- Carafsa and Naralpettah are so near each other that the superintendence is under the same Tanadar- The distance from Coppily to Conadah is seaticen miles from Conadah to Carafsa about thirty two, and from Carafsa Nallimoko-

ten

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

ten - The quantity of salt manufactured the quantity sold and the Proceeds of sale during the last ten years are shewn below. -

No.	Fasly -	Quantity manufactured -			Quantity sold -			Sum realized from sales -		
		Mannas	S	C	Mds	S	C	Rupees	A	P
1	1253	38957	35	8	1,17,006	31	8	1,12,616	10	"
2	1254	1,51,342	11	"	1,06,046	19	"	1,08,754	9	"
3	1255	1,79,727	10	8	1,09,118	20	8	1,09,130	8	"
4	1256	96606	15	"	1,18,229	35	"	1,18,435	13	"
5	1257	1,38,598	16	8	1,08,330	4	8	1,08,337	8	"
6	1258	1,35,196	"	"	1,24,614	19	8	1,24,622	12	"
7	1259	1,14,725	15	"	1,41,648	15	8	1,41,653	4	"
8	1260	2,07,503	30	"	1,39,438	21	8	1,39,443	15	"
9	1261	1,22,458	15	8	1,61,338	33	8	1,61,343	4	"
10	1262	2,95,532	15	"	1,77,285	17	8	1,77,171	1	2
Total		14,79,643	15	"	13,03,257	19	"	13,01,511	5	2
average		1,47,964	32	8	1,30,325	29	15	1,30,157	6	11

Vizagapatam,
Collector's Office,
28th April 1854

Signed A. Roberts
Collector

Ordered to be over -

Order thereon
24-25

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 22.

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

26

B. No. 1510. Sir,

From the Collector of Rajahmundry } 1. With reference to the Board's Proceed-
ing of the 30th January last forwarding Extract
Minutes of Consultation dated 4th idem, No. 10,
and requiring me to report whether a rule
similar to that obtaining in Trichinopoly for the
taxation of scattered trees in unoccupied lands, can
be conveniently introduced into this district, I
have the honor to state that under the Joint renting
system no jeroyty land is unoccupied and therefore
the rule is inapplicable -

2. The owners of Ashonmanahs
gardens and Enam lands enjoy the produce of
the trees standing thereon without taxation -

3. The trees on land entered as Jungle
in the accounts are sold by public auction to the
highest bidder -

4. A tax called Tandevarlu is
levied

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

levied on Palmira trees on Jeroyty lands and is included in the Berij of the Village.

5. The Survey Assessment will afford an opening for the introduction of the rule proposed but in the mean time it does not seem to be suitable to this District.

Rajahmundry District,
Cocanada,
2d. May 1854.

(Signed) J. Prendergast.
Collector.

B. No. 1028.

Proceedings thereon. The Board of Revenue observe that

(26-27)

the object of the Circular order 30th. January last is not to introduce the rule regarding the taxation of scattered trees in unoccupied lands into Districts to which the same may be inapplicable, but merely to establish a uniform rate of tax for each kind of tree in Districts where the present rates may be irregular and excessive. It will therefore not be necessary to attend to this in the Survey assessment referred to in the 5th. para of the foregoing letter.

To,

Fort St. George 18th. May 1854.

No. 19.

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

(28)

B. No. 973.
From the Collector
of Masulipatam.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 20th. Instant, and in explanation to state that, having myself observed on comparing the weekly Price lists published in the Fort St. George Gazette No. 2727 of the 10th. Instant, that those from this District were later than those of some other Districts, I immediately collected all in arrear up to the latest date, and issued peremptory orders to prevent any delay in future in the preparation and transmission of these Returns.

2. This was the sole cause of three being sent at once, and the explanation ought to have been sent at the time and I had not any intention of allowing them to fall into arrear hereafter.

Masulipatam Zillah—
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
at Ellore, 24th. March 1854.

(Signed) J. D. Lushington.
Collector.

Ordered

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

28-29

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded.

No. 45.

To,

W. H. Bayley Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

30

B. No. 1367.

From the Collector of Nellore

Sir,

Bringing to notice the reported relationship said to exist between B. Dassapah Deputy Sheristadar of Ganjam and the Deputy and Head Sheristadar of Nellore and the relationship of the Head Sheristadar of Nellore with Head sheristadar of Ganjam with his opinion thereon.—

Board's Proceedings dated 9th March 1854

To Board 8th April 1854.

1. I have the honor to bring to the Notice of the Board with reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin that after the despatch of my letter of the 8th instant I received by Post an anonymous Petition stating that Bhavy Dasappah the Deputy Sheristadar of Ganjam was related to both Gotoor Vencataramiah the Sail Sheristadar and Vamagunty Vencatarow the Head Sheristadar of Nellore, and again that G. Vencataramaniah was related to the Head Sheristadar of Ganjam.

2. I submitted it in the first instance to my Head sheristadar with whose cognizance the letter to the Board proposing the

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

the exchange of B. Dasappah to this District had been sent, and who had stated no objection to the arrangement. Vamagunty Vencatarow states that he is not related to B. Dasappah, that the very distant connections mentioned cannot be considered as relations, and that one way in which it is traced is to his own knowledge false.—

3. I also called officially on G. Vencataramaniah to state whether he was related, and if so in what manner to Bhavy Dasappah Deputy Sheristadar, and to Soosurla Vencatarow Head Sheristadar of Ganjam, and have received the reply herewith sent.—

4 Though I think it right after what has passed to bring these circumstances to the notice of the Board at the risk of appearing wearisome, I beg to state that in my opinion relationships traced through such distant connections as those alluded to in G. Vencataramaniah's answer are no relationships at all.

The

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

5. The alleged connection with the Head Sheristadar of Ganjam is traced through the son-in-law of the brother of the latter, whose family are stated to be connected with G: Vencataramaniah. The alleged connection with Bhavy Dasappah Deputy Sheristadar of Ganjam is traced through an Uncle's brother in law's family, both of which I considet are too distant to be taken notice of. My Head Sheristadar moreover states that Soosurla Vencappah though a connection, was not own brother of Soosurla Vencatarow Head Sheristadar of Ganjam.-

Nellore,
Collector's Office,
27th April 1854.

(Signed) F. B. Elton.
Collector

To,

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Encl. No. 1.

F. B. Elton Esqre
88ca. 88ca. 88ca.
Collector.

Honored Sir,

I most respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your honor's Memorandum, dated the 21st Instant, and in reply to send herewith a Memorandum exhibiting the manner in which the Head and Sub Sheristadars of Ganjam are related to me.-

Nellore,
25th April 1854.

(Signed) G: Vencataramaniah
Deputy Sheristadar.

Memorandum

Memorandum of the relationship between the Head Sheristadar of Ganjam and the Nail Sheristadar of Vellore.—

Soorurla Venkatarow Head Sheristadar of Ganjam
Brother

Soorurla Venkapah

Soninlaw—

Pulla Govindu = rowu.
Sister

Ranganaiki = kummah
Fatherinlaw

Napaty Lutchemu = marsoo = Pantulu.
Cashkeeper No. 7 in the list of my relations
Brother's soninlaw

G. Venkata = ramaniah Deputy Sheristadar of Vellore

Bhaskara Venkatarao = maniah
Maternal uncle.

Wife
Venkamah

Sister or Mothers' elder sisters Daughter of G. Venkataramaniah Deputy Sheristadar of Vellore.

Brother

Ganjam = Soobien = Krishna Row
Son in law.

Bhaskara Sashagher = ry Row
Wife
Saibt ummah.

Aunt of No. 30 in the list of rela: = tions of G. Venkataramaniah Deputy Sheristadar.

Paternal aunt to above of Brotherin law of G. Venkataramaniah Deputy Sheristadar.

Memorandum of the relationship between the Nail Sheristadars of Ganjam and Vellore.

Bhawy Dassaiah Nail Sherista = dar of Ganjam
Maternal uncle of mine's Brotherinlaw.

Doovvoor Heranya = Sarlow.
Brotherinlaws son

Bhaskara Venkata = ramaniah
Wife

Venkaa = miah.

Sister or Mothers elder sisters Daughter of G. Venkataramaniah = Deputy Sheristadar of Vellore.

Doovvoor Sheene = vasa = Sarlow.
Son

Bhaskara Sashagherry Row
Wife

Savetrum = mah.

Aunt of No. 30 and Motherinlaw's sister of No. 33 in the List of my = relations.

Sastra = mah.
Wife

Aunt of = No. 30 and Motherinlaw of No. 33 in the list of = relations of Vellore Nail Sheristadar.

Bhaskara Goonda Row
Wife

Savetrum = mah.

Aunt of No. 30 and = Motherinlaw's sister of No. 33 in the list of my relations. The said Sa: = vetrammah's sister is wife of my Brotherinlaw.

N. B. Humbly beg to add that the Head and Nail Sheristadars of Ganjam are stated to be related to myself

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

myself and to several others in the list of my relations in various other ways, but I am not at present in possession of the particulars of relationship and have therefore confined myself to what is within the reach of my knowledge at present.

25th April 1854.

(Signed) G: Venkataramaniah.
Deputy Sheristadar.

30-31
B/ No. 1029.

Proceedings thereon.

The Board of Revenue concurring in the views expressed by the Collector in para 4 of the foregoing letter are of opinion that further orders are not necessary respecting the transfer of the two Nail Sheristadars sanctioned in their Proceedings of 20th April 1854.

A.D.C.

To,

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

No. 52.

To

B. Cunliffe Esqre.
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

32
Bd. No. 1568.

From the Collector of Nellore. Para 1

Forwards the Reports of the Acting Sub Collector and Head Assistant regarding the state of the country under their charge and also the result of his tour throughout the District required by Extract from Board's Proceedings of 19th January last.

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 19th January last, I have the honor to forward the Reports of J. Ratliff Esqre Acting Sub Collector, and J. I. Minchin Esqre Head Assistant Collector, on the state of the Country under their Charge, with reference to the failure of the North East Monsoon.

2. I have myself made extensive tours throughout the District in the course of which I have visited all the remaining Talooks 10 in number, besides the Zemindary of Venkatagherry. I found the drought to have been most severe in the 4 Talooks of Cavelly, Talamunchy, Calgherry and Wodeyagherry, the former of which and joins the Buddapoody Talook referred to

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

to by Mr. Ratliff as one of those which had suffered most severely - I do not however now enter into details as they will be given in the settlement report, and as at present I am only called on to forward the a-a reports of my assistants. -

Nellore
Collectors Office
9th May 1854.

/ Signed / F. B. Elton
Collector

No. 29
Enclosure No. 1
Memorandum.

The Acting Sub Collector has the honor to submit herewith the report called for by the Board, in Extract of its Proceedings dated 19th January, forwarded with the a-a Collectors Memorandum dated 28th idem and received by the Acting Sub Collector on the 1st of February when, having already completed the settlement of, and quitted his Northernmost Talook, Chendaloor, and Commenced that of Enamanamellore, he is consequently unable to specially report upon the actual State of the former - a matter of less consequence however from his having every reason for believing it, to assimilate to that of the latter, which he inspected, in all directions. —

The

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

The general result of the observations, which the Acting Sub Collector has had the opportunity of making, is, that altho' the two northernmost Talooks, and that of Ongole to some extent, seem to have suffered much less than those of Davagadoor, and Baddapudy, yet, the clearest evidences of drought, and in the two last of severe drought, are every where apparent; particularly, in all the lands situated on or near, the coast, where even in the three more favored Talooks, the failure has been great and almost general, whilst, on the other hand, the average outturn of the Dry Cultivation about their more inland Villages, has evidently been far better, than the Acting Sub Collector had at all anticipated. -

Such crops, as there had been in the Talooks of Davagadoor and Baddapudy, were already almost entirely off the ground before the Acting Sub-Collector had an opportunity of inspecting, and consequently precluding his framing any personal opinion of them - but from the general appearance of the Country

the

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

the great prevalence of compulsory waste, i.e. usually tilled land unsown or unploughed, for lack of rain - the utterly dry Tanks, and consequent total absence of wet Cultivation, upon which the Buddapudy Talook in a great measure depends - the Acting Sub Collector, has no hesitation in recording his opinion and belief, as to a general failure, and the consequent existence of considerable distress, in these two Talooks. -

Nellore .....

Sub Collectors Office
28th April 1854 ..

/ Signed / I. Pattiff
Acting Sub Collector

No. 2.

To F. B. Elton Esqre
Collector of Nellore. -

Sir,

In consequence of his expected departure for Cuddapah, in obedience to the orders of Government, the Head Assistant Collector has the honor to forward at once the report on the state of the Talooks under his charge called for in accordance with the instruction of the Revenue Board. -

The Talook of Cottah consists of 30 Villages belonging to the Company all of which are interspersed with Villages belonging

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

belonging to the Zemindar of Venkatagherry. - The Chief Cultivation in all these Villages is under Magany, or wet land, the water for which is supplied either by the Soornamookee River and its depending Channels, by tanks supplied by local rains, and on the coast chiefly by springs also in a great measure dependant on the local supply of rain. -

Sookty Rupees 6,532.

1263 Fusly Rs 15,736.

1262 Fusly Rs 17,950

Cultivation under the Soornamookee River. -

In the month of November there were three slight freshes in the Soornamookee river by means of which the cultivation was carried on in the 9 Villages dependant upon that supply to about three fourths of its usual extent, but from the utter want of water in the river from that time one half of that cultivation dried up, and has been entered, under Sookty. -

In the same manner the cultivation in the Villages dependant on the local rains for the filling of their tanks, was carried on to three fourths of its usual extent, the Amount of rain that fell in the month of November being nearly equal to the ordinary supply, and sufficient to fill the Tanks in various degrees from

from three Sixteenths to one half – In the commencement of *December there was also a slight fall of rain, but from that time not a shower fell in the Talook, and the ryots who had been induced by the apparent ample supply of water to Cultivate to so large an extent were obliged, from the absence of rain to refill the Tanks as they emptied them, to give up a great portion of their cultivation, one third of which has been entered under Sookta –

The whole breadth of land Cultivated in Fusly 1262 amounts to Gortoos . . . 2610
pr Fusly 1263 1488
and of the amount Cultivated 577 Gortoos has been entered as sooktee –

In the Villages where the cultivation is carried on by streams,

	Cultivation G		Sookty G			
		rt		rt		
1 Tumnanapatam	13 3/4	402	3	86	.	.
2 Monedy	103	2,845	3/4	9	9	.
3 Cottapatam	50	1119	7 3/4	138	.	.

chiefly on the coast, the amount of cultivation is far less than usual, but more of that cultivation has been brought to maturity, the ryots not having been led by fallacious hopes like those in the other Villages to attempt more than

*As the Collector is not aware that any rain fell in December he supposes that January must be intended when there was a partial fall in the Southern part of the Distruct.

Collector.

than their supply of water was sufficient for less of the cultivated land has therefore been entered under Sookta in these Villages, and all the water at their disposal was used to the best effect. –

In the Villages posessing Tanks supplied either by the Soornamookee river or the local rains, such unfortunately has not been the case. –

The ryots induced by the hope of a continued supply of water which they did not obtain cultivated nearly as usual, and at the last were only able to bring a portion of their crops to maturity by erecting Pecottahs, and carrying on the laborious process of a garden cultivation – the water in the tanks being too low to be raised to the crops by any other method. –

According to the custom of the Distruct the Head Assistant Collector has promised to grant under the Head of Palwasee small remissions for this labour upon accounts furnished of the same by the Revenue Officers

From

From personal inspection of several of the Villages supplied with water by the various modes above mentioned, the Head Assistant Collector satisfied himself of the real destruction of the crops which have been clafsed as Sookta - In some places the blade had hardly pierced the soil and in others it had withered before the formation of the ear, but the utter destruction of the crop was palpable in all cases -

The real misfortune of the Talook appears to have consisted in the Cultivation having been carried on to a larger extent than the supply of water really warranted, and in consequence the Head Assistant Collector did not, in any case allow Shist to be charged upon uncultivated land according to the usual practice of the District. -

The Ryots have availed themselves but little of the privilege accorded by the Board to grow Dry crops under their wet lands and have stated in explanation of this that the permission to do so granted in the commencement of December was too late to be taken advantage of - There would be no truth in this, but for their want

Amount of dry crops Cultivated on wet land. -

	Gortoos.
1 Chilwatoor	1½
2 Iswaraswaker	6
3 Yellasiery	6¼
4 Yerrazaty pully	2¼
5. Cotah	4½
Total	20½

of caution in having already used up their water on their ordinary crops, and thus thrown away the benefits they might otherwise have obtained under this order, on the receipt of which they were unwilling to retrace their steps. -

Up to the period of the settlement of the Talook by the Head Assistant Collector no ryot applied for Takavy for the purpose of constructing wells for water for cattle, there being at that time no want of water for such purposes, nor was any such deficiency then looked for, though the Head Assistant Collector fears it may arise ere long if there should be a failure in the usual May rains. -

Breadths of land Cultivated in the Ravoor Talook in Fusly 1263. -

	Gortoos
Magany	960
Mettah	5,918
Mooloom and Jareel	704

The Talook of Ravoor is of a totally different description to cottah, the Cultivation being chiefly of dry crops both under Mettah and Mooloom - The crops under the latter have almost all come to maturity while those on the dry lands have sufferred partially from the general defficiency of the Monsoon - There was no want of rain in November throughout the Talook, while in

in December it fell in only a few Villages in which alone the dry crops have not suffered. According to the statements of the ryots the amount of loss in the dry crops amounts to a little more than ten thousand Rupees but on examination it will probably not be found to exceed three quarters of that sum. —

The wet lands in the Talook are cultivated under three large tanks and four river channels. In the latter there only a small supply of water in the month of November, all the cultivation carried on by means of which has failed and been entered as Sookty. —

Those who have cultivated wet land under the Tanks have been more fortunate. The Caloovoy and Anuntasagarum Tanks were thoroughly filled by the floods of the previous year, and the water thus stored has been sufficient for the full cultivation of the Villages thus supplied for the whole of the present fusly, even allowing even a second crop to be brought to maturity in many places. The supply of water in

Amount of Cultivation under the Caloovoy Tank in Fusly 1263.

	Rs
1. Caloovoy	334-32
2. Bramavapully	511
3. Buddavole	920
4. Nookanapully	326
5. Calavapully	90
6. Telugoorayapoor	817
Total Rupees	6096

Amount of Cultivation under the Anantasagarum Tank in Fusly 1263.

1 Anantasagarum	2,314
2 Varagountapad	669
3 Badroopully	434
4 Singumgoonta	430
5 Davarayapully	1,654
6 Vadlamoodpully	228
7 Mootoohoor	384
8 Coter pully	853
9 Minagalloo	986
10 Rawbor	881
Total	8836

Mahemaloor Cultivation Gortoos shist 197½ — 3794.

in the Mahemaloor Tank has not been so plentiful but it cannot be considered as deficient for the season — no water was stored in it from the previous fusly, but it was filled to the amount of three fourths by the November rains and the Single fresh which came down the Boggeiroo river at the same time, and three fourths of the usual cultivation was carried on although from the want of a contenuous supply of water to the Tank, the whole of it has not been brought to Maturity, and a quarter of the cultivated land has been obliged to be entered as Sookty — Great complaints were made throughout the Talook by the ryots of the severity with which the cattle tax has been laid upon them, and which since their recent heavy losses of cattle by disease they were unable to meet — The Head Assistant Collector has reason to believe their Complaints were well founded and as the ravages of disease amongst the cattle in the Talook of Ravoor on account of the flood of the preceding year and the want of rain in this

this, has been universally known, he has been obleged in many instances to direct the Tahsildar to make a special report of the state of the cattle in the Villages, with a view to a fairer Settlement of the tax, and in a few les important cases he has already struck off small sums from the cattle tax after an Enquiry among the Revenue Officers into the real amount of los of cattle which those Villages have suffered.—

The want of rain throughout the Talook since the month of December has also been felt severely in the consequent failure of the pasture lands, which in this Talook form a regular Source of Revenue. Those pasture lands are in general rented out or proposals made either by the Villagers themselves, or ryots from other Talooks, and are in fact given over to the highest bidders. The want of rain has this year prevented the usual growth of grass and no ryots from other Talooks have come forward to take up the pasture lands. Under these Circumstances the Head Assistant Collector did not think it fair to levy the amount of the rents of these pasture lands in the last

fasl fusly, upon the Villagers themselves, and such rents have in general been struck off the Dowle of the Villages for the present fusly.—

When the Head Assistant Collector was engaged in the Settlement there was not a blade of Grass throughout the Talook, and the Cattle lived entirely on the straw of the dry crops. Their only supply of food since December had been the dried up Crops, as no grass had grown in the Talook since that date up to this time, there has been no want of water for the cattle, but that want is now beginning to be felt, with the exception of the Villages under the Amuntasagarum Tank and along the bank of the Penar, in the Sandy bed of which water is always procurable with a little trouble.—

In both the Talooks of Cottah and Ravoor Cholera has been prevalent throughout the fusly to a certain extent, but the number of deaths is not thought to have been more than usual.—

The ravages of small pox may be considered to have been entirely removed

Fort St. George 18 May 1854

removed by the practice of vaccination on which has now become so prevalent.—

The following Statement will show the relative Collections in the two Talooks for the present and the last fusly; but the sum of Rupees 10,000 must be deducted from the Bereez for fusly 1268, as the estimated remission for Sookty in the Talook of Ravoor.—

Statement shewing the Bereez for fusly 1263 as compared with that of fusly 1262.—

No.	Name of Talooks.	Bereez for fusly 1262.			Bereez for fusly 1263.			Decrease		
1	Ravoor	104,951	10	7	95,252	-	11	9,699	9	8
2	Cottah	70,706	7	-	44,008	13	1	26697	9	11

Vellore
Head Assistant Collectors
Office, 15th April 1854

/ Signed / J. J. Munich
Head Assistant Collector

Read

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

(32-33)

B. No. 1038.

No. 204.

Proceedings thereon.— Resolved that the foregoing letter with its enclosures be submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 23.

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

(34)

B. No. 1141.

From the Collector of Bellary

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue that the Tahsildar of the Hurpenhully Talook has made known to me that a sum of 10 Rupees that should have been paid to a Shrotriem=dar of the Village of Timlapoor of that Talook as the Shrotriem share of the Village had been by mistake credited to the Circar accounts in the Month of March by the Curnum and has been carried to the credit of Government in my Treasury. The Tahsildar has requested that the said sum may be refunded to the party, but as it has been carried to account in my Treasury Books the previous sanction of the Board is necessary which I request may be obtained.

The following is the Statement of the Collections of the Village of Timlapoor.

Gross Assessment of fusly 1263	343	8	-
Deduct Remission 1/4 Remission	62	4	-
Remission on high assessed Lands	9	8	-
	71	12	-

The

The following shews the amount co payable to the Shrotriemdar and that Credited in the Circar accounts.—

Items.	Share.	Proper Amount	Credited to Circar's accounts by Mistake	Comparison. Increase	Decrease
1	2	3.	4	5	6
Circar ———	10/16	169 14 "	179 14 .	10 " "	" "
Shrotriums ———	6/16	101 14 .	91 14 .	" "	10 "
		271 12.	291 12.	" "	" "

Bellary District Collector's Office, on Circuit at Ramandroog 28th April 1854. (Signed) C: Pelly. Collector.

(34-35)

Bd. No. 1048.

Proceedings thereon.

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the Board's recommendation that, under the explanation afforded, sanction be granted for the refund of Rupees (10) Ten, being the amount erroneously carried to the Credit of Government instead of being paid to a Shrotriemdar of the Village of Tumlapoor in the Hurpanhully Talook.—

No. 10

To,

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Fort St. George.

(36)

Bd. No. 1638.

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool.

Report upon the Cultivation of Cotton in the Kurnool District for fusly 1262. 15th January 1854. 25th July 1854.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to report upon the Cultivation of Cotton in this District for Fusly 1262 as required by the Board's Circular marginally noted.—

2. There were 96,135-28-15/4 of land Cultivated with this description of produce in the year under review being Acres 18,643-7-10- less than in the previous one.—

Fusles.	Acres.
1259	66656.
1260	115868-
1261	114,779-
1262	96,136-

3- The following shews the extent of Circar and Enam lands respectively cultivated with Cotton crop only or with mixed crops of Cotton and other produce—

Circar land cultivated with Cotton ———	35,888.	
Ditto Ditto mixed crop of Cotton and other produce ———	20,140.	
		56,029.
Enam land cultivated with Cotton only.	27,135.	
Ditto Ditto with crop of Cotton and other produce ———	12,971.	
		96,135.

At

4. At the commencement of the season there was nearly the same extent of land sown with Cotton Crop as in the preceding year, but the young plants in many localities having been damaged by an excess of rain, which fell in the months of September, the lands so occupied were resown with pulses or inferior grains, which principally accounts for the decrease in the extent of Cultivation noticed in Para 2.

5. The outturn of the crop was good except in some few Villages in each Taluk, where the crops sufferred partially from the effects of the unseasonably heavy rain which fell in the Months of February and March. Prices, as will be seen by the Marginal entry, were a little lower than in the previous year.

Fusles	Rate per Maund. Rs.	A.	P.
1259	1	13	10½
1260	2	8	11.
1261	2	5	10.
1262	2	2	2¾

There

6. There were only 42 Acres of land Cultivated with Foreign Cotton in this year being 28 Acres less than in last year. This falling off is attributed to the small returns obtained from the Crops of last season and to the other causes stated in my report for fusly 1261.

Kurnool District,
Govt. Agents Office,
on Circuit Nundial,
11th May 1854.

(Signed) T. Conway.
Agent to the Governor

Statement

6986.

Fort St. George.

18th May 1854

Statement shewing the exctent of land Cultivated with Cotton in the Kurnool District for Fusly 1262

Talooks.	In circar land.						Surva Enam Acres.		Enams paying Quit Rent.			Total.			Remarks.
	Land.		Assessment.						Acres.		Assessment.	Acres.		Assessment and Quit Rent.	
Indigenous Cotton.															
Chagulmurry	10,011	25	13¾	13,616	14	7	2,475	13 1¾	5,655	17 9½	2027 5 9	18,142	16 9	15,644	4 4
Sirivell	15,226	27	¼	19,954	15	11	3,492	21 4¾	7,290	19 14½	2832 1 4	26,009	28 3½	22,787	4 3
Nundial	10,258	10	9¾	12,757	9	11	2,282	27 14½	5,014	36 3¼	1969 1 .	17,555	34 11½	14,726	10 11
Paunieu	5,173	11	½	7,555	14	6	1,463	7 ½	4,089	1 .	1400 13 8	10,725	19 1	8,956	12 2
Dhone	2,163	20	8	1,789	7	9	351	4 13¾	1002	9 4¼	196 1 8	3,576	34 10	1,985 .	5
Goodoor	7,831	8	6¾	7,804	10	9	1,979	36 .	1,791	12 2	446 12 9	11,602	16 8¾	8,251	7 6
Nundicootcoor	4,605	13	12¾	4,798	11	1	889	21 5½	2,172	10 11¾	709 9 11	7,667	5 14	5,508	5 .
Atcoor	759	5	3½	635	14	5	33	4 10	123	23 8	33 12 8	915	33 5½	669	11 1
Total	56,029	2	7¼	68,914	2	11	12,967	16 23¼	27,139	10 5¼	9615 13 9	96,135	28 15¼	78,530	. 8
Mexican Cotton.															
Chagulmurry	"	35	9½	2	2	"	"	" "	"	24 "	" 3 .	1	19 9½	2	5 .
Sirivell	1	33	6	4	"	10	"	" "	"	" "	" " "	1	33 6	4	" 10
Nundial	5	12	5¼	14	9	8	"	" "	1	22 3	1 2 8	6	34 8¼	15	12 4
Paunieu	6	35	"	4	6	3	2	6 14¾	"	28 8	" 2 8	9	30 6¾	4	8 11
Dhone	1	13	4	2	13	8	"	" "	"	" "	" " "	1	13 4	2	13 8
Goodoor	10	32	7½	19	14	4	"	" "	"	" "	" " "	10	32 7½	19	11 4
Nundicootcoor	4	14	"	5	"	3	"	" "	"	" "	" " "	4	14 "	5	" 3
Atcoor	5	1	10	18	6	4	"	" "	1	1 6¾	" 1 9	6	3 ¼	18	8 1
Total	36	17	10¼	71	5	4	2	6 14¾	3	36 1¼	1 10 1	42	20 ¼	72	15 5
Grand Total	56,065	20	1½	68,985	8	3	12,969	23 1½	27,143	6 6½	967 1 10	96,178	9 9½	78,603	. 1

Kurnool District, Govt. Agents Office on Circuit Nundial,
11th May 1854.

(Signed) T. Conway
Agent to the Governor.

Order thereon: (3637) Ordered to lie over.

6987 Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 41.

