Contents

No.	From and to whom	Subject	Page
		1st February 1763	
287	From Secy Acct Genl	On the Revenue Survey	1763
236	To ——— Do	Forwarding a Manuscript Book containing a Circular issued by the Board on the Subject of Surveys	1763
4596	From Govert	Lithographic Press	1764
298	To ——— Do	On the Subject of the introduction of Printing Press	1788
323	From J D Bourdillon Esq	Recording his views as to the utility of the Printing Press in the District of N. Arcot and on the general question of establishing Presses in Collectr's Offices	1794
99	From Govt	Respecting Copies of the Madras Govt Selections	1868
269	To ——— Do	Requesting to be supplied with certain Copies of the Madras Selections	1869
153	From Govt	Granting authority for writing off to profit and loss the amount of the remittance despatched from Cuddapah to Cumbum &c &c	1870
215	Order Cuddapah	On the above	1871
173	From Govt	Forwarding Copies of the Punyant Report	1871
185	From Do	On the employt of a Trustee on the Sale of Wells	1872
261	Order Coymbr	On the above	1874
184	From Govt	An additional Establisht for the preservation of the Records in the District of Canara	"
253	Order Canara	On the above	1876
230	From Govt	On the Return of persons tried under Regn IX/12	1877
231	From Do	Sanctg the continuance for a further period of 6 months of the Establisht for the Survey of the Madras Collectorate &c	1879
247	Pro Madras	On the above	"
258	From Govt	Copy of a Statistical Report of the Principality of Holkhapoor	1882
212	From Vizagapat.	Grain Returns for the month of Decr 54	1883

Date	From and to whom	Subject	Page
265	From Rajahmundry	On the mode of levying Duty on goods exported to Rangoon	1883
254	Pro S.C. Madras	On the above	1884
3896	From Nellore	On the subject of lands measures used in Nellore	"
258	To D	Requesting him to furnish the Board with a more particular explanation of the Offences charged against certain defendants in the District of Nellore	1886
290	From D	Regarding the delay in submitting his report upon the Securities given by Public Servants	1888
4634	From Hunnoot	On the State of the Records in this office	1890
265	Pro Govt	Recommg for sanction the measures suggested by him for the preservation of the Records	1895
59	From Hunnoot	Reporting on the resumption of the Cranm granted to Syed Budrooddeen &c	1898
256	Pro Govt	Subg a Letter from the Agent and recommending that the Cranm held by the late Askhabeebee may be continued to her Grand Children in the proportion held by them previous to its unauthorized resumption and that the arrears due to them from the death of the late incumbent may be ordered to be disbursed	1907
297	From Hunnoot	On the Cultivation preparation and utility of the Tobacco plants in this District	1908
256	Pro Chingleput	Respecting the Settlement of certain Estates	1915
248	From Salem	Requesting sanction for granting exemption on account of the Perishing Crops for the want of rain	"
259	Pro D	On the above	1916
281	From Tanjore	Student for Scales & weights	1917
257	Resol Controller of Ordnance	On the above	1917
241	Pro Govt	Regarding the Assessment of the dry Taloks in the District of Trichinopoly	1918
266	Pro Canara	Relative to the manage of the Extra Sources of Revenue for Fl 1263	1960

Date	From and to whom	Subject	Page
121	From Canara	On the arrangts necessary for reforming the Village Police of Canara	1963
289	From D	Devastanum Tundeck disbursements	2065
305	From Madras	On the Subject of Ords &c	2068
191	From D	Respecting the Yeomiahdar the Nabobs Physician	2069
266	Order Govt	On the above	2071
260	From Madras	Requesting to know whether it is necessary that this Office should forward the Cultivators returns called for by the Board	2073
263	Pro D	On the above	"
269	From D	Requesting the return of certain papers	2074
262	To D	Returning the papers as requested	"
151	From Chief Engr	Requesting to be furnished with the line of boundaries of their Districts marked off in the Atlas Sheets	2075
251	To N & S Arcot & Chingleput	Requesting them to adopt early measures in communication with the Civil Engineer with a view of having the boundaries of their Districts marked off in their Office Copy of the Atlas Sheets	2077
253	To Govemt	Requesting to be furnished with 12 additional Copies of the Madras Land Revenue Reports	2080
279	To D	Forwarding a list of Communications rec'd from Govt upto 31st Decr and remaining unanswered	2081
252	To South Arcot	On Survey Instruments	"
264	To Tinnevelly	Forwarding an address No 130/53 and requesting him to report the grounds on which the Collr of Cdm spread puttahs on the Villages alleged by Petitioners to be their Meerasy property	2082
114	From Govt	Requesting the Commissr of Circars in his general Report on the Settlement of the Revenue for the Current year to notice specially the progress that has been made in Regard to Letting the water Cess	"

Dated	From and to whom	Subject	Page
265	From Rajahmundry	On the mode of levying Duty on goods exported to Rangoon	1883
254	Pro S.C. Madras	On the above	1884
3896	From Nellore	On the subject of land measures used in Nellore	"
258	To D	Requesting him to furnish the Board with a more particular explanation of the Offences charged against certain defendants in the District of Nellore	1886
290	From D	Regarding the delay in submitting his report upon the Securities given by Public Servants	1888
1634	From Rivenoob	On the State of the Records in this Office	1890
265	Pro Govt	Recommg for sanction the measures suggested by him for the preservation of the Records	1895
59	From Rivenoob	Reporting on the resumption of the Enam granted to Sylid Budrooddeen &c	1898
256	Pro Govt	Subg a Letter from the Agent and recommending that the Enam held by the late Askabeeber may be continued to her grand Children in the proportion held by them previous to its unauthorized resumption and that the arrears due to them from the death of the late incumbent may be ordered to be disbursed	1907
297	From Rivenoob	On the Cultivation preparation and utility of the Sibcous plants in this District	1908
266	Pro Chingleput	Respecting the Settlement of certain Estates	1915
268	From Salem	Requesting sanction for granting remission on account of the perishing Crops for the want of rain	"
259	Pro D	On the above	1916
281	From Tanjore	Student for Scales & weights	1917
257	Resol Controller of Ordnance	On the above	1917
241	Pro Govt	Regarding the Assessment of the dry Talooks in the District of Tinchinopoly	1918
260	Pro Canara	Relative to the manag[t] of the Extra Sources of Revenue for F 1863	1960

Dated	From and to whom	Subject	Page
121	From Canara	On the arang[ts] necessary for reforming the Village Slice of Canara	1963
289	From D	Dooraisamy Tradesk disbursements	2065
305	From Madras	On the Subject of Arts &c	2068
191	From D	Respecting the Gyomiahdar the Natives Physician	2069
266	Order Govt	On the above	2071
260	From Madras	Requesting to know whether it is necessary that this Office should forward the Outhouse returns called for by the Board	2073
263	Pro D	On the above	"
269	From D	Requesting the return of certain papers	2074
262	To D	Returning the papers as requested	"
151	From Chief Engr	Requesting to be furnished with the line of boundaries of their Districts marked off in the Atlas Sheets	2075
251	To N & S Arcot & Chingleput	Requesting them to adopt early measures in communication with the Civil Engineer with a view of having the boundaries of their Districts marked off in their Office Copy of the Atlas Sheets	2077
255	To Govemt	Requesting to be furnished with 12 additional Copies of the Madras Land Revenue Report	2080
279	To D	Forwarding a list of Communications rec[d] from Govt up to 31[st] Dec and remaining unanswered	2081
252	To South Arcot	One Survey Instruments	"
264	To Tinnevelly	Forwarding an address N[o] 130/53 and requesting him to report the grounds on which the Collr Mr Eden fixed Pattahs on the Villages alluded by Petitioners to be their Meraja property	2082
114	From Govt	Requesting the Commissr N Circars in his general Report on the Settlement of the Revenue for the Current year to notice specially the progress that has been made in Regard to letting the water &c	"

No	From and to whom	Subject	Page
281	From Tanjore	Indent on the Rt Commissy ordenance for Scales and weights	2083
312	From Chingleput	Stating that Mr C S Shubrick has assumed charge of this Collectorate	2087
313	From Do	Stating that he has assumed charge of the Zillah of Chingleput together with the Balance of Cash and the Courts deposit	2088
186	From Govt	On the Police Establishment in the Distt of Trichy	2089
284	Order Trichinopoly	On the above	2091
168	From Govt	Tea Factories and Plantations in Kumaon & Gurhwal	2092
232	From Do	The Collections made by Govt on account of the Abkarry Tax	"
292	Order N Arcot	On the above	2093
270	From Govt	Relative to a Suspicion that British and other subjects in India are still engaged in Slave dealing with the Dominions of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat	"
272	Order Malabar and Canara &c	On the above	2096
302	From Govt & to Madras	Respecting the duties which the Collr of Madras has to perform &c	"
299	From Rajahmundry	Statement of Cranes below two Cawnies &c	2098
288	Pro Do	Calling for an early reply to their Circular of 15th Feb	2102
189	From Masulipatam	Returning the D C B Statt for alterations	2103
293	Pro Do	On the above	2104
150	From Nellore	Respecting certain Lands &c &c	"
277	To Do	Desiring to receive the Lands of Ramasawmy Mr	2105
312	From Bellary	To moderate the Assessment on mortgaged Lands	2106
317	From Chingleput	On the reduction of Assessment	2108
303	From Do	Acknowledging Receipt of 24 Copies of the new forms of the D C & Balance Statement &c	2110
176	From Salem	Return of Village Officers suspended or dismissed under Regn VI of 1831 for Decr 1854	
303	Pro Do	On the above	
58	From N Arcot	Statement of Extra Sources of Revenue	
326	From Do	Stating that any attempt to introduce the proposed modification of Act XXVI of 1850 for the improvement of Towns in the Provinces would be attended with disastrous effects in this district	2132
132	From Tanjore	States that Rs 95-9 realized from the Sale of old Materials belonging to the Choyney Work at Tranquebar had been carried to Sewy Summah &c	2136
297	Pro Govt	On the above	2137
1739	From Tanjore	Regarding the withholding from the Shop Keepers of Licenses to sell European Liquors	2138
301	Pro Do	On the above	2142
295	Pro Do	Regarding the case of the Hoozoor Gomastah	2144
316	From Do	Statt of the land Cultivated Uncultivated	2149

1762 Fort St. George — February 1853.

Diary

27th February. Received the following letter

No. 5

Official Memorandum.

(1)

Bd's No. 287

From Acting Accountant General } The Acting Accountant General has the honor to request that the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue will be so good as to furnish him with a Memorandum shewing the respective periods at which the Revenue Surveys have been prosecuted in each of the Districts under this Presidency.— The date when the survey was commenced and the date when it was concluded in each respective District, are very desirable and if the survey should have been carried on in any District at different intervals the same information and the se= =veral periods should also be shown in the Memorandum. The above information is required to enable this Office to com= =ply with the requisition of Government for a statement of the amount spent in prose= =cution of Revenue surveys from the begin= =ning of the present Century without delay.

The

The Acting Accountant General re-
-quests the favor of being furnished with
the same as early as may be con-
practicable.—

Fort St. George
Accountant General's Office,
27th January, 1855.

/Signed/ G. L. Prendergast
Acting Accountant
General

1-2
Bd. No. 236

Sent the following in reply,

To the Acting Accountant
General

Official Memorandum.

With reference to
the Official Memorandum from the Ac-
27th Jan'y & Rec'd 1st Feb'y 1855 -ting Accountant General dated 27th
January 1855 the Acting Secretary to
the Revenue Board has the honor to
forward to him a manuscript Book
containing a Circular issued by the Board
in 1821 and the replies of the several Collectors
to the same on the general question
of surveys. It is believed that
the answers to the third question
in this Volume will give the information
sought but if found incomplete a re-
-further search will be made in the
Boards Records with a view of supply-
-ing if possible what may still be wanting.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 31st January
1855

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary

At

At a Meeting Present
E. Maltby Esqre Member.—
and

Thursday
1st February
1855

J. D. Bourdillon Esqre Member.—

J. Goldingham Esqre First Member
Absent on duty / as
Commissioner Northern Circars /

Minutes of the last Meeting read
and approved

Read again Extract Minutes
Consultation dated 7th ventered in Consulta-
-tion 18th December 1854.—

3
Bd. No. 1596

No. 1544.

From the secretary
to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 27th November 1854.—
No. 151

Communicating
letter from
Commissioner
Northern Circars
submitting an
application from
the Acting
Collector of
Ganjam for a
small descrip-
-tion of Litho-
-graphic Press

Dated 3rd November 1854

To

Sir

H. C. Montgomery Bart
Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort St. George

Sir

I have the honor to submit
an application from the Acting Collector
of Ganjam for a small description of
Lithographic Press patented by Messrs
Waterlow and son of London under
the name of the "Autographic Press".—

The

2. The object of Mr. Knox in making this proposal is to abridge the work of the Collectors' Office and the business of the District by printing revenue suttabs forms of accounts letters and Circulars to District and Village Officers in both Revenue and Police Departments, and also Official and other useful information for the people generally.—

3.— Manuals of Revenue and Police duties and copies of all instructions required to be communicated to the Curnums or village Moonsiffs will be furnished at once from the Kurzoor without the delay of copying in the Talook Cutcherries all standing orders might be printed by the same means in an uniform shape to allow of being put in a Book Kept by Heads of Villages.—

4 It is obvious that the Press if it answers these purposes will prove a valuable adjunct to the Collectors Office not only in Ganjam but in other Districts also.—

5.— The want of such means of facilitating

facilitating business and imparting information has been expressed elsewhere. The Collector of Rajahmundry has submitted a proposal to establish a Printing Press in his Office but the subject is referred again for further information.—

6 My assistant Mr. Newill turned his attention to this subject while in England and has brought out one of the Pantagraphic Presses which has been successfully employed in occasionally printing forms for the use of this Office.—

7 I beg to submit a Memorandum drawn up by him on the practical part of the subject shewing also the relative merits of the printing and lithographic presses. His experience appears to leave no doubt of the perfect adaptation of these Presses to the purposes in question. The expence including the additional materials considered necessary is very moderate and I suggest that the subject be referred to the Board of Revenue for the opinions of the several Collectors.—

Rupees 130- for a Complete apparatus

8.— In conclusion I beg to recommend

recommend Mr. Knox's request to the favorable consideration of Government.—

Commissioner's Office,
Vizagapatam,
14th November, 1854

/Signed/ Walter Elliot
Commissioner.

No. 1

Memorandum

On the Capabilities of Messrs. Waterlow and sons Autographic Press and its adaptation to the Public Offices in the Provinces &c.

Para. 1 From the experience I derived before going home on Furlough of the want of a suitable means of disseminating instructions or information from the Collectors Office to the several Villages in the District by means of some simple machine by which copies of papers might be speedily multiplied I was induced to turn my attention while in England to the best means of supplying this want.—

2. The Autographic Press came under my notice and at once appeared to have every thing to commend it for adaptation to the purposes required and I accordingly procured one

one of the Presses and took some pains to become familar with the process of lithography so as to secure a fair trial of it not only in England but upon my return to India.—

3.— Altho' the Commissioner's Office has not afforded a wide scope for the operation of the Press I have nevertheless had a sufficient experience of the successful results of its trial in India to enable me to avail myself of the present opportunity of bringing it to notice. A sketch of the Autographic Press will be found in the printed Circular appended to this and a Copy of instructions for working it Specimens of the work produced are also sent.—

Note a Sketch has also been struck off in the Press and 30 Rupees are sent with reference to the Commissioners recommendation in para 7 of his letter of the 14th Instant

4 The great advantages to be derived from the employment of such a means of facilitating business are so obvious that I need not dwell upon them here, but at once proceed to describe the capabilities of the Press shewing also the relative merits of this and of the type printing processes.—

5 For ordinary use in a Collectors' Office

Office the lithographic press of which the autographic Press is a simple form has advantages in some respects over the tyhe printing press.—

6 It is first much less expensive in the original Cost the labor and expense of working it is less and it is also portable.—

7 It is moreover adapted to the reproduction of every kind of written character Maps sketches &c &c

8 The natives generally are also more familiar with the written than with the printed character.—

9.— On the other hand the Printing Press has the advantage of printing English more compactly and in a better character than it can be lithographed but this is not much needed in a Collector's Office.—

10.— It will work off a larger number of Copies in a given time and has scarcely any limit to the number that may be taken when the type is once set up while the impressions taken by lithography are limited by several circumstances. The Printing Press also must be admitted to

to be more certain in its operation as lithography is more liable to failure from want of skill or acc=idental causes.—

11.— Printing Press will probably be found too expensive and too cumbersome a means for general use in the Offices in the Provinces, the special circumstances may exist to call for exceptions from this conclusion. My object is to shew that their superior advantages are not always indispensable and that the object mainly in view may be attained by the introduction of the autographic Presses. The Collector of Rajahmundry estimated the cost of a printing press for his Office at Rupees 1200 The Autographic Press as will be presently shewn may be ob=tained complete for Rupees 130

12 In estimating the relative capabilities and merits the Autographic Press we may considered 1st the expedition with which the work can be produced 2dly the number of Copies the Press is capable of yielding- 3dly its cost

cost; and 4th the facility with which the process may be learnt by a native Moochee.

13.— First as regards the expedition with which the work may be executed I may state that I have constantly obtained 200 Copies a day, the native operator not being quite fully engaged in the work during the whole of the day. I have no doubt 300 Copies per diem or even more might be obtained if a second hand were employed to relieve the other occasionally. I am told that the maximum number of impressions struck per diem at the Mission Press at Vizagapatam is about 400. but as the latter has of course a larger "form" much more work is produced by each stroke of the Press.—

14.— Next the number of Copies that may be taken from one transfer to to the stone is an important point This will depend much upon the skill of the Manipulator in some measure also upon the nature of the subject, and also in some degree upon the state of

of the weather. I have been anxious to satisfy myself on this point, and am now confident that with only ordinary skill sufficient copies may be taken from one stone to answer the general purposes required in a Collectors Office for I have had upwards of 2000 taken from one stone and from its state at the end of these, I think another 1000 or more might have been taken, the subject was such as affords a good test being Telugoo writing and lithographed on country paper I have repeatedly had several hundred Copies taken from stones which would have produced many more had they been required. These and the above 2000 were done by a native who is only an indifferent workman.—

15.— In case of a still larger number being required than could be procured from one stone, one alternative would be to write the subject again and transfer it afresh to the stone but the trouble of re-writing might be considerable in some cases and it might be desirable in others to have

have the whole edition Uniform. The one may be avoided and the other secured by the process of "retransfer" which is done by taking a good impression from the work on the stone with retransfer printing ink and then applying the retransfer thus obtained to another stone. This process would also greatly facilitate the working of small subjects several Copies of which might be put on one stone and thus several impressions of the same writing be taken at each turn of the press. For instance among the specimens sent the small Cables were only drawn once upon transfer paper this was put upon a small stone and 24 good impressions taken from it with retransfer ink and immediately put upon a larger stone from which the work was then printed off. —

Items: For the remainder see original.

The process of retransfer of fine subjects does not however produce quite so good impressions or perhaps quite so many. It is however suited for ordinary work. It is not

not mentioned in the Rules given by Messrs. W and son as it was not perhaps thought these Presses would have so wide a scope as that afforded in the Office of a Collector: but as it is calculated to make the Press more efficient; I have here noticed it at length.—

16. I think it has been now shewn that the Autographic Press will answer perfectly as regards the number of impressions that it will produce and that the expedition also with which they may be produced is as much perhaps as may be required for if the subject fills the stone, 300 to 500 Copies may be had in the day and if the subject is only a small one, say an 8 page or more impressions may be taken at once from the stone according to the size of the Press or 1200 or 1600 Copies in the day.—

17 The next thing to be considered is the size of the Press most desirable to be employed and the cost Messrs. W. and son have them in

3 sizes as stated below with the prices viz

	With Mahogany Stand In. In. £ S. D.	£	S.	D.
To print 11 x 9	7 - 7 - 0	9	9	0
a subject 16½ x 10½	8 - 8	0	12	10
18 x 13½	9 - 9 - 0	12	12	0

An ordinary supply of all requisite materials is included

The largest size takes two pages of foolscap, the middle size two pages of bank post letter paper The Press I have is of the middle size the Map of the Rajahmundry District among the specimens is as large a subject as it will print I would recommend the largest Press as a subject of the larger size may sometimes be required and it will often expedite the work by doing more at one time. Only one stone is supplied with the press but one or two extra ones of the larger size should be procured to provide for accidents and also to allow of a subject being occasionally preserved on one stone while another is being worked One or two of the middle size and perhaps 2 of the small size stones should

should be had for smaller subjects which only create additional trouble when put on the large stones. An additional supply of transfer writing ink in Cakes and also of printing ink should be obtained and also a supply of retransfer printing ink alluded to above with instructions for the process of retransfer Two or 3 spare covers for the roller would also be desirable as regards the other materials. I may observe that a strong solution of the common gum of the Country answers very well when strained, for preparing the stone for the inking process and Nitric Acid for the preparation liquid for fixing the transfer may be obtained at Madras The transfer paper for ordinary purposes

* Mem. We prescribe ½ Oz of Acid to a quart of gum water

2 Coats of starch or rice size and after=
=wards a Coat of gamboge solution in water. Each
Coat to dry before the next is put on.—

Or a little gum or fish glue may
be added or the gamboge also applied with the
size For paper for retransfer purposes I
would add some Plaister of Paris or some
white lead finely powdered to the above solutions this
should not however be used for writing.—

The paper for writing when prepared should be
passed thro the press face downwards on a clean
stone to give it a smooth surface and carefully
handled as any moisture or greasiness applied
to it from the fingers produces black marks on the
stone and may spoil the work.—

The retransfer paper is better without
being smoother.—

purposes may
be made by
any Moochee As
its mysterious
preparation
is not worth
the price charged
for it— I append
a receipt in
the margin Most
of the specimens
sent are done
upon what I
have had pre=
=pared myself—

18 The expense of additional material would raise the cost from £ 9 S 9 D 0 to

Largest Press without stands which may be made up in this country		£ 9	S 9	D 0
2+ Extra stones large size	@ 11/6	1	3	0
2 Do middle	@ 8	0	16	0
2+ Do small	@ 4 8D	0	9	0
1/2 # transfer writing ink		0	5	0
1 # printing ink		0	12	0
1/2 # retransfer Do say		0	4	0
2 spare covers for press cylinder		0	2	0
		12	0	0

or Rs 130

+ The Stones are sold by weight & I have estimated these items which however will not depart from the correct amount.—

13 £ as noted in
the margin several
additional stones have
been allowed as it is
difficult to replace
them in this
country.— The

19. The next point is one of importance Viz.
whether the process may be learnt with facility by a
Native Moochee. I have found from experience that
there are many little niceties in the manipulation
which are better acquired by seeing the process performed
but success may be obtained without this, tho' the first at=
=tempts may perhaps be attended with some uncertainty or
partial failure. I would recommend that a Moochee should
get some insight by observation of the process and this may
be done here or at Madras, where it has occured to
me, in the event of the presses being extensively adopted,
competent hands might be trained in the Industrial
school of Dr. Hunter, in which I believe lithography
has been introduced. I mention this point as it is one
in which there is the possibility of failure but this as
now shewn, can be amply provided against.—

20. Considering the relief the Press will
afford to the Collectors Establishment the pay of
the printer might be liberal, as some skill as well as
labor are required in the art of lithography.—

21. I might also mention that at first I found
some difficulty in working the Press successfully in
this Country. the fault was in the ink, and still in
the hot land winds I question whether the printing
ink would not, in spite of precautions become too
liquid when spread on the roller. This is however
a fault common to all lithography. I have had
no

no opportunity of consulting practical lithographers on this point, but have written to the patentees with the view to their preparing an ink specially adapted to the climate.-

22. In judging of the quality of the work from the specimens it should be borne in mind that the effect is produced more by the skill of the draughtsman or writer on the transfer paper than by the printing. The sketch Map of Guntoor was drawn hastily when I was in England and the Map of Rajahmundry was the first Map the draughtsman had made on lithographic paper. A chalk drawing among the specimens will show that some degree of perfection may be attained in this process which was simply by transfer from paper and not by the usual tedious method of drawing on the stone. The process however is a delicate one and requires finer materials.- It's mention here may not be irrelevant as I observe some chalk drawings in some of the papers published by authority, and such a mode of illustration in Survey or District Memoirs &c. &c. is of much use.-

23. Believing the introduction of these Presses in the Collectors' Offices to be a matter of much importance to the people as well as to Government I have entered fully into the subject and I would venture to suggest the use of them in the contemplated survey

Survey.

The Superintending Officer and others will always have instructions or information to communicate to large Masses of the community relative to the survey and settlement and the multiplication of Village Maps (which may be accomplished by the Presses if they are made of moderate size) as well as of other documents concerning the rights and rules which may be determined will be an important aid towards securing successful results from the operations. In any case one or more of the large size Presses with the Extra stones &c. described in the Margin could be advantageously employed Messrs. W & Co. I think could easily manage without alteration in the Press to increase the length of the larger stones from 18 inches to 20 or even more which would be an advantage for the Maps.

Note.

If the Map be the size of an open sheet of foolscap, it could be printed on one stone if it could be contained in two such sheets, it would be printed by halves and joined together afterwards. This is double labor in the printing process which is not of much consequence if only 100 or so are required, and the trouble of drawing on lithographic paper is just the same as if it were printed all at once.-

3. Extra stones large size.
3. Stones size 16½ 10½.
2. Do. small size.
½ tb transfer writing ink.
1½ tb printing ink.
½ tb retransfer ink.
¼ pint varnish.
2. Spare polishing stones.
3 Spare coverings for Cylinder.
1 Extra roller for retransfer.

Commissioner's Office,
Vizagapatam, }
14th November, 1854.

/Signed/ H. Newill
Assistant Commissioner

To

No. 183

To,

Walter Elliot Esqure

Commissioner Northern Circars.

Vizagapatam.

Sir,

The number of schemes now afloat for the benefit of the people and the amount of information on various subjects to be imparted to them and the difficulty of doing this fully with our present Establishement has led me to the conclusion that a lithographic press should be an adjunct to every Collectors Office. I therefore beg leave to submit a Memorandum on the subject, and should you consider it worthy of the trouble, I beg you will have the goodness to solicit Government to have one of these Lithographic presses tested by some competent person at home, and should it be approved of, I trust the purchase of one for this Office will be sanctioned, and I will keep it fully employed for the benefit of Gavernment and of the people.

Ganjam Zillah;
Collectors Circuit....
Cutcherry, Berhampore,
3d. November, 1854....

/Signed/ W. Knox.
Acting Collector.

Memorandum.

In proposing the introduction of Waterlows Lithographic press into this Cutcherry, I do not hope to

to be able to lessen the present Establishment but I think it would tend greatly to facilitate the transaction of business and probably to avoid the necessity of an Extra Goomastah should any other Zemindaries lapse to Government.—

The description of the working of the Machine which accompanies this will satisfy you of its simplicity, and that it could be worked by any intelligent Moorchee. The patentees have seen the paper on which orders &c. are usually written, and consider it well adapted for printing on.—

It would enable the Magistrate to furnish not only all Heads of Police with Circular Orders but all the Subordinate Police, besides multiplying copies for distribution in large Villages, in this way much useful information and a better knowledge of their rights and of the intentions of Government could be spread among the people. A set of instructions to Village Police might also be drawn up and a copy furnished for each Village Moonsiff.—

Circular Orders in the Revenue Department would be prepared in the same way and instructions to the Curnums. The Puttahs for the ryots and Pottahcas which take up a great deal of time in preparation could be printed with blanks to be filled at Jummabundy also Endorsements to Petitions referring Petitioners to

to Civil Courts or to subordenate authorities would be kept ready on hand and Petitioners would be saved much delay. all manifests for Native Vessels and boat notices could be prepared in the Office.-

In the English Department it would also be of the greatest use. All letters of form returning summonses-acknowledging and returning Bills. Bills accepted &c.a, could be prepared and kept ready for use. List of the rates of hire for bearers to be furnished to travellers running dawk, and in preparing the headings of the various forms of accounts to be filled and furnished monthly, it would be of very great use.

The price of a press to print a subject.-

N.B. A supply of paper } 16½ × 10½ is 8 L. 8 S.
is given with each } 18½ × 13½ is 9.— 9.-

The following forms could also be prepared in the Office.-

Summonses.
for the Agent and Magistrate and Collector.
Notices, Warrants, for the attendance of Witnesses in the Agent's Court.
Letters of advice and Bills on other.
Collectorates.
Pay Bills.
Headings for accounts English & Telooguo.
Rain and Vaccination Returns.
Do. of forms of reports in a Tabular form.-
Do. of Cultivation &c.a

/ Signed / W Knox.
Acting Collector.-

Expitome-

Epitome of Instructions-
for working-
Waterlow's Patent Antographic Press.