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

38

B. No. 1403. Sir,

From the Collector of North Arcot } 1. With reference to my letter of the 14th January, No. 4, I have now the honor to inform the Board of Revenue that on the 13th Instant fresh Razeenamahs were filed in the Chittoor Civil Court in both the cases wherein proceedings were pending in regard to the partition of the Cavetnuggur Zemindary, in which the parties prayed the Court to stay those Proceedings as new terms of payment had been agreed to, and that in consequence the Court having issued Precepts, directing that those Proceedings should be stayed - they have been stayed accordingly -

2- Under the sanction conveyed in an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board dated 2d February 1854, I entertained a small Establishment of a Head Goomastah and six

Sixe

6988 Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Sixe Goomastahs to prepare the Sub Division accounts and some progress had been made in the work. The charge for this Establishment up to the date when it was dismissed under the aforesaid Precepts of the Civil Court amounted to Rupees 162-11-7, which sum I shall recover from the Zemindar and pay to the parties.-

North Arcot,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Vundiwash, 27th April 1854. } (Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector.

Order thereon -

38-39

Ordered to be recorded.-

Register

Mr. Secretary Bolton Esquire.

Government Office
Whitehall
21st October 1829.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Trade, a Copy of a Letter from the Commissioners of Customs in Ireland, dated the 17th instant, with its Enclosure, relative to the Duties payable on Goods imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries, and to request that you will lay the same before the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
[illegible]

Custom House
Dublin 17th October 1829.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordships and Honors, a Copy of a Letter which we have addressed to the Collectors of Customs at the Ports of Cork, Belfast, Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Galway, Wexford, Kinsale, Youghal, Arklow, Dungarvan, Ballyshannon, Donegal, Westport, Killybegs, Derry, Coleraine, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Tralee, Kenmare, Skibbereen, Baltimore, Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cove, Bandon, Kilmallock, Limerick, Ennis, Tuam, Galway, Clifden, Roundstone, Ballinasloe, Athlone, Mullingar, Navan, Trim, Kells, Ardee, Dundalk, Carlingford, Newry, Warrenpoint, Rathfriland, Banbridge, Lisburn, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Larne, Ballycastle, Coleraine, Londonderry, Strabane, Lifford, Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, Donegal, Sligo, Ballina, Westport, Galway, Ballinasloe, Roscommon, Longford, Cavan, Belturbet, Clones, Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Dundalk, Drogheda, Dublin, Wicklow, Arklow, Wexford, Enniscorthy, New Ross, Waterford, Dungarvan, Youghal, Cork, Kinsale, Bandon, Skibbereen, Clonakilty, Baltimore, Cove, Kenmare, Tralee, Dingle, Killybegs, Derry, Coleraine, Ballycastle, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Larne, Donaghadee, Portaferry, Newtownards, Strangford, Downpatrick, Newcastle, Rathfriland, Newry, Warrenpoint, Carlingford

Pr. 10 Pr. 10 Pr. 10

Cushah Cauvy Pauk	" 37 15/20	Butty Subadar Ismail Cawn	Sanctioned by Govern: ment 5th April 1831	For his own life and that of his daughter Khatejah Khatoo	For long and faithful service in the Honorable Company's Army	Khatejah Khatoo Daughter	798 14 10	" "	798 14 10	Butty Subadar Ismail Cawn died on the 13th January 1840 and his daughter Khatejah Khatoo succeeded to the Shotrieum
Mahenum delum and Dejoovapully of Trivellum Talook	" 30 "	To the family of the late Subadar Sheyen Sing of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment N.I.	Sanctioned by Govern: ment 27th September 1819 in Board's letter dated 30th September of the same year	Granted for 3 lives	In consideration of the long and faithful services of the said Subadar who was killed whilst in the execution of his duty at Sholapoor	Rawal Rijpun Son	852 4 10	1 14 "	850 6 10	Needs no Remark
Military. Reelnanavoor of Vellore Talook	4 4/4	Syed Casim Subadar of the 4th Regiment N.I.	Ditto on the 10th July 1807	Granted for his own life and that of his descendants	In consideration of his long service to the Honorable Company	Syed Abdoor Rutjeed Sait Son.	1266 6 4	" "	1266 6 4	Assumed was issued by the Collector Mr. Ross on the 5th Sept. 1807 stating that the Shotrieum was granted to the Subadar and his descendants
Chavarumpa: kum of Do.	" 50 "	To the family of Ameen Dodeen	Ditto on the 8th June 1850.	To the family of Ameen Dodeen	In consequence of his being the descendant of a family who have rendered very considerable services to the Honorable Com: pany at an eventual period	Vapumaldeen Hoosain Son	1302 5 4	" "	1302 5 4	Needs no Remark
Vapoor of Arcot Talook	" 178	Meer Subadar Ghoolam Ally Kharoobee	As per letter from the Board of Revenue dated 9th April 1806	Not known	Not known	Hanjee Mahadeen Karoobee, Son	333 10 "	" "	333 10 "	The Sunnad issued by the Collector Mr. Ross on the 8th June 1806 states that the land is granted to Meer Subadar Goola: mally and his family as per

(Continued)

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Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

									Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
																	per instructions conveyed in letter from the Board of Revenue under date the 9th April 1806 - This letter is not to be found among the records of the Cutcherry -
Maung and Arcot Taluk	Entire Village	Mahomed Suwur Subadar of the Honorable Governor's Body Guard	Sanctioned by Government 22d March 1836 and as per Summud dated 6th December of the same year -	Granted to him and his heirs -	For long and faithful service -	1. Goolam Moortoozah Son. 1. Vizeer Bee, widows of Goolam Mahomed Son 1. Goolam Mohideen Son 1. Goolam Rabee Bee 1. Jamaul Beebee daughter - 1. Suckeenah Beebee fourth wife - 6	1811	5	8	954	13	2	886	8	6	Forty Cawnies of Nunjah land were granted to the Subadar Mahomed Suwur on Shrotriem tenure, free from Sodee, in the Villages of Veypoor and Heranoorpoor in lieu of which this Village was granted on Shrotriem tenure at his own request on the 22d March 1836. On his decease in the year 1845, the Shrotriem was registered in the name of his eldest Son Goolam Moortoozah - On the 24th April 1846 that registry was cancelled, and the Village was registered in the joint names of six persons named in Column 8 under the orders of Government in Extract Minutes of Consultations Revenue Department No 411 April 24 - 1849.

Military Department

6993

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

No. 35

To

B. Cunliffe Esqr.
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

42

B. No. 1566

From the Collector of Salem. — Submitting Copy of a Draft answer prepared by the Sub Collector with translation of a plaint in O/S No. 43 of 1853, and requests to obtain the sanction of Government for defending the suit at the public cost

Sir,

I have the honor to submit copy of a draft answer prepared by the Sub Collector, with translation, of a plaint in Original Suit No. 43 of 1853, on the file of the Subordinate Court of Salem, against Mr. Phillips the late Collector of Salem, and 9 other defendants, and to beg that the Board will be good enough to obtain the Sanction of Government for defending the Suit at the public expense.—

2. The Plaintiff complains that certain lands in the Village of Edambuncolum, in the Talook of Paramatty, which he held on puttah, have been taken from him, and given to the Defendants numbered from 4 to 10.—

3. The answer shews that the lands occupied by the Plaintiff in Fusly 1257 on pasture Teerwah were not correctly described in his puttah, and that the Plaintiff has never had possession of the lands which he now claims.— In

6992

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

Cauvery Pauk Condaya Pursum vs Cauvery Nauk & Others.	"	36 13/16	Major Scaler Asst. Adt. Genl.	Sanctioned for his own life and to be continued on his two next male heirs.	On the death of the present incumbent a moiety of the Shrotrium will be continued to his next male heirs.		
	"	3 "					
	"	39 13/16					

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Ord. Ct.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Recorded in the Record of Orders of this Board.

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Ord. Ct.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Recorded in the Record of Orders of this Board.

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Ord. Ct.

For the Asst. Collector's Circuit Cutchery Arcot, 12th May 1854.

Order thereon.

40-41

Mahony & Sebastian's (Govt. Press)

4 In July 1259, after a careful examination of the accounts and a personal inspection of the lands by Mr Maltby the Sub Collector, it was found that only a portion of the lands described in the Plaintiff's Puttah were really in his possession, and that certain sub Divisions of those numbers, which according to the existing practice might be held separately, were either in the possession of other parties or were unoccupied.—

5. On these grounds certain corrections were made in the Plaintiffs' Puttah, the lands occupied by the Defendants being excluded from his Puttah, and the remaining lands, which were not in the Plaintiffs possession, and to which therefore he had no prior right, were fairly distributed among himself and other applicants.—

6. I am of opinion that the Plaintiff was treated with fair consideration and that he has no just ground to bring the present action— The orders to which he objects were passed in the first instance by Mr Maltby, the Sub Collector, but the suit

suit has been filed against Mr Phillips because he confirmed the proceedings in appeal.—

7. The date for filing the answer is at the re-opening of the Court on the 31st May.—

Salem Collectors Office
On Circuit
Cossoor, 8th May, 1854.—

(Signed) H. A. Brett
Collector.—

No 1

O S No 43 of 1853—

Translation of a Plaint preferred in the Subordinate Court of Salem by Ramen, son of Palagy Mottooverum of Pulla caste, cultivator, and a resident of the Village of Alagary putty in the Talook of Paramutty, against H. D. Phillips Esquire, Collector of Salem— Govinda Roo the present Tahsildar of Analoor Talook— Teeroovalien Curnum and a Bramin of the Village of Catarumpalliem in the Talook of Paramutty— Teeroomalien a Bramin and cultivator of the Village of Soolonpett in the same Talook. Sedumbarapilly son of Raya pilly of the same Village, Cultivator and by caste Vellalah— Ramun son of Veerun of Pulla caste, a Cultivator and a resident of Ninjah Edyar in the above said Talook. Varappen son of Mottooveragoundan, pully by caste, and

and Cultivators of the same Village - Mookkpalagun 8
son of Cooppun a pulla by caste, Cultivator
and resident of the same Village. Colundy curpa
Gounden Son of Curpa Gounden, by caste pully,
Monigar, and resident of the same Village -
Lutchmy daughter of Coolya Gounden of the
same Village, by caste pully, and a Monigar -

This Suit is instituted by
Rungachar, Vakeel, on behalf of the Plaintiff,
in order to get a decree passed which would
direct the putting into the possession of the
Plaintiff and now held by the Defendants
certain Malgoozary Nunjah lands, consisting
of acres 10-1-11, paying an annual tax
to the Circar of Rupees 10-10-9, and giving
a produce of Rupees 250-0-0 and also for
obtaining a puttah in the Plaintiffs name
for the same -

The lands situated within the
undermentioned boundaries were lying waste
in the Village of Edoombuncolum in the Talook
of Paramutty - In fusly 1257 the Plaintiff presen-
=ted a Durkast to the then Tahsildar to grant
him the lands on pasture assessment, who
directed the 3d Defendant (the Curnum) to measure
the lands, define the boundaries, and make over
the same to the Plaintiff - agreeable to which
order the Curnum on the 29th of Aypusy of the year

Pelavungah

Pelavungah, measured the lands with a rope of
12 fathoms and found them to consist of 1 25/32
Vullum, he also defined their boundaries, and
put the same into the possession of the Plaintiff
and on the same date the 3d Defendant wrote
and gave a document to the Plaintiff - Accordingly
the Collector also in fusly 1257 granted a puttah
for pasture teerwah - In fusly 1258, as the
Plaintiff was desirous of bringing the lands
under Cultivation for full assessment, after
spending money and grain, he formed the
lands into beds, and requested the then
Tahsildar to allow him to cultivate the same -
The Tahsildar told him that he would
give him orders after inspecting the lands,
but the Tahsildar not having done so, the
lands were again given on pasture assessment
in fusly 1258 -

The 4th Defendant with an intention
of appropriating the lands to himself, presented
a complaint to the Sub Collector, stating that
he made the first durkast for them, but
that Gentleman rejected his complaint
and passed a verbal order that the Plaintiff
should have them for cultivation agreeable
to his Puttah - after this the plaintiff applied
to the Tahsildar, Soobbah Moodelly,

to

to grant him the lands for Nunjah cultivation, but the Tahsildar who promised to write an urzee to the Collector and get him an answer, died without doing so- therefore the issue of a puttah for the cultivation of the land was again delayed, neither was it granted in fusly 1259, but some difference in the lands being made known by the Plaintiff to the 2d Defendant, he, the 2d Defendant in fusly 1260 gave an order that he would inspect and measure the lands and give the whole to the Plaintiff for Nunjah Cultivation, who, agreeing to the same, sowed them with Cholum - After this the mind of the 2d Defendant being prejudiced by the 1st Defendant &c., he inspected the lands, but leaving those lands the boundaries of which had been properly defined in the first instance and which were moreover entered in the Puttah of the Plaintiff and had been enjoyed by him, the 2d Defendant pointed out to him some other lands called Edoovarcomboo poonjah and Manalmadoo Poonjah, the

being other than those entered in his puttah and enjoyed by him. the Plaintiff declined to take them saying to the Tahsildar that he did not require the different land now pointed out by him, and he only asked for the lands entered in his puttah & formerly, and which had been already enjoyed by him- Instead of giving the land to the Plaintiff, the 2d Defendant wrote an Urzee to the 1st Defendant misrepresenting the matter and parcelled out the lands, which were in the occupation of the Plaintiff, as particularized below, and gave them for cultivation to the Defendants, Viz. from the 4 to the 10, giving puttah in their names. The Plaintiff complained of this to the Sub Collector, but the 1st Defendant without rendering justice confirmed the deceitful acts of the 2d and 3d Defendants, and therefore this action is brought against them for the restoration of the said lands to the Plaintiff.—

In the village of Edoombuncolum in Talook Paramutty, the lands under dispute are bounded North by the limits of Nunjah & Edyar villages and East by the nunjah lands of the same village, South by the Aranny

manulmadoo

manmadoo, and West by the present course of the stream of the Tirmany moottar river, and the particulars of them are as follows. No 8 in No 58 Shummogumpillay padoogul of the year Vagood anyah Tirmany attoocal poonjah graf land, acres 2-6-0 assessment 4-7-11, pasture teerwah 1-8-0 Rd. No 58 Rungumpadoogul of the year Vickrama Allmady poonjah graf land, acre 1-3-0 assessment 1-11-0 pasture teerwah 0-9-0 No 6 in No 58 Seeramgum padoogul of the year Ramadeecha Chengalvoly poonjah graf land, acre 6-28-11 assessment 11-10-0 pasture teerwah 3-14-9, total of the three spots, acres 9-37-11 assessment 17-13-0, pasture teerwah 5-15-0. These are the lands given to the Plaintiff according to his Durkast, by the Tahsildar thro' the Cummum, and for which puttah was issued in his name for pasture teerwah and afterwards cultivated with Cholum and enjoyed by him. These lands will yield produce to the value of Rupees 250-0-0

Of these Tirmany attoocal manjah land acres 2-6-0 bearing an assessment, Rd including manjah yearly, Rupees 12-7-4

and

and No 7 in No 58 allmady Nunjah land acre 1-3-0 assessed including manjah yearly Rupees 6-3-0, were entered in the names of the 4th and 5th Defendants. No 69 Tirmany attoocal Anady Tarumanjah land acre 0-30-5, assessed including nagud yearly at Rupees 10-1-6, and No 6 in the above mentioned number Tirmany attoocal Keelpoorum Nunjah land, acre 1-18-10 assessed at Rupees 19-2-0 in the name of the 6th Defendant. No 3 in No 69 in the border of the limits of Edyar, Tirmany attoocal Anady Tarumanjah land, acre 2-16-13 assessed at Rupees 31-9-9, in the name of the 7th Defendant. No 3 in No 69 Tirmany attoocal anady Tarumanjah acre 0-26-1 assessed at Rupees 8-8-0 in the name of the 8th Defendant. No 5 in No 69 Tirmany attoocal anady Tarum Nunjah land, acre 1-12-2 assessed at Rupees 17-0-0 in the name of the 9th defendant. and No 4 in No 69 anady tarum, acre 0-8-2 assessed at Rupees 2-10-6 in the name of the 10th Defendant. In this manner the divisions took place, and puttahs were issued in duely 1260. I beg that under the reasons above represented a decree may be

passed

passed for puting the said lands into the posession of the Plaintiff, and for the issue of a puttah - With many Salams &c. The lands were first measured with a Poonjah iron Chain, and when they were subsequently measured with a nunjah pole, 4 nunjah goontahs were found in excess, this is also included in the above detail -

/True Translation/
/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Sub Collector

No. 2

Answer proposed to be filed in original Suit No. 43 of 1853 on the file of the Subordinate Court of Salem by H. A. Brett Esqr Collector of Salem for W. D. Phillips Esqr 1st Defendant -

/ The Plaintiff sues for the recovery of 3 Spots of mulgoosary nunjah lands, consisting of acres 10 - 1 - 11 assessed at Rupees 107 - 10 - 9, and to procure the annulment of the puttah issued for the same in the names of the 4th 5th 6th 8th 9th and 10th Defendants, from fusly 1260, upon the grounds that the said lands /where were formerly entered in the accounts as acres 9 - 37 - 11) were given to him

him on pasture at 1/3 teerwah of Rupees 5 - 15. for fusly 1257, that they so continued for fusly 1258, that in fusly 1259 a puttah was given him for less extent, and that in fusly 1260, while he intended to bring the lands under nunjah cultivation, they were measured by a nunjah pole and made into acres 10 - 1 - 11, upon which a teerwah of Rupees 107 - 10 - 9 was fixed, and that the lands were given to the said 4 Defendants -

2 From the undermentioned reasons the Court will find the Plaintiff's complaint to be wholly groundless -

3 In fusly 1257, neither did the Plaintiff apply to the Tahsildar for the lands in dispute to be given him on pasture teerwah, nor did the Tahsildar /the 2d Defendant/ order the Curnum /3d Defendant/ who has died lately, to measure the lands and make them over to the Plaintiff, nor did he/ the 3d Defendant/ give a document to the Plaintiff at all - Supposing the Curnum

7004 Fort St. George 18 May 1854.

Curnum had written and given him a document, it would not be valid without the signature of the Tahsildar, as the Curnum had no authority to execute such a document.—

4 If a Ryot brings under cultivation & takes for pasturage any waste land, it is the practice of the District to include in the Jummabundy the extent and assessment of such land according to the survey & accounts, which show both the boundary and fenced teenahs of the same. When Tirmalien 4th Defendant and the others intended to apply for certain lands, including those in dispute, the Curnum (the 3d Defendant) having come to know the same, he with the intention of taking possession himself of the lands in dispute, made the Plaintiff to cultivate them, and at the Jummabundy of Fusly 1257, got them entered in the accounts, as shewn below, alleging that the Plaintiff took the lands for pasturage without permission, and in the meantime fraudulently changed the lands and their assessment.

Shulwar

7005 Fort St. George 18 May 1854.

	Extent	Assessment	Settlement
Shulwar No. 8 in No. 58 Punjah attocal Poonjah grass land	2—6—4	4—7—11	1—8—0
No. 58 allmady poonjah grass land	1—3—4	1—11—1¼	0—9—0
No. 6 in No. 58 Chengassly poonjah grass land	6—38—0	4—11—11—10	3—14—0
	9—37—8	11—17—13	5—15—0

The Curnum got the lands entered in the accounts as mentioned above, according to which puttah were granted in Fusly 1257 and which puttah were granted in Fusly 1258, but as stated by the Plaintiff, he neither applied to the Tahsildar to bring the lands under punjah cultivation in Fusly 1258, nor did the Tahsildar promise to grant him the lands for that purpose after inspecting them, nor did the Plaintiff cultivate the lands with a Cholum.—

5 In Fusly 1257 Tirmalien and one Seetaramien of Soollanpett applied for punjah cultivation, about 20 Sheys immemorial waste and other kind of lands situated near the limits of Nungyedzur, without however giving the particulars of the spot. And on the 2d August 1849 a complaint was brought against the Curnum Terovalien (3d Defendant) accusing him of having concealed a the

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

the cultivation and Teerwah of certain lands. Upon this the Carcoon was deputed to examine the said lands and report at the Jumma bundy of fusly 1259. during examination whose it was discovered by the Pottah and Cyacut accounts of the years Dootmooly, that the land No. 8 in No. 58 called Tirinany attocal poonjah grafs land entered in the name of the Plaintiff as shown in the preceding para, was Nelly poonjah assessed at Rupees 3 — 6 — 3 and therefore the excess of Teerwah Rupees 1 — 1 — 8 on the pasture teerwah

viz.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

viz. Annas 5 - 11 was deducted from the
putteh of the Plff: for fusly 1259.
6. It was also discovered by the said
accounts that the land No. 6 in S. No. 58
called Chenga tooly poonjah entered in the
puttah granted to the Plff: was formerly
12 - 3 - 12 acre in extent and assessed at Rupees
19 - 1 - 3, and from an examination the land appears
to have been divided as follows up to fusly 1259.

	Extent	assessment	
No. 1 in No. 68 grafs land	32 - 4 - 1 - 4 - 4.		These two lands and those called Edoovarthans and aready combos were in the possession of the Plff.
No. 2 in No. 68 Do	2 - 27 - 8 - 4 - 3 - 10		
	3 - 19 - 12 - 5 - 8 - 2.		
No. 3 in No. 68	4 - 1 - 4 - 6 - 5 - 9		This spot was in the possession of the Ryots of Chingadiyaroo.
No. 4 in No. 68	2 - 6 - " - 3 - 6 - "		These were in the possession of Ramun son of Sooluby.
No. 5 in No. 68	1 - 35 - 4 - 2 - 15 - 9		This was granted to Teroovalluvan shown and lying waste.
No. 6 in No. 68	" - 21 - 8 - " - 13 - 7		
Total of the 6 Divisions	12 - 3 - 12 - 19 - 1 - 3.		

After accurate examination in consequence
of the land being found to have been divided
as shown above, it was decided that the
Plff: should only get a puttah on pasture
teerwah for the lands bearing inner No. 1 and 2
measuring Acres 3 - 19 - 12 assessed at
Rupees 2 - 8 - 2. the pasture teerwah

of

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.-

of which was Rupees 1-13-5- with the exception of these two spots, the remaining land measuring Acres 3-8-15 assessed at Rs. 6-1-10, the pasture teerwah of which was Rupees 2-a-7- was deducted from the land called Chenga sooly poonjah, & entered in the puttah granted to the Pfff: for fusly 1258, as consisting of Acres 6-28-11 assessed at Rupees 11-10-& and bearing a pasture teerwah of & Rupees 3-14-a and the same was excluded from the Puttah of the Pfff: at the Jummabundy of fusly 1259- as this extent was erroneously entered in excess, by the fraud of the late Curnum, in the puttah of the previous year.-

	Extent	assessed	Pasture teerwah
Nett decrease	3-8-15.	2-1-1-1-11-	
Decrease in teerwah	a- a- a-	1-a-9	a-5-7
	3-8-15.	1-10-2-a-	7

7. The particulars of the puttah granted to the Pfff: for fusly 1259 after deducting the land the details of which are shown in paras: 5 and 6 were as follows.-

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.-

		Extent	assessed	Pasture teerwah
No. 8 in No. 58 Tirmanyattoocal poonjah grass land		2-6-a-3-6-3	1-2-1	
No. 7 in No. 58 all mady poonjah grass land		1-3-a-1-11-1-a-9		
		3-9-a-5-1-4	1-11-1	
No. 1 in No. 68 Chengasooly poonjah grass land		a-32-4	1-4-4-a-6-9	
No. 2 in 68	D.o. D.o.	2-27-8	4-3-10-1-6-8	
		3-19-12-5-8	2-1-13-5	
		6-28-12-10-9	6-3-8-6	

8. To know the extent &c. of the lands which Tirmalien applied for without his giving their particulars, all the lands situated within the boundaries shown were examined, on which occasion, on looking into the Survey Olungoo Account of the year Nala the following entry was discovered therein.- On

On the South if the Coonjy and Channel as per gross Survey	acres dy. a 30-3-10	
Of the above extent 3 spots were assessed in fusly 1211 or the year Doormooty	17-18-7	assessed in fusly
Unassessed immemorial waste	12-25-3	
	30-30-2	

The particulars of the subsequent cultivation of the above lands are as follows.—

Taken for nunjah cultivation in the Village of Nunjah Edyar	5-14-6	This was immemorial waste in Doormooty.
Taken for Do Do in the village of Bonjy Edyar	3-30-8	
	9-4-14	
As shown in Para: 7 entered in the name of the Plaintiffs for cultivation in the village of Edoombuncolum	3-9-u	of the extent cultd in the name of the Plffs heirs 2-6-u and assessed in Doormooty and the remainder subsequently
Entered in the name of one Magaby	2-6-u	
Total extent under cultivation in the Edoombuncolum and other villages	5-15-u	
	14-19-14	
	15-23-12	
Particulars of the latter	15-12-7	Doormooty assessed
	u-11-5	Immemorial waste
	15-23-12	

From

From the Dubash of Turmalaih, these lands were also found to be uncultivated and waste — the late Sub Collector, Mr. Malthy inspected the lands personally when he was in the Talook for Jummabundy of fusly 1259, and agreeable to his order to the Tahsildar, when he received the Jareeb Account plan &c of the lands with the Arzee of that Officer dated 2d February 1850, No. 31, he sent the under mentioned order to the Talook on the 20th of the same month.—

Directing to give to the 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th Defendants for nunjah cultivation, by the use of Pecottah the waste lands consisting of acres 6-32. 12 situated near the nunjah lands.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

lands of the Ryots of Nunjy Edyar.

To give to the Pltff: Acres 3-9-.. on account of the decrease found in the land called Chengasooly poonjah.-

To deduct Acres .. - 26-1 as occupied by the Coonnycaud Channel.

To give Acres 4-35-15 for Cultivation to any person who may apply for it, if it is fit for Cultivation.-

To allow the Pltff: to keep the land called Kumboopullum or Chengasooly poonjah for pasturage, without cultivating it.-

H.D.G.

And

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

And directing that the remainder acres 3-9-.. entered in the Settled of Fasly 1259 as shewn in para 7, be added to the above said extent of acres 3-9-.. which was to be given to the Plaintiff on account of the decrease found in the Chengasooly poonjah, making a total of 1 acr 9 18-.. and to be given to the Plaintiff, and to inform him that he might take the same for punjah cultivation by the use of the water from Tirmany river supplied by a Pecottah, and that in the event of the Plaintiff being unwilling to take the land to make over the same to the 1st Applicant Tirmalien.

10 Upon this the Tahsildar reported by an Arzee dated 6th March 1850 N-371 that the Ryots of Nunjy Edyar had applied for the lands to bring them under cultivation from the irrigation of the surplus water of their Village, and agreed to pay Nadymeer Teervah, and that the Plaintiff also had applied for the same for cultivation by the surplus water going to Coodoothery Village,

Village, but that only the Ryots of Coodoothoy were entitled to make use of that surplus water.

11 In reply to the above argee a Tahseel No 259, dated 5th april 1850, was sent informing him that, as the surplus water belongs to the Ryots of Coodoothoy the Plaintiffs request cannot be complied with, but that the lands may be cultivated from the irrigation of the Rajavoykal channel if no deficiency of water was likely to occur to the lands under that channel.

12 The above order was made known by the Tahsildar to the Plaintiff who gave a deposition before that officer on the 6th March 1850, to the effect, that he would cultivate for fusly 1260 the land consisting of acres 6-18-- by the use of water of the Sirmany river by Pettah and keep the land called Coombopullum acres 3-19-12 for pasturage, but when our Ryots, and Mooddilliars were made for the same, and given him for signature, he refused to sign them. after this, when he was questioned on

subject on the 15th April, he deposed again that if the lands measuring acres 6-32-12 which were given to the 1st & 2nd Defendants (Ryots of Nunjyedyar shewn in para 9) were also given to him he would agree to these terms, if not, he would not take up any lands. Upon this the Tahsildar by an Atzee, No 255, dated 18th April 1850, reported that the lands measuring acres 6-18-- were given to the first applicant Sirmaliar, that the lands consisting of Acres 6-32-12 were given to the Ryots of Nunjy Edyar for wet cultivation by the use of the surplus water of the Rajavoykal channel, and that by the granting of Coombopullum land acres 3-19-12- for pasturage, the "Coottoo" or is land was likely to be injured, and therefore it should be given for that purpose. A tuhseel dated 9th May 1850 No 299 was sent to the Tahsildar approving of the arrangement of the Tahsildar.

13 The particulars of the Puttah issued for

Fort St George 18th May 1852

for the lands for fusly 1260 were as follows.

Lands entered in the names of the 4th & 5th Defendants Land.

	Extent	Assessment	Increase in Assessment	Total Assessment
Allready poonjah No 7 in No 58 converted into nunjah	1 3 "	1 11 1	4 8 7	6 3 8
Tirmany attocal poonjah No 8 in No 58 converted into nunjah	2 6 "	3 6 3	9 1 1	12 7 4
Tirmany attocal — anady tauns poonjah No 9 in No 58	3 9 "	18 11 10	" " "	18 11 10
	6 18 "	23 13 2	13 9 8	37 6 10

In fusly 1261, no alteration was made in the above mentioned lands or teervah, but the 4th Defendant Trimalien having got his share transferred to the 5th Defendant Sedum-barapilly it was also entered in the names of the latter.