Write or draw on the glazed side of the prepared Transfer Paper with the transfer ink and in order to prevent the fingers touching the surface lay a piece of clean paper under the hand. When the ink is dry lay the paper face downwards on a clean piece of blotting paper & damp the back with a wet sponge, taking care that no moisture gets to the face when tolerably damp but not saturated lay it down upon the stone with the soft sheets and pasteboard on the top of it, then pass thro' the press 3 or 4 times again wet the back and again pass through 3 or 4 times this do a third time and the ink that was on the paper will become transferred to the stone. The paper may now be rubbed gently with the fingers all over and then pealed off. The composition which is left on the stone from the transfer paper must be removed with the water sponge very carefully so as not to injure the work, it should then be washed over with Gum which may be removed with the water sponge in a few moments

moments and the stone charged with ink as follows.-

A piece of printing ink about the size of a horse bean with half that quantity of varnish should be spread on the slab with the pallet knife and distributed with the roller until it is perfectly united, the stone should then be damped with the wetting cloth and the roller passed over it up and down gently allowing it to work easily in the leather handles. The damping the stone is important; if too wet the roller slips and injures the work and if any part is dry the ink adheres to it, should it do so the damping cloth or the next rolling in will remove it. The wetting cloth should be dipped in water and wrung in order that no more water is retained in the cloth than is necessary to moisten the stone all over. when the writing assumes a solid and black appearance wash the stone all over with a little preparation which may immediately be

be washed off again with the water sponge should there be any dirt on the edges of the stone, remove it with the slip of speckled stone and if any spots appear amongst the writing they can be scraped off with a penknife. The stone may now be again damped with the wetting cloth recharged with ink by the roller, the paper intended to to receive the impression laid down with the soft sheets and paste board as before passed thro' the press and the impression is taken. This may be repeated ad infinitum bearing in mind that for the first 8 or 10 impressions the work requires more rolling in than afterwards.-

Having completed as many Copies as are requisite from one subject remove the stone from the bed of the press rub off the writing with the pummice stone and clear water until no trance of it remains then polish it with the polishing stone and water and dry off at the fire ready

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

ready for another subject. If the stone is not required to be used immediately it should be tied up in clean paper and put aside, that no dust or finger marks may get upon the face of it.-

To prevent curling the pasteboard should be reversed each time of pulling through.-

/True Copies/

/Signed/ H. Newill

Assistant Commissioner

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to the concluding Para of the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 7th Instant. No. 1447.-

/Signed/ T. Pycroft

Secretary to Government

Ordered

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

Ordered that the following letter be submitted.-

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.-

Sir,

I have the honor to address you under the instructions of the Board of Revenue regarding the introduction of Printing Presses into the Offices of the different Collectors on which subject the Board's opinion was called for in two Extracts from Minutes of Consultation dated 7th December and 27th November last.-

2 The latter order was based on a letter from Mr. W. Elliot the Commissioner for the Northern Circars bringing forward an application for a lithographic press made by the Acting Collector of Ganjam.- In supporting this application Mr. Elliot mentioned that his assistant, Mr Newill, had made successful use of such a press in his Office and submitted a Memo drawn up by that Gentleman on the advantages of Presses of that Kind- the Board also understand, although they have no Official or detailed information on the subject, that

a

84

B. No. 298.
To the Chief Secy to Government.

Submitting with reference to Extracts from Minutes of Consultation of 7th December and 27th November 1854 the Board's opinion on the subject of the introduction of Printing Presses into the Offices of the different Collectors.-

In Cons 18th Dec. 1854 Nos. 4659/53
In Cons 1st Feby 1855 No. 1596.

a printing Press has been employed for some time past by Mr. Taylor the Sub Collector and lately Acting Collector of Rajahmundry:—

3 But the only instance, as the Board believe, in which the advantages of a printing Press have been fully tested on an adequate scale is that of the Press established by the late Collector of North Arcot for the use of his Office—This Press has been in active operation since the beginning of 1854, and Mr. Bourdillon's report of its success contained in a Minute which he has now recorded as a Member of the Board is so full and so decisive, that the Board feel it sufficient to lay this paper and its accompaniments before Government, with the expression of an earnest hope that public business may be facilitated by the establishment of a press being sanctioned by Government in every District, where the Collector is able to arrange for its management.—

4 The Board do not anticipate that the employment of such Presses will

will effect any material saving of expense to Government, except perhaps in obviating the necessity for employing hereafter additional Servants, as the present District establishments have been long unequal to the increased amount of Work which has yearly devolved upon them, and which has been only got through by the aid of unpaid Volunteers—But the Board are of opinion that the purchase of the presses and type constitute the only expense which need fall on Government, it appearing possible to provide the means of working them by reductions in the present Distinct Establishments—

The experience gained by Mr. Bourdillon shows that the cost of a press in the first instance may be estimated at Rupees 1,000, and that the monthly expense of working it including interest of capital, wear and tear, and repairs, may be taken at 9 Rupees:—

5 In the advantages of a press to aid a Collectors Office, as described in Mr. Bourdillon's Minute, the Board most fully concur, and they are of opinion that its benefits can hardly be overvalued. Besides enabling the ordinary current business to be performed with

with more efficiency and despatch it gives the Collector the means of ensuring the promulgation of his orders which at present are liable to be occasionally kept back by the connivance or carelessness of his Cutcherry Servants, and also of circulating among the people translates of the Regulations and Government orders, and other information affecting their interests and happiness. The advantage of such a direct communication between the head of the District, and the people placed under his charge is too obvious to require comment. —

6 The value of being able to spread intelligence in this manner was one of the reasons upon which an application was lately made by Mr. E. Maltby, when Collector of South Arcot, for the Establishment of a press in the Provincial School at Cuddalore, to facilitate the business of the Collector's Office and the Courts, as well as to advance the education of the Scholars - as however the experience gained by Mr. Bourdillon shows that

From South Arcot 28th Jany. in Cons. 15th February 1854
To Govt. 16th Feby. —
From Govt. 31st March in Cons 20th Apl. —
From Govt. 30th May in Cons. 26 June 1854 —

that the business in a Collectors Office can fully occupy a press, it may be advisable that the establishment of one in a Provincial School should not prevent the Collectors Office at the same station being similarly provided. —

7 If the Government approves the measure the Board propose circulating the papers on this subject including Mr. Bourdillon's Minute, to the different Collectors, in order that the advantages which have been practically ascertained to arise from the use of a press may be known and preparations be made for their general introduction. The Board at the same time request authority for the present Collector of North Arcot to be allowed to work the Press already established in his Office at the public charge, a reduction being made in his District Establishment sufficient to meet the Cost. —

8 The only remaining point to which the Board will allude on this occasion is the discussion which has arisen regarding the comparative merits of a printing and an autographic or Lithographic Press. The latter has

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

has the advantage of cheapness in the first instance, its cost, as stated by Mr. Neill being about Rupees 130, while that of the former is Rupees 1,000. But the Board fully concur in Mr. Bourdillon's opinion and calculations that a printing press has advantages for the object in view in the much greater amount of work it can perform in the comparative facility and certainty with which it is worked and in the better quality of its work which give it an irresistible Superiority over the autographic press even when its greater cost is taken into consideration. For one description of work indeed the printing of Maps and plans, the printing press alone is unsuited, but the Board consider that the public requirements would best be satisfied by the Establishment of a printing press at each Collector's Station and of autographic press where required in the Offices of the Civil Engineers of the different divisions

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George. — —
1st February 1855 — —

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary.

Transmitted

3-5

Bd No. 323

From J. D. Bourdillon Esqr.

Recording his views as to the utility of the Chittoor Press in the District of N. Arcot and on the general question of establishing Presses in Collectors Officers. —

Minute

While Collector of North Arcot I had long thought it very desirable to abridge the Mechanical work in my Office by the use of a Printing Press, but I had no means up the country of getting the necessary information as to the cost and management. When at Madras on the Public Works Commission I made enquiries on the subject and having satisfied myself that a Press could be used with economy and the Head Accountant of my Office having made himself acquainted with the details of management and superintendence I procured the necessary apparatus and workmen & established a Press in my Office at Chittoor when I resumed charge of it in December 1853.

2 It was my intention to work the Press for a year, and then report upon it to Govt hoping the results which I should be able to show would be such as to prove the value of a Press as an auxiliary, and to induce the Govt to admit the workmen on the Establishment, and perhaps also to induce them to introduce Presses in other Collectors Offices also. This plan was interrupted by my removal from the District when

when the Press had been in operation only ten months, and having then no time to write a report of its results, I desired my Head Accountant Jayarama Chetty who had been in immediate charge of the Press, and who had taken much interest in it, to draw up a memo on the subject, which in due time reached me. I had intended to lay that Memo before Government in pursuance of my original design; but the Govt having already taken up the question of establishing Presses in Collectors Offices, and called on this Board for their opinion upon it, I consider it better to record my views as to the utility of the Chittoor Press, and on the general question in the present form. I append the Memo by Jayarama, which will be found well worthy of perusal; and in the following remarks I shall for the most part avoid repeating what is there said.

3 In its efficiency and power, and in the extent to which its services would be called into play, the Press has more than met my expectations. On the other hand it has been worked without any inconvenience or trouble beyond the slight additional labour of superintendence, to the person in immediate charge.

The

The Compositors and other workmen, all of them natives selected at Madras, have worked steadily and contentedly, at the usual hours of a Collector's Office, which much exceed those of a Madras Office, and at times of extra work without any regard to hours at all, and have conducted themselves uniformly well. I will briefly mention the various ways in which the Press has been useful, and the amount of work that it has done, and I will then state its cost and current charges.*

4 First — One of the modes in which I originally anticipated benefit from a Press was in printing the circular orders from my Office to Tahsildars and other Officers. Of Circulars in the Revenue Department of the Collector's Office in North Arcot twenty copies are required, in the Magistrate or Police Department, thirty Copies, and in the Talook Tappaul Department, fifty copies. These are the numbers respectively printed and issued at present, formerly the numbers in the Revenue Department were somewhat less, and in the Talook Tappaul Department very much so. Copies of all circulars are now communicated to all the Assistants and to the Serishtadar and Naib, and in the Talook

* Note. I may here mention that the present Collector on assuming charge of the District undertook to continue the Press till the final orders of Government respecting it should be received and that it is now maintained therefore at his expense.

Talook Tappaul Department copies are sent to the Tappaul Gomastah or Renesinah who formerly were dependent on the Taksildars for information as to their contents. It would also be of great advantage though I do not remember that it has yet been done in North Arcot, to supply the Peishcars and Turrufdars "for information," with copies of all Circulars bearing on their duties, as most Circulars do.

This would increase the number required by about sixty in the Revenue Department — seventy in the Police, and eighty in the Talook Tappaul Department.

5 From the accompanying Memo- Para 11 it will be seen that the number of official Circulars during the ten months to which it refers was 154, or about fifteen every month. Some judgment may be formed from this statement as to the quantity of copying work saved — and this saving is not the only gain, formerly for want of a sufficient establishment the Circulars were almost wholly copied by "Volunteers" as they are called, i, e, young men, generally relatives of some of the servants, who hang about the Cutcherry in the hope of ultimately getting a small appointment. Half a dozen or more of these would be set to work on a

a Circular and writing as fast as possible with bad pens, bad ink and generally with a bad light, get through the task, and the copies were despatched after a hurried and imperfect comparison with the original. Now, the printing ensures both legibility and correctness, and the inconvenience of a number of "Volunteers" in a room small even for its proper occupants, is much diminished.

6 Second. A considerable number of letters, orders returns, and reports of frequent occurrence, either without any alteration or with very little, have been printed and are used, as occasion requires. The number of forms of letters and orders thus printed is 115, Viz 31 in Teloogoo, 46 in Tamil, and 38 in English, of blank forms of figured Statements the numbers are 14 in Teloogoo, 14 in Tamil, and 13 in English. The total number of both kinds is 156 — As regards the figured Statements in particular very much yet remains to be done in this branch of the business, as the number of forms yet printed is very small compared with what are required. The advantage of having Figured returns on printed forms is very great in ensuring uniformity and thereby facilitating examination, as well as in economizing the time and labour of those who have to prepare them. It also greatly aids the simplification and improvement of the forms of such Statements.

Another

7 Another very useful measure has been made practicable by the Press, viz to make Heads of Villages acquainted with their duties, as Judicial and Police Officers. Regulations IV and V of 1816 were enacted for their guidance in the former capacity, and part of Regulation ~~XI~~ of the same year for their direction in matters of Police, but hitherto it has been out of their power in general to acquaint themselves with those Laws. It is specially directed indeed in both the Judicial Regulations that a copy shall be in the hands of every Village Curnum, for the use of the Moonsiff, but it was almost impracticable that this should be attended to, while the only means of its fulfilment was for each Curnum to make a copy for himself; and even if made, such a copy would be scarcely legible, or usable. But with a Press the thing is easy, and it was early undertaken. The quantity of other work to be done has retarded the completion of the plan, but before I left the District Regulations IV and V had been printed in Tamil, under the superintendence of Jayarama Chetty, with a brief

introduction and a few explanatory notes, and was nearly ready for distribution. The printing of the same Regulations in Teloogoo, and of that part of Regulation XI which refers to the village Police, in both languages, still remained to be done. The number of Tamil copies of the former two was 2,3000, viz 1,3000 for North Arcot, and 1000 for the Tamil part of Salem; for the Collector of that District gladly took the opportunity to get copies of all three Regulations. A copy of the book accompanies as a specimen; the paper used being thin French foolscap (the same that is used for the Talook correspondence in North Arcot) is almost too thin, but it is tough and durable, and I have no doubt that the copies will be carefully preserved. A label containing the name of the Village to which the copy belonged was to be added on the outside.

8 The last use made of the Press which I will notice, is perhaps not inferior in importance to any of the foregoing it is that of making known to the Ryots generally and to the Public all orders and matters affecting their interests.

Formerly

Formerly this was impracticable, the Memo (Para 2 latter part) truly describes the method in use, and the best practicable, without the aid of a Press, for circulating information on such matters, and it glances at the dishonest advantage occasionally taken of the difficulties in the way of effectual circulation. With the aid of the Press these evils have been removed. In case of any matter required to be generally known, a Public notification is drawn up setting it forth in brief and clear language, and 2,500 Copies being struck off, one is sent to the Head of every village in the District to be by him communicated to the inhabitants generally. This relates to the Government villages only, in matters of interest to the whole Population an additional thousand or 1200 Copies are required.

9. The Memo enumerates some of the most important instances in which this has been done, viz 1st The circulation of information as to the new Post Office Rules, which was done very effectually (Para 4) 2nd The publication of the intention of Government

Government to establish local exhibitions, with a brief statement of their objects and uses (Para 5); 3rd The publication of information respecting the demand for fibrous substances (Para 6); 4th a notification of the determination of the Government to abolish the practice of Torture by Revenue and Police Officers. To these four I will add the publication of the new rules granting to Ryots the whole benefit of Wells dug at their own cost, also of the late order admitting basket wells to the same privilege also. But the above are only a few of the cases in which the Press has been thus employed. The whole number of such Public Notifications issued is forty in the ten Months or on the average four a month. I may add that I had full reason to know that this direct communication of intelligence is fully appreciated by the Ryots.

10. It will be seen from the foregoing detail that the Press has been useful in two distinct ways; on the one hand it has afforded the

Formerly this was impracticable, the Memo (Para 2 Latter part) truly describes the method in use, and the best practicable, without the aid of a Press, for circulating information on such matters, and it glances at the dishonest advantage occasionally taken of the difficulties in the way of effectual circulation. With the aid of the Press these evils have been removed. In case of any matter required to be generally known, a Public notification is drawn up setting it forth in brief and clear language, and 2,500 Copies being struck off, one is sent to the Head of every village in the District to be by him communicated to the inhabitants generally. This relates to the Government villages only, in matters of interest to the whole Population an additional thousand or 1200 Copies are required.

9. The Memo enumerates some of the most important instances in which this has been done, viz 1st The circulation of information as to the new Post Office Rules; which was done very effectually (Para 4) 2nd The publication of the intention of Government

Government to establish local exhibitions, with a brief statement of their objects and uses (Para 5); 3rd The publication of information respecting the demand for fibrous substances (Para 6); 4th a notification of the determination of the Government to abolish the practice of Torture by Revenue and Police Officers. To these four I will add the publication of the new rules granting to Ryots the whole benefit of Wells dug at their own cost, also of the late order admitting basket wells to the same privilege also. But the above are only a few of the cases in which the Press has been thus employed. The whole number of such Public Notifications issued is forty in the ten Months or on the average four a month I may add that I had full reason to know that this direct communication of intelligence is fully appreciated by the Ryots.

10. It will be seen from the foregoing detail that the Press has been useful in two distinct ways; on the one hand it has afforded the

the means of doing effectually promptly, completely and certainly, things which before could only be done very imperfectly, and on the other hand it has given the power of doing some things very important to good Government which without it could not be done at all, and I must state my opinion, after experiencing the use of this Press for ten Months, that no Collector's office can be held to be efficient without one. I will here briefly mention some other uses to which a Press may be applied; but which from the pressure of more urgent work have not yet been entered upon at Chittoor

11 In the first place, as already said, much still remains to be done in those kinds of work already undertaken; very many forms of accounts and returns in particular have still to be printed, because as yet the Press has not had time for them; and the extended introduction of the these printed forms will greatly tend to improve and simplify

simplify the accounts again, all Puttahs and Cowles of all kinds should be printed, and should be on paper instead of on Palmira leaf as individual Puttahs commonly are. It is to be hoped that annual Land Revenue Puttahs will ere long be got rid of at least to a great degree; but still fresh Puttahs of some kind must continue to be in frequent request. Again it is much to be desired that every Enamdar should be furnished with a permanent Puttah or Certificate to constitute his little deed as recommended by me to the Board from North Arcot some + months ago. All these Certificates of the several descriptions would require to be printed.

+ 1st March & 27 July 1854

12 In the foregoing and other ways there is still much new work to be done by the Chittoor Press for the Collector's own Office; but there are also other fields of employment as yet quite unbroken. There is much to be done for the Courts of all grades, from the Civil and Sessions Court down to the District Moonsiff's Court, not only very numerous notices, summonses

summonses warrants, and other processes; but a number of periodical returns which might most beneficially be in printed forms. When the Press was established at Chittoor, I offred to do all work that might be sent from the Courts, only requiring, with the view of exhibiting the transactions of the Press correctly in the accounts, that the mere labour of the compositors and Pressmen should be paid for. I afterwards found that this condition was an obstacle, and I should have withdrawn it but that the Press had more work than it could get through in connection with my own office. So also with the Military Paymasters. Those Officers are in the habit of using a variety of letters and statements in their correspondence, both with the Accountant General and with the Collectors and the Military authorities, the forms of which never vary. All these might advantageously be printed.

13 Another manner in which the Press might be made very useful is in the establishment of a District Gazette to contain orders of a general nature

nature, notice of offences committed, of appointments, promotions, leaves of absence, returns from leave, dismissals, suspensions, punishments, deaths, resignations &c.a among the Districts Government Servants, abridgement or brief mention of orders of Government and Acts of the Legislature, and other matters of general or Official interest or concernment. Such a publication might be the means of much good; besides superseding a large number of Circular and other orders, it would be the means of spreading much information very useful and interesting both to the Government

Government Servants and to the Public generally but now almost wholly inaccessible to them. It should be circulated gratis to all Government Officers in the District, and be saleable to all persons: and I have reason to believe that if priced moderately such a publication would have many subscribers.

14 With similar object, a District Almanac also might be established containing the Calendar for the year, the names of all the Government officers of the District

W.P.H.

District, as well as of the Members of the Government and of the Chief Departments and orders and Regulations of a more permanent character, together with some general information on literary and scientific subjects in popular and simple language. This idea of a District almanac has already been carried into effect in Canara where the Collector with the cooperation of the German Missionaries of Mangalore and their Press printed an Almanac for 1854, of which he recently sent a Copy to the Board in connection with the subject of local Eschitions. I think the printing and publishing of the names of all the District servants and of all changes among them, is likely to have a good effect as a restraint on misconduct. I should be disposed to include all servants above the grade of Peons. It would be difficult to overestimate the benefits that would result from the two Kinds of Publications here proposed provided only they were judiciously managed in a Country where there is now literally no circulation of any thing that deserves the name of information among the general body of the people.

* It was laid before Government, with the Collector's letter on that subject on the 4th January 1855

15 Having thus described the work done by the Chittoor Press, and alluded to

to other employments for it. I will now speak of the Cost of such an establishment. The whole expenses Connected with the Press at Chittoor, from the very first, have been carefully recorded, and they are given in a statement enclosed with the accompanying Memo. It will be seen that the total Cost of the material, including Presses, Types, Cases, Tables, and all other things required and the Cost of their Carriage from Madras, has amounted to 2,074 Rupees, and that the monthly Charges for wear and and Sundries have amounted on the whole to 178 Rupees, being about 48 Rupees a month. I should explain that the Presses are of wood, and were bought second hand, and that the English type also was got second hand, being some that was for sale at the Government Press. On the other hand all the Tamil and Telugoo Type was new. I must also point out that the expenses of a Native Department were heavier in North Arcot than they would be elsewhere, in Consequence of its being necessary to print in two languages. The District is about equally divided between Tamil and Telugoo, and with the exception of the official Circular Orders

orders, which were printed in Tamil only, nearly all other Vernacular papers have been printed in both languages, this Circumstance necessarily increased the expense. It not only added about 250 Rs. to the Cost of the Stock and apparatus, but by doubling the work of the Compositors it raised the monthly expenditure also. I apprehend that it will be necessary to Continue the use of two languages in this District, but as far as I am aware it will not be required in any other, not even, I Conceive, in Canara, where though general Dialects prevail, Canarese may properly be used for both official and popular documents throughout all parts of it. Perhaps indeed Salem may be an exception. Tamil is the Vernacular of the greater part of that District, but in the Talooks above the ghauts, being about a fourth of the District, the language of the people is Canarese. 16 The establishment of a Press being advocated on the ground (among others) that it does the work of many hands, the Government will naturally expect that it should be accompanied by reductions in existing

existing offices establishments - The inspection seems only fair, and there could be no difficulty in meeting it, but for the fact that the work of the offices in the interior is so largely done by unpaid hands - This practice has been already adverted to in speaking of the Circulars, Para 5 - I apprehend that the Talook Establishments, and perhaps even those of the Collectors own offices, must have been unequal from the very first to the work to be done, but at least they are so now, and long have been - Since the present establishments were fixed, the quantity of work required in all Departments has enormously increased - In the Police Department mostly more work is done, while the records are required to be far more minute than formerly, and in the Revenue, the maramut and the Enam Departments the increase has been far greater - Correspondence has increased many fold, voluminous investigations are made of Cases formerly not taken up at all, or disposed of after a mind mere hear-

-ing, and in all departments the quantity of figured Statements and Returns required, has

has grown immensely - applications for increase of Establishment on such grounds have been so unfavorably received that they have ceased to be made, and the deficiency of agency has been partially made up by exacting much more work from the Members of the Establishment, and by the large use of unpaid Labour - Even with these expedients, however, the work is after all done in a slovenly and defective manner, and sometimes is excessively delayed -

17 For the foregoing reasons, Reductions of Establishment Commensurate with the diminution of labour effected by the Press, cannot by any means be expected - But that relief being so great, and there being good reason to hope that in the Revision and Remodelling of the District and Talook accounts which the Government have now directed, the labour of the offices will be still further very greatly lessened - I have no doubt that enough may be saved in every District to pay the Current expenses of the Press at least, and eventually perhaps when the accounts are wholly reformed, some further reduction may be practicable - Meanwhile

there

there will be the enormous gain of having the
work done well and promptly, on which
latter quality in particular, so much of the
value of all office work, and especially of
all accounts and Returns depends, and it will
be practicable to relieve the establishments
from a part of the successive toil which is
now executed from them, and to dispense
with unpaid labour. The employment of
"Volunteers" is very objectionable in many res-
-pects, and it has been Condemned and dis-
-couraged, if not actually forbidden by
Government, but as long as the work required
exceeds the utmost Capabilities of the paid
Establishments that irregular assistance
will Continue to be made use of.-

18 As respects North arcot, I would
Recommend the arrangement proposed in
Para 17 of the Memo (which indeed I saw
and approved before I left Chittoor) as re-
-gards both the Press Establishment and the
mode of meeting the charge. On the latter
I would observe that the possibility of
dispensing with the services of one of the
Treasury Shroffs resulted from the
partial adoption of a system
of

of making disbursements from the Talook
Cash Chests, without requiring that the
money collected should be carried sixty or
eighty miles to Chittoor in order to be carried
back again. This arrangement perfectly
secure under the system of accounts adopted,
and which with the sanction of Government
may be extended still further when that
system is introduced generally, not only
saved the double transport of Coin just
adverted to, but so greatly lessened the
work of Shroffing at the Hoozoor Treasury
that one of the three Shroffs may certainly
be immediately dispensed with, and possib-
-ly it will be found eventually that one
alone will be enough to do all the work-
-ing. The Goomastahs and Jamalamanees
proposed to be reduced may be so in Con-
-sequence of the general diminution of
work in the respective Departments, and
the eleven peons from similar diminution
in the Talook offices. The position of these
Peons needs a word of explanation. In Con-
-sequence of the necessity above described,
of doing more work than the authorized
establishments are capable of, it has become
the

the practice in North arcot, and in other Dis=
=tricts also, to employ a certain number of Persons
in each Taloob nominally as Peons, but in
Reality as assistants in the Cutcherry-Numbers
of men are found eager to get this miserable
post of 3½ Rupees p month just as numbers
are willing to work as volunteers, but the for=
=mer practice is little less objectionable than
the other, and the necessity for Recourse to it
ought to be Removed—

20 As Respects the Districts generally,
I appened an estimate of the probable Cost of
the apparatus and stock necessary for set=
=ting up a Press in English and Tamil, and
in English and Telougoo Respectively, on a
Scale sufficient for all the ordinary require=
=ments of a District Press— I apprehend that the
Cost of Canarese and of Malealum would
each be about equal to that of Telougoo— In
this Estimate the prices are generally stated
higher than it will really be necessary to give,
and I feel sure that the whole Cost of a
Press with the necessary appliances may be
taken as not exceeding 1,000 Rupees— The
articles

articles provided in the Estimate would pro=
=bably not be sufficient for all the uses of such
a Press enumerated above— But it must be
evident that in the case of very many docu=
=ments, both frequently Recurring letters and
periodical Returns, which are Common to
all or to many Districts, but not used in
any large numbers in any one it must be
evident, I say, that the printed forms of such
documents Could be more economically sup=
=plied by one Press than by twenty, and under
good arrangements, and as the Government
Press in Fort St. George becomes more
equal to the work required of it, a great
proportion of such documents, which are
for the most part in English could be easily
furnished to all departments in the Interior
by that Establishment— The Cost of transmis=
=sion need not be an obstacle, because at
present the Paper on which such documents
are written is sent from Madras, and by the
exercise of due foresight, the forms &c.
Required for each year might be indented
for and obtained at the same time and by
the same means as the annual supply
of stationery—

Thus

21 Thus relieved, I believe, that the scale of stocks included in my Estimate would be fully sufficient for all work required, even including ultimately a Gazette and almanac. I will suppose the cost to be on the average 1000 Rupees, and taking 5 per cent in this for the interest and 10 per cent (a high rate) for wear and tear and repairs, the Current monthly Charge on account of stock would be 12½ Rupees. The Charge for Establishment &c. may be somewhat less than that set down for North Arcot where two native languages are in use, probably 80 Rupees will be found fully sufficient, making a total of say 95 Rupees a month, and I have no doubt that under the Circumstances above stated, it will be practicable before long to meet the whole of this Charge, if thought necessary, by reductions in the existing Establishments. I must add however that I think it would be inexpedient to fix the Establishments in detail. It will certainly be necessary to allow the Head of the Office some discretion in determining the amounts to be paid to the several members of it. The salaries given in the estimate for North Arcot are

are higher than it will always be necessary to give, and higher than have been given hitherto, but the men were engaged with the hope of an eventual increase. I may also observe that as the Compositors and Pressmen at least must for the most part go from Madras at first, the pay of each must at the outset be higher than will be necessary eventually, after workmen shall have been trained up on the spot, but on the other hand after the Press is once established, so many new uses for it will continually be developed that it will probably be found necessary from time to time to augment the number employed. Apprentices or learners should everywhere be entertained on small salaries as has been done at Chittoor, to learn the business.

22 In the papers received from Government, the Comparative advantages for the purpose in view, of the Typographical and the Lithographical Press are considered in a Memo by Mr. Neill, who gives the preference to the latter. I will offer some Remarks on the question.

The case is stated with much

Memorandum dated 14th November 1854 In Govt. 27th Nov. 54 Dr C. 1st Feby 55

much fairness by Mr. Newill, but I think he is under mistake on some points, and I do not agree in his Conclusion - on the side of Lithography are much greater cheapness of apparatus and stock in the first instance, and applicability to maps Plans and drawings, on that of the Printing Press much greater power and efficiency in working - The details however require some notice -

23 I differ from Mr. Newill as to the relative merits of Typography and Lithography as respects the form of the Character, viz. the printed or the written. Both in Tamil and Telugoo I consider the advantage of the former in legibility to be nearly as great as in English, and I form my judgment from enquiry of those who have had occasion to use both. At first, indeed it was actually objected to the printed Character when introduced at Chittoor, that it was so plain that people could not read it, but if this singular objection originated in any thing else than dislike to novelty and the fear of reduction of Establishments,

it

it could result only from want of familiarity with print, a difficulty which every day's use would tend to remove -

24. So also of compactness, and consequent saving of paper and of weight to the mails, in this respect also Print has a great advantage in the vernacular languages as well as in English. In the latter it is found that four pages of closely written manuscript or five if it be somewhat wide, go into one printed page of the same size of legible and convenient type. In Tamil it was found at Chittoor that a given size of paper contained more than three times as much in print as in manuscript, and in Telugoo about two and a half times as much. Thus - though the difference is not so great as in the case of English, still it is very considerable.

25. Next as to the rate of speed in working Mr. Newill states the maximum number of impressions yet obtained in a day from his Press, at 200, but he thinks

that

Para 30

that by employing two men to relieve each other 300 copies could be got or even more. He states the number obtainable from a printing Press at 400 a day, but there must be some mistake here. At Chittoor the ordinary number struck off in a day was 800, and on emergency as many as 1000 have been obtained by only one pressman, by giving a second boy to aid in "balling" or inking the type. This too was with a wooden Press of such imperfect construction as to need two "pulls" for each impression. With the improved Iron Presses, twelve hundred a day is the usual number at Madras, and by employing two sets, i e. two Pressmen and two inkers to relieve each other, two thousand are constantly taken when there is a pressure of work.-

25. Thus it appears that it would take four Lithographic Presses to supply the number of copies obtainable from one wooden Printing Press and six to supply that

that obtainable from an Iron Press. And this, besides the increased cost of working the machine, involves the labour of writing four or six times, where expedition is important, unless the tedious and complicated process of retransfer is employed. And even this Statement does not express the whole difference, for with reference to what is said above in Para 24, each impression of a given size from the printing Press contains four times as much matter in English three times as much in Tamil, and two and a half times as much in Teloogu, as from the Lithographic Press thus in effect one of the former Presses, if of the old construction, does the work of 16 of the latter in English, twelve in Tamil and ten in Teloogoo, and if of iron, it does the work of 24 Lithographic Presses in English, 18 in Tamil, and 15 in Teloogoo - and even this is supposing the "forms" in both kinds of Presses to be of the same size while Mr. Newill acknowledges that the Printing Press takes a larger form than the other, and this would

would still further increase the above stated disproportions. Where the number of impressions to be taken is very limited, and the matter to be printed very small, these deficiencies of the Lithographic have little practical operation, but in-as-much-as a considerable part of the work in a Collector's Office will be of a different character the argument is fairly applicable to the present case.—

27. What is said in Para 14 of the Mem^o as to the number of impressions obtainable from a single transfer to the stone is enough to show that the capabilities of the machine in this respect are equal to most of the ordinary requirements of a Collector's Office. The details of the process retransfer / Para: 15 / are interesting, but the operations seem too complicated and delicate to be relied on in the hands to which the Press of a Collector's Office must generally be entrusted I cannot but think too that the

instruction

instruction of Moochies or others in the management and use of the Press, touched on in Para 19, would in practice involve more both of difficulty and of uncertainty than is there anticipated, and the circumstances of climate adverted to in Para 21 might also be found to raise considerable difficulties in practice. That circumstance may be the cause why Lithographic impressions in this Country, even from the best Establishments, are so often smeared and illegible.—

28. With respect to the current expences of working the "autographic Press" unfortunately no definite information is given. It seems evident that for a small quantity of work it would be very cheap, provided competent operators and superintendance could be obtained, but for the heavier work of a Collector's Office, I cannot but think under the circumstances noticed above in Para 26, that it would certainly be very greatly inferior to the printing Press even in point of mere cost, while the disadvantages

above

above noticed of comparative illegibility and of bulk, would attend its work of all kinds both large and small. But even if it were admitted that the Lithographic Press has in all cases the advantage of superior cheapness, still, in as much as it seems certain that the whole cost of the Printing Press will be much more than saved by its work, and may be actually recovered if necessary, out of the existing Establishments, that consideration becomes of minor importance. And further I cannot but hope that the question of actual tangible money saving will not be made the only criterion, but that the comparative efficiency of the two machines will also be considered.—

29. On the whole it appears to me that though it is clear that a Lithographic Press would be very useful in a Collector's Office, yet that a Printing Press would certainly be much more so. Many of the uses to which the Press at Chittoor has been put

put or which are certainly within its power could not have been accomplished at all by Lithography or only in a very imperfect manner. I cannot but think that if Mr. Newill had had the means of judging of both machines he would agree in this conclusion. It does not appear to be in any degree his aim to exalt his own Press by lowering other kinds, but being convinced of the necessity of some such instrument in a Collector's Office, and thinking that a Printing Press could not be economically worked there he is anxious to show that the Autographic Press would in some degree at least meet the want. On the other hand it appears indisputable to me that the Printing Press is by far the more perfect instrument of the two, and also that there is full scope for its economical use in a Collector's Office, and I cannot but desire therefore that it should be adopted.—

30 But the Lithographic Press has a sphere of usefulness of its own, Viz. for Maps, plans, diagrams, illustrative sketches &c. for which types cannot be used. There is a

wide

wide field for its employment in these uses in connection with official wants. It is very desirable that Plans of works should be multiplied and circulated, not only standard plans of certain works for actual use, but also plans and sketches of works of importance and interest, such as the large anicuts on the Godavery, the Kistnah or the Coleroon, the Gunnarum Aqueduct, the Coleroon and Cauvery Bridges, large sluices and locks &c. a familiarity with the composition and details of such structures would be very useful as a means of instruction not only to the Members of the Public Works Department, but also to the Public generally, and such acquaintance would be in a useful degree afforded by the means proposed, especially if aided by brief descriptions. Again it is very desirable that Maps of Districts and Talooks should be multiplied for the use both of the Revenue Department and of that of Public Works as well

as

as for sale to the Public. It is unfortunately true that after having held as the whole Territory of this Presidency for above half a century, we have still no accurate Maps even of the boundaries and extent of Districts, and much less of Talooks, but still the knowledge that does exist on the subject may be made use of to furnish the Maps referred to with a certain degree of accuracy, and they may be hereafter supplanted by better. In these and other ways the Lithographic Press may be made very useful. But I am not prepared to say that it would be proper to establish such Presses in the Collectors' Offices generally they would be better placed, I think under the charge of the Engineer Officers.-

31. I think the Board may justly report favorably to Government on the proposal to establish Collectorate Presses and I beg to recommend that a copy of this minute should be sent up, as recording my opinion after some actual experience, together

together with the accompanying Memo.
as respects the measures to be taken for
carrying the views above set forth into effect.
I would suggest that the Papers re-
lating to the subject should be print-
ed and circulated to Collectors, and
I may add to the Judicial De-
partment also, and that the former
should be invited to report whether
they are prepared to receive a Press
Establishment and how they propose to
meet the charge. It will be expedient
I think, not to require that the re-
ductions with this view should be
made till after the Press shall have
been in operation six months. I may
observe too that some part of the cost
may properly be met by reductions in
the Judicial Establishments. In
that Department also I believe un-
paid labour is largely employed,
but as the general adoption of
printing

printing will so largely diminish
the labour, some small saving
on the Establishment may fairly
be expected.