In fusly 1262, the lands having been cultivated from the irrigation of same running water from a Spring the teervah was increased as shown below.

Inner No	Teervah of fusly 1261 for cultivating the lands by use of Pootkohs.			Teervah fusly for using running water in fusly 1262			Total teervah		
	Rs	a	C	Rs	a	C	Rs	a	C
7	6	3	6						
8	12	7	4	2	"	4	8	4	"
9	18	11	10	4	"	9	16	8	1
	37	6	10	6	"	4	24	12	2
				12	1	5	49	8	3

This teervah is the same that is paid at the present time

Particulars

Fort St George 18th May 1852

Particulars of the lands entered in the name of the 6th Defendant Ramen Son of Kabeneerum.

	Extent	Assessment	Total Assessment
No 1 in No 62 Tirmany attocal anady tauns nunjah	" 30 15	10 1 6	10 1 8
No 6 in No 66 Dr Pyleven nunjah	1 18 10	19 2 "	19 2 "
	2 9 9	29 3 6	29 3 6

Particulars of the lands entered in the name of the 7th Defendant Veeresymun.

	Extent	Assessment	Total Assessment
No 2 in No 69 Eddyarelly nunjah Tirmany attocal anady tauns Pyleven nunjah	2-16-12-	32-9-9-	31-9-9-

Particulars of the lands entered in the name of the 8th Defendant Mooppanalagun.

	Extent	Assessment	Total Assessment
No 3 in No 69 Eddyarelly nunjah Tirmany attocal anady tauns Pyleven Nunjah	" -26-1-8-	8 "	8-8- "

Particulars of the lands entered in the name of the 9 Defendant Colundacurpa Gounden.

	Extent	Assessment	Total Assessment
No 5 in No 69 Eddyarelly nunjah Tirmany attocal anady tauns Nunjah	1-12-2-	17- " - "	17- " - "

Particulars of the lands entered in the name of the 10th Defendant Lutchmy.

	Extent	Assessment	Total Assessment
No 4 in No 69 Eddyarelly nunjah Tirmany attocal anady tauns Nunjah	" -8-2-	2-10-6-	2-10-6-

No alteration took place from fusly 1260 in the holdings of the 6th to 10th Defendants.

	acres	Assessment
Total Extent and assessment of the lands entered in the names of the 7 Defendants	13-10-10-	238-8- "

according to the Teervah fixed in fusly 1260 it is Rupees 126-6-7-

White

14 While the lands were thus divided the Plaintiff states, that acres 10-1-11 were entered in his name in Fushes 1257 and 1258 that Acres 9-37-11 was the former extent of the land, and that 1 Goontas was the excess found in measuring the land with munjals pole, thereby decreasing by acres-3-9-- assessed at 18-11-10 from the holdings of the 4th and 5th Defendants. From this the court would discover the fraudulent designs of the Plaintiff.

15 When the Curnum Veroovalen /3rd Defendant/ was examined on account of his having fraudulently omitted to give the correct particulars of the land in dispute, with reference to the survey Abstract account and Putcut account of the year Doormooty, and also about his having made certain false entries in the accounts by changing the lands and their teerwah in the holdings of some other Ryotts, he fully confessed his crime, and he was fined 20 Rupees by the late Sub Collector Mr. Maltby, on the 20th February 1850.

16 The lands given to the Ryotts of Nungy Edyar were neither included in

in the pasture puttah of the Plaintiff nor forcibly taken from his possession and given to the above Ryotts. As the Plaintiff alleged before the lands were measured, that those lands were also included in his pasture puttah, an order was sent to the Tahsildar on the 15th June 1849, directing him that the "Jumboo" was not removed from the land situated near the land of the Plaintiff, and on the border of those of the Ryotts of Nungy Edyar and the same levelled properly, that it should be given to Tulla Ramen. But as the Ryotts of Nungey Edyar acted up to the order the said land was not given to the Plaintiff or included in his puttah.

17 When the Plaintiff appealed to the late collector Mr. Phillips, against the order of the Sub collector regarding the lands in dispute, that Gentleman on examining the records of the case confirmed the order given by the Sub collector and gave a final endorsement to the same effect on the 20th December 1851.

18 The Plaintiff alleges, that the lands

lands in which he cultivated cholum were taken from his possession and given to the Defendants, this is quite false - a complaint was brought on the 13th April 1850 accusing the Plaintiff of having prevented Paryunnen / the brother of the 7th Defendant / from cultivating the land given to the 7 Defendant, when the Tahsildar examined the case the Plaintiff deposed that he was not aware of the land having given to the Defendant and that he would not interfere with it any more. But again when a complaint was preferred against him on the 20th August 1850 on account of his having prevented the 4th and 5th Defendants from cultivating their lands, upon examination the charge was proved against the Plaintiff, he was fined a rupee by the Tahsildar and in default of payment of the fine he was confined for three days.

19 Any land held by a Ryot on payment of the full teervah fixed and the land becomes his permanent puttah, but that given to one on a reduced or 1/3rd assessment for pasturage, is not

not a puttah, because when another ryot applies for the same land to bring it under cultivation on the condition of paying full teervah, the former occupant is questioned whether he would wish to retain possession of it by paying full teervah, and if he agrees to do so, preference is given to him, but on the other hand if he declines to pay the full teervah and will not cultivate the land it is given to the applicant - As the Plaintiff expressed his unwillingness to keep the land in dispute and give a document to that effect, they were agreeably to the above mentioned usage and rule, given to the Defendants and puttahs issued in their names from the last three years. the Defendants have by great labour and expense levelled the lands, and removed the saline matter with which the lands were impregnated and converted them into mungah

and

7022 Fort St George 18th May 1854

and continue to pay munjah

teerwah to the Circar. For these

reasons the 1st Defendant

requests, that the Court will

confirm the Puttahs granted

to the 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th Defendants

for the said lands and dismiss

the suit with cost.

/Signed/ G.W. Cherry

Sub Collector

Resolved

7028 (42-43) Fort St George 18th May 1854

B/ No. 1045.

Proceedings thereon

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Salem forwarding translations of a plaint filed against the late Collector and other defendants in the subordinate Court in O.S. No. 43 of 1853- and recommending that he be authorized to file the answer proposed by him and conduct the defence at the public cost.

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

2 Ramun the plaintiff in the above suit alleges that the lands which form the subject of the action being waste in the village of Edumbumcolum in Fusly 1257, he presented a Durkast and obtained a puttah for them from the Collector on pasture assessment, that the above puttah was renewed in Fusly 1258 on the same terms, and again in Fusly 1259- That in Fusly 1260 he sowed the lands with cholum, and having discovered an error in their recorded extent, he gave information thereof to the Tahsildar/ the 2d Defendant/ who inspected the lands, but who instead of granting them to the Plaintiff on a cultivation puttah as he had sought, pointed out other lands to him /which he refused to take/ and parcelled out those already held by him, and the boundaries of which had been clearly defined in the pasture Puttahs, among the defendants

from

from 4th to 10th. Thus, the object of the action is to obtain restitution of these lands

3 The answer proposed to be filed on behalf of the Collector enters into minute details of the Puttahs granted to the Plaintiffs and the defendants from Fusly 1257 to Fusly 1261 and shows that the lands occupied by the Plaintiff in Fusly 1257 on pasture teeruah were not correctly described in his puttah, and that the Plaintiffs never had possession of the lands which he now claims.

4 The erroneous entries in the Puttah are stated to have been made fraudulently by the Curnum of the village / the 3d Defendant / who subsequently confessed his guilt and was punished by a fine of 20 Rupees

5 The question at issue seems therefore to the Board to be whether the Plaintiff is entitled to have the lands to which the entries in his Puttah refer, or merely to have the Puttah corrected according to his true holding. The latter was the course adopted by Mr Maltby, the late Sub Collr

of

of Salem, who on a careful examination of the accounts and a personal inspection of the lands in Fusly 1259 found that only a portion of the lands described in the Plaintiffs Puttah were actually in his possession, and that certain sub-divisions of those numbers which according to the existing practice might be held separately were either in the possession of other parties, or were unoccupied.

Para 19 6 It would appear also that the Plaintiff was allowed the option of taking up the lands in dispute on the full punjah assessment before they were given to the Defendants, and under these circumstances the Board are of opinion that he has no just cause of complaint.

They therefore recommend that the 7 Collector may be authorized to file the answer proposed by him and conduct the defence at the public cost.

The date fixed for filing the 8. answer is the 31st of this month.

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

(44)
Bd No 1251
From the Collector of South Arcot

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Board's Proceedings of 21st November last, accompanied by

Extract

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 6th October idem, in which the views of Government are expressed upon the question of maintaining a village Police, and reports are called for regarding its State in those Districts in which its reform has not been already undertaken.

2 I beg to observe that in this Collectorate the Village Police consists of two classes of servants - the Heads of Villages or Village Moonsiffs and the Talliars - the conditions of the former class has been already brought to the notice of the Board who decided against altering the present arrangements or attaching any new Salary to the Office. The Emoluments of the other class of Servants, the Talliars, are now undergoing reform upon the principles which have been approved of by Government and the Board, and when the remaining details are completed, they will be reported upon in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Board's Proceedings of 22nd April 1852.

Board's Proceedings 21st January 1850 Paras 13 to 15.

South Arcot Collector's Cutcherry
Cuddalore, 18th April, 1854

} I Signed J E Malthy
Collr

Order thereon

(44-45)

Ordered to be recorded.

As the Collector observes the mode of reform in the Village Police of this district has been already approved by Government and the final report on it will be submitted by the Board when the details for the remaining Talooks have been received.

TDG

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

No. 52

To,

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

(46)

Bd. No. 14-86

From the Collector of South Arcot

Submits information respecting the Salt Meerasidars of his District as well as the tenure upon which they hold their property with reference to Board's Proceedings of 24th Ultimo.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Extract from the Board's Proceedings of the 24th Ultimo in which I am called upon for information respecting the Salt Meerasidars or proprietors of the pans in this District, and the tenure upon which they hold their property; as also "whether there are other Meerasidars who could claim the same privileges, supposing the salt ground to be extended at any one Village."

2. In using the term Meerasidar, I did so in the sense in which I find it employed in the District records from the earliest period, Viz^t. that of a proprietor who holds a salt pan on his own individual right, and without any reference to a Village community or joint Meerasy tenure. The Salt Meerasidars are therefore only entitled to the pans which have been registered in their names either on hereditary descent, purchase or gift; but their right to this extent, continues even when the pans have not been worked for a series of years, as has been admitted in the Board's letter of 18th March 1839 and in their Proceedings of 20th January 1840.

The

3. The register of the Salt pans including those in abeyance as well as those in use, consequently shows the number of the Meerasidars and the extent of salt ground to which they have a right. If the extent of this ground is increased, it can only be so by Government permission, for no individual is permitted to make new pans either on Puttah or on Perumpoke land without express authority. In this District the Perumpoke is considered to belong to Government, but in the event of offers being made for taking it up for cultivation, the practice has been to give the option to the ryots of the village before making it over to a stranger under the general instructions contained in the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors circulated with the Board's Proceedings of 31st January 1842. Those instructions did not apparently contemplate Perumpoke land wanted for new salt pans, and Government seems to me to have full power to use Perumpoke land for new salt works at its pleasure, although when the public interests or convenience are not at stake it would seem to me advisable to follow the same course as is adopted when private individuals offer to take up Perumpoke land for ordinary cultivation.—

4. With respect to the suggestion of

of the Board that the Salt Manufacturers may be poycarries, "as they receive the Coodiwarum only," I beg to explain the sense in which the term Coodiwarum is used. Formerly the pans were assessed not by a money teerwah but by a division of the produce, like other cultivated Meerasy lands, one half belonging to Government called the Mailwarum, and the other half, or the Coodiwarum, to the Meerasidar. The term Coodiwarum had therefore originally no meaning antagonistic to a Meerasy or proprietary tenure, and since the establishment of the monopoly it has been retained in use to signify the payment made by us to the Meerasidars for the salt manufactured by them, the rate of which payment was fixed on an average of the proceeds of their former Coodiwarum, or share of the Salt, as directed in Section IV Regulations I of 1805.—

South Arcot, - - -
Collector's Cutcherry -
Cuddalore, - - -
5th May 1854 - -

/Signed/ E. Matthey
Collector

Order thereon (46-47) Ordered to lie over To

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

No. 30

To,

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

(48)

Bd. No. 1394

From the Collector of Tanjore

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive and e
Extract from the Proceedings of the Board dated the
20th ultimo, & have delayed replying to it until I
should personally visit Puttoocottah.—

From the Collector of Tanjore informing that all classes of Travellers would be benefited by the Choultry being transferred to Puttoocottah.

There is hardly any place in Tanjore where so many roads unite as in that town, the high
salt road from Adramptam to Trichinopoly passes
through it, as do the roads from the same place
& from Mootoopattah, to Tanjore - the Southern road
from Mannargoody to Ardanghy, whence a road
proceeds to Madura, and the road from Madacoor
to Ardanghy, pass through Puttoocottah, as well
as the roads to Ramasveram from Tanjore & Mannar-
nargoody - The want of a choultry at the place has
long been felt, and I have no doubt that all class
of travellers would benefit by it without reference to pilgrim

If the Board consider that under all circum-
tances it is inexpedient to transfer to a choultry
at Puttoo Cottah the present endowment of the
institution at Paroovalandan, I hope that I may
be allowed to recommend some other arrangement
which shall not be attended with the inconvenience
regarding Puttoocottah, in preference to the endowment
being treated as an exchange.—

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

The law has wisely vested in the Board the
supervision of charitable institutions & sanctioned
the transfer of endowments or even their attachment,
when the purpose for which they were made may
have ceased to exist, but the law on the subject
should perhaps be liberally construed.—

The founder of the Paroovalandan choultry
built it on a frequented road - the British Govern-
ment has since made a more direct road by
which the disuse of the choultry has occurred
and I submit that it would be more in
accord with a liberal and yet just view of
the matter, to transfer the endowment to
some other public thoroughfare, than to carry
it to the credit of the State.—

Tanjore, 27th April, 1854

/ Signed / H. Forbes
Collector.

Bd. No. 1031
Proceedings thereon
(48-49)

The Board of Revenue will be prepared to
authorize the Erection of a Choultry at Puttoocottah on
the Collector furnishing them with a plan of the pro-
posed Choultry and an Estimate of its probable expence.—

Mr. Forbes attention is called to the
Circular order of 11th March 1852 Containing instruc-
tions upon which a choultry should be built.—

(50)

Bd. No. 1427

From the Collector of Tanjore

No. 33

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

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to the
Board an advertisement in English and tamil, of the lands
proposed to be sold by public auction for arrears of revenue together
with a copy of the endorsement referred to in the sixth paragraph
of my letter of the 15th ultimo, as directed in the
Extract from the Boards' Proceedings of the 6th instant.—

/ Signed / H. Forbes
Collector

Tanjore Chettavah,
29th April 1854

7032

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 1

H. Forbes Esqre Collector of Tanjore hereby notifies

That the under mentioned lands will be sold in auction to the highest bidders on the 10th of June 1854 and at the Huzzoor Cutcherry for the liquidation of the balance outstanding against the possessors of those lands whose names are entered in the Statement below - The Conditions proposed are, that the purchasers should deposit 25% of the value of the land purchased & pay the remainder within 20 days after the purchase, either in the Collectors or to look treasury, failing which the lands will be again brought to auction & the first purchasers made answerable for any loss that the second sale may occasion to Government -

The lands purchased under the above Conditions will be made over to the purchasers after the sale is approved of by the Board of Revenue. -

Name of the Talook in which the land is situated	Names of the holders of the land	Fasles	Total amount of balance			Names of the villages where in the lands are situated	Particulars of the land to be sold									Date on which the lands are to be sold
							Cuttays	Nunjah acre	tand	Punjah acre	tand	Summa-bundy brought thereof				
			Rs	a	p			V	M	G	V	M	G	Rs	a	p
Nannilam	Aurumoogaganasummen & Dasee Per	1261	121	11	9	Maradavanagary	10	3	16	20	-	6	10	162	14	-
	Interest & Sibbendy charges	"	34	11	8											
			156	7	2											
	Chelumbranada Modely	1259	15	5	3											
		1260	31	14	10											
	"	1261	82	16	3	Punjanaur covil	16	1	5	17 1/2	"	1	6 2/32	247	6	9
	Interes & Sibbendy charges		68	2	2											
			268	5	6											
	Atchayalinga Modely a partner from chetembranada Modely	1259	85	5	3	Do	15	1	14	17 21/64	"	2	10 2/32	247	6	9
Kevalaro	Do	1260	54	3	7											
	Interest Vce		58	10	8											
			198	3	6											
	Kistnasamy naick	1260	414	10	1											
		1261	428	7	1	Neidalloor	12	8	10	21 12/32	"	2	9 15/16	397	6	6
Pampa-		1262	356	13	3	Cautoocoorchy	6	8	3	21/16	"	14	32 3/16	362	7	14
nayum	Interest Vce		253	11	14											
			1249	"	11											
Tetra-		1259	57	2	1											
poondy	Soobbaramien	1260	57	2	2	Rayanellooreelpan-										
		1261	57	2	2	dy	1	1	18	14/16	"	"	"	57	2	2
		1262	57	2	2	Do Mailapadey	1	3	17	14 1/2	"	"	"	138	3	1/2
	Interest Vce		65	12	1											
			294	6	8											
	Total persons 5		2371	8	-	"	61	28	15	15 37/64	1	7	8	1202	12	7 1/2

Tanjore, 29th April, 1854. E. E. /Signed/ H. Forbes Collector -

No. 33

Endorsement on Board Petition No. 591. of 1853

The party named Ramanadien from whom the petitioner says he purchased the land alluded to in this petition, is living with his three or brothers undivided — In 1832 and 1833 these brothers purchased — 3 — 7 — 8 of land in the village of Rayanellore Reelpathy from Para-maswara Moodelly and others, and had its-meerasy registered in the name of one of them, Ganapatia — In 1835 they again pur-chased — 3 — 7 — 4½ of land from Paramaswa-ra Moodelly & had it registered in the name of Ramanadien. Of this they sold 1 — 9 — 10 in the same year to one Appasamy Pillay and the remaining 1 — 18 — 2½ is said to have been sold in 1839 to the petitioner, their nephew in whose name its meerasy has been registered Having thus disposed of that part of the land last purchased which was of inferior soil, they have cultivated the remainder with profit, but the discarded land not yielding well has annually received remission. It being however suspected in July 1859, when a claim for add-mission under Varalachadum was made, that the transfer of the land to the petitioner was only nominal and made with the fraudulent view

view of throwing it under Cundoomotthul, which Could not be done without a transfer as the pro-portion of the Crop, on the whole land to the a-loongo standard exceeded the fixed centage of Yo. no remission was allowed, and the full Jum--mabundy from that year, has been carried to account, the whole however remaining in a-arrears. For the Satisfaction of this balance outstanding against the land which, tho' not actually transferred to the petitioner has been registered in his name; as also for another balance due by him in the village of Paya--nellore mail pady it has been thought ne-cessary to put the land in question together with 3 — 17 — 9½ belonging to him in the last named villages up to sale and Cuttay malay accounts have been accordingly sent for in order to an application being made to the Board. — Such grounds as the one above detailed are now not unfrequent, and one precisely similar has lately been discovered and sub-mitted by the parties in the land mention-ed above as having been sold to Appasawmy Pillay.

/Signed/ H. Forbes
acting Collector

Fort St. George
28th June, 1853

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. Forbes
Collector

50-51

Bd. No. 1030

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

Proceedings thereon

The Board of Revenue authorize the Sale, for arrears of revenue, of the lands adverted to, and direct the publication at their Office, of the advertisement which accompanies the foregoing letter, the date of sale being altered to Thursday the 22d June 1854. Mr. Forbes will be pleased to make a corresponding Correction in the advertisement published in his District.—

2 The Board observe that the above advertisement has not been drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in their Proceedings of 6th April 1854, and the Collector is requested in submitting future advertisements to conform as much as possible to the prescribed form.—

C O Book Bd.

JDG

To

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 35.

52

Bd. No. 1489.

From H. Forbes Esq.
Collector of Tanjore.
Reporting on the Manufacture &c. of salt in Tanjore.

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

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to your circular letter of the 6th Instant.—

2. There are in Tanjore five Salt divisions, — Neidavasel to the north of the district, Negapatam, Adrampatam, Sendalay, and to the south of all Arsanagherry, the Negapatam division includes the great Salt swamp to the north and west of Point Calymere, — from which the store at Vedarniem is supplied. The Neidavasel salt pans are on a low — Sandy Soil through which, the Sea readily percolates — in this Soil — wells are dug, and from thence water is

is supplied to the pans - At Negapatam the pans are situated in a stiff clayey soil and are about half a mile from the sea between the pans and the sea, the soil is sandy, to the south the clayey soil esctends for about two miles, while to the north and west the land is under rice cultivation - The Salt Swamp near Point Calymere is very esctensive, running westward for upwards of 30 Miles as far as Moottoopettah - the swamp lies low and when the Spring tides in June and July combine with the very high south westerly winds which then prevail, it is covered with salt water - banks with a small inlet for the water having been previously prepared are closed when the water is at its highest, and the refluse being thus prevented, evaporation quickly takes place almost any quantity of salt might be stored from this swamp by the esctension of the embankments, and annually a great deal that forms outside the enclosures is destroyed -

3. At adrampatam the soil about the pans is clayey, and at Sendalay & Arasanagerry it is sandy.

4. The average annual produce of Tanjore for the last five years has been 4,95,222 Indian Maunds -

J.

Sm - d	
1258	5,24,898 - 0
1259	4,57,161 - 1
1260	5,11,593 - 35
1261	5,09,187 - 0
1262	4,73,331 - 19
Total	24,76,111 - 15
Average	4,95,222 - 7

5. I regret that I am unable from any existing accounts, to state the quantity of land occupied by salt pans in the Neidavasel division, it is about sixty eight acres, but for no other division, I can give the Board similar information -

6. The quantity of Salt that can be made on a given area varies according to the strength of the water used to produce the salt - in Neidavasel and Negapatam water is raised from wells, and is less salt than that which is obtained from the sea, at Adrampatam, Sendalay and Arsanagherry - In Neidavasel where each pan contains from 100 to 120 Square feet, about 1/5 Indian Maunds of salt are produced every second day in each pan in Negapatam, where the pans are of the same size, the same quantity is produced every third day, and at Arsanagherry, where the pans vary in size 480 Indian Mands are produced every eighth day on an area of about 900 Square feet - The additional land capable of being converted into pans probably very far exceeds that which would yield the greatest quantity of Salt ever likely to be required -

4 Mercals

4 Garce

7. The Manufacturers who they generally are their of Salt comprise all rights and privileges. classes - some are wealthy and

and the arrangements and independent of their salt
and terms on which they pans, some are poor and
carry on the manufacture work as agricultural
labourers when the manufacture of salt is over.
The latter manufacture salt themselves, and are at
no expence for labor, the former employ hired la-
-bourers and pay them according to the nature and
amount of their work, for manufacture they pay
x x
1 garce 3½ Rupees per 120 Indian Maunds, for storing on the
plat forms 2 Rupees, for sundries 12 annas, and 4
annas for covering the heap with mud to preserve
the Salt from rain.

At the commencement of each
year a certain quantity of salt is fixed as the
dittum for each set of pans in every division
according to its probable requirements with
reference to the average of past sales and
the quantity remaining on hand—this dittum
is rateably distributed among the owners of the
pans, who are bound to deliver all the Salt
they make to the Government, receiving pay-
-ment at the rate of one anna and four pice
per Indian Maund, or ten rupees per garce, this
payment is made monthly according to the quantity
of

of salt manufactured by each man received into
store. The only privilege the owners of salt pans
enjoy is the exclusive right of making salt a right
which is protected by clause II Section VIII Regu-
lation II of 1805 by Section VII of the same re-
-gulation, the Merasi right to pans is for-
-feited on the owner refusing to manufacture
salt when called upon.

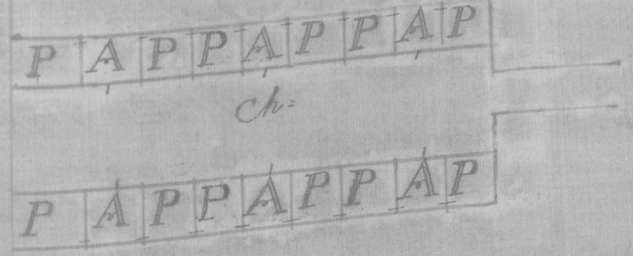
3. The extent of Manufac- 9. Earth Salt is not in
-ture of earth Salt or of Tanjore manufactured
Spontaneous or swamp on account of Government,
Salt, as it is selling price and and as it is considered
mode of manufacture and treated as an illicit
article, the extent of its manufacture can-
-not be ascertained - for the same reason it
bears no acknowledged market value, it is
made in the unirrigated parts of the district chiefly
for the consumption of those who make it, but if
at any time the vegilance of the police be slacken-
-ed, a trade in earth salt springs up, and it is
sold mixed with sea salt when its presence
is very difficult to detect. The salt gathered
on the great swamp near Point Calymere is
obtained by letting the water raised from
the sea during high tides, into enclosures,
the

the inlet to which is closed as soon as the enclosure is full—evaporation does all that is then requi=red, and the salt which is very white and of pecul=arly fine crystals is sold at the same rate as other Government Salt, the quantity of this salt gathered annually, depends on the quantity re=quired, and almost any quantity could be ob=tained by only increasing the number of enclosures

4 The process of ma= 10, Water for the manufactu=facture of sea salt, of salt is procured either the places and mode of direct from the sea in drawage, and the method chan=nels or raised from of keeping an account of wells of salt water, the the produce so as to secure proceeds of manufacture the whole being accounted for is as follows.—

11. In the month of January the manu=facturer receives orders to repair his pans, and put them in a fit state for the manufacture, he has to level, flatten and harden the bottoms of the pans as much as possible, to put the trenches in order and repair their banks, and it is seldom before the commencement of March that any con=siderable quantity of salt is made. In Nega=patam, Pudaivasel and Adrampatam, the fields are

are regularly arranged, side by side, in rectan=gular plots, between each three or four manufac=turing pans which are called the 'penpathy' or female pan as one 'anpathy' or male pan, and running between the two rows of pans is the channel, from which they are directly supplied. This channel is supplied either from a main channel direct from the sea, or from a well— whence water is raised by a pacotah. The pro=cess will be best understood from the accom=panying plan.—



W represents the well whence the water is conducted to Ch. the channel, from which it is diverted into A the male pan, whence after a certain amount of evaporation has taken place, it is turned off into P the female pan—substi=tuting a main channel for the well, the process is the same.—

12. When salt forms, it is raked up and laid on the bank of the pan where it is left until the evening to dry—it is then transferred to a temporary raised plat form of

5x garce

of earth, on which it is stored in raunded heaps containing not more than 600 Indian Pmauns these are then covered with mud, and stamped with a square wooden stamp in order to prevent their being tampered with.-

13.- An account is kept of the salt thus stored, but from its being wet at the time the account is never very accurate and to make for the wastage which will have occurred when the salt is subsequently transferred to the Government store, the salt servants are induced to store salt in excess in these small heaps.-

14.- An account is kept of these temporary small heaps by the native Officer, Curnum or Manegar, who is present when they are formed which is sent in to the Office of the convenanter officer, who has charge of the department, and is afterwards compared with their outturn in transferring them to the Government platform and thus a check is kept upon fraud, and an approximation is made towards bringing all salt manufactured to account.-

15. Whether Salt is ever sold actually sold by weight and by weight, and as the on what occasions.- propriety of the rule which

which prescribes measurement only, may be open to question, I take leave to make a few observations on the question.- It is desirable on many accounts that the trade in salt should be steady, that the supply of inland towns and districts should be at all times ample, and the sales at each Government store unfluctuating.- Salt is an article of such prime necesity that the demand for it must steadily increase with the increase of population, and where the distribution of the population does not vary the proportionate demand for Salt at each Pottoor should not be found to fluctuate.- experience however shows that it does fluctuate greatly, and the fluctuation is I believe owing to the discontent of the merchants at the uncertainly of their profits, owing to the system of sale by measurement. In the Veidavaysel division, and in the Pootoor pans of the Negapatam division, a measure of salt measured strictly according to the Board's rules contains as nearly as possible the proper weight of salt viz. 960 tolas; but in a Kuruppottoor close to Pottoor, and at many other places, an equal weight can be obtained only by forcibly pressing the salt into

into the mercal. In clean Salt, equality of weight may be held to show equality of the Salt principle, which is what is required to purchase, and the only reason why the cause of the difference of weight is not perceptible to the eye is, that the difference exists in the interior of the crystal, some kinds being more solid, while others are more porous - and it is questionable how far it is fair to measure both kinds alike. The consequence to the merchant of the purchase of the more porous Salt is: that he suffers a loss from the diminution of bulk which is developed on each succeeding measurement, owing to the shaking the Salt is subject to on transit. his loss is attributed to the Salt servants - he resolves to change his place of purchase, or even for a time to abandon his dealings in the single article of Salt; and a fluctuation of the trade results, injurious to the people and the state.

16. This is more particularly the case with the inland trade, as distinct from that of the province, where the Salt is made. The traders are generally Caravers, and carry on their trade with bullocks; they halt twice a day, and on each occasion unlade

unlade all their cattle, the compression their Salt has experienced by this frequent removal causes a considerable diminution on remeasurement at the end of a long journey, and they too change their place of purchase and consequently, at all events for some part of their road home, also change their market. The greater proportion of the diminution found on remeasurement is not actual wastage, but diminution of bulk from compression, but the ignorant caraver, attributing his loss to the Salt servants, travels from one division to another demanding extra measure on making his next purchase, a demand which from anxiety to increase their sales the servants are but too apt to listen to, and hence arises a system of extra storing, of one division, and even of one district, bidding against its neighbour, to obtain the merchants custom. all overmeasurement that is given proceeds from the desire of the Salt servants to satisfy the mind of the Merchant that he receives fair measure, and the doubts of the merchant upon the subject arise from the diminution, unaccountable to him, which takes place in different degrees an

on different purchases, according to the compressibility of the crystals, which is undiscernable to the eye- a state of things results which is incompatible with a steady trade with an equal distribution of salt over the country, or with honest conduct on the part of the public servants.-

17. Were salt sold by weight the wastage apparent on a second weighing would never be very great, and frequently non-existent, it is an article not kept long in stare, is of daily consumption, and is sold almost as soon as purchased by the merchant, if purchased in dry weather it would probably be sold in dry weather, and vice versa, so that the difference in weight by the absorption of moisture which is sometimes urged against the system as a practical objection is probably more apparent than real.

6 The mode of 18. With the laws protecting the enacted for the protection of the salt revenue the Board is well acquainted- although these laws are enforced with vigilance there is no doubt that much illicit trade escapes detection the manufacture

manufacture of earth salt is so simple and inexpensive and all traces of its manufacture so easily obliterated, that the best efforts of the police are ineffectual entirely to stop it.-

19. For the prevention of fraudulent practices in respect to Government Salt either during its manufacture, or after it has been received into store, the exertion of the best energies of the Officer in charge of the department is required. when the Salt, having been taken from the pans, is being exposed for a day to dry, and before it is heaped in small quantities preparatory to being finally received into store, it is sometimes sold by the owner of the pans on his own account, as it is not unfrequently stolen during the time it is kept in heaps to dry before being finally stored- any fraud discovered on the part of the meerasidar is punished by withholding from him liberty to manufacture salt for a period, and his vigilance in guarding against theft is stimulated by holding him responsible for the loss But the greatest and most common fraud, while at the same time it is the most difficult to check, is practised in storing an excessive quantity of salt- each heap of salt after being received into store ought to contain exactly ten garce, or 1200 Indian maunds, and it is not unusual for from half to a whole garce to be added to this to be disposed of

of at prices lower than the Government rates, for the benefit of the salt servants or to be given as an extra measure to merchants to induce them again to frequent the pans. By pressure, a heap containing eleven garce, may be made no larger than one of only ten garce, and although one or more heaps are examined every year in each place of manufacture by the covenanted officer in charge, in order to ascertain the actual quantity which is then assumed as an average for all the other heaps, by a deviation from the rules for measuring laid down by the Board, not perceptible to those who do not constantly and carefully watch the measurers, the contents of the heaps are made to appear, less than is actually the fact. To protect the Salt when stored, the ground on which it is kept is a raised plat-form, surrounded by a thick aloe hedge, with but one entrance, a guard of peons is present on the plat-form day and night, and the Salt is covered over with hard clay about a foot thick, which can be removed only by hard labor with a mamooty.

20 as a check upon fraud in the conduct of the Salt sales, and with the view of ensuring that all salt sold shall be duly brought to account, it is required that the Sale shall be conducted in the following manner.——

The

21. The merchant wishing to purchase Salt pays into the Shroffs hands the price in money of the quantity he requires, taking in return a receipt on a Cadjan, bearing a stamp and number, which have been previously struck upon it in the Office of the Covenanted officer in charge. This receipt is presented by the Merchant to the Peishcar on the Salt Platform, who orders the quantity of Salt required to be measured out, and delivered to the purchaser with a rowanah or pass, showing the quantity purchased, and its destination, the amount paid, the number of bandies or bullocks (40 mercals only being allowed to each bandy), the time within which only the pass is to be valid, and the number of bags in which the Salt is packed. When the Salt is delivered to the purchaser, the manegar, or enters in a sale book the quantity purchased, the name of purchaser, this Village, the amount paid, and the date of sale, the book being secured from interpolation by

each

each leaf having upon it the signature of the Covenanted Officer - At the same time the Curnum writes the rough Koorcopoo accounts, which embrace so many particulars that they cannot be written fairly with any accuracy at the time of sale - from this rough copy the Koorcopoo is prepared on the following day on stampt Cadjan, the rough copy is kept in the Salt Cutcherry and the fair copy is sent to the covenanted Officer's office - every fifth day - The Moodelpoomalai is also written by the Curnum during the sale, and is an account shewing the items sold to each purchaser, and the particulars of the coins in which its cost was paid, this is written both to be kept as a record and for the information of the shroff, that he may compare it with his receipts of money, and see if they coincide The Peshcar only puts his initials to the receipts for money paid, the Monegar and Curnum sign all

all accounts, and the Peshcar is considered responsible for their correctness - The object intended is to guard against fraud, by making it necessary, that if any should be attempted it should involve so many parties, as to render it more easy of detection - This object is to a certain extent secured, but the evasion of orders as to storing and disposing of Salt / which is easy under the measuring system, on account of the indefiniteness which must attach to any rules regarding the measurement of so compressible an article as salt / enables the Salt servants to defraud Government, as it is believed to some extent, and the only check upon such evasion is a constant measuring of heaps by the covenanted Officer and Amildar, during the time of storing.

This however is by no means an efficient check, as the time of the covenanted officer is never devoted entirely to the Salt department, and so great are the distances which he has to traverse,

22

and

and so far are they from the station where his presence is chiefly required that he cannot visit many times in the year any but those divisions which are in the immediate neighbourhood of his chief station..

23. The object of the rowanah or pass as it is at present used is simply to show that the handy man has paid for the salt he is carrying, and this it does not at present do efficiently do, as rowanahs are not now given up at the close of the journey, and consequently, by the connivance of the Salt Servants, it is quite possible that the same rowanah may be used to cover more than one investment of Salt.

7 The entire agency Covenanted and uncovenanted and all establishments ministerial and manufacturing and pruentlus employed in each district with a description of the duties of each class of office..

24. In each Salt division there are the following classes of officers Peishcar, Mongar, Sumpretty, Carnum, Turugen, Peon. The manufacture is conducted by the Meerassidars or

or their laborers. The head Native officer over the whole department is the Amildar, and the Head Assistant Collector is generally the Covenanted European officer who has charge of it. attached to his office are Goomastahs or Accountants, the enclosed Mayenjabitah will show all the officers engaged in the service of Government in the Salt department with their salaries, and their duties will now be briefly described.. marked A

25 The covenanted officer's duty is, as the delegate of the Collector to carry out the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue, and to prevent breaches of the Salt laws, to exercise a general control over every part of the department to give orders for the preparation of the pans for the commencement of manufacture, for the mode in which the officers superintending it are to be distributed, for the manner in which the Meerassidars are to be made to store the manufactured

Salt

Salt provisionally / previous to its de-
livery into Government store / for the
mode of storing in the Government
store, the mode of measuring at the time
of sale, and in short for all the other
minutiæ connected with the Salt
department. By personally visiting
the pans, and stores, by measuring the
heaps, by comparing accounts, and
by sifting information received. he
has to see that his orders have been
attended to, he also corresponds
with the Collector upon points which
he thinks require to be brought to the
notice of that Officer, or of the Board
of Revenue.

25 The duties of the Amildar are
to advise the covenanted Officer upon
every point on which his opinion may
be required, to exercise a general con-
trol over the accounts of the depart-
ment, to prepare and submit them to
the Collector, to assist the Covenanted
Officer with information, and
when that Officer is unable
himself to visit the pans, to pro-
ceed there in his stead, and act
under

under his directions.

27 The Goomastahs of the
Office are engaged in reading reports,
in writing orders, and in keeping accounts.

28 The Peshcar of each division
acts under the orders of the Head
Assistant Collector, and Superintends
his establishment of Monegar, Carnum,
Sumpratties, Pons and Turugers. he is
responsible for the accuracy of the ac-
counts that issue from his Office, and
the punctuality with which they are
sent, he has to move about
to the several pans within his
division, to see that all orders
are carried out, to conduct
the manufacture, store and
sale of Salt with regularity,
and to remit the collections every
ten days to the Talook.

29 The monegar is the
chief executive officer of
the division, it is his busi-
ness to carry out the orders
of the Peshcar, he has certain
pans

pans allotted him in which he su-
:perintends the manufacture, and storing
and is always present at the sale of
Salt when the Peshcar comes to his
pans for the purpose..

30. The Sumpretties are minist-
:erial officers engaged in preparing
accounts, and assisting the Peshcar
generally, the principal of these ac-
:counts are the Retta or Koroopoo
accounts, forwarded to the Head
Assistants' Office every fuie days,
which specify every item of sale:
a specimen of one of these complica-
Marked B :ted accounts is forwarded for
the Board's inspection - there are also
Wattumaray or ten days accounts.
Masandrum or Monthly accounts,
and also the yearly accounts,
but the Coorapoo account is
the fullest..

31. The Curnums write
up the rough and fair Coorapoo
and Moodipumalai, assist
at the manufacture, storing and
sale

sale of Salt, and assist the Mo-
:negar at the pans and plat
:forms.

32. The duty of the Sheaff
is to receive money, to grant re-
:ceipts, to take charge of the
treasury, and proceed with the
remittance every ten days.

33. The Tarugen strikes
the mercal when filled, and
must always attend at the s-
storing and sale of Salt.

34. The peons have to guard
the salt stores day and night,
to prevent, and bring to notice,
fraud and theft, and to ap-
:prehend offenders at the
time of manufacture, storing
and sale, to proceed with
remittances, and carry the post
to the Taluk Cutcherry..

There

The extent of smuggling and the modes in which it is principally carried on with the grounds for believing it great or small.

35. There is no reason to suppose that any smuggling is carried on in Tanjore by Sea, all that is practised, is in the use of spontaneous and earth Salt, and its extent cannot be stated — the use of earth salt is allowed in the Pondicherry State, where a revenue is derived from its manufacture, and the extensive works connected with it that may be seen on the borders of that country show plainly that much more is manufactured than is required for its comparatively thinly

thinly populated a tract — the trade is I believe carried on chiefly with Trichinopoly, where as no revenue is derived from salt, the authorities are perhaps naturally, not so keenly alive to the necessity of stopping it, as are those who have to afford explanation of any decrease in the collections, when lately encamped at the Vennaverhead which is in the Trichinopoly district, although the works, being connected with, are under the authorities of this district, three persons were taken as they were crossing the bridge, each bearing as much fine white earth salt as they could carry, and in their examination they stated that they were part of a gang of forty, the rest of whom had passed during the night and being unable to keep pace with their companions they had been left behind.—

g The mode in which and the persons through whom the internal consumption is supplied the quantity of salt indigenous and foreign consumed internally and the amount of revenue derived from each kind, the purity or impurity of the salt supplied by the dealers for internal consumption, the estimated consumption of the province and how far the revenue is affected by smuggling or illicit practices.

36 The internal consumption of the province is carried on by merchants residing in the larger towns from whom the petty traders take their supplies for sale in the smaller villages The consumption of the towns in the provinces in the interior is supplied also by merchants, and Trichinopoly, Salem, and Coimbatore take their main supply from Tanjore this traffic is carried on in Carts the villages of

of the inland districts which are off the line of the high roads are chiefly supplied by the Caraver, and Lumbaudy traders, whose traffic is all carried on with Cattle, and who are the Chief means of distributing salt throughout the villages in the interior. No foreign salt is used in Tanjore excepting the earth salt made in the Pondocottah State, and of the quantity of that which may be consumed no satisfactory estimate can be formed. The following statement gives a five years' average of the quantity of salt sold for home and inland consumption, and export by sea and of the revenue derived from the sales.-

average of five years Sale of Salt in Tanjore.-

	Indian Maunds	Rupees
Home Consumption	382,484	3,82,484
Inland Do.	112,736	1,11,812-
Export by Sea	3,576	831
Supply to the French Government of Karical	12,486	1334
Total	5,11,252	4,96,476
Deduct average of five years' charges		55,458-
Net revenue		4,41,018

Rs

37. It is certain that the Salt sold in the shops is much adulterated, but the extent of the adulteration cannot be easily stated, the estimated consumption of Salt per head per annum cultivated by apportioning the total quantity sold for home consumption on the total population gives a result of 69 3/4 tolas weight of Salt per mensem at a cost of 1 3/16 price.-

Population according to the census.-

of fusly 1260

Adults	11,61,124
One half the number of Children on the Supposition that their Consumption will be in that proportion	2,57,471
Total	14,18,615

Home Consumption

	Maunds Sold in fusly 1262						Maunds Sold in fusly 1261						Maunds Sold in fusly 1260					
	Tolas weight contained in each Maund	Cost at the rate of Rupees 120 per Garce		Cost at the rate of 1 Rupee 16 Seers in the Garce			Tolas weight contained in each Maund	Cost at the rate of Rupees 120 per Garce		Cost at the rate of 1 Rupee 16 Seers in the Garce			Tolas weight contained in each Maund	Cost at the rate of Rupees 120 per Garce		Cost at the rate of 1 Rupee 16 Seers in the Garce		
Per annum	83 7/8	"	1 2 1/4	"	5 3/16	881 9/16	"	1 1 29/32	"	5 3/32	873 13/16	"	1 1 27/64	"	5 221/32			
Per mensem	69 3/4	"	" 3/16	"	"	5 73 15/32	"	" 29/32	"	" 5/32	72 13/16	"	" 27/128	"	" 5/4			
Per day	2 21/64	"	" 9/64	"	"	29/256	2 29/64	"	" 19/128	"	" 5/256	2 27/64	"	" 13/128	"	" 5/256		

The

10 The mode in which the persons employed in the arrangement under which exportations by sea are carried on, the places to which the exportations are made, the quantity exported and the amount of revenue derived from the export to each place, the quantity supplied to the French Government and the terms on which it is supplied.

38 The export of Salt by Sea from Tanjore is of very rare occurrence, when it is taken it is generally by merchants from Chittagong. To private merchants exporting Salt to Bengal it is given at the rate of 16 Rupees per 100 Indian maunds, and to all other places the rate of charge is 42 Rupees. Salt is exported on account of the Government of Bengal is charged at the rate of 26 Rupees per 100 Maunds. The average export for the five years from fusly 1268 to 1262 has only been 3576 maunds.—

Exportation by Sea

		I. M.
Fusly	1258	8160
	1259	1920
	1260	"
	1261	"
	1262	7800
Total		17880
Average.		3576

39. Salt is supplied to the French Government of Karrical at Rupees 13 for 120 maunds, and the supply for the five years has been as under

Supplied

Supplied to Karrical

		I. M.
Fusly	1258	12,240
	1259	12,000
	1260	12,120
	1261	13,080
	1262	12,840

11 The annual wastage upon each garce of Salt allowed is 2 per cent, and the accounts of each district after it has been measured and carried to account Shew that the actual wastage has of late years been somewhat less. but then account must be taken of the fact, that there is a tendency on the part of the Salt Servants to heap rather in excess of

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of the regulated ten garce per

heap - On the Other hand wastage

includes loss by compression as

well as actual wastage. —

12 The average cost to Government of each garce of Salt and the particulars of the same, each item of charge with the amount being shewn distinctly — is Rupees 1 — 4 — 3, of which Rupees 1 — 0 is the amount paid to the manufacturer and Rupees 3 — 3 the average cost to Government is

Cost to Government of each garce of Salt and the particulars of each garce of Salt is Rupees 13 — 4 — 3, of which Rupees 10 is the amount paid to the manufacturer and Rupees 3 — 3 the

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

the cost for establishment and sundries, this latter item includes sanderwared repair of brass mercals &c into the minute details of which I conceive the Board do not require me to enter.

13 The cost at which it could be made were if left entirely to the people with Government interference.

42 Those owners of Salt pans who manufacture by means of hired labor pay in some places Rupees 6/2 and in others Rupees 5 per Garce to the laborers they employ, and assuming Rupees 6 as an average and adding Rupees 2 for the cost of establishment and sundries, as no doubtless individuals, would spend less on these accounts than the State does, Rupees 8 — — per Garce may be set down as the cost at which private Individuals could manufacture on their own account.

14 The names of the places where Salt is manufactured the average extent of ground cultivated at each with the outturn and sale and the distance each set of pans is from the other.

43 The names of the places where Salt is manufactured the average extent of land cultivated with the outturn and sale and the distance of each set of pans from the other is given below —

Divisions

1067

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Divisions.	Pans.	Extent of land.			Average Manufacture.		Salt Sold.		Receipts.			Distance of each set of pans from the one next above it.	
		V	m	V	Im	S	Im	S	Rs.	A	P.		
Kaidaryghat.	Valadalacoody	"	13	80	4135	16	4530	9	4530	3	7		
	Keelacurray	"	19	56½	8731	5	8398	20	8998	2	.	3	Miles
	Tunnampatam	1	14	6¼	10871	36	11,381	4	11381	1	7	¼	"
	Solagramum	"	7	14	1228	22	1227	2	1227	.	10		
	Peronthottum	"	7	32½	2,495	4	3003	37	3003	14	9.	1	
	Kadaikundoo	1	4	54¼	8012	4	8,414	5	8414	2	5		
	Vadapady	2	5	2	25,824	13	27,272	14	27,272	5	8.	200	yards.
	Thenpady	1	13	64	19,427	11	20,684	15	20684	6	10	1	Mile
	Keeleyoor	1	2	37⅜	5886	24	5143	8	5143	3	2	½	"
	Chendrapadee	"	"	"	917	7	9432	5	1963	8	4	8	"
Ayyampatam.	Covilput	"	"	"	4262	"	4105	32	1109	12	9	14	"
	Pootoor	"	"	"	22439	21	20802	10	20,802	3	10	4	"
	Ackarapootoor	"	"	"	64402	21	64,138	12	62419	14	7		
	Audonepettah	"	"	"	3761	38	3752	25	3752	10	3		
	Papacovil	"	"	"	9035	28	8477	28	8399	11	2		
	Vadarniem	"	"	"	23,499	29	18,973	32	18,661	12	9	30	"
Adrampatam	Tumbekenellevencottah	"	"	"	47,902	32	51735	33	57735	15	.	35	"
	Tumarencottah	"	"	"	29686	34	31845	29.	31,845	11	6	2	— "
	Adrampatam	"	"	"	48,447	10	47763	12	47,685	4	10	2	— "
	Magelencottah	"	"	"	38,515	39	37,793	4	37,793	1	7	3	— "
Sendalay	Shembie	"	"	"	5390	33	5,454	7	5,454	2	10	10	— "
	Koorooken	"	"	"	5,744	18	7056	3	7,032	"	11	2	— "
	Sendalay	"	"	"	8022	17	9011	8	9013	3	5	1	— "
	Shembegamagadavee	"	"	"	5949	24	7513	25	7441	9	11	6	— "
	Kuttanavady	"	"	"	16952	7	20632	37.	20363	11	6	1½	— "
Arsanaghery.	Agepatam	"	"	"	16,257	10	18,462	29.	18,270	11	7	10	— "
	Arasanaghery	"	"	"	49,065	5	55,641	3.	55,269	1	2	12	— "

Tanjore, ...
29th April 1854.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector.

A Salt Moyenzabitah.

Office.	Monthly Pay. Rs. a P.
Huzzoors	
Amildar	100 . .
Sawbnevis	21 . .
Writer	21 . .
Head Goomastah	21 . .
2 Goomastahs at 10½ Rupees each	21 . .
4 Deloyets at 5 Rupees each	20 . .
	204 . .
Arsanagherry division Cutcherry	
Peshcar	21 . .
Sumpretty	7 . .
Shroff	5 4 .
Cutcherry peon	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .

Office.	Monthly Pay. Rs. a P.
Gootty Peon	4 . .
D°	4 . .
D°	4 . .
D°	4 . .
Iadanaly	1 8 .
Cusbah Arsanagherry Pans	
Manieu	10 8 .
Cummum	5 4 .
Peon	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
Taragoo	2 8 .
Ayepatam pans	
Manieu	10 8 .
Cummum	5 4 .
Peon	3 8 .

Office.	Monthly Pay. Rs. a P.
Peons	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
Taragoo	2 8 .
Moonpully pans	
Peon	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
	132 12 .
Sendalay division Cutcherry	
Peschcar	21 . .
Sumpretty	7 . .
D°	7 . .
Shroff	5 4 .
Cutcherry Peon	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
Gootty Peon	4 . .

Office.	Monthly Pay. Rs. a P.
Gootty Peon	4 . .
D°	4 . .
D°	4 . .
Iadanaly	1 8 .
Cusbah pans	
Manieu	10 8 .
Cummum	7 . .
Peon	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
Taragoo	2 8 .
Coorooken pans	
Manieu	10 8 .
Cummum	5 4 .
Peon	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
D°	3 8 .
Taragoo	2 8 .

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Cuttommavady pans.			
Sircarr	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
Tarago	2	8	"
Simanadenpettah pans			
Peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
St Thadiem pans.			
Peon	3	8	"
	173	12	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Adrampatam division			
Cutcherry			
Peshcar	28	"	"
Sumpretty	7	"	"
D°	7	"	"
Shroff	7	"	"
Cutcherry peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
Gotty peon	4	"	"
D°	4	"	"
D°	4	"	"
D°	4	"	"
Tadmaly	1	8	
Cusbah pans			
Maniem	10	8	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
Tarago	2	8	"
Tamarumcottah pans.			
Maniem	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
Tarago	2	8	"
Tumbickenellevencottah pan.			
Maniem	10	8	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Curnum	7	"	"
Peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
Tarago	2	8	"
Mahalencottah pans.			
Maniem	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
D°	3	8	"
Tarago	2	8	"
	207	12	"

Neidavassel division

Cutcherry

Peshcar	28	"	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Sumpretty	7	"	"
D:	7	"	"
Shroff	7	"	"
Peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Gootty peon	4	"	"
D:	4	"	"
D:	4	"	"
Sadualy	1	8	"
Cusbah pans.			
Maniem	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
D:	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Tenpady D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	38	8	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Keeliveor	3	8	
D:	3	8	
D:	3	8	"
Taragoo	2	8	"
Hadacand pans.			
Maniem	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Tummumpatam D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Taragoo	2	8	"
Valadalacoody pans.			
Maniem	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Peon	3	8	"
Taragoo	2	8	"
	196	8	"
Negapatam Division			
Cutcherry			
Peshcar	21	"	"
Sumpretty	7	"	"
D:	7		
Shroff	7		
Cutcherry peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Gootty peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Sadualy	1	8	"
Cusbah pans.			
Maniem	10	8	"

Office	Monthly Pay		
	Rs	a	P
Curnum	5	4	"
D:	5	4	"
Pootoor peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Acherapootoor peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Audanampettah D:	3	8	"
Papacoil D:	3	8	"
Curvelingaday D:	3	8	"
Pootoor vady D:	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"
Taragoo	2	8	"
Chundrapady pans.			
Manniem	10	8	"
Curnum	5	4	"
Peon	3	8	"
D:	3	8	"

Office	Monthly Pay		Office	Monthly Pay	
	Rs	a P		Rs	a P
Covilpatt pans.			Peon	3	8 "
Peon	3	8 "	Do	3	8 "
Taragoo	2	8 "	Do	3	8 "
Nadarnium pans.			Do	3	8 "
Manium	10	8 "	Taragoo	2	8 "
				17	1 "
Carnum	5	4 "			
Peon	3	8 "	Total including 5 divisions	901	12 "
Do	3	8 "			
			Total including Huzoor	1105	12 "

(Signed) H. Forbes

Collector

B

Coorapoo accounts of Salt Manufacture and sale in Ackerapottoor pans at Negapatam.-

6th April 1854.

Remaining in plat form Salt of 1853 635-214 "

Wastage in ____ Do ____ 16 155 "

Do ____ in ____ pan ____ 1 58 "

17 213 "

673 27 "

Sale-

Rowanah No. 3011 — Mappolacoopum Adaikettan Chetty purchased 70 Mercals of Salt value Rupees 21, the Salt contained in 14 bags on 2 bandies to Muppalacoopum - Time allowed one day from 10 Oclock of this date-

Do No. 3012 — Nunnillum Soondra Chetty purchased 30 Mercals of Salt value Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on 1 bandy to Nunnillum - Time allowed 1 day from 10 Oblock of this date-

Do No. 3013 — Andoinpettah Parasoorama Chetty purchased 55 Mercals of Salt value Rupees 16½ contained in 11 bags on 1 bandy to Andoinpettah in

Veeralore

Keevalore Talook, from 10 to 12 O'Clock of this date.-

Rowannah No. 3014. Abishaga cuttay Kylasha Pillay purchased 40 Mercals of Salt value Rupees 12 contained in 8 bags on 1 bandy to Abishaga cuttay in Nunnillum Talook. Time one day from 10 Oclock of this date.-

D. No. 3015. Negapatam Balasoobramoneya Pillay purchased 40 Mercals value Rupees 12 contained in 8 bags on 1 bandy to Negapatam in Keevalore Talook. Time allowed from 10 to 4 O'clock of this date.-

D. No. 3016. Nanarepatam Iyaroo pillay purchased 30 Mercals Salt value Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on 1 bandy to Peroonagaswara in Combaconum talook. Time allowed 3 days from 10 Oclock of this date.-

D. No. 3017. Moottum Osanamalay purchased 40 Mercalls of Salt value Rupees 12 contained in 8 bags on 1 bandy, to Moottum in Keevalore Talook. Time allowed from 10 to 4 Oclock of this date.-

D. No. 3018. Nagore Vyapoory pillay purchased 40 Mercals value Rupees 12 contained in 8 bags on 1 bandy, to Nagore in Keevalore Talook. Time from 10 to 2 Oclock of this date.-

D. No. 3019. Nagapatam Ramasawmy Pillay purchased 5 Mercalls value Rs. 1½ contained in

a small bag to Negapatam in Keevalore Talook. Time from 10 to 4 Oclock of this date.-

Rowannah No. 3020. Valepollum Narayanasawmy Naicken purchased 5 Mercals of Salt value Rupees 1½ contained in 2 small bags to Vallepollum in Keevalore Talook from 4 to 6 Oclck P. M. of this date

D. No. 3021. Moolengoody Soppa Odyan purchased 4 Mercals value Rupees 12 contained in 8 bags on 1 bandy to Combaconum. Time allowed 3 days from 4 Oclock of this date.-

D. No. 3022. Nagore Veerabadra purchased 90 Mercals value Rs. 27 contained in 18 bags on 2 bandies to Nagore in Keevalore Talook from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of this date.-

D. No. 3023. Negapatam Soobray Pillay purchased 50 Mercals value Rupees 15 contained in 10 bags on 1 bandy to Negapatam in Keevalore Talook from 4 to 6 Oclock of this date.-

D. No. 3024. Walkoody Ramasawmy purchased 15 Mercals value Rupees 4½ contained in 3 bags on 3 bullocks to Walkandy in Nunnillum Talook, time 1 day from 4 Oclock.-

D. No. 3025. Sambenkoody Veeracamoottoo Odayan purchased 30 Mercals value Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on 1 bandy to Combaconum. Time allowed 3 days from 4 Oclock of this date.-

Sambencody

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Rowannah No. 3026. Sembencoody Aroomoogattan Oodyan purchased 30 Mercals value Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on 1 bandy to Combaconnum. Time allowed 3 days from 4 Oclock of this date.

D. No. 3027 Sembengoody Pereanayegatto deal purchased 30 Mercalls value Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on one bandy to Combaconnum Time allowed 3 days from 4 Oclock of this date.

D. No. 3028. Sembengoody Arnachellum naiken purchased 30 Mercals value Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on 1 bandy to Combaconnum. Time allowed 3 days from 4 Oblock of this date.

D. No. 3029. Semmanoor Nagappa Chitty purchased 70 Mercals value Rupees 12 contained in 8 bags on 1 bandy to Semmanoor in Nunnillam Talook. Time allowed 1 day from 4 Oblock of this date

D. No. 3030. Ammayappen Veeruppen purchased 30 Mercals value Rupees 15 contained in 10 bags on 2 bandies to Ammayappen in Trivaloor talook. Time allowed 1 day from 4 Oblock of this date.