32. I will only remark in
conclusion, that it is quite neces-
sary to the success of a Press on its
first establishment that able
and willing means of superin-
tending it should be available
I was peculiarly fortunate at Chittoor
in having at hand a man both
highly intelligent, acquainted with
the management of a Press,
and fully alive to its great
advantages and anxious to promote
its use. Before taking measures
for

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

for obtaining a Press establishment, every Collector will of course satisfy himself that he will be able to ensure effective Superintendence including the provision of work and the due oversight of the workmen as well as correction of the Press in all the languages employed. Hereafter, when the covenanted Assistant or Deputy

W.T.H.

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

Deputy Collectors are employed, the Officer of that class who is in charge of the treasury will almost necessarily be qualified for this immediate Management of the Press and it will probably be found convenient as a general Rule to make that a part of his duty—

Fort St. George
Revenue Board Office
January 17th 1855

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon

Estimate

1833. | Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 1.

Estimate shewing the cost of Printing Materials for composing about two forms of Foolscap size in Tamil and about one and a half form of the same size in English—

		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
	Tamil						
250	lbs Long Primer complete fount, C I R per lb	250					
40	lbs Two line D° @ 12 as per D°	30					
15	lbs Long Primer Quadrats @ 12 as per D°	11	4				
15	lbs Long Primer Leaders @ 12 as per D°	11	4				
2	Wooden cases with Stands complete @ 12 Rs each	24			376	8	
	English						
250	lbs Small Pica Roman Type complete fount @ 1 Rupee per lb	250					
15	lbs Two line D° Capital at 1 Rupee per lb	15					
20	lbs Small Pica Italics at 1 Rupee per lb	20					
10	lbs Quadrats at 12 Annas per lb	7	8				
15	lbs Leaders at 12 D° per lb	11	4				
4	pairs of Wooden Cases with stands complete at 5 Rupees each	20			323	12	
	Materials which can be used both for Tamil and English languages—						
1	Wooden Press	100					
1	Hand wooden Press	50					
1	Imposing Stone	15					
15	lbs of Leads of different sizes at 12 as per lb	11	4				
15	lbs of Space Rules @ 12 as per lb	11	4				
100	lbs of Quotations @ 6 as per lb	37	8				
5	lbs of Flowers @ 12 as per lb	3	12				
3	lbs of Cheques @ 12 as per lb	3	12				
2	Iron Chases of 4 Pages @ 3½ Rupees per	7					
2	" of 2 D° @ 2 Rupees D°	4					
1	" of 1 D°	1					
4	Brass composing sticks @ 1¾ Rupees each	7					
10	Wooden D° @ 2 Rupees each	1	4				
10	Gallies (Wooden) @ 6 Annas each	3	12				
4	Damping pieces of wood @ 1¼ Rupee each	5					
1	Table	4					
4	Benches @ 1¼ Rupee each	5					
	Carried forward	270	8		650	4	

1834. Fort St. George 1st February 1835

		Rs	a	℘	Rs	a	℘
	Brought forward	270	8	.	650	4	.
1	Mallet and 1 Plane	.	8	.			
100	Twines (wooden)	1	.	.			
500	Reglets (wooden) of different sizes containing 250 feet at 2 Rupees per 100 feet	5	.	.			
60	Foot Head and side sticks	4	.	.			
30	feet of Brass rules at 8 annas per feet	15	.	.			
2	Pairs of Ball Sticks @ 12 annas each	1	8	.			
		297	8	.			

Sundries

6	Bodkins at 2 annas each		12	.			
1	File flat		5	.			
1	Knife		12	.			
1	Pair of Scissors		10	.			
1	Hammer		6	.			
1	Saw Hands		7	.			
1	Pair of Pincher		5	.			
1	Chisel		5	.			
	Other Sundries	5	.	.			
		8	14	.	306	6	.
					956	10	.

Telougoo and English.

Telougoo

300	℔ English Badz @ 1 Rupee per ℔	300	.	.			
15	℔ Quadrets @ 12 annas per Dº	11	4	.			
15	℔ Leaders @ 12 annas per Dº	11	4	.			
1	Set of wooden Cases	18	.	.	310	8	.
	English Types as per particulars given above	373	12	.			
	Materials that can be used both for Telougoo and English as per Dº	366	6	.			
					639	2	.
					949	.	4

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon

No 2.

Memorandum

In 1851 when you were a Member of the Public Works Commission you were pleased to express a desire of having a Memo from me as to the desirableness of Establishing a Printing Press in this District with a view to secure efficiency in the performance of Public business. I then had occasion to institute a full enquiry into every part of the business conducted in the several Departments, and calculated the amount of work a Printing Press could have and submitted to you a Memo in which I put down my thoughts on the subject and pointed out some of the advantages that might be anticipated from its Establishment. In reply you were pleased to signify your approval of the Memo. as well as your intention to Establish a Printing Office as soon as your return from the Presidency and resume charge of the District. A Printing Office was accordingly Established about the middle of December last and the expense attending

attending it has been defrayed from your own funds. On the eve of your leaving the District you were pleased to say that you would maintain the Establishment till the sanction of Government could be obtained for making it a permanent one although during your stay in the District, you had the general supervision of the operations of the Office, yet as you were pleased to entrust me with its immediate Superintendence and as I have had an ample opportunity of closely observing its practical working, I now beg to lay before you some what in detail the beneficial results that have accrued from the working of this Establishment, with some suggestions as to the mode in which it may be amalgamated with the general Establishment without any additional Expence to the State, in order that you may bring the subject to the favorable notice of Government with a view to its sanction being obtained.

2 Extensive as the business of a Collectors office, is, the necessity and importance of a Printing office is almost self evident. A Collector in the course of his

his administration has to issue Circulars on a variety of topics, but for want of an agency sufficient to copy such numerous Circulars, the public business in general is conducted in a clumsy and unsatisfactory manner attended with delay and confusion; and much of the useful information, so affecting the interests of the Ryots and Public, obtains little or no circulation on occasions of issuing Circular orders to the Tahsildars and Police Officers, the whole number to be sent being copied, it is in general imperfectly done, because the limited Establishments attached to the Revenue and Magisterial Departments are quite unequal to such a task. It is therefore as a general rule thrown into the hands of Volunteers who copy them so carelessly, that in fact the papers copied often prove utterly worthless, and the Circulars consequently tend more to mislead than guide those for whose information they are intended nor does the evil stop here. The mode in which the information is communicated to the village community is still worse. The practice

observed

observed in the Hoozoor in such cases is merely to send a Circular order to the Tahsildars directing to make the matter generally known in all the Villages within their range. In the Talooks the orders so received are much abridged with a view to shorten the writing and sent to the Peishcars and Surfdars, and as a consequence much of the useful information is omitted and even the little that is communicated is so badly expressed as to convey no correct idea of the subject. With a small Establishment at their command and with a heavy amount of business that must be got through the Tahsildars could not be expected to do any thing better, and when it is borne in mind that the number of Villages in the Talooks range from 80 to 350, it is unreasonable to think that the small number of servants in the Talooks would be equal to the duties of such an extensive amount of copying as is often rendered absolutely necessary for a wide Circulation of information throughout the villages. All that the Tahsildars are able to do on occasions like these is to communicate the instructions received

from

from the Collectors to the Peishcars and Tursdars in the imperfect and mutilated manner above indicated and the result is that in many cases the Agricultural classes and others are generally kept in ignorance of the benevolent measures adopted by the authorities to ameliorate their condition and it is no exaggeration to say that it often happens that information having reference to remissions or other indulgences granted to the ryots by the Revenue authorities is purposely withheld from them by the Talook officers, apparently with an intention of gaining some ends of their own without any regard for the interests of the Ryots.

3. It is gratifying to observe that the case is quite altered since the Establishment of the Printing office. The great regularity and convenience with which the business is now conducted in the various Departments is most strikingly seen when contrasted to what it had been formerly. The evils of which I have given some description have been in a great degree effectually removed, orders calculated either to afford

afford encouragement to agricultural industry and the well being of the Ryots or to secure the efficiency of the Village Police are printed and widely circulated among the village communities, and all matters intended for the information of the Public in general are printed and circulated throughout the District. Copies of all the Circular and standing orders intended for the Tahsildars and the Heads of Police are always furnished to them in print, and the Sub Collector, Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors, Head and Naib Tehsildars, are also supplied with copies of all the important Circulars so as to keep them informed of all the affairs that are going on in the Collector's Department such a measure calculated as it is to add efficiency to the public business was by no means practicable when the printing office was not available, for all the orders of a Circular nature no less than about 70 copies are required in the Revenue Department, thirty in the Police Department and about fifty in the Talook Tappaul Department, it being necessary in the last case that the Tappaul

Tappaul Nevisinidahs also should be furnished with a copy of each order for their information and guidance. When orders affecting the community at large are to be widely circulated about two or three thousand copies are often required, an amount which nothing but a hugely augmented Establishment could afford that this could be done in writing even with an augmented Establishment is altogether out of question.

In illustration of the absolute demand of this large extent of circulation and the necessity of having a Printing office at Command in a Collectors Cutcherry I would beg to cite some instances, and in doing so I will confine myself to some of the particular cases that have recently occurred. I shall first take the new Postal act, which was received in the month of September with a few instructions from the Post Master General that all the new changes contemplated by the act should be made public throughout the District. On this occasion the details connected with the subject were to be communicated to the several local officers in

in the District, and in order to accomplish this, it was found necessary to issue to no less than twenty-four Taloak Tappaul Offices Circular instructions bearing upon the act and other orders received from the Post Master General. Besides this, a notice embodying the principal points was to be drawn up and sent to all the Villages for the information of the public in general. By the assistance of the Press this important part of the business was at once done without difficulty and in a very short space of time.

5 I have next to notice the Circular letter of 7th September last, received from the Board of Revenue, accompanied by an order of Government having reference to the efforts to be made for the promotion of objects affecting the Agricultural and Manufacturing industries of the District. The first and primary step that was to be adopted in this affair to which the Government attached so much importance was to give the utmost publicity to the subject, so that the people at large might fully understand the benevolent views of Government towards them and

be

be prepared to meet any arrangements that may be made to carry out the designs of the Government; a notification urging the subject upon the attention of the people at large was accordingly distributed to each Village. On your reporting to the Board the steps taken by you in the matter they called for a copy of the Proclamation, and the same was furnished to them both in Tamil and Teloogoo by Mr. Binning.

6 I would also refer to another Circular no less important than the above, dated 25th September 1854, which was received from the Board with an order of Government respecting the large demand for fibrous substances. The Government wished that the attention of all the Ryots and traders should be called to the subject and that the defects of the present method of preparing flax as well as a better mode of making it, so as to turn it to good account should be well explained to them. It is evident that the intention of the Government could not have been better accomplished than by drawing up a Proclamation giving

giving all the details connected with the subject and furnishing each Village with one, so as to induce the ryots and traders to avail themselves of the valuable opportunity of benefitting themselves by undertaking the task. In this instance too a large number of Proclamations were printed and sent to the Talooks for distribution among the Villages, and I beg to state that the enquiries I have since made make me believe that this wide circulation has already had its desired effect to some extent, and that many a people are endeavouring to improve the culture of the fibrous substances and to make it a source of profitable traffic.

7 I will now content myself with adding one more instance in which the usefulness of a printing Office may be shewn to a great advantage. I take the benevolent circular order of Government to put an effectual stop to that objectionable practice of torturing the ryots for the collection of Public Revenue. The enquiries you instituted into the subject leading you to believe that the

the practice is seriously noticed by Government does exist to some extent, and that the evil requires some remedy, you were pleased to direct that a Proclamation be drawn up and circulated in each Village with a view to remove from the minds of the ryots any misconception that may exist and to impress upon them that such a practice is by no means tolerated by the European Officers, and that any instance brought before them shall be duly investigated and redress granted. By the circulation of this Proclamation accordingly in each Village, the subject has obtained the utmost publicity and the benefits resulting from it can hardly be exaggerated and I have reasons to believe that the Proclamation above adverted to will prove in a very short time one means of greatly suppressing the evil noticed by the Government.

8 While on this subject I beg to bring to your notice a circumstance tending as it does to show that the result above spoken of

of could not have been expected, if the Press had not been at command. When the Proclamation ordered by you was in the press both in Telugoo and Tamil, a few of the Tahsildars who happened to come to the Hoozoor to pay their respects to you on the eve of your leaving the District understanding the subject came and told me that the circulation of such a paper would make the ryots fearless and independent, and that much difficulty will be experienced in the collection of Revenue, and requested me to speak to you on the subject and put a stop to the circulation of the Proclamation. I pointed out to them the impropriety of their request, and the absurdity of their ideas in wishing to keep the ryots in servile subjection to them; and when they found that they could not succeed in their attempt they dropped the matter. In bringing this circumstance now to your notice, my object is not to cast any reflections upon them, but to show how little can be expected from the

the local Revenue Officers in the way of making the good intentions of Government known to all the ryots in such cases, if according to the former practice a Circular order were sent to them to give publicity to the subject. Had it not been for the free circulation of the subject to every Village thro' the Press, the best endeavours of the Talook Officers would probably have been devoted to keeping back wholly the information from the ryots.

It is thus seen from the facts above adduced how useful a Printing Office has been in a Collector's Cutcherry, and I may venture to say that in none of the cases above cited, could the importance of diffusing information among a large body of people be denied. I can quote many more instances of the kind, but I think the above will be sufficient, as an example, to shew the usefulness of the Press. If there was no Press available, I need not repeat what the result must have been on those occasions. I think it also important to bring to your notice how well the present mode of circulating information is appreciated by all the agricultural classes

classes and other people. I had some opportunities of learning their sentiments on the subject; and I beg to say that they really consider it as a great boon to them. They are now no longer the dupes of the intrigues of the local subordinate officials. The information as it is now circulated in print direct from the Collectors Office with his official seal and signature indeed commands more attention and confidence of the Public than it otherwise would be; and I may add that this method of conveying information appears to be one means of increasing enlightenment among the people.

10 The benefits of the Press are not confined to what I said above. After its introduction considerable improvements have been made in respect to the various revenue accounts and other Periodical reports which were hitherto full of unnecessary details and in a complicated state. Many of the Periodical returns and Statements of usual occurrence have been much simplified and a new set of forms prepared, and a number of copies printed

printed and supplied to the Talook Officers with a view to diminish their labour, and to expedite the transmission of the accounts- For many of the usual orders frequently occurring, Viz. Takeeds to the Tahsildars to get supplies on the occasion of march of Troops through the District, Orders respecting the attachment of property by the Courts, Instruction for the apprehen= =sion of offenders, Warrants for disburse= =ments of money in the Talooks, sum= =mons for Village Moonsiffs as well as for various other papers and docu= =ments on business; blank forms have been prepared and printed; and thus the ordinary routine business of the office is greatly facilitated and expedited-

This system of carrying on the Public bu= =siness has been found very judicious: and experience shews that it has ope= =rated very beneficially for the interests of Public service-

11. Although almost all the papers of the descriptions above mention= =ed have been prepared and printed under your immediate orders, yet with a view to shew them together, I have

prepared

prepared two lists of the various papers printed in the course of this year in Tamil Telugoo and English, which I beg to enclose herewith for your perusal- I have not includ= =ed in these lists the circular Orders, notices and yadasts which were printed and sent out on several occasions I have also excluded from the list many of the unimportant papers such as different kinds of covers, labels and other things which though of trifling nature do certainly tend to ensure clearness and despatch of business in a large Public office like this- The circular orders sent out from the several Departments are by no means few. The aggregate number of such orders issued from the different Departments of this Cutcherry up to the end of the last month in this year is 154 or 15 per each month on an average; and the notices or Istyars circulated among the Villages amount to no less than 40 averaging about 4 per month- Besides this the several Talook Tappal Offices are being supplied monthly with a large number of Road Indexes and Chellans This District contains twenty four Talook Tappal

* No. 182.

Tappal Offices, and the supply of the number of chellauns has since of late been increas=
=ed Under the recent rules passed by the Governor General of India respecting the District Dawk, it has become necessary to furnish the Tappal Nevesindahs with two different Kinds of Chellauns, one for despatch of Packets by Talook Tappal, and the other by regular Post Offices.— Each Tappal Nevesindah has to des=
=patch Packets daily to twenty three stations, though some times less, with a chellaun to each station, and the necessity for an extensive supply of these papers is therefore quite obvious. It was after the opening of the Printing office that it has been found practicable to introduce great regularity of busineſs in the Tappal Department, and to render it a useful one to the Public you are aware that this Department was for=
=merly in such an inefficient state that the Public sparingly availed them=
=selves of it, as they had no confidence in the safe delivery of their letters which even when delivered was often attended with considerable delay.—

12. The experience of the last ten months clearly shews that many are the advantages resulting from a Printing Preſs and there are convincing proofs of its beneficial working to justify me in recommending that it should be made permanent. Without such an Establish=
=ment the extensive busineſs in a Collectors Office cannot be efficiently performed — after the Preſs office was opened it has been found practicable to carry into ef=
=fect many useful improvements, and this would be impoſsible in the absence of a Preſs at command, and this may at once be seen from the following in=
=stance. Regulation IV and V of 1816 were enacted for giving powers to the Village Moonsiffs and Punchayets to hear and decide Civil Suits, and the last section of each of these Regulations directs that a Copy of both should be in the hands of Curnums for the use of the Village Moonsiffs but this remained a dead letter for so long a time; and in point of fact the Regulations have hitherto been very little acted on in the District in consequence of the enactments having never

never been generally communicated to the Village Moonsiffs, and the result is that very many of them are ignorant of their duties and powers and the people have not enjoyed the benefits contemplated by the Regulations. By means of the Printing Office an attempt has now been made to remove this evil of long stand=ing. Both these Regulations have been printed in order that a Copy of both may be kept deposited with every curnum for the use of the Moonsiffs, and the required number being struck off and bound they are about to be distributed in the course of next month. A part of Regulation XI of 1816 as far as it concerns the Village Police is also about to be printed, as you have directed with a view to every head of Village being furnished with a copy.—

13 The Press office will in future have some heavy additional work to attend to every year in the way of printing a large number of blank forms for the Village accounts for being distributed to the curnums. The forms for the cur=rent fusly were to be prepared in the Taloks and thence supplied to the

curnums, and notwithstanding extra aid was given for that purpose the work has been attended with much difficulty and delay and it is certain that this would not have been the case if the blank forms had been printed and distributed to the Curnums from the Hoozoor; but the late period at which the adoption of the new forms in the Villages for the current Fusly was settled, and the enormous amount of business with which the Press was then engaged rendered it impracticable to follow that course. I will not attempt to speak of the numerous ad=vantages arising from the new system of accounts as it is quite out of place here.—

14 Although in my former Memo=randum about printing I stated my con=viction that a Press office opened at a Collectors Cutcherry cannot be provided with full work unless it is made avail=able for the civil and Subordinate courts also yet I find it has been constantly kept at work, only with the business of the Collectors cutcherry. Should the Office be made permanent with the Sanction of Government, I think it will be proper to extend its benefits to the judicial

judicial and other Departments in the District where there are a variety of Pro=cesses and other orders of usual nature which may be printed with great ad=vantage to expedite and ensure an efficient discharge of Public business There is also a large demand for chellauns and Indexes from the Regular Post offices of this District; and they are perhaps now supplied from the Govern=ment Gazette Press and I think it will be more convenient if such papers are supplied from this Press. In short this Press office might be made available for the Civil and Subordinate Courts, Medical Departments, Paymaster of Vellore and other Public Offices.—

15. Having carefully watched over the progress of the Press office ever since its establishment, and being fully convinced of its many beneficial results in regard to securing the efficiency of Public business, I beg to recommend it as the one most absolutely required in a Collectors cutcherry in connection with its general Establishment. This can be easily done without any extra expense to

to the state. Before however making any proposition as to how it could be done I beg to report to you the particulars of outlay incurred by you on account of the present Press Office. The cost of Presses types and other materials amounts to Rupees 1073—12—9 There is a sufficient quantity of Types in the three languages English Telugoo and Tamil to meet all ordinary purposes and there are also ma=terials enough for tabular forms. If it is to be put on a proper footing, it will be perhaps as well to provide it with an Iron Press and a few more materials. The charges incurred upto October last on account of the Establishment Vide amount=ing to Rupees 478—6—6 which in addition with the cost of materials makes a total of Rupees 1552—3—3 as per enclosed memorandum No 3

16 The monthly charges of the Establishment as it exists at present amount to Rupees 48—0—0 as shown in the margin. Besides this there are two separate hands employed as Baller and Prefsman for striking off Road Indexes and chellauns required for the

1 Compositor	15—0—0
1 Do	8—0—0
1 Do	7—0—0
1 Prefsman	10—0—0
1 Balman	8—0—0
	48—0—0

for the Talook Tappaul Department on a charge of Rupees 7-8-0 per month which is now defrayed out of the Talook Tappaul Funds. Thus the aggregate amount of the Establishment is Rupees 55-8-0 as the Establishment was at first entertained for a mere trial, the men were engaged on very low terms but when it is to be retained as a permanent one it will be necessary to allow some small increase to render the Department efficient.

17 I beg to propose an Establishment on somewhat a better scale, the cost of which would be 91 Rupees including extra charges and this can certainly be covered by a slight reduction in the General Establishment without impairing its efficiency. By the assistance of printing, added with the recent abridgement of many of the Periodicial returns and reports a considerable saving of labour has been effected in all the native Departments, and I believe no inconvenience can be experienced by dispensing with the services of one servant in each such Department

1 Head Compositor	25-0-0
1 1st Assistant Do	15-0-0
1 2d Do Do	12 0-0
1 3d Do Do	8 0-0
1 Preforman	12-0-0
1 Ball man	8-0-0
1 Assistant Do	5 0-0
	85
Sundry Charges	6-0-0
Total	91-0-0

The

The source from whence the funds can be easily made available for the purpose is given in the Margin. The old practice of receiving into the Hoozoor Treasury the whole amount of the Talook collections, and of sending back a portion of it on account of the Talook expenses having been recently done away with and a new system being introduced by which you are aware that the Tahsildars are allowed to retain sufficient funds in the Talooks to meet all the usual expenses for every month out of the collections of Revenue the work for the shroffs who are now three in number has been considerably lessened, and the cash Keeper himself seems to have already brought to your notice that one of the three hands may be safely dispensed with As regards doing away with the other two offices in the sheristadar and Moonshee Departments I think it can safely be done because a portion of the work belonging to each of these Departments have been

1 Shroff in the Treasury Department	21-0-0
1 Goomastah in the Sheristadar Do	19-0-0
1 Sevabnives in the Moonshee Do	12-8-0
11 Peons employed as Coomkies in the Talooks at 3½ Rupees each	38-8-0
Total	91-0-0

transferred

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

for the Talook Tappaul Department on a charge of Rupees 7- 8-0 per month which is now defrayed out of the Talook Tappaul Funds. Thus the aggregate amount of the Establishment is Rupees 55-8-0 as the Establishment was at first entertained for a mere trial, the men were engaged on very low terms but when it is to be retain=ed as a permanent one it will be necessary to allow some small increase to render the Department efficient.

17 I beg to propose an Establish=ment on some what a better scale, the cost of which would be 91 Rupees including extra charges and this can certainly be covered by a slight reduction in the General Establishment without impairing its efficiency. By the assist=ance of printing, added with the recent abridgement of many of the Periodical re=turns and reports a considerable saving of labour has been effected in all the native Departments, and I believe no inconvenience can be experienced by dispensing with the services of one servant in each such Department

1 Head Composition	35-0-0
1 1st Assistant Do	15-0-0
1 2d Do Do	12 0-0
1 3d Do Do	8 0-0
1 Proofman	12-0-0
1 Ball man	8-0-0
1 Assistant Do	5 0-0
	85
Sundry Charges	6-0-0
Total	91-0-0

The

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

The source from whence the funds can be easily made available for the purpose is given in the Margin. The old prac=tice of receiving into the Hoozoor Treasury the whole amount of the Talook collections, and of sending back a portion of it on account of the Talook expenses having been recently done away with and a new system being introduced by which you are aware that the Tahsildars are allowed to retain sufficient funds in the Talooks to meet all the usual ex=penses for every month out of the col=lections of Revenue the work for the shroffs who are now three in number has been considerably lessened, and the cash Keeper himself seems to have already brought to your notice that one of the three hands may be safely dispensed with As regards doing away with the other two offices in the sheris=tadar and Moonshee Departments I think it can safely be done because a portion of the work belonging to each of these Departments have been transferred

1 Shroff in the Treasury Department	21-0-0
1 Goomastah in the Sherista=dar Do	19-0-0
1 Sevabnives in the Moon=shee Do	12-8-0
11 Peons employed as Coom=kies in the Talooks at 3½ Rupees each	38-8-0
Total	91-0-0

Fort St George 1st February 1855

transferred to the Press Office. With re-
ference to the Coomkies some explanation
might be necessary. These Coomkies in
fact draw the pay of Peons and are employ-
ed as Assistant to the Talook Goomastahs
in copying cultivation accounts and other
returns; but as these returns have
since of late been simplified and blank
forms printed and furnished to them,
it can be productive of no inconvenience
by taking away one such individual in
each Talook.—

18. In submitting the above sug-
-gestions I have carefully considered
the wants of each department, and I
feel persuaded that these propositions
if carried on, will by no means impair
the general efficiency; as at the same
time it would entail a hardship upon
the present incumbents, I think it would
be expedient to take advantage of each
vacancy as it occurs. Till this is accom-
-plished the expenses incident to the Print-
-ing Establishment will have to be in-
-curred as an extra charge.—

19. In conclusion I presume
that the facts set forth in this Memorandum
sufficient

Fort St George 1st February 1855.

sufficient to shew the extreme desirable-
-ness of having a Printing Establishment
attached to a Collectors Office. Interested
as the Government is in the advancement
and well-being of its subjects, I feel
persuaded that the subject need only
to be brought to their notice for its sanction
being obtained. The first and primary
advantage resulting from such an
Establishment is the spread of informa-
-tion generally among the ryots and how
far such a spread of information is
calculated to throw enlightenment is
a point that requires no demonstration.

Even leaving out of consideration
these

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

these advantages, the order and regularity which are becoming apparent in the transaction of public business by the means of printing is a great step gained. I may be permitted to add that the outlay required after all for the purpose of maintaining this useful Establishment being so scanty and insignificant you may perhaps deem it advisable to apply for the sanction of Govern=ment for the amount wanted ex without having recourse to the reduc=tion from the general Establishment as I have above proposed.—

Chittoor,
30th November 1854. } I Signed T. Seyaram

Memorandum

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 3.

Memorandum showing the various forms of Takeeds yadasts and reports in frequent use printed at the Presi= established in the District of North Arcot from January to October 1854.