D. No. 3031. Panavassel Kattan purchased 30 Mercals for Rupees 9 contained in 6 bags on 1 bandy to Ponavassel in Trivaloor talook. Time allowed 1 day from 4 Oclock of this date.

Total Rowannahs 21 Rt 237	the quantity of Salt of 1853		1390
	Remaining in flat form of 1853	653	224
	Wastage in	D.	16 155
	D. in	pan	1 58
			17 210
			671 37

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

Order thereon (52-53) Ordered to lie over.—

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

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

(54)

Bd. No. 11437
From the Collector
of Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Extract from the Board's Proceedings under date February 9th and in reply thereto beg to inform the Board that I perfectly concur with their suggestion as to the propriety of reserving a portion of the Fort Ditch and glacis ground lands as sites for the erection of roomy and commodious markets, to be built out of the funds realized by the sale of the remainder of the land, and rented on moderate terms to the inhabitants. The sum which would be thus annually realized would afford the means of carrying out vast improvements in this large and populous town of which, to say the truth, it stands much in need, being very nearly in the same condition that it was before it's transfer to the British Government.—

2. With respect to the remainder

of

of the land, I trust that I have your Board's sanction for putting it up to public competition and selling it outright, to be held by the purchaser on a free hold tenure.-

3. In making the various allotments, the caution of the Board as to the necessity of reserving sufficient space to allow of the construction of wide roads and streets, shall be carefully borne in mind.-

4. I will take an early opportunity after my return to Trichinopoly of submitting the report called for in Para 2. of the proceedings now under reply.-

Trichinopoly District,
Woodiarpolliam,
Collector's Circuit Cutchery
29th April 1854.

(Signed) J. Bird
Collector.

No 200

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir,

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the

54.55

Bd's No 1015
To the Chief Secretary to Government.

From the Collector 16th December 1853. in Cons: 9th February 1854.

Proceedings 9th February 1854.

From Collector 29th April in Cons: 18th May.-

the correspondence noted in the margin with the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to the sale of certain land cleared on the North and South sides of the Fort of Trichinopoly by the demolition of the Rampart walls and to the erection of roomy and commodious Markets.-

2. In his letter of 6th December 1853, the Collector solicited permission for putting up to public Competition the ground above alluded to, in convenient lots to be held on freehold tenure, and to hold the proceeds realized by such sale, as a local fund for carrying out improvements within the Fort.

Proceedings 9th February 1854.

The Board however, with reference to the improvements in Madura effected from the proceeds of the sale of the ground of the old Fort, called upon the Collector to state, whether in preference to selling the whole ground outright, a portion might not be reserved for the erection of commodious and roomy Markets and letting the stalls, so as to afford a permanent income for the improvement of the Town.

From Collector 29th April 1854.

3. In the propriety of this suggestion Mr. Bird entirely concurs and adds that the town stands much in need of improvement, it being very nearly in the same condition that it was before it's transfer to the British Government.-

4 Under these circumstances the Board recommend that the Collector be authorized to dispose of such land as may not be required and to devote the proceeds of the sale to the object contemplated.-

(Signed) B. Cubbon
Sub Secy. in charge.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.-
18th May 1854.---

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

To

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

(56)

Bd. No. 1419
From the Collector of Madura.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Board of Revenue the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Sub Collector of Madura recommending that a party who at an expense of above 100 Rupees has constructed a Tank, and thereby collected Rain water, which would otherwise have run to waste, should be exempt from any additional taxation as regards the land, irrigated thereby.

2. I beg to support the recommendation, because the construction of this particular Tank was quite unobjectionable, but as the indiscriminate extension of the privilege accorded by the orders of Government dated the 2d November 1852 to this kind of improvement may lead to the danger of new Tanks being built to intercept drainage now flowing to old Established Tanks, I think it would be imprudent to require that the intention to build should be first communicated to the Talook Authorities. As regards regular Tanks this is now the fixed Rule of the District.

3. This question leads me to enquire whether the Board have come to any determination as to the encouragement

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

encouragement to be held out in lieu of Dasawundum Enams, for the construction of large Tanks.

Madura
28th April 1854.

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector.

No. 31

To

R. D. Parker Esqre
Collector of Madura

Sir,

In the settlement of the present year a question has arisen in regard to which I shall feel obliged for your instructions.

2. A party has at an expense of above 100 Rupees Constructed a Tank, under which he has cultivated this year a small quantity of land measuring about 1/4 a Cawny. The water which supplies this Tank is rain water, which would have run to waste had it not been collected by Kuoma Nauk.

3. It appears to me that this is one of those substantial improvements undertaken at the ryots expense and not interfering in any way with existing rights to which the orders of Government of 2d November 1852, communicated in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 25th November are intended in Spirit to apply; but before giving effect to such an interpretation, which may appear not borne

borne out by the letter of the instructions, I have thought it right to submit the question for your Consideration and orders.-

(Signed) T. Clark.
Sub Collector.

(True Copy)
(Signed) R. D. Parker.
Collector.—

(56.57)
Bd. No. 1027
Proceedings thereon.

As the case alluded to in the foregoing letter seems to admit of no doubt with regard to the Nature of the work, the Board authorize it's being treated in the same manner as a new well. They agree with the Mr. Parker in his remarks at the close of para. 2.

2 With reference to para. 3, the Board observe that nothing has yet been determined in regard to Daswandum Tanks; but while they think it desirable to encourage the outlay of Capital in the construction of Tanks and other works of irrigation, they cannot put Confidence in any works except those executed by persons with Capital, and after a report by a professional Officer, that the work is likely to answer the purpose intended.-

No. 28.

(58)
Bd. No. 1202
From the Collector of Coimbatore - 3 1

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

Sir, With reference to Extract from the Board Proceedings

Proceedings dated 2d. Ultimo, I have the honor to forward Copy of letter from Mr. Fullerton dated 30th Idem, still declining to furnish his present documents for inspection, and requiring Copy of my application to the Board, and a Certificate to show the period he was in possession of the properties.-

2. Having no reason whatever to doubt Mr. Fullerton's right to the 3 properties in question, as stated in para 3 of my letter of the 31st January 1854, No. 11, I beg to recommend that my application sent with the above letter may be forwarded to Government with the foregoing explanation.-

3. Should the Board still be of opinion that the present documents of Mr. Fullerton should be inspected, I request that that Gentleman may be called upon by the Board to furnish the same.-

Coimbatore Collector's Office on Circuit, Conoor, 12th April 1854.

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector.

To E. B. Thomas Esqre.
Collector of Coimbatore

Sir, On the 6th of January last I replied to the

the letter No. 1 of Mr. Molle the Sub Collector in charge at Coimbatore, please to refer to my reply, in it I thought I had given as much information as possibly could be required, but however it seems the Board of Revenue are not satisfied, for yesterday I had the honor of receiving your letter No. 81 to my address with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 2d. March 1854 and at the latter of the said Extract it is written "they regret they cannot submit the application which accompanied the foregoing letter till the above requisition has been responded to by Mr. Fullerton" May I request the favor of a Copy of the application alluded to, as I know not what it is, and also your Certificate certifying how long I have been in possession of my three properties on the Neilgherries, the amount of quit rent I pay to each property and the quantity of ground contained in each, and at the same time please to return to me Captain Ouchterlony's three plans the same that I forwarded to your Office some time ago.-

Madras, 30th March 1854.

Signed J. Y. Fullerton

True Copy
Signed C. B. Thomas
Collector

Bd. No. 1036.
Proceedings thereon.

(58-59)

The Board regret that they cannot submit Mr. Fullerton's application for new leases to Government till the orders contained in Extract Minutes Consultation 22d. November 1853 and already quoted in their Proceedings of the 2nd. March last have been fully complied with.-

2. It is not from any doubt of Mr. Fullerton's title that the above Compliance is insisted on, but the Board think it necessary that the Officer issuing new leases under the direct authority of Government should take care to ascertain by an actual inspection of the old documents that they are issued to the same party whose title is supported by the latter.-

3. The Collector will decline to grant the Certificate of possession requested by Mr. Fullerton.-

No. 38.

To

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

(60)
Bd. No. 1400
From the Collector of Coimbatore.-

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Board's Proceedings of the 19th January last, I beg to report that my Assistants and myself have made personal enquiry through the District as to the extent of suffering among

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

Among the lower orders, the result is, that it appears certain that the price of grain has been every where high, both from short crops, and the export of grain to other Districts, and the lower classes, who live by the wages of daily labour have felt the pressure severely, the 10,000 Rupees, now in progress of expenditure on various Roads, as proposed in my letter of the 30th ultimo No. 104 will employ and relieve a considerable number, and be a great and timely boon.

To the Board of P.W.

Coimbatore Collector's Office on Circuit Conoor, 25th April 1854.

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector.

To

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 45.

To,

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

(61)

Bd. No. 1515.

Sir,

From the Collector of Coimbatore.

With reference to my letter of the 25th Ultimo No. 38, I have the honor to forward for the Board's information, Copy of one from the Sub Collector of this District, since received, on the state of the present season in his Division.

dated 28th April 1854

Conoor 3rd May 1854.

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector.

To,

E. B. Thomas Esqre
Collector of Coimbatore

Sir,

With reference to an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 19th January last, I have the honor to forward information, the result of my personal inspection regarding the state of the Talooks

Talooks of the Sub Division.-

The Dry crops in Caroor, and in parts of the Conghiem, and Dharapooram Talooks, yielded an average return, but failed almost entirely in Chuckraghery, and in parts of Conghiem and Dharapooram from want of rain.-

Owing to this partial failure of rain and to the considerable exportation of grain from this District, the price is much higher than it has been for some years,-and the labouring classes have suffered much distress in consequence.-

The grain principally consumed by the lower orders is Cholum - The present price is 28 measures per Rupee - At this time last year, it was 41 measures per Rupee and unless rain falls soon, there is every prospect of an increase in price.-

The amount which you have allotted for the repair of Roads in the Sub Division, has afforded much relief to the labouring classes and much benefit to the public generally.-

Conghiem, Sub Collector's Office, 28th April 1854.

/Signed/ W. M. Molle.
Sub Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector

(60-62)

Bd. No. 1016.

Proceedings thereon. Resolved that the letters recorded above be submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.-

No. 45.

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

(63)

Bd. No. 1541.
From the Collector of Coimbatore.
To the Board dated 13th March 1854 No. 8
From Dc. 27th Dy.

Sir,

Adverting to the correspondence marginally indicated, I have the honor to report for the information of the Board, that the defaulter Vooppoosamy Chetty of Errode Talook therein alluded to, whose lands were ordered for sale for arrears of Revenue, has since paid the whole of the balance due by him.- The sale is therefore dispensed with, and the lands have been released from attachment.-

Coimbatore 5th May 1854.

/Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector.

(63-64)

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.-

No. 19.

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

(65)

Bd. No. 946.
From the Collector of Canara.
Submits for the Orders of

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will submit

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

of Government a recommendation of the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Chamier together with translation of a petition from Vittal Hegadar a Pensioner of Government that a loan of Pd. 24,000 Rupees may be made to him repayable by monthly stoppages of 200 Rupees from the Hegadays pension to enable him to extricate himself from his present pecuniary difficulties.—

Dated 4th February 1854

submit to the Board of Revenue the accompanying letter from Mr. Chamier enclosing a petition from the Vitta Hegaday.—

2. In this petition the Hegaday solicits the aid of Government to extricate him from his present embarrassed condition by means of a loan, to be repaid with interest by a deduction from his pension.—

3. I have resolved to submit this petition to the consideration of the Board, and in doing so, I beg to give it all the support in my power, by stating that I think favorably of the character of the Hegaday, and believe that in the present instance the indulgence might be conceded with good effect.— I am informed that the Hegaday is most seriously embarrassed by his debts; and unable to extricate himself owing to the doubt how far any bond of his would be binding on his successors as regards the landed property of the family.

4. But the Government may consider that any such indulgence is precluded by the fear of encouraging extravagance in others, through the hope that the Government will step in and avert the consequences. I feel therefore that I cannot do more than refer the case to their consideration.— I believe that the debts of the Hegaday have been principally incurred by endeavouring to keep up a style of expenditure in gifts and hospitality unsuited to the present fortunes of the family. His position

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

position might be that of an honorable landed proprietor, and I hope that he has learnt that this is now his real position; and if emergent reasons do not forbit it, I trust that the Government will view his application favorably.—

Collectors Cutcherry,
On Circuit Sircei,
14th March 1854.

/Signed/ H. N. Maltby
Collector

Enclosure 1.

To.
H. N. Maltby Esquire
Collector of
Canara.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for your consideration, and for submission to Government should you think proper, a petition presented to me during my recent visit to Vittla, by Ravivarma Narsimma Hegady, a descendant of the Rajahs of Vittla - Petitioner and his family receive a pension from Government, of Pd. 501-9-5 a month, of which the sum of 100 Rupees has for the last few years been paid into the hands of two female relatives, the remainder being drawn by Petitioner.

2. Narsimma Hegady is, it appears, involved in liabilities to the amount of 24,000 Rupees for which he is paying interest to his creditors at the rate of 12 Percent Per Annum, or a monthly sum of 240 Rupees. He states that the assessment on his lands, as fixed

same

some years back, is equal to the net produce, and that the rent due by many of his tenants being in arrears, he has been paying the assessment in a great measure from his pension. Of the annual amount drawn by him Viz.t Pa. 4,819-1-" the sum of Pa. 2,880 being paid to his Creditors and Pa. 1,200 for the barizi of his Estate, there remains a balance of only Rupees 739-1-"; a sum barely sufficient for the subsistence of himself and his family.

3. The present condition of the Hegady's finances, involves him in much distress and embarassment, from which he has no hope of relief, unless the Government should view with favour the application he now ventures to submit to them. Petitioner's request is, that the Government may be pleased to grant him 5 years pension in advance, or Rupees 24,000 to be refunded with interest at 4 or 5 per Cent, by the Monthly deduction of 200 Rupees from his pension.

4. I am only desirous of adding that while undertaking to forward this appeal at Petitioner's earnest solicitation, I am fully aware of the unfortunate antecedents of the Hegady's family. These acts, long since atoned for and forgotten, were in no way shared in by the Petitioner or any surviving members of the family, all of whom seem to feel deeply

deeply the obligations under which they lie to the British Government.

Mooliyaur,
8th February,
1854.

/Signed/ C. F. Chamier,
Head Assistant Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. N. Maltby
Collector

To,
C. F. Chamier Esqre
Head Assistant Collector
of Canara.

A reyee of Vaviyarma Narasimma Hegady, Rajah of Vittala in Bekul Taluk - dated 25th January - Shuky 1262 -

I beg to say that the Honorable Company have been allowing us and our family a monthly pension of Pa. 501-9-5 in the proportion of Pa. 2½ in 10 to be enjoyed by us in perpetuity and have thus been protecting us. Owing to the insufficiency of this pension the expences we have incurred on account of Brahma Kalasha Vce/ ceremonies on setting up an idol/ in repairing the delapidated Ashtabanda/ Altar/ Vce of the large Panchalingeshwara Devastan of our family god at Vittala as also on account of the obsequies

obsequies and first anniversary ceremonies of our Mother and 2 Nephews who had deceased, 8 of 4 Marriages in the family, as well as other domestic expences on account of Medicine and other things during illness in the family, and for pilgrimages to Gokurn, Talay Cavary and Soabramanya, together with former debts, have involved us to the amount of 1 Rupees 24,000. The interest we pay for this sum at 1 per Cent per Mensem amounts to 1 Rs. 240 a Month The total amount of our pension for 1 years is 1 Rs. 6,019-1-" from which deducting 1 Rs. 1,200 paid to my 2 younger sisters yearly I have left 1 Rs. 4,819-1-" Out of this sum 1 Rs. 2,880 go for the payment of interest for 1 year and 1 Rs. 1200 for the payment of dittos Assessment making a total of 1 Rs. 4,080-" which deducted from the said amount leaves me 1 Rs. 739-1-" which is quite insufficient for our expences- On the Honorable Company's accession, the lands were xzuffed, and a beriz fixed equal to the produce- Besides some amount of rent being in arrears on the tenants and the Collections from them not being even equal to the amount of Government Assessment we have been compelled to make up the deficiency from our pockets and thus suffer loss. Therefore I pray that an advance of 1 Rs. 24,000 may be made to me out of the aggregate amount of my pension for 5 years

Viz.

Viz. 1 Rs. 24,095, and that a deduction of 1 Rs. 200 a Month be made out of the amount of my Monthly pension, 1 Rupees 401-9-5 and that the balance 1 Rupees 201-95 be paid to me monthly, otherwise that the sum be given to me on interest at 4 or 5 percent per annum and be deducted hereafter from my pension. and I pray that this sum may be given to me out of the amount of my pension for 5 years, or on a small rate of interest- If I am not extricated from this embarrasment by the aid of this charitable Government, I will have to undergo great hardship by having to pay a great amount of interest and not having sufficient for my expences- until the said debt is discharged. I have been given to understand, that similar Assistance has been afforded to the Mysore and other Rajahs by this Government advancing them large sums of money and as the amount I ask is not a very large one, I most earnestly solicit that the charitable Gentlemen will take all these circumstances into consideration and grant me an advance of 1 Rs. 24,000 and thus relieve me from the distress into which I have been plunged on account of the debt.-

/ Signed / Ravivarma Narsimma
Hegady Rajah of Vittala

/ True translation /
/ Signed / H. N. Maltby
Collector

Proceedings

7097 Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

(65-66)

Bd. No. 1039.

Proceedings thereon. - The Honorable Court of Directors being opposed to any interference in the adjustment of the private debts of the Zemindars and there being nothing in the present case that would justify a departure from the principle laid down by them, the Board regret that they are unable to submit the application made in the foregoing letter for the favorable consideration of Government.

PPG

To

7098 Fort St. George 18th May 1854

No. 41/1854

To

B. Cuntliffe Esqr.

Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
in Charge
Fort St. George

Sir,

(67)

Bd. No. 1626
From the Collector of Malabar - -

In reply to the Board's Proceedings under date the 13th February last, I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that there are three assistants in Malabar as per margin, who will have to undergo examination in the native languages -

Mr. I. D. Robinson
" C. Collett
" A. S. Sandeman

Dated 24th March 1854

With reference to Mr. Collett's case vide my letter to the Board dated 26th April 1854

Mr. I. Robinson, as will be seen by the enclosed letter, wishes to take up Canarese and Telugu. He naturally expects not to remain much longer in Malabar and hopes that an opening may occur in Canara. Mr. Collett proposes Malayalum and Telugu.

Mr. Sandeman has not answered my last letter, but I believe is determined to pass in Malayalum and Telugu also.

I will write to him again but beg to suggest that unless further advised within 4 days - the Board assume that

that Mr Sandeman takes up the langu-
I have mentioned.-

Calicut - - -
10th May 1854 - } (Signed) H.V. Conolly
Collector

No 1

With reference to Memo-
-randum No 515, Mr Robinson has the
honor to inform the Collector of Malabar
that it is not his intention to take up
Hindoostanee (a language in which
he has never at any time qualified)
but rather to resume the study of Telugu
and Canarese, which are the two lan-
-guages in which he originally passed
examination when in College - In the
mean time Mr Robinson has so far
made himself acquainted with Mala-
-yalem as to be able to transact his office
work through its medium.-

(Signed) J.S. Robinson
Ootacamund - - - } (True Copy) Actg 1st Collector
March 23rd 1854 - } (Signed) H.V. Conolly
67-68 Ordered to Collector
Order thereon to lie over

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

69
B. No 1237.

Sir

From the Actg Collector of Madras - - - }

In reply to your letter of the 10th Instant I have the honor to state for the

information of the Board that Venkat Reddy engaged to import from Nellore 1,000 Garces of Salt, of which there still remains only G 16 M 220 to be imported. The rest having been all sold off. The quan-
-tity to be supplied from Covelong was G 422 M 325, of which G 202 M 325 remain to be imported. Of the rest the quantity in Madras and unsold was on the 15th Instant G 10 M 135.-

2. Considering it desirable that the Contractor's sales should be closed as soon as possible, I ordered on the last im-
-portation that the retail sales might be suspended at the Government store till his salt was disposed of, but this order was not acted on, as it was reported that the Contractor had not salt enough in his godown to meet the demand.-

3 There are now no restrictions on the sales either wholesale or retail.-

4 I will endeavour to procure the Contractors consent to cancel the agree-
-ment as regards the salt still unimported.-

Madras - - - - } (Signed) H. Stokes
18th April 1854 - } Collector
Order thereon Ordered to be recorded.
69-70

To J. B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue in Charge

71
B. No 1597

Sir

From the Actg Collector of Madras -

I have the honor to request the

Fort St George 18th May 1854.

the authority of the Board to publish the enclosed notification in the official Gazette.

Madras. - - -
13th May 1854. }

(Signed) H. Stokes
Actg Collector

Notification

Notice is hereby given that sealed Tenders for the supply of Palmira Jaggery for the Attrack Distillery in this Collectorate, for the coming Fusly, will be received at this Office till the 10th Proximo, on which day the Tenders will be opened and the most satisfactory offer accepted, provided the required deposit be made. Should none of these Tenders be considered satisfactory, the contract will be put up to auction.

The Tender should specify the rate at which the Jaggery will be delivered at the Distillery per Candy of 20 Madras Maunds of 500 ℔ avoirdupois.

The Estimated supply for one year is 150 Candies, and the Contractor must engage to deliver the quantity required in four instalments each Month, being about 125 Candies monthly.

A Sample of the Jaggery must be sent with the Tender. It must be free from Sand, Husks or other adulteration.

The Contractor will be required to deposit Cash or Company's paper to the amount of Rs 2,000 as security for the fulfilment of his engagement.

Further particulars may be learned at this Office.

(Signed) H. Stokes
Actg Collector

Ordered that the following Memo be sent in consequence.

Madras -

7(-)2

Bt No 1233

Office Memorandum

To the Superintendt Govt Gazette Press - Fort St George.

The Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue requests that the Superintendent of the Govt Gazette Press will insert the accompanying notification in the next issue of the Gazette and two or three succeeding issues.

Revenue Bd Office
Fort St George
18th May 1854.

(Signed) B Cunliffe
Sub Secretary

J.

Fort St George 18th May 1854

No 59.

To

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

73

Bt No 1216.

From the Collector of Sea Customs.

Sir,

Para, 1 I have the honor to report upon the promotions caused by the departure of Mr Shaw, and the Import Manager being permitted to retire on a pension. I have to apologize to the Board for the delay, it has resulted from some papers having been mislaid and from my attention being directed to other important duties. The Establishment has been so sifted and canvassed by the Board, the Government, and the Honorable Court from time to time, that I am under the impression a report from this Department on the subject will be required for the information of the Board and not on the ground that there is or any necessity for a change in the Establishment. The Board will I trust allow me to observe that daily experience is proving that the Establishment is overworked and underpaid - whether as regards the amount of labor executed.

Reporting upon the several Vacancies in his Department consequent on the resignation of Mr Shaw the appraiser, and for reasons given submits that reduction in salaries or in the numerical strength would be injurious to the State consequently recommends continuance of the present strength.

or

of responsibility borne. Experience leads me to fear that no proportion I could make for an increase will be entertained but I am so persuaded of the inadequacy of the emoluments received that &c &c &c &c &c &c &c &c &c I shall be constrained to address Government on the subject with a view to the appropriation, in some way, of the profits arising from confiscated goods and goods taken on account of Government and I trust be able to prove from the Equity of the proceeding, and the practice in the United Kingdom that all money derived from these sources should in some shape or another be divided among the Custom House Officers.—

Appraiser
Head Manager
Inspector
Import Manager
Preventive Officer.

2 The appointments recently filled, are as per margin. These vacancies affect the whole Department, as will appear from Enclosure A and considering the opportunities that subordinates in this Department possess, adequate present remuneration together with a prospect of an advance of salary is the greatest, if it be not the sole inducement, by which the larger proportion of the employees are induced to be honest; moreover the Deputies and subordinates are from the necessity of having some one in attendance,

from

from 12 to 14 hours, frequently during the day placed in the situation of their Principals and having had some experience in most of the Departments under Government I trust I may be permitted to remark that the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Custom House Servants, are longer in duration, of greater facilities for corruption, than any other under Government. I deem it therefore of much importance to draw attention to the fact that the amount of Salary drawn by each must be considered, as well with reference to the Individuals at the head, as to Subordinates who by the hope of promotion to an office of fair emolument do their duty honestly rather than incur a risk by a present, though unauthorized, of pecuniary advantage.—

3 The first appointment is that of Appraiser. In Mr Blane's letter to the Board No. 188 dated 30 June 1845 Para. 17 he has entered at length on the Qualifications necessary in the Appraiser, and adverted to the salary to be allowed and done me the honor to advert to Para. 32 of my letter 4 February 1845 No. 40— expressing his concurrence in my views. In the letter from the Board dated 13 October 1845 no mention is made of any proposed reduction in the salary

of

of the Appraiser. On the 18 December 1849 I addressed the Board proposing a further increase to the appraisers salary and daily experience leads me to the belief that the proposition was as just towards that officer as it would have been for the interest of government to grant it. I have had some experience in the Public Service and this has brought to my mind a full conviction which is daily gaining strength, that there is no Officer under the Government from the highest Official, covenanted & Uncovenanted, who can by his personal act to influence the Revenue by its increase or decrease as the Appraiser. Nor is it within my Knowledge or recollection that any other officer can either by negligence or dishonesty equally cause the Revenue to fall. In all if not certainly in most other instances fraud must be committed by some direct act of omission & commission, such as upon evidence given is capable of proof; but in the case of the Appraiser he may permit an undervaluation Knowingly, he may be aware there are goods not enumerated & conceal it and he is conscious that he may commit this to a great, if not an unlimited

extent, without detection, receiving remuneration from the parties in various ways, which defy detection. The efficiency of the man who holds the Office, his honorable character and the vigilance of the Head of the Department is the only security, and if the latter is exercised to the full, it may operate as a check and if it lead to discovery, it will be by some fortuitous circumstance such as examining goods before passing with the value, calling in the assistance of other parties but even then an error in Judgment would be pleaded, so that this course must frequently be repeated before dismissal could ensue.—

4 Again Parties whose Gentlemanly & honorable principles preclude the idea that they could connive at an act of fraud would gladly give the Appraiser an annual allowance to assist them in putting the full value on goods. This is a temptation more difficult than others to resist because all intend to act and would act honorably. To take this money however would be to deviate from the strict path of right. The true principle of duty would be violated, and as certain as one error committed tends to a downward course from that moment there would be a gradual change and like all other errors it would end in downright Fraud. The first step taken there follow quickly. —

J

Fort St. George 18th May 1854. —

5. I have but little hope that at this time when every principle tends to reduction that what I am about to urge will have its due weight. I was the individual who suggested the appointment of an Appraiser in 1842 - I have experienced the effects of the Appointment upon the Revenue and upon the whole Machinery of the office from the time the papers pass from the appraisers to Department, and I respectfully submit that the sum of Rupees 500 is not in my humble Judgment a payment at all proportioned to the labor and responsibility of the office or an adequate return from Government for the advantage it derives - Fairly comparing all the offices held under Government if there is one that should have some prospective advantage to look forward to I conceive it is this - The pay to an individual entering the office is sufficiently remunerative but it should I think increase 50 Rupees a Monthly, every five years till it reaches 700 Rupees after which none should be given but the appraiser if allowed by the report of the Collector to receive the last increase be permitted upon the same recommendation to retire on an increased Super-annuation Pension - These are the views I entertain of this

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

this Department. I have paid much attention to it, watched it carefully, reported from time to time on the goods taken and the views entertained, have met the approbation of Government, I am therefore emboldened to express them upon the point of salary, actuated in this as in the instances alluded to solely by what in my humble judgment is conducive to the best interests of Government. —

6. With the multifarious and important duties the Members of the Board have daily under their attention - I regret to have to trouble them with the perusal of so long a communication upon one Appointment, but as the Amount of Revenue to be derived from each Department under Government is a matter of consideration and as the Office of Appraiser is one that so materially affects that of the Sea Customs, I have had no alternative but to report thus fully, and if I am not able by the representations made to place it on the footing which in my judgment is requisite I may at the least satisfy the Board that reduction of the Salary is, to say the least, highly inexpedient.

&c.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

7.

The next office is that of Head Manager, this Salary was fixed by the Board which authority if I am not wrong in my conjecture in Para: 4 of their letter dated 13th October 1845 proposed the increase which fixed it at Rupees 200 - If I am correct in this view, I may save the Board the trouble of further remarks other than to observe that the multifarious duties of this office require a clear head, quick apprehension, great attention, carefulness and industry. The effects of a mistake on his part may be appreciated by the Correspondence Noted in the Margin, where by an oversight the Certificate of Registery given to one Commander belonged to another Vessel. Respectfully recommend that the salary may be continued but if the Board desire further evidence I will willingly afford it, and only refrain under the impression that what has been adduced may suffice, and save the Board the trouble of perusing Arguments which occupy valuable time and are I trust superfluous.