Nature Department	Telugoo	Tamil
Memorandum directed to Tahsildars and Heads of Police of supplies wanted for troops marching	1	1
Takeed directing enquiry as to the origin of Rum applying for Certificate	1	1
Do. forwarding Petitions to be returned to the parties	1	1
Do. to Tahsildars to enquire and report on land attached for sale by the Civil Courts	1	1
Cashkeepers receipts to the Tahsildars acknowledging Remittances	0	1
Do. of Do. to the Head of Police Do. Do.	0	1
Do. of Do. to the Poligars Do. Do.	0	1
Sub-poenas issued by the Magistrate for the attendance of Witnesses	0	1
Do. by the Joint Do. Do.	0	1
Do. by the Head Assistant Do. Do.	0	1
Do. by the Assistant Do. Do.	0	1
Takeed to Tahsildars noticing delay in the transmission of periodical accounts	1	1
Monthly progress report of Maramut work from the Talooks	1	1
Takeed forwarding Descriptive Roll of escaped prisoners and ordering exertions for their reapprehension	0	1

Native Department	Teloogoo	Tamil
Magistrates Summons to Defendants	"	1
Joint Magistrates Dr. to Dr.	"	1
Head Assistant Dr. to Dr.	"	1
Assistant Magistrates Dr. to Dr.	"	1
Warrants for the apprehension of Offenders	"	1
Dr. for Dr. of Dr. with stolen property	"	1
Takeed with a list of stolen property	1	1
Order to Government Vakeels respecting the lands attached by the Court	1	"
Tahsildars reports respecting lands attached by the Court	1	1
Arzie from the Government Vakeel respecting Dr. Dr.	1	"
Summed of appointment to Village Moonsiffs	1	1
Moozrah Irsalnamahs or orders issued on the Talook Treasuries for payment of Cash	1	1
Takeed noticing Talook Tappal delays	3	3
Jareeb Chittah and Bills prepared and sent from the Talooks in the Maramut Department	4	4
Puttahs issued for trees rented	"	1
Puttahs for fish rent	"	1
Order to the Cashkeeper to despatch Bank Notes to Madras	"	1
Monthly Irsalnamahs sent from the Talooks to the Hoozoor Treasury with remittances	1	"

Native Department	Teloogoo	Tamil
Military Pension Certificates sent to the Talooks	2	2
Yadast to take charge of Prisoners in transit	1	1
Road Index used in the Talook Tappal Department	"	1
Chellaun Dr. in Dr.	"	1
Indents for forms of Chellaans and other papers	2	2
Urzee from the Government Vakeel notifying the transmission of Balances collected on the sale of land	1	"
Tahsildars application for sanction for Ordinary payments in the Revenue Department	1	1
Dr. Dr. in the Police Department	1	1
Dr. Dr. in the Maramut Department	1	1
Moozrah Irsalnamah Puttee	1	1
Dr. Dr. for the sums paid on account of the refund of Stamp duty	1	1
Total	31	46

English Department

Letter forwarding the Monthly accounts to the Superintendent of Pensions	1
Dº to the Military Paymaster	1
2d Class Pension Certificate	1
Receipt to the Sub Judge for money received	1
Dº to the Civil Judge for Dº	1
Dº to the Post Master for Dº	1
Collectors salary Bill	1
Sub Collectors Dº	1
Head Assistant Collectors Dº	1
Assistant Collectors Dº	1
Collectors fixed Tent allowance Bill	1
Sub Collectors fixed Dº Dº	1
Head Assistant Collectors Dº	1
Assistant Collectors Dº	1
Collectors Extra Tent allowance Bill	1
Sub Collectors Dº	1
Head Assistant Collectors fixed Tent allowance Bill	1
Assistant Collectors Dº Dº	1
Head Assistant Dº House rent Bill	1
Assistant Dº Dº Dº	1
Letter to the Sub Judge returning record in Criminal Cases	1
Letter acknowledging the receipt of the Record from the Sub Judge	1
Letter to Magistrates notifying that notices received from them have been served	1

English Department

Letter to Magistrates requesting to relieve Peons of this District in charge of Prisoners	1
Letters to the Sub Treasurer advising him of the despatch of bank notes	2
Official Memo: forwarding Books to the Sub Collector &c	1
Letter to the Chief Secretary acknowledging the receipt of acts	1
Letter to the Superintendent of Roads informing him that Tahsildars have been directed to pay money on his receipt	1
Letter to the Sea Custom Collector respecting Rum taken to Madras	1
Occasional Bill for works of irrigation	1
Yeomiah Pension Certificate	1
Register of Pension application sent to Government	1
Monthly Estimate from executive Officers of the amount required in the Talook for disbursement on works under their Charge	1
Supplemental Estimate from Dº Dº	1
Receipt from executive Officers to the Tahsildars for money drawn from them	1
Official Memo: to the executive Officers informing that orders have been given for the payment of money applied for	1
Daily Report of Talook Tappaul delays prepared in the Hoozoor	1
Total	38
Total Teloogoo Tamil and English	115

Chittoor 30th November 1854 } Signed S. Jeyaram Memo

1865 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 1

Memorandum showing the several Periodical returns and reports printed at the Press established in the District of North Arcot from January to October 1854.

Native Department	Telugoo	Tamil
Monthly Statements of Cultivation transmitted to the Hoozoor from the Talooks	1	1
D: D: extent reaped — D: — D:	1	1
D: Rain Register — D: — D:	1	1
D: Price List — D: — D:	1	1
D: Register of water received in and expended from the Tanks — D: — D:	1	1
Price lists of Vellore Town &c.a		1
Talook Monthly report shewing the particulars of Revenue collected under different items	1	1
Ten days report of Balance of Cash in the Treasury	1	1
Particulars of the Cash balance accompanying the above	1	1
Monthly Progress report of Maramut works prepared in the Talooks and sent to the Hoozoor	1	
Tahsildars Estimate of the Monthly expenses requered in the Talooks	1	1
Heads of Police D: — D: — D:	1	1
Puttee or abstract requiring the sanction of the Collector for payment of Establishment &c.a of the Revenue Department	1	1
D: — D: — of the Police D:	1	1
Supplemental Estimate from the Talooks	1	1
Total	14	14

1866 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

English Department.

Monthly Rain Register sent to the Maramut Board	1
Memorandum to go with the Demand Collection and Balance Statement	1
Price List sent to the Board of Revenue	1
D: to the Session Judge forwarding Statement of cases disposed of by the Heads of Police	1
Statement of receipts and issue of coins sent to the Accountant General	1
Letter to the Session Judge forwarding Calendars	1
Progress report of Maramut works sent to the Board of Revenue Department of Public Works	1
Ten days Cash report sent to the Accountant General	1
Monthly accounts of the Charges of the Raneepet Jail in a Book form	1
D: of D: Vellore in D:	1
Convicts labor report of the Jail at Vellore in a Book form, sent to the Fouzdary court	1
D: of Raneepet Jail in D: sent to D:	1
Progress Report of the executive Officers sent to the Civil Engineer and Collector	1
Total	13
Total Telugoo Tamil & English	41

Chittoor,
30th November
1854

(Signed) I. Jeyaram

Memo

1867 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 5.

Memorandum shewing the amount expended by J. D. Bourdillon Esqr. for the purchase of printing Materials and on account of the Establishment &c. for the Printing Office in the District of North Arcot from December 1853 to October 1854.

2 Nos.	Wooden Presses including repairs	196	3	6
1 No.	Hand Press	17	-	-
1 No.	Imposing Stone	13	-	-
6 Nos.	English Cases	22	8	-
1 No.	Teloogoo Cases	10	-	-
3 Nos.	Tamil Cases	36	-	-
18 Nos.	1 New Table 2 Damming pieces of wood 3 Benches and 12 Gallies	15	-	-
10 Nos.	2 Brass and 8 Wooden Composing Sticks	5	-	-
6 Nos.	Iron Chases	16	2	-
204 lb	Long Primer Teloogoo Types	197	12	-
10 lb	Long Primer Quadrats	7	8	-
237 lb	Long Primer Tamil	230	-	-
71½ lb	Space Rules	53	7	-
125 lb	Quotation and Quadrats	35	-	-
6½ lb	Flowers and Cheques	4	11	-
24 feet	Brass Rules single and double	9	11	-
231 lb	Small Pica Roman English Types	90	3	-
76½ lb	Small Pica Quadrats	47	6	-
130 lb	Type Metal	24	6	-
762 Nos.	100 Quoins 600 Regulets 1 Plane 6 Sticks & 1 Mallet	9	-	-
6 lb	Printing Ink	12	-	-
	Bandy hire for conveying the above things from Madras at Different times	26	6	6
	Sundries below 5 Rupees each	65	6	3
		1073	12	9
	Establishment and Sanderward charges from December 1853 to October 1854	478	6	6
	Grand Total	1552	3	3

Chittoor 30th November 1854

/Signed/ S. Jeyaram

Extract

1868 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

(6)

Revenue Department

No. 24.

B/d No. 99.

From the Secy to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 5th January 1855.

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

/Here enter 11th December 1854 No. 603/

It is observed that of the Selections from the Records of the Madras Government printed during the current year the Collectors and in some instances the Sub Collectors also have been supplied with copies through the Board of Revenue either in the Revenue Department or in the Department of Public Works. The annexed Statement exhibits the extent to which supplies of the different publications have been made, as well as the number of copies of each in store. These will be furnished to the Board on their application to the extent of—

a b c including the copies now supplied for Rajahmundry—

a 30 copies of No. 1
b 20 Do. of — 2
6 Do. of — 4
c 10 Do. of — 5
50 Do. of — 6—

For all future publications of this Government the request of the Board of Revenue will be had in view.

Ordered that 1 copy each of Nos. 1 2 and 5 of the Selections be forwarded to the Board for the use of the sub Collector of Rajahmundry—

/Signed/ T. Aycroft
Secretary to Govt.

To B/d of Revenue with books—

Board

1869 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

		Board of Revenue	Dept. of Public Works	Store
No. 1	Navigation of the Godavery	28	15	50
2	Report on the Central Museum	"	"	31
3	Abolition of the Madras Mint	36	"	2
4	Report on the Paumban Channel	36	12	14
5	Collection Memo. on Public Works in the Presidency	24	21	80
6	General Report of the Road Dept.	"	60	80

Ordered that the following letter be sent.—

(6)

B. No. 249
To the Chief Secy to Government

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

With reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 5th January 1855. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that they may be supplied with the undermentioned Copies of the Madras Selections—

16 Copies of No. 1
6 Copies of No. 2
24 Copies of No. 6

2 It is observed that but 2 Copies of No. 5 have as yet been sent to the Board and they request that 87 others may be supplied if they can be spared—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
1st February 1854

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary

Extract

1870

(8)

B. No. 153.

From the Secy to Government

Granting authority for writing off to profit & loss the amount of the remittance despatched from Cuddalpa to Cumbum and stolen on the road and stating that the Board will, on Communication with the Collector of Cuddalpa, determine the punishment to be inflicted on the Cumbum Duffadar Palaty for his negligence.—

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 66

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department.—

Under date the 13th January 1855.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

/Here enter 21st December 1854 No. 613/

Para 1 Under the further explanation received with the above Proceedings, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council authorizes the amount of the remittance despatched from Cuddalpah to Cumbum in the Month of January last and stolen on the road Rupees /385/ Three hundred and eighty five being written off to profit and loss.—

2 The Board will, in communication with the Collector, determine the punishment to be inflicted on the Cumbum Duffadar, Palaty, for his negligence.—

/Signed/ S. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Ordered

8-9
B. No. 245

Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated with the Boards Proceedings to the Collector of Cuddapah, who will suggest what punishment should be inflicted on the Cumbum Duffadar Pataty for his negligence.—

No. 78

10
B. No. 173

From the Chief Secretary to Govt.

Forwarding a certain number of Copies of the Punjab Report received with the letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India of 15th Dec. 1854.—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department.—

Dated 17th January 1855.—

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India.—

/Here Enter 15th December 1854 No. 1659/

Resolved that the 50 Copies of the Punjab report received with the forego=ing letter be distributed as follows.—

No. VI Report on the administration of the Punjab for 1851-52 & 1852-53.

The Right Honble the Governor	1
His Excellency the Commander in Chief	1
Honble J. F. Thomas Esqre	1
" Walter Elliot Esqre	1
Board of Revenue for distribution to Collectors	22

No. VI Report on the administration of the Punjab for 1851-52 & 1852-53.

Board of Revenue Department Public Works for distribution to Civil Engineers	10
Sudr Court	2
Military Board	2
Commissioner Northern Circars	1
Accountant General	1
Resident of Travancore	1
Literary Society	1
Revenue & Judicial Departments	1
Military Department	1
Editors' Library	1
Government Office	3

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary

10-11
Order thereon. Ordered accordingly that one Copy of the Punjab Report be forwarded to the Collector of each District

---

12
B. No. 185

From the Secy to Government

No. 92

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department

Dated 18th January 1855

No. 5449

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of India in

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

in Council in the Financial Department under date the 26th December 1854.—

Read an Extract from the Home Department No. 1259 dated the 4 Instant, forwarding for orders, a Despatch from the Government of Fort St. George No. 1500 dated the 18th Ultimo, with a Tabular Statement, soliciting Sanction to the permanent employment of a Forester on the Neilgherry Hills.—

Resolution — On the recommendation of the Government of Fort St. George, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the permanent employment of a Forester on the Neilgherry Hills for preserving the existing woods from injury &c. on an allowance of 25 Rupees per Mensem, including a charge of 10 Rupees per Mensem for Horse allowance as shewn in the Margin*.—

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

* Salary — 25 Rs.
Horse allowance — 10
8
35 Rs.

* Order
Copy of a letter from the Govt. of Fort St. George No. 1500, dated the 18th November 1854.—
Original Tabular Statt.

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / P. Hugh Lushington
Secretary to the Govt. of India

Copy

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

No. 10

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Madras with reference to Mr. Secretary Pycroft's letter No. 1500, dated the 18th November last.—

Fort William —
Home Department —
The 5th January 1855

By order of the Governor General in Council
/ Signed / W. Gordon Young.
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Officers of Account and Audit.—

/ Signed / S. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

12-13
B. No. 261
Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Coimbatore with reference to his letter dated 23d October 1854.—

In Cons. 13th Nov. 1854.—

14
B. No. 184

From the Secy. to Government
Communicating sanction from Bengal Government to an additional Establishment for the preservation of the Boards in the District of Canara

No. 91

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department
Dated 18th January 1855.—

No. 5 to 11

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most

1875

Fort St. George 1st. February 1855

Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department under date the 26th. December 1854.—

Read an Extract from the Home Department No. 1277 dated the 8th. Instt. forwarding a letter from the Government of Fort St. George No. 1557 dated the 28th. Ultimo, together with a Tabular Statement, Soliciting sanction to an additional Establishment for the preservation of the records in the District of Canara.—

Resolution The increase applied for is very large, but as it appears from what is stated to be really necessary, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, as a permanent measure, an additional Establishment with a view to the preservation of the Hoozoor and Talook Records in the District of Canara, amounting to Rupees 348 per Mensem.—

Present Establishment Rs. 114
New Sanctioned Rs. 462
Increase per Month } 348

Ordered that a Copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to

Order

+ Copy of a letter from the Govt. Fort St. George to the Home Department No. 1557 Dated the 28th. November 1854 Original Tabular Statt.

1876

Fort St. George 1st. February 1855

to the Government of Fort St. George and that the papers noted in the Margin be returned.—

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / C Hugh Lushington
Secretary to the Govt. of India

No. 11

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Madras with reference to Mr. S. Pycroft's letter No. 1557 dated 28th. November last.—

By order of the Governor General in Council

Fort William — Home Department — The 5th. January 1855

/ Signed / W. Gordon Young
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Offices of Account and Audit.—

/ Signed / S. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

16-15

B. No. 253

Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Canara with reference to his letter dated 18th. October 1854.—

In Cons. 6th. November 1854.—

Extract

1877 (16)

B. P. 230

From the Secretary to Government —

Fort St. George 1st February 1856

No. 108

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department

Under date the 23 January 1856

Read the following letters —

From the Commissioner for the Northern Circars. — / Here enter 4th December 1854 No. 1761 /

From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue. — / Here enter 4th January 1855 No. 55 /

1 The number of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 during the first half of the year 1854 is contrasted with the half year immediately preceding in the undermentioned Table. —

	2d half year 1853			1st half year 1854		
	Northern Circars	Other Districts	Total	Northern Circars	Other Districts	Total
Charged	149	121	270	90	76	166
Convicted	29	17	46	20	65	85
Acquitted	120	4	124	70	4	74
Under investigation	"	"	"	"	7	7
Sent to Criminal Courts	"	1	1	"	"	"
Appeals preferred	53	3	56	"	4	4
Appeals confirmed	12	3	15	"	4	4
Appeals reversed	6	"	"	"	"	"
Appeals undisposed of	35	"	35	"	"	"

1878

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

2. The total number charged in all Districts including the Northern Circars was 166 or 104 below the previous half year of which 59 were in the Northern Circars and 45 in the remaining Districts — These Trials were in all, but the 7 Districts noted in the Margin —

Nellore
Chingleput
Combatore
Malabar
Kurnool
Ganjam
Vizagapatam

3 The trials were numerous in Rajahmundry 86 Cases. —

4 Of 86 persons arraigned in Rajahmundry only 17 were convicted — the remaining 69 acquitted, being in the proportion of four fifths of the entire number. In the absence of any explanation this result must be regarded as unsatisfactory as those noticed in the review of the Return from this District for the preceding and previous half years — The attention of the Commissioner is called to the remarks of Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation 16th July 1853, No. 825. —

To The President & Members of the Board of Revenue. —

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

16-17

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded. —

DJG

1877 (16)

B. P. 230

From the Secretary to Government —

Fort St. George 1st February 1856

No. 108

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department

Under date the 23d January 1856

Read the following letters —

From the Commissioner for the Northern Circars. — / Here enter 4th December 1854 No. 176 /

From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue. / Here enter 4th January 1855 No. 55 /

1 The number of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 during the first half of the year 1854 is contrasted with the half year immediately preceding in the undermentioned Table. —

	2d half year 1853			1st half year 1854		
	Northern Circars	Other Districts	Total	Northern Circars	Other Districts	Total
Charged	149	121	270	90	76	166
Convicted	29	117	146	20	65	85
Acquitted	120	4	124	70	4	74
Under investigation	"	"	"	"	7	7
Sent to Criminal Courts	"	1	1	"	"	"
Appeals preferred	53	3	56	"	4	4
Appeals confirmed	12	3	15	"	4	4
Appeals reversed	6	"	"	"	"	"
Appeals undisposed of	36	"	35	"	"	"

1878

Fort St. George 1st February 1856

2 The total number charged in all Districts including the Northern Circars was 166 or 104 below the previous half year of which 59 were in the Northern Circars and 45 in the remaining Districts — These Trials were in all, but the 7 Districts noted in the Margin —

Nellore
Chingleput
Combatore
Malabar
Kurnool
Ganjam
Vizagapatam

3 The trials were numerous in Rajahmundry 86 Cases. —

4 Of 86 persons arraigned in Rajahmundry only 17 were convicted — the remaining 69 acquitted, being in the proportion of four fifths of the entire number — In the absence of any explanation this result must be regarded as unsatisfactory as those noticed in the review of the Return from this District for the preceding and previous half years — The attention of the Commissioner is called to the remarks of Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation 16th July 1853, No. 825. —

To The President & Members of the Board of Revenue. —

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / S Pycroft
Secretary to Government

16-17

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded. —

1879 to 1881

18
B. No. 23

From the Secretary to Government

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 109

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department Under date the 23d January 1855.

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

Submitting, with reference to the Order of Government of 6th January 1854, correspondence with the Acting Collector of Madras, regarding the progress of the Survey of the Mylapoor Division of that Collectorate, recommending that the Establishment should be continued for a further period of six months and that Mr. Walker's operations should be placed under the exclusive control of an Officer of Engineers and suggesting the Adjutant of Engineers as one who might properly be selected for this duty.—

/Here enter 1st January 1855 No. 6/

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the continuance for a further period of six months, of the Establishment for the Survey of the Madras Collectorate, authorized under date 6th January 1854.—

2. The Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that the progress made in the work is not satisfactory, and he fully concurs with them in opinion that the Surveyor needs to be under more active superintendence than is provided by the present arrangements, and that to ensure the undertaking which is one of much importance being efficiently carried out, and to prevent waste of time and money, the operations should be under the direct and exclusive control of a professional Officer. The Board have recommended that it be placed under the Adjutant of Engineers. The Governor in Council resolves to ascertain by a reference to the Chief Engineer, whether this Officer can be made available for the Superintendence of the Survey without prejudice to his other duties

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

18-19
B. No. 247
Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated, with the Board's letter, to the Acting Collector of Madras for his information and guidance.—

To

DDG

1882

20
B. No. 258.

From the Chief Secy. to Government

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

No. 30.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Political Department under date the 23d January 1855.

No. 106 of 1855.

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
Madras.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you by Bhangy Dak, 4 Copies of a "Statistical Report on the Principality of Kolhapoor, compiled by Major D. C. Graham of the 28 Regiment Bombay N. I. Political Superintendent of that state, to which are appended, Extracts from Brief notes relative to Kolhapoor, and its dependant Jageerdars by Major G. Malcolm, Acting Political Superintendent, together with copies of the Treaties &c. entered into between the Honorable East India Company and the Kolhapoor state between the years 1768 and 1829."

2. A copy has been forwarded to the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort St. George, direct.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1855.

/Signed/ A. L. Anderson
Secretary to Government

Ordered

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855

Ordered that a Copy of the work be furnished to the Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudr Udalut respectively, that the remaining two copies be retained for the use of Government.—

/Signed/ H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary.

20-21

Order thereon.— Ordered to be recorded

22

Mr No. 242.

From the Collector of Vizagapatam

Read letter transmitting the grain Returns for the month of December 1854.—

Order thereon.— Ordered to be recorded

22-23

No. 4.

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

24

Bd No. 265.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry—

Sir,

The port of Rangoon has hitherto been considered in this Office to be on the same footing with the ports in the Tenasserim Provinces and Arracan, and consequently, duty has been levied on all goods exported to it, under the provisions of Section I Act VII of 1848. I am led however to doubt whether this coarse is the proper one as I am informed that unlike the Tenasserim and Arracan ports, Rangoon is not a free port, I have therefore the honor to request the Orders of the Board on the subject.

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855

Rajahmundry District,
Collector's Office,
Rajahnagarum,
22d January 1855.

/Signed/ A. Purvis
Collector.

Bd No. 254.

Proceedings thereon.— The Board resolve to

24-25

forward a copy of the above letter to the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, with a request that he will report the practice obtaining in his Office, regarding the levy of duty on goods exported to the places named by Mr Purvis.—

No. 140.

To, B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
In Charge
Fort St. George.

26

Bd No. 3896.

From the Asst Collr of Nellore—

Sir,

I have the honor to state in reply

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855

Ordered that a Copy of the work be furnished to the Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudr Udalut respectively, that the remaining two copies be retained for the use of Government.—

/Signed/ H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary.

20-21

Order thereon.— Ordered to be recorded

22

M^r No. 242.

From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Read letter transmitting the grain Returns for the month of December 1854.—

Order thereon.— Ordered to be recorded

22-23

No. 4.

To, B. Cunliffe Esq^re
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

24

Bd. No. 265.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Sir,

The port of Rangoon has hitherto been considered in this Office to be on the same footing with the ports in the Tenasserim Provinces and Arracan, and consequently, duty has been levied on all goods exported to it, under the provisions of Section I Act VII of 1848.— Same led

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855

led however to doubt whether this coarse is the proper one as I am informed that unlike the Tenasserim and Arracan ports, Rangoon is not a free port, I have therefore the honor to request the Orders of the Board on the subject.—

Rajahmundry District,
Collector's Office,
Rajahnagarum,
22d January 1855.

/Signed/ A. Purvis
Collector.

Bd. No. 254

Proceedings thereon.— The Board resolve to

24-25

forward a copy of the above letter to the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, with a request that he will report the practice obtaining in his Office, regarding the levy of duty on goods exported to the places named by Mr. Purvis.—

No. 140.

To, B. Cunliffe Esq^re
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
In Charge
Fort St. George.

26

Bd. No. 3896.

From the Asst. Collr. of Nellore } Sir,

I have the honor to state in reply

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

reply to para 1. of your letter under date 9th Current, that the 51½ feet adverted to, was a clerical error - it should have been, as suggested by you, 52½ and was so set down, in the original Draft.

The specification of one Gorstoo of 50 Coontahs, was not in error - that, being the number, into which a Gorstoo of Mangany Mooloom, or Metta, unsurveyed, Land is divided - the Zareeb Gorstoo, being so, into 116 - In the case of regularly surveyed land, only is the Gorstoo, divided into 125 Coontahs.

Nellore, ...
Collector's Office
14th October 1854

/Signed/ J. Ratliff
Asst Collector

26-27

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

Read again Return from the Collector of Nellore dated 18th and entered in Miscellaneous Consultation 22d January 1855 of persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 in the Zillah of Nellore for the month of November 1854.

Ordered that the following letter be sent.

28

Bd. No. 258.

To the Collector of Nellore -

Requesting him to furnish the Board with a more particular explanation of the offences charged against certain defendants in the District of Nellore. -

Dated 18th inst. 22d January 1855

To,

The Collector of
Nellore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your return of persons tried - under Regulation IX of 1822 in the month - of November 1854 -

2. From your remarks the Board gather that the Defendants in the case reported rented some pasture land from Government for Rupees 345 subrented it for Rupees 366-10, and, realising the latter sum, paid only Rupees 218 -14 in discharge of their rent thus leaving a balance of Rupees 126-2 to meet which they levied an extra cess on their subtenants of Rupees 85 -

3. The sentence passed on the parties was a fine of 10 Rupees on each of the first five

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

five who are cumnums and of 5 Rupees on the remaining 4 who are Head Coposs or in all of Rupees 70 in addition to the refund of their extra Collections and also the Board conclude to the payment of the balance of their rent the 3d Defendant has also been suspended until the close of Fusly 1265.

4. The Board raise no objections to the amount of fine imposed, Not presuming the case to be as above stated and the proof to be complete they cannot but doubt the expediency of retaining the parties in the service of Government. They therefore request that you will furnish them with a more particular explanation of the offence charged against the Defendants, of the mode of proof, and of the degree to which their official influence was exerted to support unlawful demands.

5. I am further directed to intimate that the suspension or dismissal of parties convicted under Regulation IX of 1822 should be ordered in the Revenue Department as those punishments form

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

form no part of the penalties prescribed in that enactment, a note being added in the monthly Returns of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 to shew the Board when suspension or dismissal is added to the other punishment.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
1st February 1855.

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary.

Read the following Papers

No. 21

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

29

13 No. 290

From the Acting Collr of Nellore ..... Sir

When stating under date 13th November last with reference to the item of Securities given by Public Servants included in the Reports called for in your letter under date November 2d 1854, that I hoped to submit the same within a month or six weeks, I did not anticipate the amount of trouble and difficulty actually involved. No steps soever having been previously taken with reference to the Circular Order of the Board upon this subject dated May

Submits explanation in regard to the delay in submitting his report upon the Securities given by Public Servants

five who are curnums and of 5 Rupees on the remaining 4 who are Head Cops or in all of Rupees 70 in addition to the refund of their extra Collections and also the Board conclude to the payment of the balance of their rent the 3d Defendant has also been suspended until the close of Fusly 1265.

4. The Board raise no objections to the amount of fine imposed, not presuming the case to be as above stated and the proof to be complete they cannot but doubt the expediency of retaining the parties in the service of Government. They therefore request that you will furnish them with a more particular explanation of the offence charged against the Defendants, of the mode of proof, and of the degree to which their official influence was exerted to support unlawful demands.-

5. I am further directed to intimate that the suspension or dismissal of parties convicted under Regulation IX of 1822 should be ordered in the Revenue Department as those punishments

form no part of the penalties prescribed in that enactment, a note being added in the monthly Returns of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 to shew the Board when suspension or dismissal is added to the other punishment.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
1st February 1855.

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary.

Read the following Papers.

No. 21.

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

Sir

29
3d No. 290

From the Acting Collr of Nellore

Submits explanations in regard to the delay in submitting his report upon the Securities given by Public Servants

When stating under date 13th November last with reference to the item of "Securities given by Public Servants" included in the Reports called for in your letter under date November 2d 1854, that I hoped to submit the same within a month or six weeks, I did not anticipate the amount of trouble and difficulty actually involved. No steps soever having been previously taken with reference to the Circular Order of the Board upon this subject dated-

May

May 6th 1852, such had to be so-whilst with reference to Extract from Proceedings of June 12th, 1854 defining the actual responsibility of the Collector and Head Sheristadar, it was deemed advisable to be very careful as to the nature and real value of the security accepted, as well as to insist upon its being either in the shape of immovable property or actual deposit- revising at the same time all hitherto accepted and presumed to be good securities After much effort and enquiry the carrying out this order as to the nature of security, in its integrity, appeared impracticable; and I was induced consequently to issue a modified one admitting that 1/4 of the amount furnished in each case might be represented by moveable or other similar property, provided it were so, to double the so remaining value and amount in order to provide against contingencies. whilst I further permitted the inclusion of "Wells" (of which many had been tendered and refused) as eligible property - provided

1889 Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

provided that the proprietor at the same time bound himself, to give up and make over, to whoever might purchase any such Well; if eventually put up and sold in satisfaction of the security, of the whole of the land usually cultivated under it - and without which it would be comparatively valueless and realize little.-

Matters are now progressing

I

1889. Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

I hope towards a satisfactory and not very distant conclusion - but I thought it right to bring to the Board's notice in somewhat more of detail than the column of Remarks, to unanswered letters, would allow of, the cause why this has had again to appear there, and many promises been unfulfilled.-

Nellore District,
Eskapolluvu,
Collector's Office,
27th January 1855.

(Signed) I. Ratliff
Acting Collector

Order thereon, Ordered to lie over.-

29-30

W.H.

1890. Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

No. 59

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

31

B. No. 4634.

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool

Sir,

Reporting on the state of the Records and the requirements for their preservation and easy reference.

Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 5th November 1850.
Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 25th November 1850.-
Letter from the late Agent dated 28th August 1851.
Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 8th September
Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 8th January 1854
Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 30th January 1854.

With reference to the correspondence noted marginally, I have the honor to state that the whole of the Maharatta Telougoo and Persian Records of this and the Assistant Agent's Office have been arranged and kept in separate Dufters which have been numbered in order and a list also made of the papers contained in each Dufter and the Dufters as far as practicable are kept on wooden stands but the present Record room is not large enough for more records and before those now in the Cutcherry can be arranged new stands and Shelves must be constructed round the Record room as well as in some of the rooms occupied by the Servants of different Departments.

2. The Books containing the Pymash or Survey accounts have been bound and secured in

in an Almirah in the room in which the Agent holds his Cutcherry and every care has been taken to save the books from injury but some have been damaged by insects.

3. The Records of the account Department from the date of assumption to the end of the year 1853 have been examined and lists of the Books taken, but the books have not been bound. Copies of all English letters received in this Office have been bound, but the register of these papers is not complete, neither is there any Index. To arrange these records I beg to recommend that an allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem may be allowed for four months, as the Establishment in the Writers and accountants Office have at present more work than they are able to do. There are no stands Almirahs or shelves to admit of the English Records being properly arranged.

4. Agreeably to the orders given by the late Agent the Records of the various Talooks from Fusly 1249 to the end of Fusly 1262 have, I am informed been arranged and copies of the lists of the same transmitted to Hoozoor; It appears

appears that both Messrs. Lushington and Conway the late Agents on their visit to the Cusbah Stations of the Talooks for Immahbundy personally inspected some of the Talook Records and since joining the District I have issued Takeeds to the Amildars to arrange the records for Fusly 1263 and to submit a list of them to Hoozoor and to follow the same course for the future at the end of each Fusly.

5. It having come to my notice that the arrangement of the Records in the Hoozoor Treasury and the Kurnool Aumeens Choultry have not been yet completed, I have given such orders as will I hope lead to a speedy arrangement of these Records.

6. Conformably to the orders of the late Agent most of the Curnums of the Province have been furnished with an authenticated Copy of the Paymash or survey of their Villages but some of the Curnums have still to be furnished with copies.

7. There are in the Cutcherry many useless papers which after the Records have been arranged may with advantage be sold or destroyed.