8.

The Inspector This office was one of those to which the Board took exception in Para: 2 letter dated 13th October 1845 but

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

but upon Mr. Blane's representation dated 31st October 1845 Para: 3 the Board were pleased to concur in the necessity of this appointment and the propriety of granting the Salary. Mr. Blane referred to my letter of the 4th February 1845 Para: 31 in support of his view, and as no change has occurred nor any circumstance transpired except such as would tend to confirm and justify the arguments formerly urged, by shewing from experience the practical utility and necessity of the office and to afford evidence that the Salary was by no means high, I refrain from further remarks in the assurance that it is not called for.

The Import Manager / Pensioned /

9.

I have not been able to discover that any objection has been made to the salary of this officer If inclined to be corrupt he may, until detected — make three times his pay at least 50 or 60 days in the year. Mr. Blane in his letter dated 30th June 1846 Para: 5 leans to the impression that frauds does not exist except in the Grain Department but if requisite I would adduce instances which would fill a Volume, exhibiting that no department is free, and that this Office has detected as not only frauds in the Office at Madras but at Calcutta and elsewhere. In the — import Department they have been numerous and.

could the Salary allowed the Manager by no means too high.

10: The last is the death of a Preventive officer - Mr. Houghton. He held the appointment of yard Supervisor and when required that of preventive officer in addition. In their letter of 13th October 1845 the Board proposed to give the appraiser, a Deputy on a Salary of Rupees 200, on the ground that this Officer is liable to be "called upon in the absence of his principal, to "discharge the latter's duties. His office is therefore, it appears to the Board one of much responsibility and should be adequately paid. Experience has demonstrated the correctness of this view and I may add further that the business in the Appraiser's Department varies, at one time having but few applications in the day, at others 100 applications, all these must be carefully examined. To effect this by any one individual has been found to be impracticable, the necessity of his having an Assistant capable of giving effectual assistance was indispensable. I did not think it expedient even with the strong opinion given by the Board to apply for one, and therefore determined to give assistance by a departmental arrangement. I therefore

therefore placed the Supervisor Import and Export yard, and Manager of the Bonding Warehouse's salary 125 Rupees, under the orders of the Appraiser, and appointed one of the Preventive Officers to this duty, giving him in addition the gauging of spirits and other duties. This was held by Mr. Houghton and his successor has taken up his duties acting as preventive officer, when either a number of ships come in or the other officer is sick, or Transhipments going forwarded, then he undertakes his proper duties and I carry the business of yard Superintendent by the best arrangement I can make. This is only one of the innumerable difficulties experienced from having an Establishment which if it is commensurate to perform the duties, and in my humble opinion it is not - is barely equal to it, and reduction either in number or Salary would I respectfully submit be as injurious to the Government as to the Officer presiding over it. Mr. Williamson's report dated 2d February 1849 and the letter I had the honor to write in forwarding it as an enclosure dated 15th February 1849 No 37 Appx. then'd justify these observations by the practical

Fort St George 18th May 1854.

practical proof therein afforded, borne out by subsequent experience.—

11. I have lastly to observe that the Establishment as it stands was approved by the Honorable the Court of Directors, who stated that "Mr Blane appears to have used "every exertion to keep the Establishment "within the most moderate bounds consistent "with its efficiency" and these observations I trust may on the present occasion have their due weight with the Board. The eulogy from the Honorable Court Mr Blane fully merited. The Honorable Court have put down the Establishment proposed by me at Rs. 9,339-2-5 whereas it was 6,262-6-5 and in this amount was comprehended two Uncovenanted Assistants. Deducting their Salaries the duty proposed to have devolved upon them necessarily having been performed by the Collector, the difference between the Establishment proposed by Mr Blane is Rupees 1427-6-5. It is one thing to propose an Establishment another to work it. The former devolved on Mr Blane the latter on me, I have conducted the duties with the Establishment and the responsibility of organizing rearranging, and working it devolved upon me. No change was of course made

Gent. Superintendent 350
Assistant 250

Fort St George 18th May 1854.

made in the sum sanctioned for each official— I have done my best to make it efficient and the several orders of Government prove that the exertions have been effectual. With every deference and respect I cannot but urge upon authority that the Establishment I proposed with a few exceptions, Viz. the omissions of the Uncovenanted Assistants and a few others of less importance was necessary, and is necessary. Mr Morris failed to carry on the duties with it, neither could I, when I took charge, nor could I now without having entirely modified it; as to the duties to be performed by each sanctioned servant— By this means we have been enabled to proceed sometimes during the absence from sickness and necessary leave with difficulty; so much so that the head of the office has been compelled to undertake the actual practical details of his subordinates, and such is the case at the present moment. In justice to myself and the Establishment I feel it incumbent to enter into these details as to my mind they carry conviction that reduction in the numerical strength or in the salary of officers is impracticable. I give the Board one example, and I am prepared

The Establishment proposed by Mr Blane

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

prepared if called upon to go through the whole Moyenzabotah in the same manner. In the Escport Department 1 Manager and 1 asistant are allowed. Between them they are to be on duty Thirteen Hours daily and superintend and control all exports to all countries and Check the Weight, Quantity. &c. &c. &c. I do not trouble the Board with details. With this numerical strength to work the Escport Department is not in the power of any Officer and to attempt it would lead to the practical result that it would be in the hands of Escporters who would be enabled to act as they please, what such parties will do may be gathered from the facts which led in Calcutta to the confiscation of Indigo valued at 75,000 Rupees.

3 asistants for Staff Goods. Piece Goods, &c.

an erroneous statement of weight and quality

Sea Custom House, Madras, 13th April, 1854.

I Signed W. E. Underwood
Collector of Sea Customs.

Mr.

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

Enclosure A

Mr. G. B Shaw. 500 Rupees Resigned

Mr. E S Atkinson	from	200	to	500
" C B' Souza	from	150	to	200
" W. B' Souza	from	100	to	150
" H Bacon	from	65	to	100
G. Soobroy Chetty	from	48	to	65
Mr. J. Watts	from	35	to	48
M. Shunmogum Moodely	from	30	to	35
Sabapathy Moodely	from	25	to	30
S. Kistnama Chary	from	21	to	25
Mr. I Lettoile	from	15	to	21
M. Moorooga Moodely	from			15
C. Pitchyappah Moodely	Pensioned			
Mr. H. Bacon	from	100	to	110
" G. Aviet	from	50	to	100
" G. H. Nolan	from	42	to	50
" T. Chinnasawmy Iyer	from	35	to	42
Mr. B. D. Sylva	from	30	to	35
" W. W. Jones	from	25	to	30
" G. D. Sylva	from	20	to	25
P. Vurdiah	from	18	to	20
A Seenevasiah Moodely				18
Mr. I. Houghton Dead				100 Rs
Mr. I. Brysdale				100 Rupees.

I Signed W. E. U.

7117 Fort St. George 18 May 1854.

(73-74)

B. No. 1926.

Proceedings thereon. Under the circum-

stances brought to notice

in the foregoing letter the

Board of Revenue

confirm the salaries of

the several appoint-

ments alluded to

in Para 2.—

To

7118 Fort St. George 18 May 1854.

No. 66

To,

W. W. Bayley Esqr.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

(75)

B. No. 1519.

From the Collector of Sea Customs

Sir,

I have the honor to acknow-

ledge the receipt of Extract from the Proceed-

ings of the Board of Revenue dated 1st

Instant stating that "the Board observe

that the question mooted by Mr. Underwood

has already been discussed and decided,

and his attention is called to the Notifi-

cation on the subject published in the

Fort St. George Gazette of the current

year page 303."—

The prominent feature contained

in my letter† referred to was the withdrawal

of the prohibition upon import of "Foreign

Sugar" into the Madras Presidency the reasons

for continuing it having ceased with the

differential duty between British &

grown and foreign Sugar. It was upon

this ground I addressed Government.—

† dated 25th April 1854. No. 61

Sea Custom House,
Madras, 6th May, 1854.

Signed W. E. Underwood
Collector of Sea Customs

The

7119 Fort St. Geo. 18th May 1854.

Bd No. 1035.

Proceedings thereon. The necessity for rescinding

(75-76)

...ing all laws prohibiting the import

of Foreign Sugar was not overlooked

in the recent correspondence between

the Board and Government referred

to in Proceedings dated 1st May

1854 A draft Act rescinding all

such laws has already been

received from the Government of

India and is now under the Boards'

consideration. —

DF

Fr.

7120 Fort St. Geo. 18th May 1854.

No. 72.

To,

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. Geo.

(77)

Bd No. 1587

From the Collector of Sea Customs. Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 8th Instant, forwarding for report Copy of a letter from Messrs. C. Shand & Co. and in reply to state that I have no note or comment to make thereon, but beg to refer the Board to Section XVII Act VI of 1844.—

Sea Custom House,
Madras, 11th May, 1854.

I Signed W. E. Underwood
Collector Sea Customs.—

Bd No. 1037.

Proceedings thereon,

(77-78)

The Board of Revenue could have wished that the Collector of Sea Customs had entered into some explanation as to the grounds upon which duty had been levied upon the "Shooked" Hogsheads. His Summary reference to Sec. XVII of Act VI of 1844, is by no means conclusive. That Section certainly provides that "no goods whatsoever" entered in either of the Schedules of the Act as liable to duty shall be "exempt from its payment &c." but the points contended by Messrs. Shand & Co. and which should have received Mr. Underwood's explanation when called

called upon by the Board, is that as the articles had already paid import duty, they were not liable to a further tax on export.—

2. Section XX Act VI of 1834 would seem to include in the market value, the value of the packages, or materials in which advalorem goods are contained. Beer, however, bears a tariff and not an advalorem Value, and it may be questioned whether such value includes that of the package—Mr. Underwood will state whether this question has ever been raised before and if so how it has been decided, also what are his views generally upon the subject.—

Read again letter from the Superintendent of Stamps dated 3d and entered in Consultation 8th May 1854

Read the following

(79)
Bd. Pr. 1570

To, B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary in charge
Revenue Board.

From the Superintendent of Stamps. } Sir, With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board dated 8th Instant

I have the honor to forward the Samples furnished by P. Appavoo on the last occasion, and also a bundle of each kind of Paper subsequently supplied by him.—

Fort St. George,
Gent. Stamp Office,
11th May, 1854. } / Signed / R. T. Porter
Superintendent of Stamps.

Official

(80)
A after Bd's Proc. 12 1634
Official Memo
From the Superintendent of Stamps

Official Memorandum—

With reference to the Memorandum of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 15th Instant, the Superintendent of Stamps has the honor to state that the Samples sent, and given for the best sort of paper Marked A, are supposed to be all of the same quality though in the quantity Supplied

supplied Some portions have been found to differ a little either in Colour or thickness, as has always been the case, in all the Supplies made whether by the present or former Contractors.—

Fort St. George,
Genl. Stamp Office,
17th May, 1854

/Signed/ R. T. Porter
Superintendent of Stamps

79-81
B. of R. 1024

Proceedings Declining to Sanction the tender of P. Appavoo for samples of Papers and Cadjans and directing that another advertisement be issued also Suggesting that a Committee of two persons from the Stamp Office and two from the Board's Office be appointed to prevent Complaints of partiality.—

thereon Para 1 The Board observe that the best Sort of Stampt Paper forming the most valuable portion of the supply is proposed to be accepted on a tender of 6 Rupees being 50 per Cent above that of last year; and they cannot but think the price exorbitant. They resolve therefore not to confirm any of the present Offers, but to request the Superintendent of Stamps to advertize for other Tenders, not above 5 Rupees a Ream.—

2. The Board also have had under consideration Petitions from Audavaraka Charloo the 4th person in Mr. Porter's list, from Veerasamy No. 2, and also an anonymous Petition, Complaining of the method of determining the Tender to be accepted, and also urging the Board to examine the Paper tendered as muster and the Paper Supplied by the last Contractor, whose tender the Superintendent of Stamps now proposes to accept.—

3. The Board have accordingly obtained the Muster Paper furnished by P. Appavoo on the last occasion and compared them with bundles received from the Stamp Office and from the Collector's Cutcherry.—It certainly appears to them that the Muster has not been kept up to, and that is an additional reason against accepting

accepting his Tender now.

4. Audeveraka Charloo (who is the agent of C. V. Cunniah Chetty) also asserts that the paper tendered by him was made to correspond with the Sample Shewn him + by the Stamp Department, as the Kind required, but that Appavoo's was preferred as being whiter.

+ The Board refer to the A mark paper.

5 The Board have examined the Sample of the Stamp Office and perceive that Andeveraka Charloo's paper is of the same colour but better texture than the Sample. It is true that Appavoo's paper is whiter, and equally good in texture, but the Board have every reason to believe that Andeveraka Charloo would have produced white paper had it been asked for.

6 Under these circumstances the best method of meeting the difficulties raised is by the issue of another advertisement, and it might be notified that each applicant may send in a double muster of A Mark paper one white, and one the ordinary colour, and the Board think it would be desirable to determine which tender should be accepted by a Committee Composed of two persons from the Stamp Office and two from the Board's Office which will prevent all complaints of partiality.

7. It may also be well to limit the period of the tender to one year's Supply, as improvements in the Manufacture are likely to take place.

Resolved,

Resolved that the following letters be despatched.—

No. 201

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

(82)

Bd. No. 1021

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith 220 Copies of the Supplement to the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, last published by Mr. Maskell, Manager of their Office.—

No. Govt. 6th in Cons. 12th Dec. 1853.

No. Govt. 17th Nov.

No. Govt. 11th in Cons. 17th Nov.

2 Comparing the price of the Circular Order Book published in 1851 with that of the Circular Orders of the Sudder and Foujdary Udalut, the Board have fixed five Rupees per Copy as the price to be charged for this work, and they request that Government will be pleased to Sanction the payment of Eleven hundred Rupees, being the value of the 220 Copies now forwarded.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 18th May, 1854.

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in charge

To

Fort St. George 18th May 1854.

No. 203

To

The Chief Secretary to

Government

(83)

Bd. No. 1022

To the Chief Secretary to Government —

Sir,

With reference to the order of Government on petition No. 275 of 1854, I am desired by the Board of Revenue to forward the accompanying Endorsement of the Collector of Cuddapah, from which it will be seen that with the exception of a Small extent of land, all the Enams which, were in the enjoyment of Lutchmukkah were placed in possession of Petitioner on the receipt of the order of Government No. 1304, dated 28th November 1848, and that the remaining portion above alluded to was also subsequently made over to him together with 1a 9 3 1 as never possessed by Lutchmukkah but transfered to Petitioner by the Acting Collector in Fasly 1262.

Bd. No. 9 of 1854
Govt. No. 275 of Dt.
d/15th April 1854.

2
13 coontahs 12 annas in Nagarepaud.

In Cons. 11th Dec. 1848

The Enams which Petitioner complains as still withheld from him, are certain disputed lands which were never in the possession of Lutchmukkah, but enjoyed for a Series of years by other individuals, and with regard to these lands the Board would recommend that permission be granted to Petitioner to prosecute his claims in the Civil Courts under Regulation IV of 1831

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
18th May, 1854

(Signed) B. Cundliffe
Sub Secretary in charge

Read

Fort St. George 18th May 1854

(84)

Bd. No. 1328

From the Secretary to Government

(For information)

Read the undermentioned Extracts.—

Dated 21st April 1854.— Authorising the Acting Collector of Ganjam to incur the expenditure required for Badges for the Palaky and Gumsoor Talooks amounting to Rupees 33-8-0.—

(85)

Bd. No. 1471

From the Secretary to Government

(For information)

Dated 27th Dec.— Communicating an Extract from a General letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 1st March 1854 declaring the claim of Meer Mahomed Rajah Bahadeer to a Mosque and certain Enam lands in Guntoor inadmissible.—

(86)

Bd. No. 1591

From the Secretary to Government

(For information)

Dated 9th May 1854.— Calling for further explanation respecting the erection of Military Barracks and Hospital at Purlah Kimedy and Stating that unless there be any circumstances of which the Government are now unaware the Cost of the abovementioned buildings should fall upon the State and application be made accordingly in the regular manner.—

(84-87)

Order on the abovd 3 Extracts.— Order to be recorded.—

(88)

Bd. No. 1367

From the Collector of Canara.— Read letter forwarding for the Sanction of Government an account particular of Contingent charges in the Forest department of his district for Fasly 1262 / 1852/53.—

(88-89)

Order thereon

(Vide remarks 22nd May 1854)

Ordered to be recorded.—

From

90
Bd. No. 1629
From the Collector of Nellore.— Read Register of Endorse=
=ments passed by him on Petitions referred by
the Board of Revenue for the month of April last.—

90-91
Order thereon Ordered to be lodged in the Office

92
Bd. No. 1629
From the Collector of Malabar.— Read Statement of the
value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie im=
=ported by Sea in the Month of April last.—

92-93
Order thereon, Ordered to lie over.—

Read the undermentioned
Statements and letters.—

94
Bd. No. 1631
From the Collector of Masulipatam.— Statement Shewing
the quantity of Grain exported from the Port
of his District for the week ending 6th May 1854.—

95
Bd. No. 1630
From the Collector of Masulipatam.— Return of Paddy
Rice and other Grain imported at the Port
of his District for the week ending 6th May 1854.—

96
Bd. No. 1632.
From the Ag. Collector of Guntoor.— Return of Grain exported
by Sea from his District during the week
ending 8th May 1854.—

97
Bd. No. 1633
From the Collector of Guntoor.— Return of Grain imported
by Sea during the week ending 8th May 1854.—

From

98
Bd. No. 1645
From the Collector of Nellore.— Statement of Grain imported
into the Ports of his District for the week ending
8th May 1854

99
Bd. No. 1646
From the Collector of Nellore.— Reporting that there have been
no Exports of Grain from his District for the
week ending 8th May 1854.—

100
Bd. No. 1606.
From the Ag. Collector of Chingleput.— Stating that no Paddy
nor Grain of any Kind has been exported from
Covelong and Pulicat in his District.—

101
Bd. No. 1605
From the Pr. Asst. Collector of Canara.— Return shewing the
Imports and Exports of Rice and Grain for
the week ending 30th April last.—

102
Bd. No. 1654
From the Collector of Malabar.— Statement of Grain and
Pulse exported from the Ports of his District
during the week ending 6th May 1854.—

103
Bd. No. 1648
From the Collector of Malabar.— Return of Grain and Pulse
imported at the Ports of his District during the
week ending 6th May 1854.—

94-106
Order on the above 10 letters and Statements.— Ordered to be
Submitted for the information of Government.—

Received the undermentioned Mis=
=cellaneous letters and Statements.—

From

105
Mis. No. 697
From the Collector of Tinnevelly. — Salt account current for the
106 quarter ending 31st March last. —
Mis. No. 698
From the Actg Collector of Ganjam. — Statement of the wholesales
107 of Salt for the Months of March last. —
Mis. No. 692
From the Collector of Canara. — Return of persons charged with
108 Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of March last. —
Mis. No. 696
From the Actg Collector of Guntoor. — Return of the wholesale prices
109 of Grain for the week ending 8th May 1854. —
Mis. No. 699
From the Collector of Nellore. — Return of the wholesale prices of
110 Grain for the week ending 8th May 1854. —
Mis. No. 698
From the Collector of Bellary. — Return of the wholesale prices of
111 Grain for the week ending 7th May 1854. —
Mis. No. 695
From the Collector of Cuddapah. — Return of the wholesale prices of
112 Grain for the week ending 30th April last. —
Mis. No. 693
From the Collector of North Arcot. — Return of the wholesale prices
113 of Grain for the week ending 6th May 1854. —
Mis. No. 694
From the Collector of North Arcot. — Return of the wholesale prices
of Grain for the week ending 13th May 1854. —

" Moodinghaun

" W. A. Burley

Comp. Wm. Hagger

Diary.

20th May. Sent the following letter.

No. 206

To The Chief Secretary to
Government.

1
Bd. No. 1032
To The Chief Secretary } orders of
to Government. — }

Sir.

In conformity with the
Government conveyed in Extract
from Minutes of Consultation of
the 18th October 1836, I am directed by
the Board of Revenue to submit the
Broken Set of their Proceedings for
the Month of April 1854 for
transmission to the Honorable the
Court of Directors.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
20th May 1854.

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary
in charge.

A6

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 22d May 1854.

John Goldingham, Esqre Second Member

and

H. Hg. Bayley, Esqre Officiating Member

Walter, Elliot, Esqre Senior Member

Absent on duty

/ As Commissioner Northern Circars /

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.

Read the following Papers.

No 1518.

2

Bd No 1562

From the Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, under date the 5th May 1854

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

/ Here enter 24th April 1854 No 160 /

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for writing

writing off the wastage of Salt which occurred in the several manufacturing Districts under the Presidency during Fusly 1262 amounting to Indian Maunds /1,95,070/ One lac ninety five thousand and seventy and Seers /33 3/16/ Thirty three and three sixteenths.

2. He wishes to be informed of the cause of the high wastage 10 7/8 per Cent on Salt supplied from South Arcot to the French Government, and on that in Canara 13 per Cent on Salt cleared for transport.

To The Board of Revenue.

/ Signed / J. Sycroft Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the following Circular be sent in consequence.

2-3

Bd No 1066

To The Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Nellore, Chingleput, Madura, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Canara and Malabar and South Arcot 2 Paras.

Sir Circular 16th February 1854

Circular.

Sir,

With reference to your Statement of Salt wastage for Fusly 1262 dated the 25th August 1853, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that Government have been pleased under date

Districts.	Date.	Quantity	
Ganjam	25th August in Cons 5th Sept 1853	7,191	14 1/16
Vizagapatam	11th in Cons 21st Nov 1853	7,289	22
Rajahmundry	31st Dec in Cons 3d April 54	7,693	.
Masulipatam	10th in Cons 15th Dec 1853	6,828	"
Guntoor	29th Nov in Cons 6th Dec 1853	11,085	36
Chingleput	4th in Cons 24th Oct 1853	11,416	32
Madura	11th July in Cons 3d Oct 1853	9,484	20
Nellore	14th in Cons 21st Nov 1853	14,902	9 3/16
Tanjore	25th Sept in Cons 3d Oct 1853	1,367	16
Tinnevelly	12th in Cons 20th Oct 1853	745	32
Canara	15th Feby in Cons 12th March 1854	88,626	39 1/16
Malabar	11th July 1853 in Cons 19th January 1854	135	20
Madras	27th Feby in Cons 2d March 1854	9,214	20
Total		1,959,70	33 3/16

per Cent on Salt supplied to the French Government.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George 22d May 1854.

/Signed/ B. Cuniliffe
Sub Secretary in charge

Extract date the 5th May 1854, to grant authority for writing off the wastage of Salt which occured in your District in that Fusly amounting to Indian Maunds 7,191 - 14 3/16.

2. I am also instructed to request that you will be good enough to explain the cause of the high wastage 10 7/8

4
Bd No 1563
From the Secretary to Government.

No 523

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, under date the 8th May 1854.

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

/Here enter 6th April 1854 No 141/

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that Streenevasa Row appears to be a prisoner under sentence for murder and he cannot perceive that the letter of the Agent for which application has been made is in any way relevant to the case. It would, it seems to the Governor in Council, have been sufficient had the Board stated this in reply to Kasava Row's Petition, and declined to furnish copy of the document, unless formally called upon for it by the Foujdaree Court. The Board might have taken this course on their own discretion, and without reference to Government.

To The Board of Revenue. /Signed/ J. Pycroft.
Secretary to Government.

4-5
Bd No 1049
Proceedings thereon.

Ordered that the following be
Endorsement

Endorsement be passed on Petition No 598 of 1854.

"The letter referred to is not relevant to the case, Petitioner is therefore referred to the Board's Endorsement on Petition No 255 of 1854. If a formal requisition be made for a copy of the document in question by the Court of Zoujdaree Udalut it will be furnished"

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(6)

Bd No 1574

From the Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, in the Revenue Department, under date the 11th May 1854.

No 540

Read the following

Letter from J. Pycroft Esqre Secretary to the Government of Fort St George

Home Department Sir.

Legislative

With reference to your letter dated the 14th Ultimo No 303 I am directed to forward the accompanying Draft Act for removing the prohibitions against the importation of "Foreign Sugar" and to request that the Supreme Government may be favored with any observations or suggestions on its provisions which may

may appear to the Government of Fort St George to be called for.

Fort William } /Signed/ C. Allen
The 15th April 1854 } Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No 1.

Fort William:

Home Department.

Legislative.

The 15th April 1854.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 15th April 1854.

Act No ——— of 1854.

An Act for removing the prohibition against the importation of Foreign Sugar.

Whereas by the provisions of a Statute passed in the 12th year of the reign of Her present Majesty the duties to be levied on the importation of Sugar from different places into the United Kingdom after the 5th day of July 1854 have been equalized; It is enacted as follows.

I From and after the date abovementioned

aforementioned Acts XXXII of 1836, XV of 1839, as XI of 1842, and so much of Act XIV of 1845, as prohibits the importation of Sugar into any part of the North western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal shall be repealed.

Ordered that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 15th day of June next.

/Signed/ C. Allen
Officiating Secretary to the
Government of India.

Ordered that the Draft Act received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Board of Revenue who will be pleased to offer any remarks that may occur to them on its provisions at an early date

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the following letter be submitted in consequence.

To

No 214.

To
The Chief Secretary to
Government.

6-7.
Bd No 1069
To The Chief Secretary to Government
In Cons 22d May 1854

Sir

With reference to the order of Government No 540 dated 11th May 1854, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state, that as the Draft Act therewith forwarded repeals the only two Acts relating to Sugar which can apply to Madras, they have no remarks to offer upon it except that, the comma after the number 1843, line 3d should be omitted, as otherwise it appears as if all three of the Acts specified had reference to the North Western Provinces.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
22d May 1854

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in charge.

8
Bd No 1592
From the Secretary to Government

Memorandum.

With reference to the letter from the Board of Revenue dated 22d December 1853, the Secretary to Government requests to be furnished for transmission to the Government of India with an application in the prescribed form for the augmentation of the rates of

Salary

7141 Fort St George 22d May 1854

Salary paid to the Village Police in Malabar.

To The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

Bd No 1065
8-9
Order thereon.

Ordered that a copy of the above Memorandum and the Boards letter to Government dated 22d December 1853, be forwarded to the Collector of Malabar with a request that he will forward the Tabular Report called for by Government.

10
Bd No 1066

From the Secretary to Government.

No 542

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th May 1854.

/From Board 1st May 1854/

Under the circumstances represented in the above Proceedings the Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for resuming the Village of Clancolum in the Tinnevelly District.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft.
Secretary to Government.

10-11
Bd No 1062
Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Tinnevelly with reference to his letter dated 16th March 1854.

Extract

7142 Fort St George 22d May 1854

12
Bd No 1642

From the Secretary to Government.

No 546

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, under date the 16th May 1854.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar.

Forwards with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 21st Instant, copy of a letter addressed to the Revenue Board on the 22d Ultimo on the subject of Cannanore Beebee's arrears.

/Here enter 26th April 1854 No 14/

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that the Collector of Malabar has still omitted to furnish the information called for in Extract Minutes of Consultation 29th June 1852, Para 2 as to whether any compensation be equitably due to the Beebee of Cannanore on the grounds therein stated.

2. With regard to the subject of the reference made by the Collector to the Revenue Board the Government consider the recent orders of the Honorable the Court

7143 Fort St George 22d May 1854

Despatch 26th October 1853. Court of Directors to be peremptory and that their execution cannot be suspended or delayed in consequence of any appeal which the Beebee may meditate addressing to England.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ J. Pycroft.
Secretary to Government.

12-13

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded with reference to the Board's Proceedings of this date on the letter from the Collector of Malabar dated 3d May 1854.

In Cons 22d May 1854

No 69

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St George

14

B. No 1701

From the Acting Collector of Ganjam

Sir,

Reporting respecting the Examination of his Assistants in reply to Boards Proceedings 13th February 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th Instant submitted to the Commissioner Northern Circars on the 2d February, a letter from Mr Fraser the only Assistant who in this District comes under the rules referred to, I now send a copy of this letter for the information of the Board.

Mr

7144 Fort St George 22d May 1854

Mr. Fraser has been nearly 11 years in India, all his service has been in the Northern Division, he speaks Telugu very fluently besides reading and writing it. He has had no opportunity of studying or keeping up Tamil or Hindoostanee, and he has in my opinion a good claim to every consideration that can be shown him, particularly as many of his own standing and some Juniors having been more fortunate in their promotion, have not been subjected to this Examination—

Ganjam District
Collectors Cutcherry
Chutterpore 13th May 1854

/Signed/ W. Knox
Acting Collector

No 11

To William Knox Esqre
Acting Collector
of Ganjam

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, under date 19th Instant No 33, which you have sent for my perusal. I have the honor in returning them

them, to state, that I received through the Revenue Secretary to Government a printed copy of part of Para 9 and of the whole of Para 10.

2 Ever since the commencement of my period of service in the Mofussil in 1812, I have been employed exclusively in the Northern Circars, and consequently have had no opportunity of acquiring a good knowledge of any language save Teloogoo, of my Service in the Ganjam District 6 years were passed at Chicacole, where I seldom or never come officially in Contact with Orryah, as I had not charge of Purlah Kimedy since October 1819 tho stationed here. I have seldom and but for short periods at a time had charge of any exclusively Oryah Talooks, or much business to transact with Natives understanding that tongue only. My knowledge of it is therefore confined to such few phrases as a person brought occasionally in contact with it might be expected to pickup, and to a general comprehension of what any witness examined before me in that language is saying

saying. I should feel inclined to take up Oryah for my second language, were it not that this is the only District in the Madras Presidency where it is spoken at all, to learn it therefore in preference to a more useful Dialect would be waste of time and I should prefer to study Tamil instead — which would qualify me for employment in the Southern Districts.

3 I think I can find a person here competent as a Moonshee for this purpose but I do not expect while here to be able to attain to any fluency in speaking Tamil as I shall never meet with it in Cutcherry work.

4 After devoting a month or two to a little practice in writing Teloogoo and reading Arzees in a Current Office hand, such as the daily reports &c &c which come to my office, I should be prepared at any time to undergo examination in that language, for the grade of Sub Collector or Sub Judge.

Ganjam District,
Acting Princ. Assist. Coll.r's Office
Chellerpore 27th January 1854.

(Signed) J. Fraser
Acting Princ. Assist. Coll.r

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. Knox
Acting Collector

Ordered

1147 Fort St. George 22d. May 1854

14-15
Order thereon

Ordered to lie over.

No. 25.

To

B. Cunliffe Esqre.
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

16
B. No. 1627.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry, 8th Instant

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the I have the honor to state that there are many villages in which Salt was formerly manufactured when the demand for Exportation to Calcutta was heavy, but in which the Manufacture has of late years been discontinued. In the event of the pans in these villages being reopened the Manufacturers would retain their ancient rights; but in Villages where Salt has never been made, no persons would have any right to the ground unless it should be conferred upon them by Government.

2. With reference to the 2d para of your letter I have the honor to state that the Extra charges alluded to in Column 6 of the Statement forwarded with my letter of the 16th December 1851 are made up chiefly of Hungam peons wages, but include a few other trifling items such as the cost of baskets, Money Bags, Oil &c. not amounting to more than about Rupees 20 a year. The Extra wages are entered in Column 6 and the Moyen wages in Column 10 and both are included in the total Charges in Column 15.

Rajahmundry District, Cocanada, 11th May 1854. (Signed) T. Prendergast
Collector.

Order thereon
16-17.

Ordered to lie over.

To

1148 Fort St. George 22d. May 1854.

No. 26.

To

B. Cunliffe Esqre.
Sub Secretary
Fort St. George

18
B. No. 1699
From the Collector of Rajahmundry

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 24th Ultimo, I have the honor to forward replies to the remaining queries forwarded with your letter of the 6th idem.

Rajahmundry District, Pittapoor, 15th May 1854. (Signed) T. Prendergast
Collector

Replies to Salt queries

1. The Country in and adjoining to which the Salt manufacture is carried on, is low and flat and composed of black soil. It is intersected by back waters communicating with the mouths of the Godavery river. The average annual produce of the district for a period of ten years has been 238327 Maunds. The extent of land at present occupied by pans is 252 poottes. The quantity of Salt that can be produced in a pootty of land varies according to the season and the quality of the land from ten to eighty Garce. The additional land capable of being converted into pans is unlimited.

13. The Salt could be made by the people if left without interference at about 3 Rupees per Garce.

14. The undermentioned statement gives the information called for in this query.

Fort St. George 22d. May 1854.

Number of the Cotaur	Number	Names of the Villages in which Salt is manufactured at present	Extent of land now occupied by Salt Pans in each Village	Out Turn	Sale	Distance between each set of Pans	Remarks
1 Pittapoor	1	Carapa	15 2 8	20,500	20,300	From 1 to 2 Miles apart	The Pittapoor Cotaur is 50 Miles distant from the Mogulloor Cotaur
	2	Vamoolavada	20 " "	24,500	24,400		
	3	Pengoodooroo	27 " "	15000	14900		
	4	Goorajanapilly	31 3 "	30,900	30,800		
	5	Cholunghy	25 " "	10,600	10,500		
	6	Palurlagada	3 15 8	6,500	6,100		
	7	Salapaka Mokam Tungalla Doddy	27 " "	21800	19,600		
	8	Goorapoody Mokam	21 3 "	20,000	17,000		
	9	Congoodroo Do	28 " "	27,000	26,900		
		Total	198 4 "	206800	199,700		
2 Mogulloor	1	Aval Mokam	12 " "	11500	10,700	Within half a Mile each other	
	2	Fourth Do	19 " "	17,600	15,800		
	3	Sixth Do	10 " "	16,700	10,800		
	4	Pasaladeevee Do	13 " "	30,700	25,300		
		Total	54 " "	76,500	62,600		
		Grand Total	252 4 "	283,300	262,300		

Rajahmundry District
Pittapoor, 5th May 1854

(Signed) J. Prendergast
Collector

18-19
Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

J.B.

Fort St. George 22d. May 1854

No. 16.

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

20
R. No. 1210.
From the Collector of Bellary - - - - -

Sir,

With reference to the orders of the Board of Revenue under date the 26th June 1851, I have the honor to submit Statements shewing the Serveee Enams that from time to time have been sequestrated for various causes in the Bellary District.

2. It will be observed from Statement No. 1 that the Enams that have been sequestrated amount altogether to 33.164 - 29. 5 acres assessed at 6. Pagodas 20375. 9. 5 or 5,629 - 12. 10 Rupees - The different Classes of Village Servants to whom they belonged is also shewn -

3. Of the above amount I have recommended that 32.827. 20. 13 acres assessed at 6. Pagodas 20090 - 7. 10 or 5585 98 " - 11 Rupees - be permanently sequestered and continued under the Circar agreeably to the reasons given in the Statement No. 2 and I beg to recommend that 25 7/8 26.7 acres assessed at 6. Pagodas 136 - 7. 1 or 39 2/8 - 11. 7 Rupees be restored to the Enamdars heirs, for the reasons given in the Statement No. 3. The remainder 59.22.1 acres assessed at 6. Pagodas 148. 4. 10 or 432 - 15. 8 Rupees require further investigation before recommending their permanent sequestration or restoration. They are shewn in the separate Statement No. 4.

Bellary District Collectors Office
on Circuit Pattecondah Manrapetti
25th March 1854 - - - - - - - -

(Signed) Co. Pelly
Collector -

Statement

Fort St. George

22nd May 1854.

Sequesteration to be permanent.

Proposed to be restored to the Enamdars.

Item Number.	Assessment Added by the Collector:				Total		Now recommended for Continuance:		To be further investigated and afterwards disposed off:		Total	
	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15
	Pus Fas		Pus Fas		Pus Fas			Pus Fas		Pus Fas		Pus Fas
	" " "	26 20 "	14 5 8	26 20 "	14 5 8		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	57 7 10	63 8 10	82 6 8	72 21 "	140 4 2		3 1 13	12 1 13	2 " "	8 " "	5 1 13	20 1 13
	59 1 7	" " "	" " "	112 22 5	59 1 7		5 27 14	" 2 14	" " "	" " "	5 27 14	" 2 14
1	406 4 11	4 34 1	18 7 12	87 24 13	425 2 7		" " "	" " "	15 5 8	102 " 14	15 3 8	102 " 14
2	204 4 2	" " "	" " "	1922 15 2	1204 4 2		" " "	" " "	29 14 9	28 6 13	29 14 9	28 6 13
3	359 7 3	" " "	" " "	4992 1 9	3359 7 3		105 39 3	75 3 15	" " "	" " "	105 39 3	75 3 15
4												
5	205 7 2	66 " "	50 " "	6875 7 3	5255 7 2		67 20 11	23 6 8	" " "	" " "	67 20 11	23 6 8
6												
7	269 5 7	" " "	" " "	10010 23 11	5269 5 7		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
8	185 11 "	" " "	" " "	3727 7 1	2105 11 "		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
9												
10	309 8 6	" " "	" " "	400 12 2	309 8 6		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
11	92 3 5	77 10 "	30 8 "	504 3 8	123 1 5		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
12	146 9 2	1 4 "	6 6 "	571 14 4	153 5 2		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
13												
14												
15	1217 2 7	238 36 11	203 3 12	29302 13 "	18420 6 3		63 7 5	15 9 3	" " "	" " "	63 7 5	15 9 3
16												
17							245 16 14	127 4 5	46 20 1	138 7 11	291 36 15	266 2 "
18	573 4 7	" " "	" " "	15632 14	573 4 7		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
19	538 6 1	" " "	" " "	11763 5 1	538 6 1		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
20												
21	52 4 15	5 9 6	1 5 6	97 19 5	54 " 5		12 9 9	9 2 12	12 12 "	3 6 15	24 21 9	12 9 11
22	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
23	407 1 4	102 8 "	96 9 6	687 " 9	504 " 10		" " "	" " "	" 30 "	6 " "	" 30 "	6 " "
24												
	1571 6 11	107 17 6	98 4 12	3525 7 13	1870 1 7		12 9 9	9 2 12	13 21	9 6 15	25 11 9	18 9 11
25	7889 2	346 14 1	301 8 8	32827 20 13	20090 7 10		257 26 7	136 7 1	59 22 1	148 4 10	317 8 8	285 1 11

Ordinary Service.

Sent Pattecondah, 25th March 1854.

E. E. Wm. (Signed) C. Pelly
Collector

Statement.

1153

Fort St. George

No 2. Statement of Service Enams hitherto the Collector

22nd M

Sequestered Bellary District, see Report of

dated 2

thorized Enams of re unau

Items	Recommended by the Collector for inhability to pay the Jodee		Land resumed in lieu of Circar land given in exchange		Recommended by the authorities to be restored but recommended for resumption by the Collector as unauthorized Enams proved to be of recent date and unauthorized		Total		Remarks
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Cash Fan			Cash Fan		Cash Fan		
1 Potails	1713 12 2	12144 2 5	65 26	67 12	10734 29 5	8153	34 16 185 11 5	8764 4 2	5436 9 11
2 Curnums	534 9 13	651 2 12	35 24	49 9 10			119 4 876 4	11 11 21 11 11	3856 36 6
3 Salaries	56 17 3	51 6 7	17 32 9	30 4 7			333 30 11	101 2 11 20 11 11	1511 13 9
4 Carpenters	188 24 15	124 3 11	1 5 9	11 3 2			31 9 11	18 8 19 11 4	2 10 599 16 7
5 Iron Smiths	19 32 2	15 8 11	3 1 8	6 11 12			89 33 7	28 4 11 11 11	235 12 12
6 Washermen	198 10 11	84 7 11	11 11 11	11 11 11			60 22 9	11 2 39 4	22 14 457 26 5
7 Pot Makers	59 7 4	28 3 2	4 29 12	2 3 14			23 27 14	10 2 11 11 11	237 10 15
8 Punchangees	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11			76 25 5	29 4 4 11	6 6 11 196 32 8
9 Barbers	122 29 3	66 2 15	2 7 3	5 4 8			53 23 8	12 2 2312	2 6 12 294 26 15
10 Barkies	5 35 8	1 1 13	11 11 11	11 11 11			11 11 11	11 11 11	213 2 1 3
11 Pariahs	56 39 14	35 9 10	16 12 10	15 3 11			13 31 11	1 7 11 11 11	132 25 1
12 Chumbars	229 12 14	154 4 1	11 11 11	11 11 11			35 17 7	26 1 241	1 11 9 621 30 9
13 Bavalies	44 11 12	33 2 4	11 11 11	11 11 11			142 30 6	76 11 262	11 8 8 254 36 9
14 Cattoobadies	84 14 38 13	54 7 8 2 6	11 11 11	11 11 11			114 11 1	67 2 28	11 5 3 14 345 31 10
15 Seergunties	3 21 3	9 5 11	11 11 11	11 11 11			14 26 3	24 3 17 13	2 3 7 50 35 8
16 Angajalahs	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11			12 25 15	2 11 11 11	11 11 41 10 14
17 Managars	11 11 11	11 11 11	12 10 14	11 9 13			11 11 11	11 11 30 12	2 7 7 48 25 9
18 Mutapalies	158 2 7	86 9 5	11 11 11	11 11 11			11 11 11	11 11 11	233 6 15
19 Shroffs	80 5 6	31 5 14	11 11 11	11 11 11			12 22 4	5 5 11 11	11 11 233 6 15
20 Jeer or Pumbalaverndaloo	16 27 15	18 8 1	11 11 11	11 11 11			26 30 1	7 4 20 11	14 5 8 422 24 12
21 Cummavadoo	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11			22 26 2	4 20 10 11	10 8 11 207 9 15
22 Soties	11 11 11	11 11 11	6 8 11	1 5 4			11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 18 16 8
23 Koopparo	9 37 12	9 37 12	11 11 11	11 11 11			23 25 4	7 2 11 11 11	11 11 31 38 3
24 Unkavandloo	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11			11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 9 37 12
Total	11912 19 13	8090 2 1	165 1 9	190 5 13			11 28 6	11 5 11	11 11 11
25 Sundry Service	1 3 9	11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	3300 38 7	2131 4	133 6 301 6 12	32669 8 13	19993 3 9
Grand Total	11913 23 6	8090 3 2	165 1 9	190 5 13	46 6 1	17 4	20 11 11 1 12	158 12 11	97 4 1
					3314 1 8	2148 9	14 1 301 8 8	32824 20 13	20090 7 10

Ordinary Service

Items

Remarks

	Acres	Assessment
	21	
	Cash Fan	
	14 5 8	
	140 4 2	
	39 1 7	
	425 2 7	
	04 4 2	
	59 7 3	
	355 7 2	
49 13 14	69 5 7	
	05 4 11	
	09 8 6	
6 12 12	23 1 5	
	63 5 2	
	420 6 3	
15 26 10		
	73 4 7	
	638 6 1	
7 12 12	54 11 5	
	11 11 11 11 11	
	504 11 10	
0 12 2		
11 14 11	70 1 7	
17 1 8	790 7 10	

Total

Assessment

Fort St George

22nd May 1854.

Notices for permanent Sequestration -

Ordinary Division

Item.	Name of Village.	Proved to present date authorized.		For inability to pay the Appanum.		For causes unknown.		For Payamalee or destroyed lands.		For deaths desertion and failure of heirs.		Total		Recommended by the Talook authorities to be restored but recommended for resumption by the Collector as being unauthorized.		Total	
		Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.
		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
		Pl. Fa				Pl. Fa				Pl. Fa				Pl. Fa			
1	G	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
2	Co	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
3	Ta	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1 17 4	1 " 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
4	Co	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	11 15 14	11 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	26 20 "	14 5 8	26 20 "	14 5 8
5	Gro	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	139 29 13	54 2 7	82 3012	406 4 11	63 8 10	4 34 1	82 6 8	71 21 "	112 7 5	39 1 7
6	Yla	1,244 5 3	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	2449 12 8	1,666 9 7	112 22 6	59 1 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	18 7 12	87 24 13
7	Po	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	420 31 13	124 9 4	82 3012	406 4 11	4 34 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
8	Pu	" " "	399 38 6	236 " 6	314 16 1	149 1 14	" 29 6	3 3 2	1344 30 3	782 24	82 3012	406 4 11	4 34 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2
9	Ba	309 " 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
10	Ba	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2
11	Pa	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	334 " "	76 3 7	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2
12	Co	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	61 38 11	25 7 13	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2
13	Co																		
14	Co	1533 5 11	399 38 6	236 " 6	314 16 1	149 1 14	4 764	15 11	2,946	5 13	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,9 22 15 8	1,204 4 2		
15	S																		
16	A	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
17	M	334 3 14	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	746 3 8	335 6 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
18	S	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
19	Sa	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	66 3	38 8 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
20	Jee	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
21	Cu	257 9 9	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
22	Do									14 25 4	6 23	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
23	Yo	595 3 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	822 36 2	380 4 4	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
24	Ha																		
		2,148 9 2	399 38 6	236 " 6	314 16 1	149 1 14	5 538 4	13 3	3,327 3 1			994 25 13	262 " 1	3,414 30 7	1,5 41 6 11	107 17 6	98 4 12	3,525 4 13	1,670 1 7
												10,451 4 1	5,646 5 12	32,481 6 12	19,788 9 2	346 14 1	301 8 8	3,282 4 13	20,090 4 10

25 St. Puttecondah, 25th March 1854. E. E. Yoe.

(Signed) L. Pelly
Collector

Statement

7155

For Ft. St. George

22d May 1854

No 3. Statement of Segniestered Service Enams recommended to be restored to the owners in the Bellary District. See Collectors

No	Item	Enam land included in the Circar ayacut of fasly 1258 by mistake.		Enam left for inability to pay Sodee but which the Enamdar wish to re obtain paying the Sodee.		Left for causes unknown.		Segnestered for failure of heirs but now Continued to others for managing the duties.		Segnestered for desertion and other causes.		Claimed by he	
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment
		1	2		3		4		5		6		7
		A	G	a	C	Rs	Fa	A	G	a	C	Rs	Fa
1	Potails	5	27	14	"	2	14	6	"	"	4	8	"
2	Curnums	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	10	"	2	8	8
3	Talaries	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	28	4	3	6	4
4	Carpenters	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	25	18	1	4	"
5	Shroffs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	Nerayuntees	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	Potties	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	Iron Smiths	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	6	"
9	Barbers	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	24	14	"	4	2
10	Washermen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	Cumbars	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	Cuttoobadies	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	Cavalgies	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	Pariahs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	5	27	14	"	2	14	33	8	18	13	9	16
	Telooks												
1	Rumply	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	Hurponhully	5	27	14	"	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Adonie	"	"	"				"	"	"	"	"	"
4	Gollem							8	10	9	2	1	3
5	Muddukserah							6	"	"	4	8	"
6	Rodecondah							18	38	4	7	"	12
	Total	5	27	14	"	2	14	33	8	18	13	9	15

		8		9		10		11		12		13							
		A	G	a	C	Rs	Fa	A	G	a	C	Rs	Fa	A	G	a	C	Rs	Fa
1	Potails	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	27	14		5	
2	Curnums	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	10	"		2	
3	Talaries	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	30	"	3	9	6	20	20	1		19	
4	Carpenters	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	25	13		1	
5	Shroffs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	11		1	
6	Nerayuntees	6	1	20	11	18	8	8	"	20	11	1	6	"					
7	Potties	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	24	"		3	
8	Iron Smiths	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	30	"	1	1	9	9	30	"		1	
9	Barbers	"	38	1	"	2	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	22	15		"	
10	Washermen	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	30	"	1	3	9	7	30	"		1	
11	Cumbars	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	39	1	1	1	11	6	39	1		1	
12	Cuttoobadies	6	1	9	3	2	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	1	9		4	
13	Cavalgies	"	"	"	"	"	"	97	28	8	73	2	12	97	28	8		73	
14	Pariahs	1	25	2	"	4	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	25	2		"	
	Total	1	28	2	1	1	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	20	2		1	
		14	30	11	20	4	4	61	20	11	18	8	8	142	18	4	83	1	8
	Telooks																		
1	Rumply	3	1	13	12	1	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	Hurponhully	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	1	13		12	
3	Adonie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	27	14		"	
4	Gollem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	97	28	8	73	2	12
5	Muddukserah	"	"	"	"	"	"	61	20	11	18	8	8	105	39	2		75	
6	Rodecondah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"		4	
	Total	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	9	1	8	8	7
		11	28	14	8	27		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	11	1	"	5
		14	30	11	20	4	4	61	20	11	18	8	8	142	18	4	83	1	8
														196	5	12		117	
														63	7	6		15	
														12	9	9		9	
														196	5	12		117	

Bellary District, Collectors

Office on Circuit, Pulteondah 25th March 1854. E. E. [illegible] Esqrs

1155

Fort St. George

22nd May 1854.

No. 3 Sta... hereafter investigated and disposed of in the ... Bellary District, see Collector's Report 25th March 1854.

No.	Ite...	...ent	Left for causes in Known. Acres	Left for causes in Known. Assessment	Sequestered for failure of heirs but now Continued to others for Managing the Village duties. Acres	Sequestered for failure of heirs but now Continued to others for Managing the Village duties. Assessment	Total claimed by heirs of former holders. Acres	Total claimed by heirs of former holders. Assessment	By others for managing the Village duties. Acres	By others for managing the Village duties. Assessment	Total Acres	Total Assessment
			6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			A G a	C P. 7ths a	A G a	C P. 7ths a	A G a	C P. 7ths a	A G a	C P. 7ths a	A G a	C P. 7ths a	
1	Potai...												
2	Curnu...												
3	Talar...	b	12 12	3 6 15	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	27 18 2	16 8 5	" "	" " "	27 18 2	16 8 5
4	Carpen...												
5	Shrof...	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	15 5 8	102 " 14
6	Neerag...												
7	Potter...	"	2 " "	8 " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	15 5 8	102 " 14	" "	" " "	2 " "	8 " "
8	Iron sm...	4	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	2 " "	8 " "	" "	" " "	8 20	4 " 4
9	Barber...													
10	Washe...	"	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	8 20	4 " 4	" "	" " "	" 30	6 " "
11	Cumb...	3	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" 30	6 " "	5 28 ½	11 5 3
12	Cuttoo...													
13	Coora...													
14	Pariah...	b	13 14 12	11 6 15	" 30	6 " "	5 28 ½	11 5 3	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	59 22 1	148 14 10
							58 32 1	142 4 10	" 30	6 " "				
		"	2 " "	8 " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	2 "	8 "
	Tal...													
1	Rum...	"	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	2 " "	8 " "	" "	" " "	15 2 8	102 " 14
2	Hur...	b	13 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	15 5 8	102 " 14	" "	" " "	29 14 9	28 6 13
3	Adam...	"	12 12 "	3 6 15	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	29 14 9	28 6 13	" "	" " "	12 12 "	3 6 15
4	Gollen...													
5	Mudi...	"	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	12 12 "	3 6 15	" "	" " "	" 30	6 " "
6	Rodeco...													
		b	13 14 12	11 6 15	" 30	6 " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	59 22 1	148 4 10
							58 32 1	142 4 10	" 30	6 " "				

at Puttecondah 25th March 1854.

E. E. Wm. (Signed) C. Pelly Collector.

20-21

Bd. No. 1079.

Proceedings thereon.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Bellary forwarding four Statements of service Enams which had been sequestered in his District, and recommending that the Enams Comprised in Statement No. 2 may be permanently incorporated with Ayen lands, and those in Statement No. 3 restored to the proper parties.—

Fort St. George 22nd May 1854.

No. 215.

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

2. In their Proceedings of the 22nd May 1851, on the subject of the Land Revenue balances of the Bellary District for Fusly 1258, the Board adverted to certain village service Enams which had been abandoned by their holders in consequence of the high Jodee payable thereon. they recommended the restoration of a portion of them to the &c heirs of the absconded Talaries, and with reference to the remaining shares, suggested, that instead of continuing them under sequestration, the Collector should be directed to nominate fit persons to perform the duties to which they &c were originally assigned, and that the Enams should be retransferred to them from the Circar Ayacut with which they had been incorporated. It was also at the same time recommended by the Board that a similar course should be adopted in respect of other service Enams, which, from time to time, had, for like reasons, been resumed by the local authorities. Government approved of these propositions in Extract &c Minutes of Consultation 17th June 1851, and stated that they would be prepared to give their

Fort St. George 22nd May 1854.

their consideration to the arrangement when finally &c brought before them. The letter and Statements above recorded are submitted in pursuance of these instructions.—

3. From statement No. 1, it appears that the total amount of the Service Enams under sequestration in the Bellary District is 33145 acres assessed at Rupees 59130. The classes of village servants to whom they belonged, are shown in Column 1 of the Statement.—

4. Of the above extent, acres 32828 with an &c Assessment of Rs. 58598, are recommended for permanent resumption as shown in Statement No. 2. The reasons assigned for this measure, are, the inability to pay the Jodee in some cases, the fact of other lands having been given in exchange, the enams being authorized - the failure of heirs to the late holders &c Co. —

Statement No. 3 5. Acres 258, with an assessment of Rs. 399 are recommended for restoration to the Enamdar's heirs, or to others appointed to do the prescribed services as detailed in Statement 3.—

Statement No. 4 6. The last statement embraces an extent of 60 acres assessed at Rs. 433, and refers to Enams, which require further investigation as to their ultimate &c disposal, and on which therefore no orders need now be passed.—

7. The Board recommend that the Enams &c comprised in Statement No. 2 may be permanently incorporated with Ayen lands, and those in Statement No. 3, restored to the proper parties in order that the village duties to which they were originally assigned may be efficiently performed.—

To

1159 Fort St. George 22nd May 1854

No. 11.

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

22

Bd. No. 1662

From the Agent to the Government at Kurnool

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th Ultimo, I have the honor to state, that no attempts have been made in this District to levy contributions from the Ryots by any parties representing themselves to be emissaries or Agents from the Committee of the Native Madras Association.—

Kurnool District,
Government Agent's Office,
On Circuit Nandial,
13th May 1854.

Signed T. Conway
Agent to the Governor

Order thereon.—

Order is to lie over.—

To

22-23

1160 Fort St. George 22d May 1854

No. 43.

To,

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

24

Bd. No. 525

From the Collector of Chingleput

Soliciting an explanation of the rules regarding the disposal of lapses of Enams held on Sunnuds.—

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to solicit the instructions of the Board of Revenue on certain points connected with the Enam Rules of 1848, regarding which doubts appear to exist.—

2. The Enams to which I refer comprise personal Grants conferred for the benefit of the Holder and his Family which may be divided into the following three classes.—

1st. Those held in virtue of long undisturbed possession without Sunnuds, or with Sunnuds of doubtful validity.—

2 Those held on bonafide Grants obtained prior to the British acquisition of the Country.—

3rd. Those held on Grants conferred subsequently to the British assumption which

1159 Fort St. George 22nd May 1854

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Kurnool District,
Government Agent's Office,
On Circuit Nundial,
13th May 1854.

[Signed] J. Conway.
Agent to the Governor.

Order thereon.— Order it to lie over.—

To

WM. 22-23

1160 Fort St. George 22nd May 1854

No. 43.

To,

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

24

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1st. Those held in virtue of long undisturbed possession without Sunnuds, or with Sunnuds of doubtful validity.—

2 Those held on bonafide Grants obtained prior to the British acquisition of the Country.—

3d. Those held on Grants conferred subsequently to the British assumption which

granted, and that they had not at the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 been alienated from the family of the Original Grantee, they shall not thenceforward be subject to interference or resumption but shall be continued to the legal Heirs of the last holder whether of kin to the Incumbent at the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 or not, and that moreover the restrictions regarding adoption contained in the Board's Circular Order dated 29th September 1851 are not applicable to these Enams and that they can only revert to Government as other landed property would, by escheat or an utter failure of Heirs entitled legally to inherit - No express provisions being however laid down by which it may clearly be understood whether alienations of this description of Enams by sale &c. subsequent to the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 or July 1802, are to be recognized or not -

Para 4 B.d C. O. 21st Dec.r 1848 Page 483. -

B.d C. O. 11th August 1853. -

6. The above orders clearly sanction alienations under the stipulations particularly specified, whilst from the orders conveyed in Para 4 of the Board's Circular 29th July 1848 which require that enquiry should be instituted in regard to the term of the Grant, as to whether it

it is a life or hereditary one and from the tenor of Regulation XXXI of 1802, Regulation IV of 1831, and Act XXXI of 1836, it is to be inferred that it was not intended that any such transfer contrary to the terms of the Grant should be recognized. -

7. The points therefore in which specific instructions appear to me desirable are -

1st Whether these Enams held on Bonafide Grants of a date prior to the British assumption, are in respect of their transmission to be dealt with in strict accordance with the order above quoted without reference to the terms of the Grant and whether the alienation of such Enams which may be effected in violation of the terms of the summed, at any time subsequent to July 1802 are to be recognized as authorizing the continuance of the Enams to the descendants of the Transferee as if he were the Grantee, without limitation and without the necessity of such lapses being reported for the decision of Government. -

2d In the event of these points being decided

* Para 3. & 5 B.d C. O. 27th July 1848. -

decided in the negative, does the onus of shewing that the sale and transfers are authorized by the terms of the summud rest with the Party claiming succession, to the detriment otherwise of his claims. Instances occur in which the Terms cannot be ascertained either on reference to the Enam Register Books and any other authentic document and the summuds themselves may be lost.—

3dly Are Jaury Summuds of the different Amildars under the former Nawabs of the Carnatic which simply direct the continuance of the Enams "agreeably to Manool," to be considered in the light of Grants conferring a validity of title, or must these documents, to be so valid, bear the Seals of the ruling Powers by whom the Grants were conferred.—

8. Section II Regulation XXXI, of 1802 confirms Grants for Enams issued prior to the acquisition of the Country where the Incumbents at the passing of that Regulation were ascertained to belong to the Family of the Original Grantee; but it appears to me that Government

Government are not pledged to extend greater privileges to the subsequent holders of the Enam than provided for by the terms of the summud and this opinion seems to be supported by the Preamble of Regulation IX of 1831 / Extended to Grants of former Governments by Act XXXI of 1836 / which discountenanced the Division of Enams / held with or without Summuds / from their legetimate purposes for the benefit of Persons who have no claims on the State.—

The Summuds for personal Grants.