8. For the arrangement and preservation of the Records of different Departments, it is necessary that

1893. Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

that shelves should be constructed in different rooms in the Cutcherry and until this is done and the Records can be so arranged as to render them more easy of access it will be very difficult to give a correct opinion as to the real state of either the English or Native Records. I have therefore forwarded in the Department of Public Works through the usual channel an Estimate for Rupees 230-15-- for constructing shelves and I enclose an Estimate for Rupees 88-2-- for binding books which I request may meet with an early sanction.

9. The almirah in which the Pymash records have hitherto been kept is private property and as it is no longer available without purchase, I have included in the enclosed estimate the price of this Almirah and likewise the probable cost for making an Almirah and small desk for the use of the Head Writers Department. I have also been obliged to order a few shelves to be constructed on emergency for keeping the Records constantly required for reference in the English writers' Department.

Kurnool District,
Government agents Circuit Cutcherry
Calmah,
30th November, 1854.

(Signed) L. D Daniell.
Agent to the Governor

Estimate

1894.

Statement of Extra Cr account of ... use of the Records a...

	Items.	Agent Port ... Board	Rem... to... Boa...
1	An almyra for Pymash accounts	2 Py...	
	For Writers Cutcherry		
1	Almyra	h records	
1	Small desks with key	Writers	

Binding Books

32	Binding Royal and Medium size Books at 1 Rupee each	l ...
7	Demy size D.o at 14 Annas each	
25	Foolscap D.o at 12 Annas each	
15	File Books at 12 Annas each	

Daniell
Kurnool Asst to the Gov...

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

that shelves should be constructed in different rooms in the Cutcherry and until this is done and the Records can be so arranged as to render them more easy of access it will be very difficult to give a correct opinion as to the real state of either the English or Native Records. I have therefore forwarded in the Department of Public Works through the usual channel an Estimate for Rupees 230-15-" for constructing shelves and I enclose an Estimate for Rupees 88-2-" for binding books which I request may meet with an early sanction.

9. The almirah in which the Pymash records have hitherto been kept is private property and as it is no longer available without purchase, I have included in the enclosed estimate the price of this Almirah and likewise the probable cost for making an Almirah and small desk for the use of the Head Writers Department. I have also been obliged to order a few shelves to be constructed on emergency for keeping the Records constantly required for reference in the English writers' Department.

Kurnool District,
Government agents Circuit Cutcherry,
Calmah,
30th November, 1854.

(Signed) L. D Daniell.
Agent to the Governor

Estimate

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

Enc: 1.

Statement of Extra Charges required for Fasly 1264 in the District of use of the Records and binding books.

	Items.	Actual charges in Fasly 1263	Estimate of charges in Fasly 1264	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease	Explanation to the Govt St. George
1	An almyra for Pymash accounts	" " "	30 " "	30 " "	" " "	For the pre mash record
	For Writers Cutcherry					
1	Almyra	" " "	50 " "	50 " "	" " "	For Dº of
1	Small desk with key	" " "	7 " "	7 " "	" " "	For the use of
		" " "	87 " "	87 " "	" " "	
	Binding Books					
52	Binding Royal and Medium size Books at 1 Rupee each	" " "	52 " "	52 " "	" " "	For bin copies of accounts
1	Demy size Dº at 14 Annas each	" " "	6 2 "	6 2 "	" " "	
25	Foolscap Dº at 12 Annas each	" " "	18 12 "	18 12 "	" " "	
15	File Books at 12 annas each	" " "	11 4 "	11 4 "	" " "	For filing
		" " "	88 2 "	88 2 "	" " "	
		" " "	175 2 "	175 2 "	" " "	

Kurnool Territory Agents Office, 30th November 1854.

(Signe

1893.

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

that shelves should be constructed in different rooms in the Cutcherry and until this is done and the Records can be so arranged as to render them more easy of access it will be very difficult to give a correct opinion as to the real state of either the English or Native Records. I have therefore forwarded in the Department of Public Works through the usual channel an Estimate for Rupees 230-15-- for constructing shelves and I enclose an Estimate for Rupees 88-2-- for binding books which I request may meet with an early sanction.

9. The almirah in which the Pymash records have hitherto been kept is private property and as it is no longer available without purchase, I have included in the enclosed estimate the price of this Almirah and likewise the probable cost for making an Almirah and small desk for the use of the Head Writers Department. I have also been obliged to order a few shelves to be constructed on emergency for keeping the Records constantly required for reference in the English Writers' Department.

Kurnool District,
Government Agents Circuit Cutcherry
Calmah,
30th November, 1854.

(Signed) L. D Daniell.
Agent to the Governor

Estimate

1894.

Statement of Extra Cost account of ... use of the Records ...

	Items.	Agent for Records	Remarks
1	An almyra for Pymash accounts — }	1 Py.	
	For Writers Cutcherry		
1	Almyra ———	1 records	
1	Small desk with key	Writers	

Binding Books

32.	Binding Royal and Medium size Books at 1 Rupee each	1	
1	Demy size Do. at 14 Annas each ———		
25	Foolscap Do. at 12 Annas each ———		
15.	File Books at 12 annas each ———		

Daniell
Kurnool Asst to the Go...

Fort St. George, 1st February 1855.

be usually kept in the Talooke Cutcherries, but periodically submitted for the Agent's inspection in order that any relaxation of the efforts for the due arrangement and preservation of official documents may be checked in time.

5. With reference to para 7 of the Board observe that provision has already been made in their Circular instructions of the 30th January 1854 for the periodical destruction of useless papers, and they will be prepared to issue the necessary orders on the subject when a list of such documents is submitted to them as required in para 4 of the above circular.

Extract Minutes Cons 6th in Cons: 30th January 1854

To

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

No. 66.

To

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

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th Instant with its enclosures herewith returned, I have the honor to forward Copy of a report containing the remarks of Mr. Conway the late Agent regarding the resumption of the Enam granted to Syed Badrood deen, as well as four original Summuds with translations and a genealogical tree of the family. From the record it appears that the Enams have been enjoyed uninterruptedly by the family since the period of grant up to the recent resumption but in the several Summuds it is stated the enams are to be continued to the "avoolad" of the original grantee and Mr. Conway it appears resumed the Enams under the impression that the word "avoolad" in the Summuds in question could only be interpreted as meaning the lineal male descendants.—

B. No. 59
From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool

33

Kurnool.
Govt. Agent's Office
28 December 1854

I have &c.
(Signed) L. D. Daniell
Agent to the Governor.

Report

1899 Fort St George 1st February 1835.

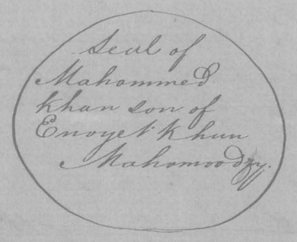
Report on certain Enam lands held by the late ashabee widow of the grandson of Syed Badroodeen.

Cadjan No.	Talook and Village Extent and Value of the entire Enam.	When and by whom granted. Name of the original grantee Summd or other documents in support of the grant.	Nature of the grant Charity or Service If service the nature of the duty prescribed by grant.	Name of the last holder & date of his decease and the relation in which he stood to the grantee	Share enjoyd by the deceased and that held by the other Members	Family left by the deceased and name and age of the parties Their Circumstances and the means of Subsistence professed by them.	Remarks recorded by Mr Conway the late agent.
1	Sirwell Cudiah Sirwell Dry land acres 43-33-11 3/4 C. as	Held under a Summdjenad by Belund Khan Mohomen on the authority of the late Nawab Bahadur Khan in the Fijeri 1159 or A.D.—1743 in favor of Badroodeen Kadra and his Sons.—	Charity	Ashabee widow of the original grantee a grandson she died about 3 years ago but the date of her death is not known.	a Moiety enjoyd by the 3 grandsons of the deceased by her daughter Shajahabee and another moiety of the same by 3 grandsons of the deceased by her other daughter Sahibee.—	Grandsons by the deceased daughter Shajahabee. 1 Shahum Sail. 2 Hamja Hoopane 3 Hoopain Sail. Subsisting upon the produce of the Enams. Grandsons by the deceased daughter Sahibee 1 Shazadasaib 2 Mahomed Saib 3 Shara food deen Subsisting upon the produce of this and those at Sirwell and Mundial.—	According to the terms of the Summd the Enam lapsed properly on the death of Syed Hoopain Sahib the grandson of the original grantee he having left no male heirs. When Mr Scott enquired into the Enam tenures he appears to have allowed Hamja Hoopain a grandson of Hoopain Sail (in the female line) to be recognized as the holder of the Enams in Nillagutla Sirwell Yerragoodedimay Goomparamanedimay Seenapully Kotiapand in the Sirwell Talook. In the Mundial Talook Bundahticoor Suntajerior and Kanallu and to Ashabee the widow of the last male heir the lands in Goodoor Ashabee died in 1261 and having enjoyd the Enams in Goodoor those lands were escheated and have been resumed. The lands also in the Mundial Talook were personally enjoyd by her and for the same reason these lands have been resumed.—
	Nillagutla Dry land acres 19-36-03/4 C. as	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	Enjoyd by the deceased only	——Do.——	
	Goomparamanedimay Dry land acres 36-2-15 C. as	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	Enjoyd by the 3 Grandsons of the deceased by her daughter Shazadasaibee	——Do.——	
	Seenapully. Dry land acres 49-21-11/2 C. as	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	Enjoyd by the 3 Grandsons of the deceased by her daughter Sahibee	——Do.——	
	Yerragoodedimay Wet land acres —37 11 C. as	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	Enjoyd by the deceased only	——Do.——	
	Kotiapand. Bagayet acres —25-8 C. as	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	——Do.——	

Case No.	Talook and Village extent and value of the entire Enum.—	When and by whom granted Name of the original grantee Summd or other documents in support of the grant..	Nature of the grant Charity or Service. If Service nature of the duty prescribed by Grant.	Name of the last holder date of his decease D and. the relation Ship in which he stood to the grantee.—	Share enjoyed by the deceased and that held by the other Members.	Family left by the deceased D and name and age of the parties Their circumstances and the means of subsistence possessed by them..	Remark Recorded by Mr Conway the late Agent.
	Nundial Bundy at 000 Dry land acres 3-32-11	It held under a Summd ijsued by Mahomed Khan Mahamouzzy on the authority of the late Nawab Bahadoor Khan in the Fijeree 1158 or A.D. 1762 in favor of Badroo deen Kadra and his sons.—	Charity	As habee widow of the original grantee grandson She died about 3 years ago but the date of her death is not known.	Enjoyed by the deceased only	Subsisting upon the produce of this and those at Siruell and Nundial.—	Hunja Hossain in getting his Name registered made no mention of ashabee being alive which appears to have been the Cause of Mr Scott not disturbing possession and he and the other members admit that Ashabee enjoyed the lands. It appears that 10 years ago ashabee assigned to the sons of her daughters + Shazadabeebee and Sahibee the lands in Siruell Cuahbah half to each consisting of Acres. 37—30—7 Dackala Acres 6—7—7¾ Ghyr Dackala. In Gomparamane dimay acres 36-2-13 to Shazadabeebees sons. In benupully acres 49. 21-11½ to Sahibees sons.— Under the terms of the Summd the lands should have been Jnsted on the death of the last male heir and as the shares were improperly alienated by the last incumbent as habee and only 10 years since I see no grounds for recommending a continuance of the Enum to the female branch. Jnsted.—
	Kanala Dry land Dacres 24-17-11½ Wet land Dacres 23-17½	6 Coodoos of Dry land 1 Patha of Wet land Is held under a Summd ijsued by Mokeem Khan Mahamiouzzy by order of Nawab Ranamust Khan to Badroodeen Kadra and his sons in the Fijeree 1178 or A.D. 1762.—	Do	Do	Do	Do	1 Hoosain Sahib 2 Bunja Hoosainee 3 Shalem Sahib 1 Sharafoodeen Sahib 2 Mahomed Sahib 3 Shazadabib.
	Goodoos Pincha Nugal Dry land Dacres 15-14-11	Do by Mahomed Khan Mahamouzzy by order of Nawab Bahadoor Khan to do in the Fijeree 1158 or A.D. 1762.—	Do	Do	Do	Do	
	Gondepully Dry land Dacres 8-23-14	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	
	Kurnool Govt Agents Office 28 December 1854.						Signed L. D. Daniell Agent to the Governor. Seal

No 2 to 5 Persian

No 6



To.

The Deshmookies Deshpandies Reddies and Curnums of the Talook of Bandy ateevor Subject to Gundial alias Ganzeepoor.—

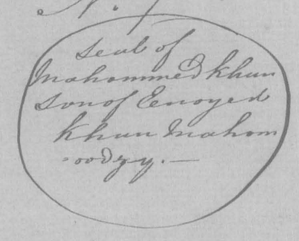
Understand that under instructions of the Nawab Bahadoor khan sail 12 Seignum Coodoos of arable land Dt not included to the Jummaw and one Pattah 2 Crops wet land situated in the Talook have been granted as an act of grace in the name of Syed Budrooddeen a descendant of Gowsalazum and an inhabitant of Bejapoor and to his sons You must therefore measure the said ground define its limits and put it in possession of the grantee. This Enam after their death should be continued to their Awoolad Offspring.—

The grantee shall make the prodnce of the said lands his means of subsistence and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government. A new Summud shall not be demanded every year and no demand or imposition of

of any kind be made against them Deeming this Takeed sufficient you shall act conformably thereto.—

Dated 27 Rubbeeussany } True Copy
Hejiri 1158. } Signed D.D. Daniell
Agent to the Governor.

No 7



To.

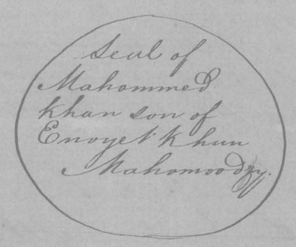
The Deshmookies Deshpandies Reddies and Curnums of the Alpoor Talook.

Understand that under instructions of the Nawab Bahadoor khan sail 2 Coodoos, and 4 Pylees (Beejavary) of arable land Dt not included to the Jummabundy ted in the Villages of Punchalingal and Gondepully in the Talook as partionlarized below have been granted as an act of benevolence in the name of Syed Budrooddeen (a descendant of Gowsulazum) an inhabitant of Bejapoor and to his sons. you must therefore measure the said grounds define its limits and put it in possession of the grantee. This Enam after their death should be continued to their Avoolad Offspring.

The.

No 2 to 5 Persian

No 6



To.

The Deshmookies Deshpandies Reddies and Cutnums of the Talook of Bundy alias Soor Suljeet to Mundial alias Gauzeepoor.—

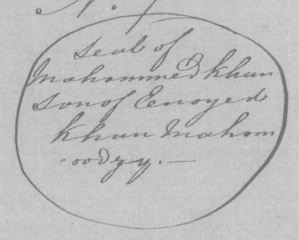
Understand that under instructions of the Nabob Bahadoor khan sail 12 Seigum Coodoos of arable land lent not included to the Jummaw and one Patka 2 Crops wet land situated in the Talook have been granted as an act of grace in the name of Syed Budrooddeen a descendant of Gowsalazum and an inhabitant of Bejapoor and to his sons You must therefore measure the said ground define its limits and put it in possession of the grantee. This Enam after their death should be continued to their Avooland Offspring.—

The grantee shall make the prodnce of the said lands his means of subsistence and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government. A new Summud shall not be demanded every year and no demand or imposition of

of any kind be made against them Deeming this Takeed sufficient you shall act conformably thereto.—

Dated 27th Rubbeeoosany } True Copy
Hejiri 1158. } Signed D.D. Daniell
Agent to the Governor

No 7



To.

The Deshmookies Deshpandies Reddies and Cutnums of the Alpoor Talook.

Understand that under instructions of the Nawab Bahadoor khan sail 2 Coodoos and 4 Pylee (Beegavary) of arable land lent not included to the Jummasitina: ted in the Villages of Punchalingal and Gondepully in the Talook as particularized below have been ea granted as an act of benevolence in the name of Syed Budrooddeen (a descendant of Gowsulazum) an inha: bitant of Bejapoor and to his sons. you must therefore measure the said grounds define its limits and put it in possession of the grantee. This Enam after their death should be continued to their Avooland Offspring.

The.

No 2 to 5 Persian

No 6

Seal of Mahommed Khan son of Enoyet Khan Mahomodzy.

To.

The Deshmookies Deshpandies Reddies and Curnums of the Talook of Bundy alias Sevor subject to Mundial alias Gauzeepoor.—

Understand that under instructions of the Nalwob Bahadoor Khan sahib 12 Sirgum Coodoos of arable land dependent included to the Jummaw and one Pattah 2 Crops wet land situated in the Talook have been granted as an act of grace in the name of Syed Budrooddeen a descendant of Gowsalazum and an inhabitant of Bejapoor and to his sons You must therefore measure the said ground define its limits and put it in possesion of the grantee. This Enam after their death should be continued to their Avooland Offspring.—

The grantee shall make the produce of the said lands his means of subsistence and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government. A new Summud shall not be demanded every year and no demand or imposition of

of any kind be made against them Deeming this Takeed sufficient you shall act conformably thereto.—

Dated 27 Rubbeesany Hejiri 1158. — True Copy / Signed D.D. Daniell Agent to the Governor

No 7

Seal of Mahommed Khan Son of Enoyet Khan Mahomodzy.—

To.

The Deshmookies Deshpandies Reddies and Curnums of the Alpoor Talook.

Understand that under instructions of the Nawob Bahadoor Khan sahib 2 Coodoos and 4 Pylees (Beejawary) of arable land dependent not included to the Jummasitinated in the Villages of Punchalingal and Gondepully in the Talook as particularized below have been granted as an act of benevolence in the name of Syed Budrooddeen (a descendant of Gowsulazum) an inhabitant of Bejapoor and to his sons. You must therefore measure the said grounds define its limits and put it in possesion of the grantee. This Enam after their death should be continued to their Avooland Offspring.

The

The grantee shall make the produce of the said lands his means of subsistance and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government A new Summud shall not be demanded every year They should be exempted from all Kind of taxes &c Deeming this Takeed sufficient you shall act conformably thereto.—

Pinchalingal / Coodoo & / Pyllee Bajaviary Land.
Gondespilly / Do: Do:

27 Rubbeesawmy. Hejire 1158 — 8

/True Copy/
/Signed/ L. D. Daniell
Agnt to the
Governor.

No. 8.

Seal of Belmd Khan Mahomen

To The Deshmookies Deshpandies, Reddies and Curnums of Sevnull alias Akalcopoor Talook.—

Under instructions of the Nawal Bahoodoor Khan 3 Sniyum Candies of arable Dry land Deschnded from the Jumma, and 2 Pattas of one crop Wt; and 8 Pyllees of Bajayet lands in the Talook is granted as Enam to Syed Badrooddeen Khadiree the descendant of Gowsaluzum and an inhabitant of Beejapoor and to his sons you must therefore measure the

the said grounds define its limits and put it in posession of the grantee. This Enam after death should be continued to their avoolaud Offspring.—

The grantee shall make the produce of the said lands his means of subsistence and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government. A new Summud shall not be demanded every year No demand or imposition of any kind be made against them Deeming this Takeed sufficient, you shall act conformably thereto.—

Dated 15 Sawal Hejire 1159. 8 /True Copy/ /Signed/ L. D. Daniell Agent to the Governor.

No. 9

The Characters of the Seal Cannot be deciphered.

But it is written close the Seal that it was Mokeem: Khan.—

To The Deshpandies, Deshmookies Sirdesh mookies hand Gowds. Sirdesh Deshpaye Sur hand Gowds. Sur Surnaud Gowds. Sur Surdeshmookies. Reddies and Curnums of Kamala in the Nundial Talook.

Understand.

Fort St George 1st February 1855.

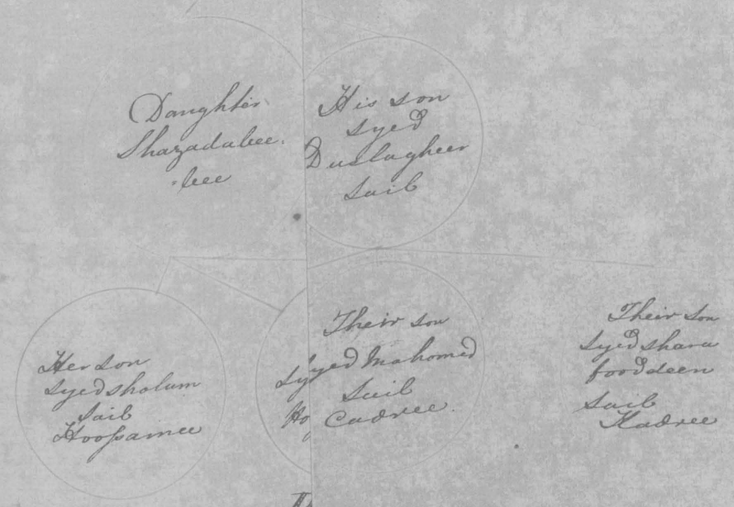
Understand that under instructions from the Nawab Rummut Khan Bahadoor & Sungum Coodoor of of Dry land, and 1 Pathu 2 crop Wet land situated at the village is granted as Enam to Syed Budrooddeen Khadree, the descendant of Gowsalazum and an inhabitant of Bejapoor, and his sons. You must therefore measure the said grounds, define its limits and put it in possession of the grantee. This Enam after their death, should be continued to their avooland Offspring.—

The grantee shall make the produce of the said lands his means of subsistence and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government. A new Summud shall not be demanded every year and no demand or imposition of any Kind be made against them Deeming the Taked sufficient you shall act conformably thereto.—

Dated 27th Runjan in Hizree 1178.— } True Copy } Signed L. B. Daniell Agent to the Governor

Genealogical

Syed Badrooddeen.



1905

Fort St George 1st February 1855.

Understand that under instructions from the Naval Rummut Khan Bahadoor & Singum Coodoos of of Dry land, and 1 Pathu 2 Crop Wet land situated at the village is granted as Enam to Syed Budrooddeen Khadree the descendant of Gowsalaysum and an inhabitant of Bejapoor, and his sons. You must therefore measure the said grounds, define its limits and put it in possession of the grantee. This Enam after their death, should be continued to their avooland Offspring.—

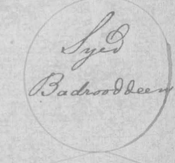
The grantee shall make the produce of the said lands his means of subsistence and shall offer thanks for the prosperity of the Government. A new Summud shall not be demanded every year and no demand or imposition of any Kind be made against them Deeming the Takeed sufficient you shall act conformably thereto.—

Dated 27th Rumjan } True Copy
in Hizree 1178.— } Signed L. B. Daniell
Agent to the Governor
Genealogical

1906

Fort St George 1st February

Genealogical tree of the fa



His son
Ismail
Sail.

Her
daughter
Fakrunn
-nee

Syed
Hoosainsaib
Kadree his
son

His wife
Ashabeebee

Daughter
Shazadabee
-bee

Son
Mahdeen
Sail

Died

Son
Ghouse
Sail

Died

Her son
Syed Sholum
Sail
Hoosainee

Her son
Syed Hamza
Hoosainee

Her son
Syed Hoosain
Sail
Hoosainee

Petitioner

Her
daughter
Fakrunn
-nee

Daughter
Sahibbeebee
married to
Syed Burhan
-een Sahib.

/ Signed L. B. Dan
Agent to the

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

B. No. 256.

Proceedings thereon. Resolved that the letter above recorded
(33-34) be submitted for the consideration and orders of the
Right Honorable the Governor in Council.—

2 From the papers submitted in this case it
would appear that the Enam held by the late
Achalulu was resumed by the late Agent Mr. Conway
(without the Sanction of Government) on the ground
that the term avoolad mentioned in the Summud
referred only to male descendants and did not extend
to female issue and that therefore Petitioner and
his Cohiers who were descended through the
female line had no right to the land held by
their maternal grand father and grand mother.
On reference to the Rev. Pea's Hindustanee
Dictionary the Board find that the term is
translated "Children, offspring descendants, issue
progeny" thus embracing both male and female
descendants, and this agrees with the
nature of the grant, which was meant
to be hereditary.

3 The Board therefore recommend
that the Enam held by the late Achalu
dee may be continued to her grand
children in the proportions held by them
previous to its unauthorized resumption
and that the arrears due to them
from the death of the late incumbent,
may be ordered to be disbursed.—

No. 2

Fort St. George 1st February 1856

No. 3

To

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

(345)

B. No. 297.

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool — Reporting upon the cultivation, preparation and utility of the Fibrous Plants in his District.—

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th. September 1854, together with Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 19th. Idem, I have the honor to Subjoin a Statement according to the form sent of the Textile plants cultivated or found in the Jungles of this District, but for reasons hereafter stated all the particulars called for in the different Columns cannot be given—

Telugoo

B. No. 256.

Proceedings thereon (33-34) Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.—

From the papers submitted in this case it would appear that the Enam held by the late Achaleeu was resumed by the late Agent Mr. Conway (without the Sanction of Government) on the ground that the term avoolad mentioned in the Summud referred only to male descendants and did not extend to female issue and that therefore Petitioner and his Coheirs who were descended through the female line had no right to the land held by their Maternal grand father and grand mother. On reference to Shakespear's Hindustanee Dictionary, the Board find that the term is translated "Children, offspring descendants, issue progeny" thus embracing both male and female descendants, and this agrees with the nature of the grant, which was meant to be hereditary.—

3 The Board therefore recommend that the Enam held by the late Achaleeu Lee may be continued to her grand children in the proportions held by them previous to its unauthorized resumption and that the arrears due to them from the death of the late incumbent may be ordered to be disbursed.—

To

W.P.A

No. 3

To

B. Cunliffe Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

(345)

B. No. 297.

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool

Reporting upon the cultivation, preparation and utility of the Fibrous Plants in his District.—

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th. September 1854, together with Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 19th. Idem, I have the honor to Subjoin a Statement according to the form sent of the Textile plants Cultivated or found in the Jungles of this District, but for reasons hereafter stated all the particulars called for in the different Columns cannot be given.

Telugoo

1910 | Fort St. George 1st February 1885

Gogoo Raroo Coarse fibre or Hemp.—	2 It cultivated in small quantities in nearly every dry field — The leaves are used as vegetable and the stalks are subsequently taken up and Soaked in water for Some 12 or 15 days and the fibre is then separated from the back and made into rope chiefly for agricultural purposes — A Small quantity of this fibre is occasionally exported to adjacent districts — It is stated that an Acre of land will produce about 8 Maunds of Fibre and should a demand arise any quantity Could be produced on the waste lands of this District. —
Yapay chettoo Saul tree (Shorea robusta)	3 In the Nulla Mulla range of Hills the Saul tree called in Telugoo Yapaychettoo is abundant and grows wild and the natives make a good rope from the fibre which is much used among the Ryots for agricultural purposes — a small quantity of this fibre is also said to be exported to the neighbouring Districts
Eata Date tree	4 The tree grows in several parts of the District — A very indifferent Coarse rope is made from the fibre when required for home purposes —
Modooga chettoo Butea Frondosa	5 The fibre of this tree is sometimes used

1909 | Fort St. George 1st February 1885

Description of Land on which cultivated. — Dry / Wet

Telugoo names of Fibres	English names of Fibres	Acres	Rupees	Hours	Rupees	Extimated Selling price per maund	Remarks
		1	3			5	
Coarse fibre pt. hemp							
Saul							
Date							
Modooga							
Butea Frondosa							
Yerra Palley Raroo							
Ora Raroo							
Chaya Raroo							
Peream Raroo							
Calotropis gigantea							
Plantain							
Bendaroo							
Adhatoda of hemp plant Cannabis Sativa							
Palmyra tree							
Cocoa tree							

It is information Required in Columns 3 & 4 and cannot be given

because the fibre is

cultivated in this District

Sometimes the fibre is

Small quantities mixed

with other crops.

Fort St. George 1st February 1865

Gogoo Naroo
Coarse fibre
or Hemp.—

2 Is cultivated in small quantities in nearly every dry field. The leaves are used as vegetable and the stalks are subsequently taken up and Steeped in water for some 12 or 15 days and the fibre is then separated from the back and made into rope chiefly for agricultural purposes. A small quantity of this fibre is occasionally exported to adjacent districts. It is stated that an Acre of land will produce about 8 Maunds of Fibre and should a demand arise any quantity could be produced on the waste lands of this District.—

Yapay chettoo
Sant tree
(Shorea robusta)

3 In the Nulla Mulla range of Hills the Sant tree called in Telugoo Yapaychettoo is abundant and grows wild and the natives make a good rope from the fibre which is much used among the Ryots for agricultural purposes. A small quantity of this fibre is also said to be exported to the neighbouring Districts

Eata
Date tree

4 The tree grows in several parts of the District. A very indifferent Coarse rope is made from the fibre when required for home purposes.—

Modooga chettoo
Butea Frondasa

5 The fibre of this tree is sometimes used

1909 | Fort St. George 1st February 1865

Description and potash of Land Cultivated.—

Telugoo names of Fibres	English names of Fibres	Wet	Dry	Estimated Selling price per Candy of 500 lbs	Remarks
		Acres	Acres	Rupees	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Coast fibre pt. Sempe				
	Sant				
	Date				
	Modooga				
	Butea Frondosa				
	Yerra Pilly Naroo				
	Ora Naroo				
	Chaya Naroo				
	Peecum Nar				
	Calotropis gigantea				
	Plantain				
	Bandaar				
	A Species of Semple plant Crotalis Sativa				
	Palmyra tree				
	Cocoa tree				

used immediately after the bark has been
stript off - From the root plosp fibre is
procured which is much used when fresh,
but it is not made into rope as it becomes
brittle when dry. —

yerra Poleky and pra trees

6 These trees are plentiful in
some jungles and the fibre is prepared
and used in the same manner as that of
the Saul tree, but only in localities where
the Saul tree is not to be found. —

Choga Naroo Sanseveira Zeylanica

7 This plant also grows wild &
The hemp is prepared by bruising the
stalk and burying it in sand for some
15 days and then cleansing it with water.
The fibre is made into coarse Gunny used
for packing Cotton and is also used as a
matting for floors and for other purposes

Yercum Nar (Calotropis gigantea)

8 The yercum plant alluded to
in Para 3 is not cultivated, but grows wild
in most part of the District. The fibres
taken from it are in this District used,
for fishing lines and for other purposes when
a strong and pliable line is required, but al-
though the fibre is known to posses great strength,
I cannot discover that it is used to any extent. The

mode

mode of preparing it is to strip off the
smaller branches and to bury the stem
of the plant in the sand in the bed of
a river for about the space of 2 hours, &
during the heat of the sun, after which
the fibre is easily separated from the
wood. This plant appears to grow in any
description of soil and a very large quan-
tity could be grown if there was any de-
mand for it and much more than suf-
ficient for the wants of the District can
now be obtained for the labor of preparing
the fibre. —

Plantain

9 Very little use is made in
this District of the fibre procured from
the plantain tree, although a considerable
quantity of the fruit is grown. If the
inhabitants were made acquainted with
the mode of preparing the fibre and a
market could be obtained for the same,
a considerable supply might be obtained,
provided the mode of preparation should
be within the means of the Ryots. —

Bendaroi

10 It is also considerably cultivated
as an article of food, but I cannot learn

that

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

that the fibrous portions are used for any useful purpose.—

Bang or Hemp Plant (Canabis sativa)

11 Only a small extent of land is cultivated with this plant and the inhabitants do not prepare any fibre from it.—

Palmyra and Cocoa Trees.