9. Bhattavarties and Mududmash purport, in the majority of instances in this District to have been granted for the benefit of the holder his Heirs or Family and are in their terms hereditary, the Grants providing for the transfer of the Enams by sale or Gift being comparatively few.—

10. Should my views on the subject prove incorrect, I am apprehensive that the Bde C. O. 11th August 1853. Provisions for Escheat of Enam on failure of legal heirs to succeed would prove a dead letter, as all Enamdars who have no legal heirs will doubtless by transfer them to other Parties by sale or Gift—no restriction being placed in this respect

the

Fort St. George 22d May 1854.

the notification above referred to prohibiting the alienation of Enams by sale or otherwise as well as the several other orders concerning adoption Vrs alluded to in Paras. 3 and 4 having reference to such espare unsupported by Sunnuds and held simply on the ground of long possession and prescription and given in the first instance for the personal advantage of the Grantee.

11 I may here remark the Provisions of Para 4 of the Boards order dated 21st December 1848 on this point in reply to a reference from the Acting Collector of Bellary do not appear sufficiently explicit - The orders therein conveyed require that the succession of a wife or daughter to Enams held on sunnud as well as to those without sunnud should be reported for orders while the above Parties are in the character of legal heirs to landed Property in respect to whom interference is prohibited, an authoritative interpretation as to what relationship in the different Branches of the family Male and Female, would constitute validity of title, under the term legal Heirs, would be a desirable addition to the Enam Rules and might prevent much unnecessary reference.

Chingleput District,
Collectors Cutcherry,
Pultcarney 11th February 1854.

Signed J. H. Cochrane
Collector.

Fort St. George 22nd May 1854

24-25

B. No. 1042

Proceedings thereon.

Communicating the Boards explanations pertaining points connected with the Enam rules.

C. O. Book page 450

The first question propounded by the Collector in the letter above recorded, is whether Enams held on bonafied grants of a date prior to the British assumption of the Country are in respect of their transmission, to be dealt with in strict accordance with the C. O. of the 27th July 1848 on paras 3, 4 and 5 without reference to the terms of the sunnud, and, whether the alienation of such Enams which may be effected, in violation of the terms of the sunnud, at any time subsequent to July 1802, are to be recognized, and the Enams continued to the descendants of the transfers as if he were the grantee, without limitation and without the necessity of such lapses being reported for the decision of Government.

2. The Board are of opinion that the reservations made by Sec. V and VIII Reg XXXI of 1802 clearly shew that an alienation contrary to the terms of the original Sunnud is illegal, and cannot therefore be recognized. The orders quoted by the Collector in para 5 of the letter under consideration, apply only to grants legally held under permanent heriditary Sunnuds, which are declared to be free from resumption or interference, but not to those whose possession is contrary to the terms of the sunnuds, and which therefore must be held at the disposal of Government on the occurence of a lapse.

3. In reply to the second query, the Board must however

however observe that in all cases where the original Sunnud is lost, but the Enam is known to have been held under a formal Grant at the date mentioned in Sec II Reg XXXI of 1802, though the terms of Grant cannot be ascertained by reference to the Enam Registers, or other authentic documents, yet if there be no reason to suspect that the original Sunnud has been fraudulently concealed or suppressed, the enams should be treated as if they were held under a permanent hereditary tenure.

4. The Collector further enquires whether Jaury Sunnuds of the different Amildars under the former Nawabs of the Carnatic, which simply direct the continuance of the Enams "agreeably to mamool" should be considered in the light of grants conferring a validity of title, or must the documents to be so valid bear the seals of the ruling Powers, by whom the grants were conferred. The Board would observe in reply that these sunnuds cannot be held to confer any title on the possessor, but that every consideration should be shown to them as affording proof of the lawful possession of the Enam by the holders at the time when the Sunnuds were issued.

5. Although concurring generally in the propriety of the remarks made in para 8 the

Board

* The Notification forbidding transfers in the C. O. of 27th July 1848, page 453 of C.O Book, refers to Enams held by unsupported Documents.

Board think that it would be a measure of great hardship to forbid the transfer of Enams held on permanent hereditary grants, while continuing in the family of the original grantee. an enam of this nature is considered to be part of the holder's property and as such he may be supposed to be at liberty to convert his interest therein into any other description of property by sale or otherwise, in this case the reversionary claim which Government has to it as might be asserted as soon as the hereditary line to which the Enam was originally assigned, is known to have become extinct. In practice, however, this would lead to difficult and prolonged enquiries, and therefore it has been thought advisable to advance the claims of the State only in cases where there is no legal heir to the last incumbent unless the circumstances of the transfer are clearly known and the transaction of late occurrence.

Para 9

b. The Board do not consider Sunnuds for Bhut-vertie and Madadmash Enams purporting to be for the benefit of the holder or his family to be of a permanent hereditary character, such cases however, will require to be investigated on the occurrence of lapses according to the merits of each.

7. In reference to the question stated in the last para of the Collectors letter, it is observed that the definition of a legal heir according to the Hindoo Law, has been

laid

laid down by the Pundits of the Sudds. Adalut as communicated with the Board's Proceedings of the 16th September 1852 and embraces on failure of lineal descendants, the fathers descendants, as far as Grandsons, the paternal grandmother, the paternal grandfather, the uncles and their Sons. This interpretation, the Board think, might be acted on in all cases connected with the transmission of Enams in Hindoo families.

* referred to in para 3 of the Collector's letter to the Board dated 6th January 1854.

To,

B. Cunliffe Esqr
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(26)

Sir.

Bd No. 1656
From the Collector of Chingleput. } Para 1.

I have the honor to submit the following replies to the Queries contained in your Circular letter of the 6th Ultimo intended for the information of Mr. Plowden, appointed special Commissioner for instituting enquiry into the administration of the Salt Department.

Reply to Query 1st

The salt manufacture is carried on in this District on lands bordering on backwaters or communicating with the sea which supply salt water to the Pans. The soil in such localities is a description of black brackish earth mixed with sand and saline particles, specimens thereof taken from different localities will be separately forwarded

forwarded by Banghy. Subjoined is a Statement exhibiting the extent of Pans at each station in this District exclusively of Tullore and Goyaloor recently transferred to Madras, the average manufacture during the last 5 years and the quantity which can be raised on each Pan or Cawny of land, from which the Board will observe that the capability of the district is at present much curtailed and that under a system of unrestricted manufacture the Pans now under occupation are calculated to yield 9000 Garces per annum.

Names of the Places.	Total extent under Cultivation.	Average manufacture of Salt for the last 5 years.	Average per Cawny.	Estimated quantity of salt capable of being raised on a Cawny.
	Cs	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds.
Chunambut	78 3/4	50,209	660 1/2	1,200
Cheyoor	117 1/16	56,075	393 3/4	1,800
Pyanoor	76 1/2	16,938	221 1/4	1,200
Cadoombandy	44 1/4	16,008	361 3/4	1,200
Covelong & Columbankum	230 1/2	29,964	130	1,800
Vadasemmeyary	52	48,277	928	1,800
Choonambooccoleum and Cobusamoodrum	100	20,064	200 1/2	480
Oopooreiroy	40	12,903	322	600
Poongalum	63	44,269	702 1/2	840
Total	799 1/2	2,78,701	348	1,213

All the lands situated along the series of backwaters which intersect the district to the supposed extent of 10,000 Cawnies are more or less capable of being converted into salt Pans. I may however remark that the conformation of these additional Pans will necessarily depend on the proportion which the profit derivable from the salt trade may bear to the outlay required for the purpose at each place.

Query 2

The Manufacturers belong to all castes of Hindoos and Mahomedans and consist, of the Merassidars of the Villages in the limits of which the Pans are situated, Poyakarries who may have been introduced by Government in consequence of the inability of the Merasidars to cultivate the required extent of Pans and of Parties who may have obtained the Pans by purchase &c. They hold the lands as any other description of private property, possessing the right of selling and transferring them to others at their pleasure. Section V Regn. I of 1805 also provides for compensation being made to the Manufacturers on the suppression of the Manufacture at any particular locality under the orders of Government. The extent however to which the manufacture is annually carried on is determined by this Office in reference to the anticipated demand, and when the Salt in store at any station is sufficient to meet the demand, the manufacture at such locality is prohibited for the enquing year. The quantity ordered for each place is apportioned to the Pans under cultivation and the proprietors thereof severally enter into engagements for raising the required quantity and no more; which they deliver at the Government platform by measurement

receiving

receiving in return money payments of Coodewarum at fixed rates for each garce. These rates were, on the introduction of the Monopoly, fixed in reference to the profits previously derived by the Parties from the Manufactures, consisting of the Warum or share which they received from the proceeds of the sale of the salt, and like the Ryots share on Paddy cultivation, varied not only at different localities, but on different Pans at the same station according to the situation of the Parties by whom they were severally held at the time, whether Merasidars, Poyakarries, or Pagodas and Charitable Institutions. The prices realized for the article likewise fluctuated according to the quality of the salt raised and the facilities of communication with the respective Depots which then existed.

Annexed is a list of the different rates of Coodewarum which are now in force in this District, and of the extent of Pans under cultivation under each class. The highest rate is Rupees 25 the Garce, the lowest Rupees 6, and the average calculated on the Manufacture of the past 5 years amounts to

A P.

Rupees 12 — 6 — 5.

List

List shewing the rates of Coodewarum in the Salt Pans Gillah Chinglepet

Names of Places where salt is manufactured.	Denomination under which the Pans are known.	No. of Pans.	Rate of Coodewarum per Garee. Rs	A	P
1 Chunambut	Coodepet	25	6	9	19/16
	Gramasookawasi	8 1/4	15	4	10 3/16
	Sookawasi	35 7/8	16	4	6 7/16
	Davustanum	4	21	1	1 4/16
	Cawney Maniam	1 1/2	24	10	8 5/16
	Coral Maniam	1/2	18	7	3/16
	Enam	1	15	5	10 3/16
		76 1/8			
2 Cheyoor	Coodepet	40	5	15	3/4
	Gramasookawasi	6 1/2	14	9	3/4
	Sookawasi	53 3/8	21	9	5/8
	Davustanum	9 1/4	21	1	1 7/16
	Cawney Maniem	1 1/2	26	3	9 3/8
	Enam	1	21	1	7 3/8
	Coodi maniem	5			
		117 1/8			
3 Cadoombady		44 1/4	14	-	10 3/8
4 Pyanoor		76	13	13	3 7/16
5 Cavelong	Mamoolwarum	220 5/8	13	2	8 1/16
	Fakeer Enam	2	21	1	6 5/8
	Caroombaudy Warum		10		
		222 5/8			
6 Vadasem menjary		47	11	2	2 9/16
7 Coponelvay		30	7	3	4 7/16
8 Obasamoodrum Soonapingoontah		100	7	3	4 7/16
9 Pongalum			7	3	4

Query 3

During the Months of March April and May the backwaters in different parts of the district are dried up when the surface of their beds is covered with spontaneous salt. Salt of this description is formed in considerable quantities at Strecharicotah, where in 1835 it was collected and stored for purposes of sale at the Government Monopoly price. Its inferior quality however placed it at a disadvantage in the market while the Cost of gathering it Rs. 6 the Garee was about the same as that incurred for the regular Manufacture of the article at the adjoining pans which induced the Board of Revenue to order the discontinuance of the practice, and spontaneous salt has ever since been destroyed from time to time under the orders of the local Servants, although it is not improbable that it is to some extent smuggled by the lower orders of the inhabitants for their own consumption. It is the general impression that the Article is somewhat unwholesome as well as inferior in quality. Earth salt is obtained in small quantities by diluting saline earth

ine

in water, draining off the liquid and evaporating it in earthen Vessels. In consequence of the very unwholesome quality of the article, the difficulty of making it, the punishment attached to its manufacture, and the comparative facilities which exist for obtaining sea salt, I am not disposed to believe that earth salt is manufactured or consumed to any extent in this District.

Query 4 Salt is manufactured in this District by the solar evaporation of salt water collected on lands of the description given in reply 1. which are formed into Pans or fields for the purpose. The water is supplied partly from the backwater and partly from the wells. The several stages of the Manufacture which commences in January and as detailed below and occupy 40 days for the gathering of the salt the first time and only 10

10 days for its subsequent Collection.—

	Days
Remaining accumulations of earth from the Pans and preparing the banks of the fields Totties and Channels	8
Putting water in the fields to wet and prepare them for work	2
Treading out beating and raking the fields several times	10
Treading out the fields and making them smooth	4
After the Pans are prepared as above supplying water from the Totties or reservoirs in which the same has been kept for some days and allowing it to evaporate	4
Ditto Ditto Ditto	4
Ditto Ditto Ditto	4
Ditto Ditto Ditto	4
	40

When the Salt is taken out.

The Salt which is thus gathered is first heaped on a raised part of the Pan called the "Thovaraadal" and 4 or 5 days after when it is sufficiently dry, it is removed to a different place called the Thunnul, at which two stages of the manufacture estimates of the quantity made by the Peishcar and his Nerisindah are daily submitted to this Office as a check to the subsequent fabrication

fabrication of accounts - On a sufficient quantity of Salt being thus collected it is conveyed by the manu= facturers' labourers to the Government platform, where it is measured in the presence of the Government ser= vants and heaped in equal quantities of 10 Garces in heaps of equal demensions Viz: 32 × 16 × 6½ which are covered over with Palmira Leaves and stamped. The Plat. forms are well protected by an enclosure of ditch and hedge and always Guarded by Peons. Daily reports of Heaps are furnished to this Office and receipts are granted by the Peishcar to the Salt Manufacturers for the Salt delivered by them, Abstract accounts of which are also submitted to this Office in view to the payment of Coodewarum to the manufacturers in the presence of the European Officers.—

Query 5. Salt is sold by weight for Export and on all other occasions by measurement.—

Query 6. The Salt heaps are examined by the Euro= pean Officers and the manufacture is as far as practicable discontinued, when the sales commence, in view to check over-heaping and to prevent every op= portunity of smuggling - The sales are effected in the numerical order of the heaps, and the Peishcars who are furnished with blank Rowanahs (stamped and

and Numbered) are required to distribute them to the Purchasers, entering therein the names of the Parties, the quantity and the date of purchase, the place for which consigned, and the period allowed for its removal thereto, as a protection for the transport of the Article, and to send daily accounts of these transactions to this Office - On reasonable grounds of suspicion, Police Officers at any station in the interior who serve, as a preventive establishment, as well as private individuals, are authorized and en= couraged by the offer of Rewards to examine the Salt en route and compare it with the Rowanah, when should an excess be detected the consignment is liable to confiscation.—

Query 7. The manufacture being carried on by the Proprietors of the Pans in consideration of the Coode= warum received by them, the duties of the Government servants are restricted to the receipt and sale of the Salt and to the prevention of smuggling, no portion of the covenanted service nor of the Hoozoor Native Establishment is exclusively assigned to the Salt Department. The District Establishment maintained at the several Salt stations is shewn in the subjoined statement, and consists of Peishcars, Aver= sundahs, Shroffs, Duffadars and Peons as well as Measurers

Names

7181.

Fort St. George 22d May 1854.

Particulars of Establishment.

Number	Names of the Salt Pans	Peishcars — Number	Peishcars — Monthly Pay	Nevisindahs — Number	Nevisindahs — Monthly Pay	Shroffs — Number	Shroffs — Monthly Pay	Duffadars — Number	Duffadars — Monthly Pay	Peons — Number	Peons — Monthly Pay	Measurers — Number	Measurers — Monthly Pay	Total — Number	Total — Monthly Pay
			Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P
1	Shunambute	1	28 . .	1	10 " .	1	10 " .	1	7 " .	14	56 8 .	2	8 8 .	20	120 " .
2	Sheyoor	1	28 . .	1	10 " .	1	10 " .	1	7 " .	21	84 " .	2	8 8 .	27	147 8 .
3	Pyemoor Hd.a	1	28 . .	2	20 " .	1	10 " .	1	7 " .	15	60 " .	2	8 8 .	22	133 8 .
4	Covelong	1	35 " .	2	20 " .	1	10 " .	1	7 " .	14	56 " .	"	" .	19	125 " .
5	Vadasemmunjery	1	28 . .	1	10 " .	1	10 " .	1	7 " .	8	32 " .	1	5 " .	13	92 " .
6	Shunamboocolum Hd.a	1	28 . .	2	20 " .	1	10 " .	1	7 " .	12	48 " .	2	8 8 .	19	121 8 .
7	Poongolum	1	25 . .	2	16 " .	1	5 " .	"	" .	8	28 " .	1	4 " .	13	78 8 .
	Total	7	200 " .	11	106 . .	7	65 " .	6	42 " .	92	364 8 .	10	43 " .	133	821 " .

7182.

The Chief Assistant to all the Salt Farms, Superintendents

= actions connected with the arrangements for the manufacture, the receipt and sale of salts and the prevention of illicit practices, at the Salt Farms and Agencies under the Presidency and Jurisdiction of Fort St. George, and the various accounts connected therewith.

Query 8.

Can information that during the period of manufacture about 4 or 500 Coolies of the regular manufacturers are employed on the Farms at the Salt Pans and well as of Khalasees

Can a receipt and sales

Can information that during the period of manufacture about 4 or 500 Coolies of the regular manufacturers are employed on the Farms at the Salt Pans and well as of Khalasees

inhabitants in the adjoining parts of the Country- This will be readily seen from the comparatively small extent of Salt purchased from the Government Stores for Home consumption- Salt may also be smuggled by the local servants entering into collusion with Merchants, and issuing more than once consignment of Salt under cover of the same Rowanah- These practices however are checked by the examination of the heaps by European Officers, so as not to admit of over-heaping; and by the discontinuance, as far as practicable, of the sales at those localities in which the manufacture is in progress- Smuggling of this description is carried on but to a small extent in this Collectorate, as may be inferred from the trifling extent of smuggled Salt which has been seized during the last 5 years by the Police, as well as by private Individuals actuated by the offer of rewards, and which is shewn in the Marginal Memorandum-

+ Average of the last 5 years Garces 258-

Quantity of smuggled Salt seized- Bengal Maunds

1258	6.
59	243.
60	67.
61	31.
62	221-

Drury 9-

The Corawurs and Lumbadies as well as Merchants of other castes bringing Grain and Gruff Goods

Goods for sale at Madras take return Cargoes of Salt from the Depots in this Collectorate at a comparatively smaller amount of hire than might otherwise be incurred- The Salt is delivered to the purchasers in a pure state; altho these Parties occasionally mix with it spontaneous Salt illicitly obtained from the labourers and the lower classes of inhabitants who smuggle the same- Foreign Salt, as applied to Salt produced beyond the Presidency, is not I believe brought into consumption in any of the Collectorates of this Presidency except on the Western Coast- The average consumption of Salt per head as deduced by dividing the average home sales on the population of the District (which gives two measures per head) must necessarily be erroneous both in consequence of the extent of smuggled Salt consumed by the lower orders of the Inhabitants and portion of the home supply in parts of the Districts adjoining Madras being obtained from that depôt- From actual enquiries however I am led to believe that the consumption

Adults Population } 387,258-
Average Home sales of 5 years Garces 258 or Macalls- 103,200-
Per head 1/4 Mt. or 2 Mea-

per

per head varies from 6 to 8 Measures and there are generally no complaints of a privation of this necessary of life to any extent in this Collectorate.

Query 10. No Salt has ever been supplied to the French Government from this District. Salt as has been exported from the Port of Covelong to Bengal and other ports at various rates as till 1845 when it was discontinued under the orders of the Board of Revenue. The accompanying Statement A exhibits the Inland sales and Export of Salt and the amount of Revenue derived from each from the commencement of the Monopoly, as well as the rates of Exports and the Monopoly prices which were in force.—

Query 11. In ordinary years the maximum wastage of Salt in a Heap of 10 Garees is 100 Measls the 1st 200 the second and 300 the 3d year. Annexed is a Statement exhibiting the average wastage of Salt actually sustained on the sales of the past 5 years.—

James

Names of Years.	Extent of Annual sales. Garee	M.	M.	Extent of wastage. Garee	M.	M.
1258	2129	295	4	179	181	0
1259	2657	45	0	148	160	0
1260	1622	16	6¾	82	354	1¼
1261	1462	4	4	105	370	4
1262	1858	184	0	95	56	0
Total	9723	145	2¾	911	321	5¼
Average per annum	1944	269	½	122	144	2½
	Average per Garee			23	5½	

Query 12. A Statement was submitted to the Board of Revenue with a letter dated 10th March 1852 exhibiting the average cost to Government of each Garee of Salt during the past 5 years to be Rupees 14–13–8 Rupees 19–8–6 inclusive of the charges of Establishment, which latter however more properly appertains to the sales. The various items included in the above cost are entered in the Margin.

Average rate of Soodeman	Rs. A. P. 12–6–5
Do. Salt Compensation	1–5–0
Establishment charges repairs of Plat forms, Mereals &c.	1–5–10
Manufacturers share on wastage	0–13–5
Establishment & underwar	4–10–10
Total	19–8–6

Query 13. Private individuals can manufacture Salt at a cost varying from 5 to 7 Rupees this being the terms now entered into with the manufacturers by the proprietors of the Pans when they do not themselves carry on the manufacture.

Query 14. Statement B is forwarded exhibiting the names of the several places where Salt is manufactured their distance from each other the average Extent of Ground under cultivation at each place and the quantity of manufacture and sale.—

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry,
17th May 1854

(Signed) G. Ellis
Acting Collector.

Statement

Office of Quarry 22 — May 1854.

A.

Statement of Coffee raised in the Month of Chandpoot from the commencement of the Monsoon.

Names of Coffee-planters.	Estate.	Quantity.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Q.	Coffee	4 C Q	Coffee	Coffee
1215	1856	37½ 12 9 26	10 10 125	75 1314 8 2 1981 112½ 1913 4 3
1216	2536	89½ 17 7 35	11 9 391	19½ 4 111 4 4 2927 108¾ 1816 4 7
1217	3406	29 11/16	24 9582	2 538 165½ 6288 6 6 4003 63 1/16 24 8 15 8 6
1218	3495	218 3/4	24 20	210 3 4 3515 218 3/8 24 6 68 3 4
1219	2862	11 5/8	17 8 8 4	4 131 225 9903 6 5 3193 231 5/8 28 7 63 7 9
1220	3510	45 1/4	36 9 56	14 2 325 200 7812 " 3835 245 1/4 37 6 9 73 14 2
1221	2518	226	26 4 14 9	3 6 62 100 1494 " 2580 326 26 5 9 4 3 6

7188

Fort St. George 22nd May 1854.

Serly.	Inland sales- Quantity		Amount.			Exported- Quantity.		Amount.			Total- Quantity.		Amount.			Remarks.
1.	2		3			4		5			6		7			8
	G	m	Rs	A	P	G	m	Rs	A	P	G	m	Rs	A	P	
1238	3,950	134 1/2	4,13,385	10	1	245	200	6,904	"	"	4,195	334 1/2	4,20,289	10	1	21 / 36 / 35
1239	4,237	47 3/8	4,44,897	5	9	512	"	15,894	8	"	4,749	47 3/8	4,60,791	13	9	36 / 42
1240	3,677	74 7/8	3,86,104	12	"	783	200	28,206	"	"	4,460	274 7/8	4,14,310	12	"	42
1241	4,183	213 3/4	4,39,271	2	"	375	100	15,259	"	"	4,558	313 3/4	4,54,530	2	"	105 — 42
1242	4,051	106 3/16	4,25,382	13	9	2,088	353 3/8	62,411	11	8	6,140	59 9/16	4,87,794	9	5	26 — 6 — 4 3/4
1243	5,339	313 1/16	5,60,677	3	3	4,857	200	1,10,089	13	4	10,197	113 1/16	6,70,767	"	7	18 / 26 — 6 — 4 3/4 / 42
1244	4,765	200	5,00,377	8	"	2,308	199 3/4	80,444	6	9	7,073	399 3/4	5,80,821	14	9	26 — 6 — 4 3/4 / 42
1245	4,078	125 9/16	4,28,222	15	2	2,769	133 1/4	1,16,312	"	"	6,847	258 13/16	5,44,534	15	2	105 — 42
1246	4,322	61 1/8	4,53,726	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	4,322	61 1/8	4,53,726	"	10	
1247	4,038	349	4,22,981	9	10	21	"	882	"	"	4,059	349	4,23,813	9	10	42
1248	4,372	90	4,58,433	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,372	90	4,58,433	10	"	
1249	3,861	15	4,04,508	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,861	15	4,04,508	15	"	105
1250	3,757	360	3,93,679	8	"	95	243 5/16	4,015	8	10	3,853	203 5/16	3,97,695	"	10	42
1251	3,702	10	3,87,612	10	"	1997	133 3/8	83,888	"	"	5,699	143 3/8	4,71,500	10	"	
1252	3,096	109 1/2	3,24,108	12	"	1,105	200	46,431	"	"	4,201	309 1/2	3,70,539	12	"	42
1253	3,326	100 7/16	3,73,152	10	"	2,079	200	87,339	"	"	5,405	300 7/16	4,60,491	10	"	105 / 180
1254	3,256	330	4,00,154	4	"	468	200	19,677	"	"	3,725	130	4,19,831	4	"	180 / 120 — 42
1255	3,828	95	4,59,388	8	"	95	"	3,990	"	"	3,923	95	4,63,378	8	"	120 — 42
1256	3,316	75	3,97,942	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,316	75	3,97,942	8	"	120
1257	2,982	173 3/8	3,57,892	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,982	173 3/8	3,57,892	"	"	120
1258	1,942	298 1/8	2,33,129	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,942	298 1/8	2,33,129	7	"	120
1259	2,530	36 1/8	3,04,690	13	5	"	"	"	"	"	2,359	36 1/8	3,04,690	13	5	120
1260	2,090	302 1/2	2,50,470	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,090	302 1/2	2,50,470	12	"	120 / 114
1261	2,233	13 1/16	2,63,764	1	9	"	"	"	"	"	2,233	13 11/16	2,63,764	1	9	120

Singlepatt District,
Collector's Cutcherry,
17th May 1854.

(Signed) G. Ellis
Acting Collector.

Statement

7189.

Fort St. George 22d May 1854.

B.

Statement shewing the Manufacture and sale of Salt at each of the pans from Fasly 1258 to 1262 in Tillah Chingleput.

Number	Names of the pans	Extent of pans	Average annual manufacture from fasly 1258 to 1262	Average annual sale from fasly 1258 to 1262. Quantity			Value			Distance between the pans
		Cawnies	Maunds	S	G	M	S	Rs.	A	P	Miles
	Chunambut	76 1/8	50,209	8	55,277	1		55,277	0	6	10
	Cheyoor	117 1/16	46,075	34	6 48,626	38	1	48,626	15	7	25
	Cadoombady	44 1/4	16,008	24	0 15,060	36	13 1/2	15,821	4	8	3
	Pyanoor	76 1/2	16,938	32	0 17,406	14	14 1/2	17,322	5	11	13
	Covelong and Carumbankum	230 5/8	29,964	36	0 39,502	11	2	38,878	4	6	
	Vada Semunjary	52	48,277	28	0 63,683	34	12	62,807	13	10	6
	Oopoonelloy	40	12,903	12	0 5,039	16	0	5,039	6	4	45
	Poongolum	63	14,259	0	0 28,178	18	5 1/2	28,118	7	4	3
	Shoonamboocolum and Opasamoodrum	100	20,064	24	0 21,010	0	12 1/2	20,782	0	3	4
	Total	799 9/16	284,701	38	6 294,085	11	13	298,674	4	11	

To the South of the Madras Pans

Chingleput District,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
17th May 1854.

(Signed) G. Ellis
Acting Collector.

Order

7190

Fort St. George. 22d. May 1854.

(26-27)

Order thereon -

Ordered to lie over -

To,

J. D. Bourdillon Esqre.

Collector of North Arcot.

(28)

B. No. 1705.

Sir,

From the Collector of North Arcot -

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward my applicatoin to Government for 2 Months leave to visit Banga= lore under the provisions of Sections X and XII as amended of the Absentee Rules, as my health and that of my family has suffered a good deal during my residence in this District -

Salem District, Ootacoot, 18th. May, 1854 -

(Signed) R. Cotton Lewin;
Assistant Collector.

Recommended for sanction accordingly;

North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, Arcot, 20th. May 1854 -

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon.
Collector.

Order thereon -

(28-29)

Ordered to be submitted through the ch= annel of the Civil Auditor for the favorable consideras= tion of Government -

22d