12 Cordage or other fibrous materials are not prepared from these trees in this District.—

Jannapa Narah Sunn Plant

13 The Jannapa Narah or Sunn Plant is not grown in any part of the District, but Gunny made from the fibre is imported from the Nizam's Territories.—

14 The information I have been able to obtain is, I regret to say, very deficient, but as fibrous substances for the wants of the inhabitants can generally be procured for a very small Cost beyond the expense of preparation and there has been little or no demand from other districts, these plants have hitherto never been looked upon as valuable as an article of commerce and little attention seems therefore to have been paid either to cultivation or preparation.—

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

15. I beg to recommend that samples of the more valuable fibres mentioned in the above List which might find a market at Madras may be prepared under the directions of a person acquainted with the process, and that small quantities of the fibres may then be sent to this District with printed instructions of the mode of preparation in Teloogoo and Hindoostance, and if the mode of preparation should be simple and within the means of native Merchants and others persons may be found willing to try the experiment.—

16 I do not think the selling prices entered in the last Column of the Statement can be taken as correct, but there is no doubt that those fibres can be procured to meet the present wants of this District at a very low rate, and if an approach to the prices named in the Extract from Minutes of Consultation can be obtained, the more valuable fibres will bear the expense of carriage to Rajmahendrapatam or Madras and still yield large profits to a certain market and remunerative prices would

that the fibrous portions are used for any useful purpose.—

Bang or Hemp Plant (Canabis sativa)

11 Only a small extent of land is cultivated with this plant and the inhabitants do not prepare any fibre from it.—

Palmyra and Cocoa Trees.

12 Cardage or other fibrous materials are not prepared from these trees in this District.—

Jannapa Narah Sunn Plant

13 The Jannapa Narah or Sunn Plant is not grown in any part of the District, but Gunny made from the fibre is imported from the Nizam's Territories.—

14 The information I have been able to obtain is, I regret to say, very deficient, but as fibrous substances for the wants of the inhabitants can generally be procured for a very small Cost beyond the expense of preparation and there has been little or no demand from other districts, these plants have hitherto never been looked upon as valuable as an article of commerce and little attention seems therefore to have been paid either to cultivation or preparation.—

15. I beg to recommend that samples of the more valuable fibres mentioned in the above List which might find a market at Madras may be prepared under the directions of a person acquainted with the process, and that Small quantities of the fibres may then be sent to this District with printed instructions of the mode of preparation in Telooguo and Hindoostanee, and if the mode of preparation should be simple and within the means of native Merchants and others persons may be found willing to try the experiment.—

16 I do not think the selling prices entered in the last Column of the Statement can be taken as correct, but there is no doubt that these fibres can be procured to meet the present wants of this District at a very low rate, and if an approach to the prices named in the Extract from Minutes of Consultation can be obtained, the more valuable fibres will bear the expense of carriage to Rishnapatam or Madras and still yield large profits to certain market and remunerative prices would

would induce the Ryots to cultivate fibrous plants to any extent.—

Kurnool. - - - - -
Government Agents Office,
On Circuit at Nundicootoor,
23d. January 1855 ___

/Signed/ L. D. Daniell
Agent to the Govr.

Order thereon
35-36

Ordered to lie over.—

B. No. 2546.

Read again list from the Collector of Chingleput dated 8th and entered in Miscellaneous Consultation 8th January 1855 of letters addressed to the Board and remaining unanswered till the 31st December 1854.—

Proceedings thereon

37

The Board observe that the letter from the Collector of Chingleput, dated 31st December 1853 No. 84, was disposed of by Proceedings to the Collector under date the 30th January 1854.—

No. 3

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.—

38

B. No. 2548
From the Collector of Salem.—

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to the Boards' notice that owing to the failure of the usual rains towards the end of the year in some parts of the District

a

1 Tripatore
2 Tingricottah
3 Salem
4 Womalore
5 Denkencottah
6 Cossoor.

a portion of the wet crops in certain Talooks noted in the Margin are in a perishing state.

2. In such cases therefore in which the crops shall be found after due enquiry to have been nearly or entirely lost, I request the Board's sanction for my granting such proportionate remission as may seem just and necessary.

Salem, Collectors Office,
On Circuit, ...
Mulloor, 22d. January 1855.

/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Collector.

B. No. 259.

Proceedings thereon.

38-39

The Collector will of course meet the requirements of the season as far as the ordinary rules will admit, but if his application is for an unusual and enhanced power of granting remission the Board wish for more detailed information as to the losses sustained and the mode of relief in contemplation before they give their Sanction to the measure.

To

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 3.

To.

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

(40)

B. No. 281

From the Collector of Tanjore.....

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an indent in duplicate on the Principal Commissary of Ordnance for scales and weights for weighing heavy goods required for the use of the Sea Custom office at Mootloopettah and to request that the articles may be sent by Sea to be delivered at Negapatam or Tranquebar as opportunity may offer.-

Tanjore, ...
Vellum, 28th January 1855.

I Signed I A. Forbes
Collector.

B. No. 257.

Resolution thereon.

(40-41)

Resolved that a Copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance for his information - The Indent alluded to will be transmitted to him when passed by

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

by the Military Board.

Read again letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 25th October and entered in Consultation 22d January 1855.

(42)

B. No. 241

Proceedings thereon.

The above letter is in reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 31st August last, transmitting the orders of Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation 10th July preceding and requiring the Collector to take immediate steps for the revision of the assessment in the Dry Talooks of the Trichinopoly district.

In Cons. 31st Augt 1854.

2. The Talooks under that designation which are four in number, comprise altogether 706 Villages as shewn in the Margin - In these Talooks the mode of levying the Revenue is in the highest degree variable, irregular and complicated. The assessment is chiefly regulated according to the produce grown but varies also with the caste and residence of the Cultivator - For Poonjah and garden there are no less than 899 different rates

Name of Talooks	No. of Villages
Jorriore	152
Volcondapoorum	122
arrealore ..	176
Oodiarpollium	256
	706

From Collr 25th October 1854 Para 8.

and

and for Nunjah 334, ranging in the former case from Rupees 34-14-5 to Rupees 1-0-6 and in the latter from Rupees 45-12-4 to Rupees 1-12-6 per Cawny.

Statements Nos. 2&10

3. The Collector has not thought it necessary to deal first (as suggested by the Board) with the dry lands which constitute the most extensive class nor from the advanced period of the Season with those lands which have been waste from time immemorial or have been thrown out of cultivation by the excessive assessment imposed on them. The measures which he proposes are intended to apply to the lands of all descriptions in these four Talooks as well as in the "dry" Villages of the "wet" Talooks.

4. The plan briefly stated is as follows; to abolish Totacal altogether and class all land heretofore under that denomination as 1st class Poonjah, to reduce the very numerous rates above noticed to four only for

Nunjah, and the same number for Poonjah and to abolish the favorable terms on which some classes have hitherto held their lands. The general result of this measure will, it is stated, involve an immediate diminution of Revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,28,048, while a progressive increase of cultivation is anticipated to the amount of Rupees 273505 independent of the eventual reclamation of a portion of the Immemorial waste now comprising 2,37,972 Cawnies.

5. This scheme presents the very great advantage of simplicity both in the small number of the rates, their uniformity throughout the Talooks affected, and the abolition of distinctive favorable rates. But the Board do not at present feel able to recommend its adoption, because; 1st it appears to them that the simplification is carried too far to the confounding of real and necessary distinction; 2d the Collector has not furnished them with the means of judging of the financial effect

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

effect of his propositions - The estimate referred to in the closing part of the preceding para being founded on data which the Board cannot recognize as at all sufficient to support it.

6. The Collector bases his proposal to have four rates only in Nunjah, and four in Poonjah, on the alleged fact that at present only these four classes of land are found - But in this Statement there is a confusion of terms - It is true indeed that there are only four denominations of land generally, though not universally, in the Talooks in question; Viz.t, those which the Collector proposes to continue - But the number of rates of assessment is very large indeed, as he has shown, and it is in this sense that the word "class" or "farm" must be used for revenue purposes.

7. The 899 rates varying from 34 - 14 - 5 to Rupees 1 - 0 - 6 which now exist in the garden and Poonjah lands, the Collector

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

	Rs a p
Kursel	4-2-8
Shavel	3-2-"
Munnel	2-1-4
Kullur	1-"-8

Collector proposes to reduce to four varying from Rupees 4-2-8 to Rupees 1-"-8 as shewn in the Margin - In like manner the Nunjah rates now, 334 in number, varying from Rupees 45 3/4 to 1 3/4 he proposes to reduce to four, varying from Rupees 6-4 as to 1-9 with an addition of 50 per Cent on each when a second crop is raised.

8. The Board fully admit the absolute necessity of reducing the vast number of existing rates and getting rid of the Anomalies involved in the present mode of applying different rates to different classes of persons - But they cannot but consider the number of rates proposed by the Collector insufficient to meet the real variations in the quality of land. and they must object to a system of classification which bases the assessment on the sole consideration of the nature of the soil disregarding all the advantages and disadvantages which result from

from nearness to, or distance from a market proximity to, or remoteness from the Village, the more or less efficient and constant means of irrigation (in the case of Punjab), and other circumstances which in practice very materially affect both the productive powers of the land and the value of the produce - Four classes or even fewer may generally be sufficient in any single Village; but where a scale of rates is proposed to be applicable to a large number of Villages in various situations and circumstances, the number must necessarily be much larger to meet the requirements of both the best and the worst Villages.-

9. It seems from an inspection of Statements A and B though it would not be apparent from the terms of the letter that the Collector intends to form a new classification of the lands on an actual examination of the soil and not to accept the existing one - If this be

the case it appears clear to the Board that the attempt with the very defective means at the Collector's disposal must of necessity fail, and that the classification so conducted would neither be satisfactory to the people nor worthy of confidence - The Statements themselves shew that it would not be acceptable to the Ryots as the Tarums proposed by the Village officers on their behalf differ so materially and in so many cases from those determined by the Circar officers on examination.-

10. This variation suggests another remark. If the proposed new classification was to be based on the actual and tangible character of the soil, as the terms used imply, it seems extremely strange that the decisions of the two classes of officers could possibly be so diverse; but if on the other hand the classification is not intended in reality to represent merely the actual nature of the soil but to depend also on its situation and general value, then it appears to the Board that the names given

to

to the classes should be discarded as tending to mislead - The Board are clearly of opinion however, as already said, that it would be unwise to attempt a new classification now and with the defective agency available - what is now required is a modification of existing assessments, leaving both classification and remeasurement to be accomplished when a correct Survey is undertaken.-

11. From Statements 3 and 11 the Board perceive that the proposed rates raise the existing demand in a great many instances and lower it in others sometimes to a very great extent, and this indeed must necessarily follow from their being averages of the present rates - Putting aside for a moment the consideration whether the proposed rates are on the whole fair or otherwise, the Board cannot but observe that no sufficient reason is apparent for these very different modes of treatment - The present

present rates on land of any one of the four denominations, Munnel, for example, are now very various under the proposed plan, all these would be reduced to one rate - Those above that rate would be lowered and those below it would be raised and all would be fixed at that amount not (so far as appears) because it is suitable to each individual field, but because it is the average (or nearly the average) of all the rates now paid on lands of that denomination -

12. But the Board are of opinion that the proposed rates would bring the assessment of Nunjah at least to too low a point - The average rate per Cawney under those rates is stated in Statement No. 10 at Rs 3 — a 14 — P 6 - Even this is low, much lower than is paid in other Districts. But this is not the real average, it is the mere average of the four rates added together and divided by four, and no idea can be formed from it of the

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

the actual bearing of the rates in practice. This will depend on the proportion of land in each class on which the Collector is wholly silent, but in as much as it happens invariably and almost necessarily that the extent of land in the lower classes is greater than of that in the higher, it must be anticipated that the real average will be lower than that above stated, though it is impossible to say to what extent. The Board are not prepared to advocate a reduction of assessment in this District to a point so much below what is likely to be the standard in other Districts, possessing no greater advantages of soil or situation. Further the Board consider the Minimum rate proposed Viz.t Rupees 1-9-0 to be certainty too low especially when similar Poonjah land is rated at Rupees 1-0-8. The whole amount is not equal to that fairly demandable even for the mere water consumed, and this is still more emphatically true of the assessment

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

of the 2nd Crop which is to be charged only as 12-8 per Cawny.

13. As respects the Revenue results of the proposed changes the information now before the Board is also altogether insufficient to enable them to form a judgment. In order to this it is essential that the extent of land in each class, or cultivated with Crops chargeable with each rate should be given as well as the extent in each class paying full and reduced assessment respectively, without this, it is impossible to judge what sacrifice of present Revenue, or what measure of relief to the people would accompany the Adoption of the proposed rates. Statement 17 indeed gives the "average" rates, but it is not clear whether the rates so shown are the full rates or those actually levied, though probably they are the latter. But a Knowledge of the mere average is useless for the purpose now in question, the extent of land paying and hereafter to pay each rate, must be known, before a correct judgement can be formed.

14. The detailed information required

required before attempting any general revision of Assessment is given below, and should be furnished separately for each Taloot.-

1st. The ayacut extent Assessment in each class of land or at each full rate of Assessment.-

2d. The same particulars according to the cultivation of some one/recent/ year.-

3d. The extent of land in each class paying full 3/4. 9/16 1/2 &c.

4th. In Oodiarpollium where the demand is on the Crop without reference to the description of the land, whether irrigated or not, the extent of land under Crops paying each rate, irrigated from a Circar Source or not so irrigated, respectively should be shewn.-

15. Forms of Statement designed to convey the information wanted are herewith transmitted. They have been prepared with reference to the details given in the Enclosures in Mr. Blair's letter of the 9th July 1835- as to the Systems prevailing in each Taloot. If however those details should be

In D.F. Cons: 20th July 1835-

be found defective, and other favorable rates not therein specified should exist in any Taloot, the forms should be altered to take in such rates, and the same of any other particular. But no change should be made in the forms, which may not be really necessary for adopting them to effect their object- with regard to the descriptions of land affected by the favorable rates- prevailing the information on the Board's records is contradictory- Mr. Landers declared in 1825 that the favorable rates were allowed- on Poonjah only Mr. Dickinson again says of Terriore only that all classes pay full rates on Nunjah- and the present Collector in his letter of December 2d/52 gives instances which show incidentally that in Oodiarpollium and Vocondapoorum, the favourable rates are allowed on Nunjah- The information before them being thus contradictory the Board can only request that the Collector will submit Statements for Nunjah &c according to the actual circumstances, where-

+ From Col. April 18th/25. P. 24. In Cons: 28th Apl. 25.

* Encl. 1 F. Coll. Feb. 12th 1828- Reply 28th In Cons. 18th Feb. 1828-

where such lands do enjoy favorable rates, the extent and assessment at each such rate should be shewn, where they do not, only the extent and assessment at each full rate should be given, the remaining Columns of the Statement being left blank.-

16. The Collector will see that the information now sought is no more than must actually exist in the Jummabundy accounts of every year without these details the Settlement could not be made, but the accounts of the District not being in a very efficient State, it is very probable that these details have never been condensed into a usable form — still, as the information certainly exists, all that is required is to, Collect it from the Curnums and this, tho' it may take some little time Cannot be a work of difficulty. The Board would suggest that the accounts of Fusly 1262 should be taken, as Fusly 1263 was an unfavorable year. Forms Corresponding to those now enclosed Should be circulated through the Tahsildars

and

and each Curnum should be required to give in a Statement in that form for his village, prepared from the actual accounts of Fusly 1262.- These Statements having been verified, should then be condensed into a Statement for each

† Nos 1 to 15. Taloke and entered in the forms now enclosed.- The Board trust that the Collector will endeavour to have this Statement prepared with as little delay as possible.-

17. With these details it will be practicable to determine whether under the great Confusion in which the assessments now are, and the absence of original materials, it will be advisable to attempt the introduction of the regular tarum assessment before a Survey and Classification of the lands shall have been made, or whether pending this undertaking the present System of taxing the Land according to the Crop should be Continued, the rates of assessment being modified, and imposed equally on all classes of ryots.- and

the

the Board invite the further opinion of the Collector on those and other points, after he shall have prepared and considered the Statements now called for. It is very reluctantly that the Board postpone a final order on the proposition now before them. They are fully alive to the great inconvenience of the revenue system in the Talooks in question and of the abuses to which it affords opportunity. They are very anxious to carry out the late liberal order of the Government but in order to do this some reliable information is necessary as to the probable effects of the measures proposed, such information they hope will be elicited by the present order. —

18 Though thus unable to concur in the Collector's proposals for a remodelling of the System the Board are yet decidedly of opinion that some immediate relief is urgently required especially as regards the dry lands. and this they propose to give in the following manner Poonjah. The Collector will abolish in full.

full Teerwah in all the four Talooks. and substitute the following charges viz.t In Torriore (where the Assessments are much lighter than in the others) 3/4 Teerwah to all who now pay full Teerwah — In Oodiarpollium & Arrialore 9/10 and in Volcondapoorum 5/8 to all who now pay higher rates. —

In Oodiarpollium however where no difference is made between Nunjay and Poonjay this reduction is only to be made on bonafide Poonjay i.e. land not irrigated from Circar sources. The same rule will be applied under similar circumstances in the other three Talooks. —

19. Nunjah. The Board do not consider that relief is immediately or urgently required for this class of land in the Torriore and Oodiarpollium talooks. In the former the actual rate is light averaging only 7 Rupees per Cawny and in the latter the highest rate is under 16 Rupees per Cawny and the actual average in Fusly 1263 was under 7¼ Rupees. In Arrealore and Volconda= poorum the Nunjah Assessments are high, and the Board propose that the

teerwa

† Statement 17th Col.s 8-9-10 The Board presume that Col.s 9 & 10 repre= =sent the Rat demand actu= =ally payable and not the full rates. —

Encl.s 1-2 From Collector 19th July 1835. In Ds Cons.s 20th July 1835.

teerwah of all Ryots in both those Talooks who now pay more than three fourths of the full teerwah shall be reduced to that rate. This reduction is based on the assumption that in these two Talooks Bramins and certain other classes are favored in Nunjah as well as Poonjah. If this is not the case, 25 per Cent may be deducted from all the Nunjah rates in arrear. i.e. the rate for any first Crop shall be 3/4 of the present for the first Crop of Sumbah or Car, and one half thereof for a second Crop without reference to the kind of grain.-

In the above event also 25 per cent may be struck off all the existing Nunjah rates in Vulconda-poorum - No reduction however being made on the "Nauttaur" rates. -

Bogayet - the Board do not consider any reduction immediatly necessary on these lands. -

20. The relief thus accorded will materially lighten the burden on the poorer classes who now pay the

the highest proportions of Assessment while from the fact of so many ryots evasively paying 3/4 (and even less) of the proper rates, the Sacrifice of Revenue is not likely to be great. The Collector will carry these measures into effect at the Settlement of the Current year, giving full publicity to them in the four Talooks affected, and making the ryots clearly understand that they are only temporary and provisional. The Collector will notice the result of the remissions now ordered on his Gunnahbundy Report on the Current Fusly stating particularly for each Talook the extent of land over which they have extended the number of ryots affected and the amount of the remission. -

21 With reference to para 19 of the letter under Consideration the Board request to be furnished with a detailed Statement of the "extra" imposts "given up under their instructions of the 31st August last.

last. The Statement should give the nature of the Rufsooms &c. their total amount and the number of villages and extent of land on which the remissions have been granted. This information can be Submitted with the Annual Report of Fusly 1264, if its earlier preparation is inconvenient.-

22 The Board concur with the Collector that the "Neerwaree" cefs is just in principle and should be retained. It should however be levied at fixed, and known rates as is done in South Arcot. Reduced rates have lately been determined for that District, Viz. 0 4 per Cawny for Nunjah Crops and Rupees 2 for Poonjy products. the only Crops treated as Nunjah in this arrangement being Paddy Sugar Cane, Plantain, and Betel, one Crop of the three latter paying as much as two Crops of Paddy. The Board would Suggest

these-

these for the consideration of Mr. Bird with reference to his District.-

23. With regard to the Nauttaurs of Volcondapooram, the Board wish to be informed whether their orders of the 12th November 1846 restricting the enjoyment of the rent free topes held by this class to the lives of the incumbents at the time and limiting the lands held by them on favorable terms to the dittum of Fusly 1218 & 1226, have been carried into effect, and with what results. The Board see no reason to make any reduction on the lands held on favorable terms by this or any other class. In any case in which the Tarum assessment may be

hereafter-

hereafter be reduced to lower rates than they now pay they will of course benefit to the extent of the difference. The light assessment they now pay on these lands will not be raised, but neither will it be reduced, except in cases where the similar land of other classes not favored as they have been, is reduced below their present standard.

24. The case of the Zemindar of Arrialore and his relations who now hold lands in ten villages of that Talook on half the regular assessment, although no authority can be traced for the privilege calls for no special orders at present. But it may be observed generally that the case of these parties is similar to that of the Nauttaurs and should be treated in the same manner. The Board see no reason why they

Should

should pay less than they now do except where the Ryots generally are also assessed at lower rates for similar lands.

Ordered that these Proceedings be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly together with the Forms of Statements referred to, and that a Copy of the Proceedings be submitted, together with the Collector's letter for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Arrialore

1941. Fort St. George.

1st February 1855.

No. 1. Arrialare Nunjah rates charged for one Crop in Fusly 1262

in Fusly 1262

Crops liable to the Several rates.	Full rate for each.	Total Cultivable Circar ayacut.		Cultivation								Total of all rates	
						Paying full rate		Paying 3/4 Teerwah.		Paying 9/16 Teerwah.		Paying 1/2 Teerwah.			
		Extent.	Teerwah.	Whole Extent	Total Teerwah at the full rate.	Extent	Total Teerwah	Extent	Total Teerwah	Extent	Total Teerwah	Extent	Total Teerwah	Average rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees A P.	Rupees

1942. Fort St. George.

No. 2 Arrialore Nunjah Rates charged for

1st February 1835.

two crops in Fusly 1262

Crops liable to the several rates.	Full Rate per Each		Total Cultivable Circar Ayacut.		Whole Extent	Total Teerwah at the full rate	Paying full rate		Paying		Cultivation in Fusly 1262 First Crop.									
											3/4									
													Paying 3/4		Teerwah.		Paying 1/2		Teerwah.	
			Extent.	Teerwah.	Extent		Extent.	Total Teerwah.	Extent		Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah.	Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah		Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	
	Rupees	A P	Cawnies.	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies		Rs. A P	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	A P	Rupees	Cawnies	Rs. A P	Rupees	

Total full rates		
Average rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah.	
18	19	
Rs. A P	Rupees	

1943 Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

Cultivation in Fusly 1252 Second Crop.

Cr. list to save ra	Whole Extent	Total Teerwah at the full rate	Paying full Rate: Extent	Paying full Rate: Total Teerwah	Paying 3/4: Extent	Paying 3/4: Rate per Cawny	Paying 3/4: Total Teerwah	Paying: Extent	Paying: Rate per Cawny	1/8 Teerwah. Paying 1/2 Teerwah: Total Teerwah	1/8 Teerwah. Paying 1/2 Teerwah: Extent	1/8 Teerwah. Paying 1/2 Teerwah: Rate per Cawny	1/8 Teerwah. Paying 1/2 Teerwah: Total Teerwah	Total of all rates: Average rate per Cawny	Total of all rates: Total Teerwah
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rs. A. P.	Rupees	Cawnies	Rs. A. P.	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees A. P.	Rupees	Rs. A. P.	Rupees

1944.- | For Ft. St. George,

1st February 1855.

No. 3 | Arriaiore

Poonjah rates.

in Fusly 1262

Crops liable to the several rates	Full rate for each.	Total Cultivable Circar Ayacut		Cultivation																	
				Whole Extent	Total Teerwah at the full rate	Paying full rate			Paying 3/4 Teerwah.			Paying 9/16 Teerwah.			Paying 1/2 Teerwah			Total of all rates.		
		Extent	Teerwah.			Extent	Total Teerwah	Extent.	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	Average rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rs. A P	Rupees	Cawnies	Rs. A P	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees A P	Rupees	Rupees A P	Rupees.		

1945.

Fort St. George.

1st February 1855.

No. 4

Oodiar Pollium

Nunjah rates

Fusly 1262

| Crops liable to the Several rates | Full rate for each. | Total Cultivable Circar Sy acut | | Cultivation in | | |

1945. Fort St. George.

No. 4 Oodiar Pollium

1st February 1855.

Sunjab rates

Fusly 1262

Corps liable to the Several rates	Full rate for each.	Total Cultivable Circar Ayacut		Cultivation in												Total of all rates	
				Paying full			Paying 3/4			Paying 9/16			Paying 5/16				
		Extent	Teerwah.	Whole Extent	Total Teerwah at the full rate	Extent	Teerwah	Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	Extent	Rate per Cawny	Total Teerwah	Total Teerwah
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	Cawnies	R A P.	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	A P.	Rupees	Cawnies	Rupees	A P.	Rupees

1946. Fort St. George. 1st February 1855.

No. 5 Godiar Pollium Poonjah rates.

Fusly 1262

| Crops liable to the Several Rates. | Full Rate for each | Total Cultivable Circar Ayacut | | Cultivation in | | |

1947

Fort St. George

1st February 1855.

N.B. Statement shewing the Ayacut Assessment of Nunjah land charged for in Fusly 1262 together with the extent paying in that year the various Torriore Nunjah rates charged

one Crop in Torriore Talook in Trichinopoly District & the Cultivation proportions of the full rate of Assessment for one Crop in Fusly 1262.

	Ayacut				Cultivation																				
					Extent paying the full rate				Paying 3/4				Paying 1/2				Total of Columns 8 to 16								
Full or Sarum Rate	Extent	Total Teermah	Average Rate per Canny		Total Extent	Total Teermah at full Rate	Average per Canny		Extent	Teermah	Average per Canny		Extent	Teermah	Average per Canny		Extent	Teermah	Average per Canny						
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13		14	15	16		17	18	19		
	Cannies	Rupees	Rs	a P	Cannies	Rupees	Rs	a P	Cannies	Rupees	Rs	a P	Cannies	Rupees	Rs	a P	Cannies	Rupees	Rs	a P	Cannies	Rupees	Rs	a	P

1948

Fort St. George

1st February 1855.

No. 7. Statement shewing the Ayacut & Assessment of Nunjah Torriore Nunjah Rates Charged land charged for two Crops in Torriore Taloob in Trichinopoly District for two crops in Fusly 1262. ent.

Full or Tarum Rate	Ayacut						Cultivation in Fusly 1262. First crop												Total of Colums 8 to 16	
							Exctent paying the full rate		Paying 3/4			Paying 1/2								
	Exctent	Total Teerwah	Average rate per Cawny	Total Exctent	Total Teerwah at full rate	Average per Cawny	Exctent	Teerwah	Exctent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Exctent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Exctent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Exctent	Teerwah
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	Cawnies Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees		Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees		Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P		

1949 Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together with the extent paying in that year the various proportion of the full rate of assessment.

Whole Extent	Total Teeruah at the full rate	Average per Cawny	Cultivation in Fusly 1262 second crop. Extent paying the full rate.			Paying 3/4			Paying 1/2			Total of Columns 23 to 31		
			Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P

1/ 1949 Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

N. and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together with the extent paying in that year the various proportion of the full rate of assessment.

				Cultivation in			Fusly 1262 Second prop								Total of Columns 23 to 31		
				Extent paying the full rate.			Paying 3/4			Paying 1/2							
Whole Extent	Total Teerwah at the full rate	Average per Cawny		Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny			Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny
20	21	22		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			32	33	34
Cawnies	Rupees	Rs	a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs	a	P	Cawnies	Rs	Rs a P

1950 Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

No. 8. Statement Shewing the Ayacut & Assessment of Poonjah in Fusly 1262 together with the extent paying in that year

Torriore Poonjah

land in Torriore Talook in Trichinopoly District & the Cultivation the various proportions of the full rate of Assessment.

Rates.

in Fusly 1262

Full or Sarum Rate	Ayacut			Cultivation															Total of Columns 8 to 16		
	Extent	Total Assessment	Average Rate per Cawny	Total Extent	Total Assessment at full Rate	Average per Cawny	Extent paying the full rate			Paying 3/4			Paying 1/2			Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawny			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9			10			11			12		
	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies			Rupees			Rs a P			Cawnies			Rupees		

1957

Fort St. George

No. 9. in No. 21 of 1855. Statement Shewing the Ayacut in Trichinopoly District and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together with the extent paying in that year the various proportions of the full rate of assessment. Perisore

1st February 1855

and Assessment of Punnoovursay land in Torriore Talook and Punnoovursay rates.

in Fusly 1262

	Ayacut			Cultivation						Paying 3/4			Paying 1/2			Total of Columns 8 to 15		
Full or Farum Rate	Extent	Total Assessment	Average Rate per Cawney	Total Extent	Total Assessment at full rate	Average per Cawney	Extent paying the full rate	Assessment	Average per Cawney	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawney	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawney	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawney
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rs a P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P

E.D.G.

1952

Fort St. George.

No. 10 in No. 24 of 1855 Statement shewing the Ayacut and District and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together with the the full rate of assessment.

Torriore.

1st February 1855

assessment of Garden land in Torriore Talook in Trichinopoly extent paying in that year the various proportions of

Garden rates.

in Fusly 1262

Full or Jaram Rate.	Ayacut			Cultivation									Total of Columns 8 to 16					
							Extent	paying the full rate		Paying 3/4			Paying 1/2					
	Extent	Total Assessment	Average rate per C.	Total Extent	Total Assessment at full rate	Average per C.	Extent	Assessment	Average per C.	Extent	Assessment	Average per C.	Extent	Assessment	Average per C.	Extent	Assessment	Average per C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Cawnies	Rupees C. Rupees	A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees	A P	Cawnies	Rupees C. Rupees	A P	Cawnies	Rupees C. Rupees	A P	Cawnies	Rupees C. Rupees	A P	Cawnies	Rupees C. Rupees	A P

1853 Fort St. George

No. 11 in No. 241 of 1855 Statement shewing the ayacut and Taloob in Trichinopoly District, and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together pale of assessment.

Volcondapoorum

1st February 1855

assessment of Nunjah land Charged for one Crop in Volcondapoorum with the extent paying in that year the various proportions of the full

Nunjah rates Charged for one crop.

Taloob or Tasun rate	Ayacut.				Cultivation in Fusly 1262																Totals of Columns 8 to 22			
								Extent paying the full rates			Paying 7/8				Paying 3/4			Paying 11/16			Paying 5/8					
	Extent	Total Tasurah	Average rate per Cawny		Total Extent	Total Tasurah at full rate	Average per Cawny	Extent	Tasurah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Tasurah	Average per Cawny		Tasurah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Tasurah	Average per Cawny		Extent	Tasurah	Average per Cawny	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16		17	18	19		20	21	22		23	24	25	
	Cawnies	Rs.	CRs.	A P	C.	Rs.	CRs.	A P	C.	Rs.	CRs.	A P	C.	Rs.	CRs.	A P	Rs.	CRs.	A P	C.	Rs.	CRs.	A P	C.	Rs.	CRs.	A P	C.	Rs.	CRs.	A P

1954

Fort St. George

No 12 in No. 241 of 1855 Statement shewing the Ayacut and — Volcondapooram

1st February 1855.

Assessment of Nunjah land Charged for two Crops in Volcondapooram

Nunjah rates charged for two Crops.

Full or Tarum rate	Ayacut							Cultivation in Fasly 1262 First Crop								
								Extent paying the full rate			Paying 7/8			Paying 3/4		
	Extent	Total Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Total Extent	Total Teerwah at full rates	Average per Cawny		Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Cawny
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees	A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P

1955 — Fort St. George — 1st February 1855

No. 12 — Taloks in Trichinopoly District and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together with the Extent paying in that year the

S. No.	Cultivation in Fusly 1262 First Crop — Paying 14/16			Paying 5/8			Total Cultivation		(Contd.) 8 to 22	Cultivation in Fusly 1262 Second Crop —			Extent paying the full Rate		
	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Caumy	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Caumy	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Caumy	Total Extent	Total Teerwah at full Rate	Average per Caumy	Extent	Teerwah	Average per Caumy
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Caumies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Caumies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Caumies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Caumies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Caumies	Rupees	Rupees A P

1956 Fort St. George 1st to 16th February 1835.

No. 5. various proportions of the full rate of assessment.

Cultivation in Fysoly 1262

Description of Land	Paying 1/8			Paying 3/4			Paying 4/16		Second Crop (Continued) Paying 5/8			Total of Columns 29 to 43		
	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawny	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawny	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawny	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Average per Cawny
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A P

1957 Fort St. George.

1st February 1855.

No. 13 in No. 241 of 1855 Statement shewing the Ayacut and assess-
ment of Poonjah land in Voleondapoorum Talook in Trichinopoly District
and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262, together with the extent paying in that
year the various proportions of the full rate of assessment -

Voleondapoorum

Poonjah rates -

in Fusly 1262

Full Jarum rate	Ayacut - Extent	Ayacut - Total Teeruvah	Ayacut - Average rate per Cawny	Ayacut - Total Extent	Ayacut - Total Teeruvah at full rate	Ayacut - Average per Cawny	Cultivation - Extent paying the full rate - Extent	Extent paying the full rate - Teeruvah	Extent paying the full rate - Average per Cawny	Paying 7/8 - Extent	Paying 7/8 - Teeruvah	Paying 7/8 - Average per Cawny	Paying 3/4 - Extent	Paying 3/4 - Teeruvah	Paying 3/4 - Average per Cawny	Paying 11/16 - Extent	Paying 11/16 - Teeruvah	Paying 11/16 - Average per Cawny	Paying 5/8 - Extent	Paying 5/8 - Teeruvah	Paying 5/8 - Average per Cawny	Total of Columns 8 to 22 - Extent	Total of Columns 8 to 22 - Teeruvah	Total of Columns 8 to 22 - Average per Cawny
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Cawnies	Rs.	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Rupees A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rupees	Cs. A. P.

1958

Fort St. George

1st February 1855.

No. 14 in No. 241 of 1855 Statement shewing the ayacut and assessment of and the Cultivation in Fusly 1262 together with the extent paying in that

Volcondapoorum

Pannoovarsay land in Volcondapoorum Taloob in Trichinopoly District year the various proportions of the full rate of assessment.

Pannoovursay rates

in Fusly 1263

Full on Tarum rate.	Ayacut						Cultivation																	
							Extent Paying the full rate			Paying 7/8			Paying 3/4			Paying 11/16			Paying 5/8			Total of Columns 8 to 22		
	Extent	Total Teeruah	Average rate per Cawny	Total extent	Total Cawnies at full rate	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeruah	Average per Cawny
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Gs.	Rs.	CRs. A P	Gs.	Rs.	CRs. A P	Gs.	Rs.	CRs. A P	Cawnies	Rs.	CRs. A P	Gs.	Rs.	CRs. A P	Gs.	Rupees	CRs. A P	Gs.	Rupees	CRs. A P	Gs.	Rs.	CRs. A P

1958

Fort St. George

No. 14 in No. 241 of 1855 Statement shewing the ayacut and assessment of and the Cultivation in Fasly 1262 together with the extent paying in that

Volcondapoorum

1st February 1855.

Punnoovarsay land in Volcondapoorum Talook in Trichinopoly District year the various proportions of the full rate of assessment

Punnoovarsay rates

in Fasly 1263

Full or Jarum rate.	Ayacut							Cultivation																
								Extent Paying the full rate			Paying 7/8			Paying 3/4			Paying 7/16			Paying 5/8			Total of Columns 8 to 22		
	Extent	Total Jeerwak	Average rate per Cawny	Total extent	Total Jeerwak at full rate	Average per Cawny		Extent	Jeerwak	Average per Cawny	Extent	Jeerwak	Average per Cawny	Extent	Jeerwak	Average per Cawny	Extent	Jeerwak	Average per Cawny	Extent	Jeerwak	Average per Cawny	Extent	Jeerwak	Average per Cawny
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Ca.	Rs.	Cs. A. P.	Ca.	Rs.	Cs. A. P.		Ca.	Rs.	Cs. A. P.	Cawnies	Rs.	Cs. A. P.	Ca.	Rs.	Cs. A. P.	Rupees		Cs. A. P.	Ca.	Rupees	Cs. A. P.	Ca.	Rs.	Cs. A. P.

1959

Fort St. George

1st February 1835.

No. 15 in No. 241 of 1835 Statement shewing the ayacut and assessment and the Cultivation in Fusly 1252 together with the extent paying in

Volcondapooram

of Garden land in Volcondakooram Talook in Ipsichinopoly District that year the various proportions of the full rate of assessment -

Garden rates -

Full por Taram rate	Ayacut						Extent paying the full rate			Paying 7/8			Paying 3/4			Paying 11/16			Paying 5/8			Total of Columns 8 to 22		
	Extent	Total Teeroah	Average rate per Cawny	Total Extent	Total Teeroah at full rate	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeroah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeroah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeroah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeroah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeroah	Average per Cawny	Extent	Teeroah	Average per Cawny
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rupees	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Cs.	Rs.	Rs. A P

Read.

Read letter from the Collector of Canara dated 31st October 1854, reporting on the Management of the Extra Sources of Revenue for Fusly 1263.

(43)

B. No. 200

Proceedings thereon. 1. The demand for Fusly 1263 inclusive of the Revenue from the Amendavy Islands Amounted to Rupees 7,68,139 - - - 10 or Rupees 8,299 - 13 - 5. in excess of the demands of the previous year, excluding from the latter the proceeds of the Tobacco Monopoly since abolished.

2. The Salt revenue of Fusly 1263 exhibits a decrease of Rupees 11,635 - 15 - 4 - - independent of a further decrease of Rupees 2,659 - 7 - 6 in the Amount of duty levied on Goa Salt imported by land, which is carried to account under the head of "Land Customs". At the Kotahs of Buntwal and Pane Mangalore the sales fell below those of the year preceding in the large sum of Rupees 23,145, which is attributed by the Collector to the prevalence of Cholera and of a Murrain among Cattle - to the diversion of the trade from the coast by the Scarcity in Mysore.

Mysore, Bellary &c., and to the increasing traffic by the Peraambady Ghaut - The other variations are not more than may be ascribed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade - The sales for Home Consumption shew an increase on the whole of Rupees 16,384 - which the Collector Considers to be mainly owing to the improvement in the Circumstances of the people Consequent on the abolition of the Tobacco Monopoly.

3. The variations in the other branches of Revenue do not call for particular remark. The Statement in the Margin of para: 20 shows a satisfactory increase in the export of Coffee, Pepper &c., there is however a very material decrease in that of Cotton.

4. The increase in the Amendavy Revenue (Rs. 10,169.) has accrued from a large shipment of Coir to Bengal.

5. Of the entire demand, Rupees 7,41,170 - 8 - 3 - were collected within the Fusly and Rupees 25,033 - 7 - 5 were realized by the 31st October - The balance at that date was only Rupees 1,935 - 1 - 2

The

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

	Rs. As.	
x Total arrears	22,988-15-2	6. The x arrears outstanding
Collected 22,958-15		at the commencement of the Fusly
Remitted by Govt. 24th February 1854 — 22-12		have been reduced to Rupees 4-13-7.
	22,981-11	making the total balance Rupees
Balance	7-4-2	
Subsequently collected	2-6-5	
	4-13-7	1,939-4-9 of this sum the
Balance of Fusly 1263	1935-1-2	
	1939-4-9	Collector requests sanction
xx Fusly 1263 No. 1	1575- -	for writing off Rupees xx
" 2	50-3-6	1,643-9-9 as shewn in the
" 3	4-10-8	margin.
	1639-4-2	
Fusly 1262	3-11-7	The Board have not
	1643-9-9	yet received the promised report

regarding the first item, and trust it will be submitted shortly. The other items are sufficiently explained and will be included among the irrecoverable balances in the Board's general report to Government.

8. The charges in the Salt Department exceed those of the previous Fusly Rupees 16,870-1-5 of which Rupees 10,911-15-2 is owing to a rise in freight consequent on the contractor being now held responsible at the monopoly value, Rupees 120 per Garce, instead of Rupees 20 as formerly, for all deficiencies in the out-turn of their cargoes. The Collector points out that this increase has been more than Counterbalanced by the decrease in wastage which in Fusly 1263 was 135 Garce less than in the previous year. The value of the salt thus saved, @ 120 Rupees per Garce, being Rupees 16,353.

9. The Board observe that the entry in Column 8 Statement A Extra Revenue Sewoy Summa exceeds the Similar entry in the 11th July Returns by Rupees 29-8-3 owing to the former including the prepaid sibbundy allowances shewn in the margin, in which are properly "Refunds of Charge" and should not therefore have been inserted as Sewoy Summah. Such discrepancies between Statements of the same thing, are discreditable to the account Department and should be avoided.

Statement A Col: VIII	6,485-15-9	
11th July Return Fusly 1263	6,456-7-6	
	29-8-3	
	Rs. As. P.	
Sayer	9 1	Col: xii St. vii
Sea Customs	3-11-5	Col: xiii St. viii
Salt	25 3 9	Col. xxxiv. St. 1.
	29-8-3	

E.G.

Read

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

Read the following papers.

No. 31.

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

44

B No. 121.

From the Collr of Canara

Report with reference to Board's Proceedings of the 21st November last upon the arrangements necessary for reforming the Village Police of Canara.

Sir,

With reference to the instructions of the Board of Revenue contained in their Proceedings of the 21st November I have the honor to report upon the arrangements necessary for reforming the Village Police of this District and to Submit an account of the present condition of the Village Police and of its emoluments; the amount required to place it on a proper footing the resources now available and the net amount still wanting both in land and money.—

2 It will be convenient if I preface the suggestions which I have to offer with a few remarks upon the previous history and present condition of the of the Police of this District in doing so I shall have occasion to shew that while the population and property of the Country have very greatly increased, the Establishments necessary for their protection have

have not increased in proportion. I shall also have occasion to shew that many changes which are in progress in the social condition of the people are at the same time tending to diminish the motives which rendered the Office of Potail or Head of a Village an object of ambition to the Villagers and consequently prevent our depending as much as formerly on the gratuitous services of the Community as local Magistrates. It is therefore with much satisfaction that I respond to the Board's call to lay before them a plan of reform although at the same time I feel that it is a task of difficulty.—

3 I would first beg to observe that the Police of this District consists partly of a Village Police and partly of a Stipendiary Police properly so called. and to the condition of both of these I shall have to call the attention of the Board. I think it will appear that the present arrangement is good and that it requires rather extension, than alteration, with the exception of a few matters of process in which it is desirable to revert to the principles of the Regulations of 1816 from which

which considerable deviation have in practice gradually been made.—

4 The Village Police of the District consist of Potails Shanbognes for accountants Karnams answering in some respect to the Revenues of other Districts and Pogamies or Village Peons. These are no Totties or Taliaries. or Town watchmen, or any other Officers answering to that class of Servants existing in other Districts. Nor are any of those I have named remunerated by rent free lands Enams, or Kistbundy deductions. They are paid by monthly or yearly stipends.

5 I find it stated in a report made by Mr. Read in 1815. that none of these Servants received any fixed pay during the Sultanee Government "lest "as the Aumphs and Amildars could "not do without them they were always "privately supported by contribution "permitted to be made for them. They "were besides always favored in their [illegible] rents and exempted in a great "measure from various burdensome "duties exacted of the other inhabitants" At the commencement of our Government a small salary was appointed to each of these Officers lest so small that it could

have not increased in proportion. I shall also have occasion to shew that many changes which are in progress in the social condition of the people are at the same time tending to diminish the motives which rendered the Office of Potail or Head of a Village an object of ambition to the Villagers and consequently prevent our depending as much as formerly on the gratuitous services of the Community as local Magistrates. It is therefore with much satisfaction that I respond to the Board's call to lay before them a plan of reform although at the same time I feel that it is a task of difficulty.—

3 I would first beg to observe that the Police of this District consists partly of a Village Police and partly of a Stipendiary Police properly so called. and to the condition of both of these I shall have to call the attention of the Board. I think it will appear that the present arrangement is good and that it requires rather extention than alteration. with the exception of a few matters of process in which it is desirable to revert to the principles of the Regulations of 1816 from which

which considerable deviation have in practice gradually been made.—

4 The Village Police of the District consist of Potails Shanbognes for accountants answering in some respect to the Karnams of other Districts and Organies or Village Peons. These are no Sotiers or Taliaries. or Town watchmen, or any other Officers answering to that class of Servants existing in other Districts. Nor are any of those I have named remunerated by rent free lands Enams. or Kistbundy deductions. They are paid by monthly or yearly stipends.

5 I find it stated in a report made by Mr. Read in 1815. that none of these Servants received any fixed pay during the Sultans Government "but as the Aumpho and Amildars could not do without them they were always privately supported by contribution permitted to be made for them. They were besides always favored in their rents and exempted in a great measure from various burdensome duties exacted of the other inhabitants"

At the commencement of our Government a small salary was appointed to each of these Offices but so small that it could

could not in itself have rendered the Office of Potail, at least an object of ambition, if the other reasons for which it was so valued had actually ceased. They did not entirely cease, but as they gradually diminished it was to be expected that the Office would be less and less coveted and so I observe that so early as 1815 when Mr. Read was writing, this process had become apparent. In a subsequent passage Mr. Read says "under the Sultan's Government many "wishing to become Shambogues paid a "Nuzzer for it and even now the situation "is in general eagerly coveted, but that "of Potail seems to be held in less estimation "many instances can be adduced of Potails "in Canara throwing up their situation; "proceeding I imagine from the following "causes. In our early settlements it was "soon discovered that the rent of almost "every Potail was much lower than those "of the other Ryots which though "justifiable in former times when "subjected to various exactions and "burdensome duties, was no longer "so under our Government; and their "rents have all in consequence been "raised to the common level. It was "likewise found that in all Village

"supplies they evaded contributing their "personal shares either of provisions of "Coolies throwing all the burden on the "other Ryots"

6 From these passages it is clear that as far as we have succeeded in suppressing forced contribution forced labour, and other irregular exactions, so far have we diminished some of the motives for which the responsibilities of the Office of Potail were undertaken and in this District I believe that this has been the case to a very great extent.

7 At the same time the duties and responsibilities of the Office have been very greatly increased. and none is more dreaded than the constant liability to be called before the Courts Civil and Criminal before the Civil Courts as witnesses to documents and evidence as to the possession of lands proved by the payment of the Government Revenue. before the Criminal Courts as witnesses to depositions and confessions and members of inquests—

8 Still the Office is generally desired

desired because the above motives do have not altogether ceased and there are other reasons which make it a desirable post. The holder of the office is generally a mookteear of the Village Pagoda and as such shares in its revenues and there are still many legitimate and honorable motives for desiring it besides the fear of a rival obtaining it and exercising the authority which it confers.—

9 But to constitute an efficient village Magestracy the motives which have diminished and it is to be hoped will still further diminish, must be supplied by something else and this I believe must be an adequate pecuniary remmuneration The legitimate influence attached to the Office with a small monthly salary will render it honorable and influential

10 That the remmuneration now given is quite inadequate is clear from the fact that there are in the Zillah 1969 Potails whose pay averages Rupees 5—15—3 per annum and in some cases amounts to half a Rupee.

The

11 The same remarks apply though in different degrees to the Shambogues and Ooganies Their pay is higher but still quite inadequate In the case of the Shambogues the pecuniary remuneration ought to be almost the whole inducement and with the Ooganies still more so should this be the case.—

12 The Shambogues are 295 in number or one to 6 Potails their pay averaging Rupees 70—4—1 per annum or less than 6 Rupees a month being 1—4—5 per cent in the Revenue accounted for by them.—

13 The Ooganies are only 473 in number for the whole Zillah being one to four Potails their pay averaging Rupees 26—4—6 per annum or about Rupees 2½ per month.

14 When it is remembered that the whole of the Revenue administration is carried on though these servants in addition to their Police duties it is clear that with regard to the two latter classes the numbers are inadequate and that with regard to all of them the pay is insufficient.—

In

15 In addition to this the above numbers indicate a peculiarity in the Village establishments of the District. It will be observed that there are six potails to one shanbogue. The result of this is that the Shanbogue instead of being as the Regulations suppose a servant of the Potail is in fact his superior. He is the administrative servant of a mogany in which there are several Potails. He is a man of better education than the Potails generally, he is better paid, he is not an hereditary Village servant so much as a member of the Talook Revenue establishment. This is not an arrangement of late date as will be seen from a passage in which Mr. Read in 1813 describes the duties of the Village establishments as they then existed in which he distinctly describes the Shanbogues as conversing and exercising authority over "the Potails under them".-

16 From these causes the authority of the Potails has, I think, throughout the

District been much in the decline. Discouraged by feeling their influence decrease, receiving no adequate remuneration, and superseded by the more active Shanbogues they have failed to maintain their proper position and the power which they ought to exercise has very much passed from them.-

17 It has also passed a good deal into the hands of a class of servants intermediate between the Village Police and the Talook authorities, called in this District Monegars as Revenue servants, and as Police Servants Sub Officers of Police. Of these there are from 2 to 5 in each Talook. As Revenue Servants they are the Superiors of the Potails within their range of Teerka and this has led to their superseding them in a great degree in their Police duties. As Sub Officers of Police their duty is to hold inquests and to make the preliminary investigations in the event of a crime of a serious nature occurring. But in addition to this I found that in many parts of the district the Tahsildars were in the habit of referring to them charges of all kinds for

for preliminary investigation and of & deciding upon their reports, a large number of petty cases. The cause of this practice was alleg=ed to lie the incapacity of the Potails to dispose of these cases, and the hard=ship of summoning the parties from a distant Village to the Cutcherry on the mere complaint of the Prosecutor. Whether it is desirable to give the powers thus exercised to these Officers is a matter for careful consider=ation, but there is no doubt of the practice being as the regulations are now framed illegal and as such I directed its dis=continuance.—

18 With the small number of Ooganies which I have mentioned above Viz. 473 for the whole Zillah, or one to two thousand inhabit=ants, and in the absence of any Village & watchmen & Jeties, who in other districts are generally employed as guides messengers letter deliverers &c. it will be easily imagined that the want of such a class of persons is much felt. The consequent state of the Village Establishment and the shifts resorted to is well and accurately described by Mr. Chamier from whose report I quote the following passage.—

Present occupation of the Ooganies.

"The Ooganies in these Talooks who

"who correspond to the Talaiars of the Carnatic "are at present from unavoidable circum=" "stances but seldom engaged in the customary "occupation of a Village Police or that of prevent=" "ing and detecting crimes and assisting "the Potails in preserving the peace Without "their aid the Mogany Shambogues could "never discharge the many duties devolving "upon them, and the want of an adequate "Establishment of Talook Peons obliges the "Tahsildars also occasionally to avail "themselves of their services. The chief "employment of the Ooganies is to attend "upon the Shanbogues carry their drafters, "help them in surveying lands, bring & "together the parties in Revenue cases & "referred to them, take part in the & "collection of the Revenue and deliver into "the custody of the Tahsildars criminals "apprehended by the Potails. Their & "duties are not confined to one or "two Villages but extend to the whole Mogany "unless there should be more than one "Ooganj in it, in which case the range "of each is somewhat more limited".

Bettagars

"Although the Ooganies themselves have been thus taken from their proper

"proper employment as a Village Police,
"the necessity for the services of a person
"acting under the immediate orders
"of the Potail has still remained.
"A practice has consequently existed
"from time out of mind of securing
"the services of a Billawar by
"relieving him from the obligation of
"personally furnishing his share of
"labour and supplies should the
"Billawar be the Sub renter
"of Abkarry which in Bekul is
"often the case, the Potail makes
"him some return for his services by
"rendering him assistance in the collection
"of his dues. Through the agency of these
"persons who are termed Bettagars
"and whose Office is said to be here-
"ditary, the Potails are enabled to
"forward reports to the Tahsildars
"communicate with neighbouring
"Heads of Villages, collect supplies
"and to call in to their aid the
"Tahsildars Shanbogues or Ooganies
"according to the nature of the emergency
"which may render their presence
"necessary."

Want of qualifications in the present Ooganies.

Concurring as I humbly do in

"in the views embodied in para 11 & 12 of the Minutes of
"Consultation alluded to I think the System now prevailing
"in these Talooks is open to the objection that the
"Ooganies bear more the character of a general
"than of a local Police. Most of them are not even
"natives of these Talooks - whilst many are employed
"in other Moganies than those in which their own
"Villages are situated in Consequence of which
"they frequently absent themselves, and are not to
"be found at their post when an emergency occurs.
"Very few of them posses land, and thus having no
"common bond of interest or association with
"the cultivating classes, they are not felt by the
"latter to belong to their number, a radical
"defect in a System, which to be effective, co
"should secure the aid and cooperation of the people
"and adapt itself to their customs and usages. It is
"certain moreover that most of the Ooganies look
"upon their situations merely as stepping stones
"to employment in the Talook Police, an expectation
"which has the pernicious effect of rendering them
"impatient and discontended and totally unfit for a
cheerful

"cheerful performance of their duties. Thus
"the Cograncies in these Talooks are merely
"an inferior class of Peons and possess none
"of the qualifications considered by the Go-
"Government in para 11 to be essential to
"their efficiency as a Rural Police."

19 If while the above facts are kept in mind it is remembered that population has doubled since the present establishments were formed, and that wealth has increased in a much higher proportion, it will I think be evident that an entire reconstruction of the Police of the district is now called for.—

20 Before proceeding, however, to state the amount of increase which appears to me to be called for in the Village Establishments, it is necessary that I should observe that in this District, in addition to the Village Police there is a Stipendiary Police cooperating with the Village Police Under this head must be classed the Police of the towns, the armed Sibbendies who patrol the large lines of commerce in the Ballaghaut and the Checkbundy Duffadars and

Peons Stationed at the Police Tannah throughout the District.—

21 As the province differs I believe considerably from other provinces in this respect. I have prepared the accompanying Map to shew at a glance the distribution of the Stipendiary police.

Marked A

22 It is obvious that the Police of the larger towns must be Stipendiary and I believe that throughout the province the object should be to give the Village police the support of an efficient Stipendiary police without superseding it in the exercise of its proper functions. I most fully concur with the Government in their sentiments as to the danger of interfering with the Villagers in the management of their own affairs, and of intruding into the Villages a set of corrupt strangers, but at the same time there must be I think a more organized general Police, or the watchmen of one Village will be the thieves of another, as is now too often the case in the Tolie and Taliaree districts.—

23 I think therefore that in this province at the same time that the Village Police is reconstructed according to the increased wants of the country, the Stipendiary System may safely and

and advantageously be extended, and that this extension is necessary.—

24 In recommending this course it is satisfactory to me to be able to state that as far as it has been carried, it has been successful. In the Ballaghaut Talooks a Police has been employed much as I believe is the case on the great Trunk Road of Bengal. Armed Peons are stationed along the Road at frequent intervals, and often accompany the merchants on their journey, and the robberies which used to be so frequent are now of rare occurrance. The Checkbundy Tannahs are most decidedly popular, and I have frequent petitions for their Establishment on new lines of road and they always form the nucleus of a Village: on the line of road being altered the Villagers have applied for for the removal of the Tannah to the place where they proposed to build shops, & signifying their willingness to build the new Police Office at their own expense.—

25. A comparison between the State of the District at present and 39 years ago shews that

that its institutions, however imperfect, have been far from unsuccessful. At the time when it was proposed to transfer the Magistracy from the Judge to the collector, Mr. Read described the state of the district as it then was—"It is a province," he said, "of great extent and so fruitful of crimes that when the present Judge and Magistrate took charge of it in the beginning of January 1815 he found 436 persons who had been apprehended at different times, but either not examined or not committed, consequently was unable to enter upon the trial of a single Civil Suit before the month of May, the number of criminal examinations taken for six months ending in June last being no less than 1367. Robberies attended with murder have been extremely common while crimes of lesser magnitude are also very numerous, from the depravity of the inhabitants themselves, and the temptations and encouragements which our extensive frontier and foreign and inland trade generally create."—

26 The present state of the district contrasts favorably with this description, since notwithstanding

Fort St. George 1st. February 1855

notwithstanding the increase of population since 1815 and the great development of trade and wealth, crime has of late years most decidedly decreased and the proportion of convictions to crimes very largely increased.—

27 I believe that this favorable change is mainly owing to the change of System which took place at the period above mentioned by which the whole force of Government Servants are made instrumental in the detection of crime, and a single authority charged with the care of the District was substituted for two distinct and often rival authorities presiding over distinct and rival establishments. It shews I think that under this System the Village Establishment and the Stipendiary Police can be brought into efficient action, both looking up to the same head for advancement or for censure and working under the authority who has the best means of information at his command.—

28 These facts give every reason to

Fort St. George 1st. February 1855.

hope that by placing our present Establishment on an adequate footing without any innovation upon the existing System an efficient Police may be established. To place them on an adequate footing I consider that the Village establishments must be reconstructed, the town Police establishments must be increased according to the increase of the towns, and along each of our great lines of trade the Stipendiary Police at the Chickbundy Tannahs, should be increased in proportion to the increased traffic.—

29. To make these reforms successful, it is necessary at the same time that the pay of the Officers exercising police authority should be rendered adequate to the duties which devolve upon them, and it will be my duty to recommend an increased outlay on this account.—

30. But before proceeding further when I shall have to propose a very serious increase to the present expense of the Police Establishments of the District it is desirable that I should shew what is the present outlay, as compared with the revenue, and as compared with the Establishments of other Districts.

J.

31 I have stated above that there are no Enams in this District for Police purposes. The whole charge for the Village Sibbendy is Rupees L.5897- on a Jummabundy of more than nineteen lacs.—

32. I have not at hand the means of instituting a correct comparison with many Districts and to avoid swelling this report to too great a length, I will suppose Coimbatore to afford a fair standard of comparison In that District I learn.— that 7 per cent of the assessment is allotted to the Village Police in five shares Viz. 2/5 to the Potail, 2/5 to the Kurnum and 1/5 to the Oograny or Toty. At this rate the Sum available in Canara calculated on the last Jummabundy would be 134,317 Rupees instead of L.5897 If therefore the increase which I propose to the Village Establishments should entail an increased outlay of 884,50 Rupees, it would only raise the Establishment to that of Coimbatore

33. With regard to the Stipendiary Police it appears to me, that every town ought to support its

its own Police, and if the Town Moturpha instead of being abolished is applied, as I conceive it should be to that purpose, the increase which I recommend cannot be considered as involving any expense to the State. The increase in the number and Salary of the Police administrative Officers is only in proportion to the increase of population, and the advance of wealth.—

34. I find it impossible in this report to abstain from all allusion to the bearing of the present question upon the Revenue administration of the District. The time cannot be far distant when a general Revenue Survey of the Districts must be undertaken. The most Noble the Governor General has suggested that this should at once be done, and certainly it cannot be long delayed. In recommending therefore a thorough reorganization of the Village Establishments and General Police, I consider that the Revenue Establishments are at the same time reconstructed, and I need hardly say that such a measure is an essential preliminary to the proposed Survey. adequately paid Village Officials will be essential to that undertaking.

undertaking I need only request that this may be kept in mind when the proposed outlay is considered.—

35. I now proceed to sketch in outline the measures which I consider necessary with the view of reforming the Police of the District.

The measures which I deem necessary are: the division of the Soopah Taluk into the two Taluks of Soopah and Yellapoor. the Establishment of a Peishcars' Cutcherry at Kurkul and Neeleishwar. The raising all Peishcars to the rank of Deputy Tahsildars on a Salary rising to 70 Rupees. The increase of the Tannah on the new lines of commerce. The increase of the Police in the larger towns. The reconstruction of the Village Police by modifying the number of Potails, allotting to each Potail an Ooprany; by modifying the number of Shanbogues and adjusting the extent of their divisions, and by allotting to each of these Village Servants an adequate Salary based

based on the extent of their responsibilities.—

36. I proceed to remark upon each of these Subjects beginning with the last.—

37 It is impossible within the limits of a report like the present to do more than lay down a general view of the measures recommended, and I must proceed on the supposition that the percentage of the Revenue allowed in Coimbatore would not be deemed excessive here.—

38.— There are in this District 1969 Potails. If these were reduced, by the union of Villages to 1500. the sum available would afford an average Salary of about 36 Rupees to each.—

39. There are at present 295 Shanbogues. If they are increased to 497 the per centage would afford a Salary of 108 Rupees or 9 Rupees per month to each, or I would rather say 6½ Rupees to each Shanbogue, and 2½ Rupees to a Dufterbund.

40. At a Salary of 36 Rupees a year or Rupees 3 per month about 716 Oogranies or one Oograny to every two Potails would be

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

be available.-

41 Comparing this calculation with the suggestions of the Tahsildars and the revisions made in my Office, they stand as follows.-

	Potails	Salary Rs	Shanbogues	Salary Rs	Ooganies	Salary As
At present	1,969	11,722	295	21,536	1,73	12,639
Tahsildars recommendation.	1,264	32,861	422	20,116	860	30,516
Sheristadars recommendation.	1,510	55,410	460	30,510	1,050	31,500
Estimated at 7 per cent. . .	1,500	53,739	500	53,739	716	28,869

42. It would be useless to go further into detail - at present - I think the above statement shews that an allowance of 7 per cent on the revenue would admit of a revision of the Establishment so as to place it at once on a satisfactory footing which might hereafter be improved by the further union of Villages, and decrease in the number of Potails and increase in that of Ooganies. In the mean while the number of Shanbogues might be less and that of Ooganies greater than in the last estimate Nothing but a careful investigation carried on in each Talook could adjust these details

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

a general plan is all that can now be offered I will only here observe that the Sheristadar's table was constructed on an estimate of the wants of each Talook. I have endeavoured to test its merits by taking the per centage allowed in another District. The result I think shows that the outlay proposed would be reasonable It certainly would not afford a large number of Servants or higher remuneration than is requisite - until the Government shall have sanctioned some such proposition, it would be useless to go into more minute details.-

43 With regard to the question whether the Village Police should be paid in money or land I would advise that the pay of the Potails should be half in cash and half by deduction of Beriz on their bonâ fide property the object of this is to prevent strangers being thrust in by the Tahsildars. The pay of the Ooganies might be regulated in the same way or 2/3 in money and 1/3 by deduction of Beriz. That of the Shanbogues should be in cash.-

44 I come next to the Stipendiary Police and on this subject I

I have to observe that our old towns have increased, and new towns have sprung up without any adequate police establishments being provided. For instance the town of Coompta now contains eight & thousand inhabitants besides being the emporium of a trade to the value of £800,000 and the resort of thousands of Merchants and Sea faring men during the trading & seasons. New lines of trade are opened out and the trade springing up must be protected.—

Vide in Judy 1262 Ms. 1852/53.

45 It is so obvious that where population and wealth increase, increased Establishments are necessary that I need not dwell upon this & subject.—

Referring to the Census of England I find that even there there is a police man to every thousand of the population

46 I find that at the rate of one peon to every thousand inhabitants of the larger towns, and every fifteen & hundred of the rural population an increase of one hundred and seventy six peons is required. This includes the peons employed in serving Summons, guarding Prisoners, purveying supplies &c and takes no note of the moving population of other districts which throng the roads and Seaports & during the trading season.—

& & & One Duffadar or Lance Naick to every 10,000 inhabitants or over every 8 peons shews an increase necessary of 39 Duffadars.

47 When it is remembered that there are no town watchmen in the District, it will appear that at the very least this number is required to put the police on an efficient footing—

+ Marked B

48 The accompanying is my Sheristadars Estimate of the additions required in different parts in the District.—

49 I beg here to repeat that the town taxes appear to me to be the source whence the salaries of the town police should be paid leaving the present establishment available for the Talooks throughout the District. The calculation given above is intended rather to shew that an increase is decidedly required than to prescribe the actual extent; a peon to every thousand inhabitants will often be quite insufficient.—

50 The next measure required is either the division of our larger Talooks (which I think sufficient) varying the position and increasing the Establishments of the Peisheaus. The effect of this increase

measures is to divide the Talook with reference to Police, but to leave it undisturbed or nearly so as a Revenue division. It is absolutely essential that the officer who holds such extensive jurisdiction should be adequately paid and that they should have suitable establishments which is not at present the case. I would recommend that the Establishments be on the same scale as that of the Deputy Tahsildar of Sedashigur.

51. With regard to the pay of the Peishcars I would recommend that it should be raised in proportion to length of Service from 50 to 70 Rupees. I believe that it will be found that the Peishcars divisions are equal to the Talooks of the N.W. Provinces+ By a graduated increase in the Salary of the Peishcar the Collector is spared the embarrassment of either neglecting the claims established by length of Service or of raising to Tahsildars those whose qualifications are perhaps inferior to those of others.

+Vide Note

52 Two new Peishcarees are urgently

urgently required, one at Kurrikal now the site of a Moonsiffs Court a large and increasing town remote from the Tahsildars station, the other at Peleishwer in the South of the Bekul Talook. The latter is very urgently required as there is no portion of the District in which the influence of Government is less felt. The Police Map which accompanies this shews at a glance how weak the Police force is in that part of the Province, and both for Police and Revenue purposes it is necessary that the Government should assume its proper functions in that part of the District in which the claims of rival clases to the land are beginning to engender much animosity.

53. The division of the Soopah Talook into two Talooks is also a measure requisite for the efficient management of that extensive division both in Police and Revenue. The Northern half of the Talook is separated from the Southern by the Kalu Nuddy which in the rains is almost impassable. The Northern half will be traversed by the new road from Kullial to Sedashigur and the

the traffic will certainly be very large. Cultivation is extending rapidly and to meet the increased work, an increased establishment is urgently required.—

54 The last point which I have to mention is the increase of the pay of the Talook Police Monshies. These Servants have perhaps greater temptations to dishonesty than any others. Their pay is at present miserably small and should at once be raised.—

Marked C 55 The subjoined table shews the expense which is involved in these measures.—

56. I have now laid before the Board a Sketch of the reform which appears to me to be called for by the present state of this District. It has been my duty to shew that a very considerable addition to the present outlay is required to put the Police institutions upon a proper footing. But the amount of the additional outlay proposed will not be considered a ground of objection. Whether the addition which I propose raises the whole outlay beyond the ordinary expense of efficient establishments is the point upon which the merit of these recommendations

recommendations will turn. It will not appear surprising that at the end of a half century during which population has doubled and our Establishments have remained almost stationary the Establishments thus renewed should be found to require a large increase.—

57 The time appears to me to be remarkably favorable for this revision. The revision of the Muthopha tax is in progress, and this is a favorable moment for establishing a Town police on such a footing that it shall meet the present wants and increase with the increase of the town. A Survey of the District is at hand and to the success of this efficient village establishments are indispensable. The opening out of large lines of road is in progress and the necessity for increased police protection is too obvious to require proof. At the same time cultivation and trade are greatly extending, and the increased outlay will be compensated by increased revenues.—

58. I beg in concluding, to express my regret for the delay which has occurred in transmitting the report.

1994 Fort St. Georges 1st February 1855

report. It was commenced several months back, but the removal of two revenue & Officers from the District threw upon me an amount of detail work which compelled me to lay it aside.—

Mart. D.D.E. & F. 59 I beg to append the reports of the Sub Collectors and Head Assistant which on a subject of so much importance I am desirous of laying before the Board.—

Collectors Cuttichessy
Mangalore 30th December 1854.

Signed F. N. Maltby
Collector

Note The following table exhibits the extent of the divisions under the Peishcars of the district. It must be remembered that the three last divisions are in jungly tracts on a border line where robberies used to be frequent and where now new lines of road are opening the Country and where applications for land are very numerous and require immediate attention. Throughout their divisions the Peishcars have Police and Revenue Jurisdiction.

Memorandum.

1995 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

Memorandum of Peishcars.

Talooks. Station

	No. of Hoguries	No. of Villages	Population	Assessment of Land 1263.	Peishcars Salary	
Mangalore	15	58	30111	87023 5 71	35 " "	
Belkul	8	67	41930	86225 14 4	35 " "	
Buntwal	13	103	39545	63 270 " 4	35 " "	
Bandapoor	6	42	32221	75139 " 3	35 " "	
Canoor	6	60	31250	44653 10 0	35 " "	
Kullick	2	89	21034	28150 " 3	40 " "	
Soprak	2	45	19188	28491 " 9	30 " "	
Sonda	5	105	10239	30125 2 1	30 " "	
Total	63	622	274840	484655 29	" "	

Turning

1997

Fort St George 1st February 1855.

4 Turning to the districts of the Bengal of which the statistical reports are at my command I find, for instance, in the Zillah of Shahabad that Perganahs are rarely equal in area or Revenue to the Peishcars divisions of this District. An area of 4403 square miles is divided into thirteen Perganahs and with the exception of five in which the Revenue is large, the following comparison may be made:-

	Shahabad Land Revenue Rs.		Canara Revenue Rs.
1 Chainsah	81824	Vittul	86,225
2 Denwar	64723	Morlky	81,020
3 Peero	56,218	Byndoor	75,739
4 Penwar	51,109	Bettangady	63,270
5 Barregaon	39,819	Buttkul	44,653
6 Nunore	29,878	Bunnapy	30,120
7 Rhotas	25131	Sorpah	28,491
8 Benara	19,074	Hulliah	28150.

5 I am not aware what is the designation or Salary of the Officers at the head of the Perganahs and whether both Police and Revenue responsibilities devolve upon them but I

Fort St George 1st February 1855.

2 Turning to the Report of the Shahabad Collectorate in Bombay Sind after page 18 a Statistical table which affords a Standard of Comparison with this District.

Revenue Population	Extent in Square Miles	Collection Inclusive of Revenue Charges Police Charges &c.	Village Police charges	Amount of Land Revenue	Remarks
Rs 12,75,915 13 3	4402	11852 10 9	11852 10 9	1295 " "	
24,81,422 13 2	5366	52128 8 2	49236 1 9	2892 " "	Land Revenue Collection Police Charges included in this Statement

Shahabad contains with double the revenue double the population and double the area

1996

3 This table appears to me to suggest - besides the measures which I have recommended above the division of the Canara into the two Districts of North and South Canara with Dharwar annexed to South Canara.

* This has not been filled up as the Collector of the Salt monopoly Canara Revenue charges of this District.

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

I am sure that the above comparisons will shew that if the suggestions which I have offered are erroneous they are so in failing to come up to the wants of the District But I have recommended such as I consider calculated to prove a safe and firm step in the progress of the district.—

Collectors Cutcherry
Mangalore
30th December 1854

I Signed F. N. Malthy
Collector

No 1 Plan

Memo

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.—

B.

No 2. Memorandum of additional Police Sibbendy proposed by Hoozoor Sheristadars.—

Talooks.	Duffadar's		Peons		Total	
	No.	Annual Pay	No.	Annual Pay	No.	Annual Pay.
Mangalore.						
For Police Ameen's Cutcherry	1	84	10	480	11	564
New Chuckbundy at Sooratkul	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Feringput	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Collal	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	4	336	19	912	23	1248
Bettul						
New Chuckbundy at Moolliar	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Coombla	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Pootigay	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Mannee	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	4	336	12	576	16	912
Buntwal						
New Chuckbundy at Sarpaddy	"	"	3	144	3	144
Ditto at Nurravy	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Churmuddy	1	84	4	192	5	276
Ditto at Yelmeer Ghaut	1	84	4	192	5	276
Ditto at Punjul Kutta	"	"	3	144	3	144
Total	3	252	17	816	20	1068
Pootoor						
New chuckbundy at Siraudy	1	84	4	192	5	276
Ditto at Adoor	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	2	168	7	336	9	504

Talooks.	Duffadars No.	Duffadars Annual Pay	Peons No.	Peons Annual Pay	Total No.	Total Annual Pay
Codipoy						
New Chuckbundy at Agriadka	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Malah	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	2	168	6	288	8	456
Parcoor.						
New Chuckbundy at Moorady	1	84	4	192	5	276
Candapoor						
New Check Bundy at Tombotoo	1	84	4	192	5	276
Ditto at Sun Vasanarrainah	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Golyholeh	1	84	3	144	4	228
Ditto at Jedkul	"	"	2	96	2	96
Ditto at Wundsay	"	"	2	96	2	96
Total	3	252	14	672	17	924
Honore						
For Cutwal's Choultry	1	84	6	288	7	372
For Police Ameen's Cutcherry at Honore complete	1	84	10	480	11	564
New Check Bundy at Coochalnad on the Neelcoond road	1	84	4	192	5	276
Ditto at Guersappah	1	84	4	192	5	276
Total	4	336	24	1152	28	1488
Ankola						
New Check Bundy at Addaloor on the Arbyle road	1	84	4	192	5	276
Ditto at Goondabaleh	"	"	3	144	3	144
Ditto at Kudrchim Mullapoor	1	84	4	192	5	276
Total	2	168	11	528	13	696

Talooks.	Duffadars No.	Duffadars Annual Pay.	Peons No.	Peons Annual Pay	Total No.	Total Annual Pay.
Soondah						
For Check Bundy at Bidrehully	1	84	2	96	3	180
New Ditto at Ecekumby	"	"	3	144	3	144
For Check Bundy of Sondah	1	84	1	48	2	132
New Do. at Boole Kul	1	84	2	96	3	180
For Cutwal's Choultry at Sirey	1	84	5	240	6	324
Total	4	336	13	624	17	960
Bilghy						
New Check Bundy at Molemaneh	1	84	4	192	5	276
Grand Total	30	2520	131	6288	161	8808
Present Sibbendy	83	7884	644	33048	727	40932
Total New and present	113	10404	775	39336	888	49740
Present Revenue Sibbendy	35	"	543	"	578	"
Total Police and Revenue	148	"	1318	"	1466	"

Total Population — 1056333

Proportion of Population for each Revenue and Police Servant

	Population
For one Duffadar	7137
" one Peon	801

For Police Sibbendy only.

For 1 Duffadar	9348.
" 1 Peon	1363.

(Signed) F. N. Maltby
Collector

Statement.

2002

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

C

No. 3. Statement Shewing the Establishment in the District of Canara in the Land and Police Departments and the Amount to which it would be raised by the contemplated additions.

	Present			Proposed additions			Total		
	No. of Servants	Monthly Pay Rupees	Annual Pay Rupees	No.	Monthly Pay Rs.	Annual Pay Rs.	No.	Monthly Pay Rs.	Annual Pay Rs.
Revenue	912	9074	1,08888	60	523	6276	972	9597	115164
Village Sibbendy									
Potails Shanbogues &									
Oograniees	2737	"	42897	"	"	88450	"	"	134347
Monigars	34	374	4488	"	"	"	34	374	4488
Total	2771	"	50385	"	"	88450	"	"	138835
	3083	"	159273	"	"	94720	"	"	253999
Police Sibbendy	774	4005	48060	187	1131	13572	961	5136	61632
	4457	"	207333	"	"	108298	"	"	315631

Mangalore, 31st December 1854.

(Signed) F. N. Maltby.
Collector.

2003

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

No. 4.

To
F. N. Maltby Esqre
Collector and Magistrate of
Canara.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th December with Copies and Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the subject of enforcing the Village Police and in reply beg to forward the accompanying Statement, shewing the additions made by the Collector, and requested from the Magistrate, as required by the Board's Proceedings of the 24th November last, and returns made by the Tahsildars, of Coondapoor, and Bilghy to your Circular Order (No. 21) dated 24th December 1853.

The Tahsildars of Coondapoor and Bilghy recommend a reduction in the number of Peons in their respective Talooks and of Peons in the Talooks in the Collectorate of Canara, while the Tahsildars of Ankola and Soonda recommend an increased rate of Pay, while the Tahsildar of Soorah thinks that the number which Talooks should be increased and their pay also. They all three propose that an increase should be made to the present number of Peons and Monigars.

2. I do not think it would be necessary to reduce the existing number

3. Line of any benefit to reduce the existing

number of Potails in these three talooks, but I am quite of opinion that at present our Potails are most inadequately remunerated for the work they are expected to perform, and that their emoluments should be raised. -

4. It can hardly be said that any System of Village Police exists in this part of the country for there are no village Officers excepting the Potails, who receive pay in any shape from Government for performing Police duties and the Potails themselves are generally speaking most ignorant illiterate men and quite incapable of dealing with such matters as they are authorized to dispose of by the Regulations. Out of 555 Potails in this Division only 361 can read and write. -

5. Owing to the incompetency of the Potails, the Shanbogues have been obliged to take a more prominent part in Police matters, than they ought, which would not have happened if the Potails had been more qualified for their duties, and had been provided with proper Village Servants under them. -

6. The Oogranies can hardly be classed as Village Police Officers in this District, as they are not under

under the immediate orders of the Potails but are attached to the Shanbogues for Revenue duties and accompany them wherever they go. Thus the Potails have been left to employ both in Police and Revenue matters either their own dependants or those men who formerly enjoyed Service grants of land, and who still in some Villages receive small fees from the inhabitants for what they do for the community. Such a System as this must obviously be totally inefficient for Police purposes. -

7. The Village Police should, I think, certainly be composed of men actually belonging to the Villages and having thereby a personal interest in them and their inhabitants. -

8. As there is so little unoccupied good land in Canara, which can be said to belong to Government, and as nearly every family has possession of land on one tenure or another, I think it would be best to pay Potails and Oogranies in ready money. The other alternative would be to make remissions from the Peiz on their lands so long as they hold Office but this arrangement would involve continual change and much trouble. -

9. In the Soopah Talook which is the most extensive one of the three forming this Division, there are 267 Villages and towns

Containing

containing a population of 67,065 over an area of 1,713 square miles. The present number of Potails is 206 and their aggregate annual pay amounts to 392-5-3 being a per Centage of 5-4¾ on the fixed Beriz of the taloOk and giving an average pay of 1-14-6 for each Potail per annum -

+Rs. 11,291-14-0 -

Besides this, they derive nothing as there are no free grants of land or fees attached to the office in Canara as in some other Districts. -

10. In the three taloOks forming the Division, there are 555 Potails drawing an average remuneration of 2-11-7 each per annum and 48 Ooganies each receiving on an average a pay of Rupees 24-6-2 a year.

11. It may perhaps be found a salutary arrangement to augment the number of Potails in these three TaloOks, but however this may be, I think that 2½ per Cent on the fixed land revenue of the Division might be fairly appropriated, as their emoluments are distributed to each Potail according to the assessment upon his own Village or on that part of it over which he has jurisdiction. Assuming that only the present number of Potails are kept up this would give to each an average annual pay of Rupees 16-2-4. -

It

12. It seems to me that it is desirable that there should be an Oogranyor Taliary attached to each Potail, and a Seon to each Shanbogue and I think that their pay might be calculated on the same principle as that of the Potails, Viz. at a per Centage upon the land Revenue. I should say that 2 per Cent would be found to be an adequate outlay for this purpose. Both Potails and Ooganies would thus receive emoluments varying in amount according to the Beriz of the Villages to which they belong. -

13. There are at present in this Division 49 Shanbogues over 43 Moganies. Their ostensible duty as revenue officers is to keep the Village accounts, to assist the Tahsildars in disposing of disputes and of applications for new lands and to make the usual investigations regarding the Crops and lands preparatory to the annual Settlement. -

14. They do however much more than this and from the inefficiency of the Potails, have very generally got into the habit of collecting the revenue and of taking the lead in Police enquiries. -

15. It will be a long time before the Heads of Villages in this part of Canara become qualified -

qualified by education to transact efficiently all the duties appertaining to their respective offices, so that until they are so, it will be necessary that the Shanbogues should be frequently called in to take down depositions and draw up reports.-

16. It would be better, if the number of the Shanbogues was augmented, as proposed by the Tahsildars, from 49 to 94, for they have such extensive Moganies to look after, and such various and onerous duties to perform, that they are quite unable to discharge them properly.-

17. To make the Police System of this Country efficient, the Heads of Villages, who form the most important portion of it, must be properly remunerated, and brought into such a position that they will find it to be more to their interest to preserve order, and prevent crime than it is at present.-

18. In large towns ~~the~~ the Police must of necessity be chiefly stipendiary, but even in them, the Potails may with advantage, exercise the functions of Heads of Villages. They would be paid by a percentage upon the

revenue fixed on the land included within the boundaries of the town, as the Potails are in the Villages. It is difficult to say what rates the Peons of a Town Police ought to bear to the population, as the local circumstances which must naturally be taken into Consideration in determining it, vary so very much in different towns. I find myself therefore unable to form a judgment on the point sufficiently accurate to found an opinion upon.-

The

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

19. The Monegars from not being invested with power to dispose of trivial Police cases are not of so much use as they might be, and I think it is advisable that they should have more power, and higher Salaries given to them, and that the Talsildars should be allowed to dispose of cases upon depositions taken by them.—

Sub Collectors Cutcherry
Sirey 25th April
1854.

(Signed) A. Hall
Sub-Collector and
Joint Magistrate

(True Copy)
(Signed) F. N. Maltby
Collector.

DG

To

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

E
No 5

To,
F. N. Maltby Esqr
Collector of Canara

Sir,

In reply to your letter to the address of my Predecessor under date the 12th December last I have the honor to forward my report on the Village Police of this Division together with the returns made by the Tahsildar in accordance with your orders.

2 Having only lately taken charge of these Talooks and been necessarily employed with the Settlement or the Current duties of my office, I feel that I have not had time to give the subject under report the undivided and strict attention it requires but so much time has already elapsed and the returns have been so urgently called for that I cannot now detain them longer.

3 The Talook accounts show that in Cundapore and Ankola there are more Potails than Villages but only about one Pograny to 4 Villages in the

the former, and one to three in the latter, whilst in Honoor there are 135 Potails to 190 Villages and each Ograny has on an average six Villages to attend to.

4 There are no Village accountants but the Magany Shanbogue has a district Comprising several or many Villages. These charges are almost always very extensive and sometimes from the nature of the Country difficult of acces-

Talook	Number of Moganies	Extent of each Mogany	Number of Shanbogues	No. of Villages under each Shanbogue	Three largest Moganies in the Talook. Moganies	Extent
Cundapoor	24	19	38	5	Tombatoo	36
					Hodey	34
					Adimulla	32
Ankola	10	58	16	8 3/4	Hudra	61
					Hurrecta	58
					Ankola	58
Honore	16	33	29	6 1/2	Chindawer	42
					Guersappa	39
					Kopa	36

Shanbogue giving at the same time the extent of

of the three largest Moganies in each Tahsildarie.

6 From this it will be seen that the Potails have not a Shanbogue / or Curnum as he would be called elsewhere / always at hand as in other Districts and that but little aid can be expected from the Ograpies who belonging more to a district than a Village & are often more under the Shanbogue than the Potail.

7. When it is considered that the Potails are not remunerated for their services the average pay being in Cundapoor about Rupees 6 — 13 — per annum

Ankola 3 — 8 — per annum

Honore 3 — 8 — per annum

whilst that of the Ograpies averages in the above Talooks respectively but Rs 1-3-3. Rs 0-14-6 Rupees 2-7-5. per Mensem and they are few in number. We can hardly be said to have a Village Police at all.

8 There is a Police force consisting

5 The Statement in the Margin will shew the average extent of the Moganies in each Talook and the number of Villages under each

2014 Fort St. George 1st. February 1855

sisting of 17 Duffadars and 124 Peons distributed over this Division as follows.—

Talook	Number of Tannahs.	Number of Peons Vizt. to each Talook	Extent of each Tannah
			S Miles
Cundapoor	6	3 to 9	76 ¼
Ankola	8	2 to 10	72 ½
Honore	6	3 to 9	87 ½

9 This force as far as it goes is useful but from its scantiness and the numerous duties the peons are called upon to perform it cannot be said to be efficient. In one Town only, Honore, is there any separate Town Police but of our wants, both as regards Town and rural Police I shall speak presently

10 The accompanying tabular statements will show the number of Village servants as they now exist, the alterations proposed by the Tahsildars, and my own recommendations founded on an examination of their accounts and my own views of the wants of the Division.—

Talooks

2015 Fort St. George 1st February 1855

Existing Village servants, Proposed by the Tahsildars, Recommended by do additional Sick Cheetas.

Totals Cogranies, Shanbogues, Totals. Cogranies Shanbogues

Talooks								
Cundapoor	202	58	38	167	76	48	100	108	48
Ankola	186	47	16	43	42	30	67	78	30
Honore	125	34	29	85	76	38	89	111	38

11 As a general rule there ought in my opinion to be a Potail in each Village with an Ooprany under him. Where the Villages are very large and the Collections considerable, either more than one Ooprany or if there is a natural division in the lands and habitations two or more Potails with an Ooprany under each —

12 Where there may be several small Villages lying conveniently near to each other one Potail will suffice if he be allowed one or more Ooprannies —

13 The great difference between the numbers of the Potails as they now stand and those proposed by the Tahsildars is owing to many Villages having at present two or more Potails, and the difference again between the numbers proposed by the Tahsildars and myself is mostly to be attributed to my having entered a Potail for each Village having a population above 400. Where two or more such Villages were not sufficiently near each other to admit of a Potail doing his duty towards both

efficiently —

In Cundapoor I have reduced

14 the number of Potails proposed by the Tahsildar as I think that neither the population revenue or extent of the Talook show that so many are required —

There are some

15 instances in all the Talooks where the population is distributed in little hamlets over a very considerable tract where I propose to place one Potail giving him two or even more Ooprannies according to the position and extent of his charge —

Villages in the general

16 acceptation of the term can hardly be said to exist in this district and it consequently becomes very difficult to calculate what our wants really are —

17 Though as a general rule each Community requires a Potail at its head I find that on an average in the three Talooks one Potail to two Villages as entered in the accounts will be sufficient —

The pay of those officers ought

18 not

not to average less than Rupees 4 a month, though some might receive less and others ought to receive more. The pay of the Aogranies should be three Rupees a month, though as their duty does not take them from their homes, this pay is liberal. In this class of servants I have proposed a very considerable increase.

19 A large proportion of the Potailships are hereditary and as a body this class of servants are ignorant and inefficient. When however they receive proper remuneration for the duties they are called upon to perform and these duties are restricted within their proper bounds the required number of persons fit for the situation will soon be found and there will be no difficulty in enforcing due attention and activity on the part of these officers. No office should of course be conferred upon an unfit person simply because it is hereditary but care should be taken that it revert to the family when again

again vacant if a member possessed of the requisite qualifications and character comes forward.

It would be necessary
20 in carrying out the plans proposed to oust out of office many hereditary holders. Where there are several in a Village one only will be selected perhaps and the others can succeed in their turn on a vacancy occurring.

The influence of some of these
21 old families is considerable and under a better system their co-operation would be more ready and effectual than it is at present, as a considerable fixed salary would greatly enhance the value of the office, and raise the position of the holder.

I concur in the recommendations
22. of the Tahsildars as respects the additional Shanbogues asked for knowing how much is often required from this class, it that is more than they can perform, whilst the more speedy settlement of revenue questions is

is of the greatest importance to the people as well as to the Government— It appears to me however that the appointment of further Shanbogues should be conferred to giving the present office holders assis- -tants where required, leaving the accounts and Divisions as they are—

23 The pay of the existing Shan- -bogues need not I think be increased when so much assistance is given and Rupees 5 per Mensem would be sufficient for those whom it is proposed to employ more perhaps for revenue, than Police pur- -poses— I am not aware that in this Division the power of the Potails has ever been transferred to the Shanbogues or that the Monigars have performed any of the duties of the former officers—

24 The aid of the Shanbogues ought not to be required generally speaking in Police Cases as it is not the Potails duty to take depositions and he ought to be able to write his own report— A Sub officer of the Police

at

at any rate should be present whenever it is necessary to held an inquest and except as a Village Moonsiff the Potail need not I think often require the Shanbogues assis- -tance—

25 As numbers of disputes, particularly when the cultivation commences, of themselves of a very trivial nature and capable if immediately attended to of being at once settled now swell our returns some times as suit under Regulation V of 1822 and it is of a great importance to the people that these should be summarily disposed of I should strongly advocate a return to the old system of in- -cluding such cases under the head of petty offences instead of entering them as at present—

26 These cases as well as petty assaults and thefts not punishable by Potails might with great advantage be decided if not in the Village at least in the neighbourhood where they occur, and I should be glad to see Police powers which would enable them to decide all such cases conferred on Monegars and their pay and position raised They would

be

be a great asistance to the Tahsildars whose business increases both in quantity and quality every day, and acting as his asistants in different divisions of his Talook work would be performed more quickly and in a manner more satisfactory to the people.—

27. I would give them the powers of a Police Ameen in their own Divisions as far as examining and passing decisions in trivial cases.—

28. Those that there is any doubt about should be sent to the Tahsildar for decision or reference to the Magistrate, and in cases of heinous crime these officers should on receipt of intelligence from any Potail in their range give immediate information to the Head of Police, proceed to the spot, make themselves acquainted with the case and await the Tahsildars orders either to carry on the investigation themselves or to place all information in their power before that officer on his arrival

29. The Head of Police could always

always call up a case or proceed in person to investigate where he thought fit and I conceive that an active officer would have complete control over the Sub officers and Village Police, and that a system of this kind would work well and with benefit to the Community.—

30. All that is at present required in any Town in this Division is that there should be such a force established in it as will suffice for going rounds at nights and admit of there being an officer present at all times who can receive and enter charges with a sufficient number of peons always present to enable him to apprehend offenders at once or interfere with effect in case of any serious quarrel or disturbance.—

Busrvor
Gongelly
Bhutcul
Honore
Coompta
Gokurn
Ankola
Seduasheyur

31. The Principal Towns in this Division are given in the Margin.

32 Of these Honore already has a separate Town Police and I do not consider the increase recommended by the Tahsildar necessary. In Bhutcul 4 peons for Town Pannahs would be sufficient and if further asistance is required it is in the Peishcars office

office, he bring the examining officer.—

33. It seems to me to be of great im=
=portance to make a broad distinction between the duty of keeping the peace and apprehending offenders and that of examining into a charge By allowing Potails to examine cases and record evidence much time is lost and little good obtained.—

34. They ought to be strictly enjoined merely to examine and determine those cases falling within their jurisdiction and that according to Regulations.—

35. In all other cases their duty is merely to receive charges, apprehend of=
=fenders collect evidence, and forward all parties to the office of the examining officer If this was strictly attended to there would be no need of a Shanboque except in those Towns where it may be necessary to appoint a Cutwal as the Potail, if fit for his situation, must be equal to perform such duty which would be only occasional.

36. In larger Towns the greater frequency of complaints and the regular Police duties of a Cutwal may make such assistance necessary. Where a Cutwal is appointed the

Police

Police duties of the Potail will in a great measure devolve upon him leaving the latter in fact only the decisions of those cases in which he has jurisdiction. This however would be quite sufficient as his work as a Village Moonsiff would increase in pro=
=portion to the size and importance of the Town

37. There is already a Police ameen in Coompta who has at present no proper esta=
=blishment and I think that a Jemadar or Cutwal two Duffadars and twelve Peons are required for day and night service together with a Moon=
=shee and four peons to be attached to the Police Ameen's office Coompta Cusbah has a fixed population of nearly 4000 but in the trading season it is thronged with traders both from above the Ghauts and from Bombay and other Ports. It may be said to extend over a space of 2 square miles including the landing place at Devigal were steps ought to be taken for keeping better order than at present obtains.

38 The other Towns named do not at present require a separate Police. There are either Tannahs already established in them or they are the Head quarters of the Talook

Officials

Officals.

39. The Tannah System of the District is I think well adapted to it and of great importance though its efficiency is much impaired at present by the numerous duties the Peons are called on to perform. A Tannah is certainly looked upon as a protection and advantage to any neighbourhood and the system is free from all objections brought against that of Doragahs. The usefulness of this force will be greatly increased when by the Establishment of a Village Police it will be left more free to perform its own proper duties and the Head of the Police will be enabled to fix Tannahs in those positions which will best command the communications of the country.

40 The proposed Tannahs at Budaholla and Udboor will I think be required, the former being the first halting ground below the Neelcoond and Hoofoghunty and the latter the stage between Soonkoal and

and Ankolah where the jungle is very heavy and extensive.

41 It appears to me that the Chief objects to be kept in view are in the first place general Security and in the next the disposal of minor offences with as little interference as possible with the business and occupations of the people and towards the attainment of these ends so important to the welfare of all, much will be done by the establishment of Village Police, but this force would be worked more efficiently if there was local superintendence and the petty cases brought up were examined on the spot.

42. For this purpose it seems necessary to give greater powers to subordinate officers as proposed, strict supervision may be kept over their proceedings

officals.

39. The Tannah system of the District is I think well adapted to it and of great importance though its efficiency is much impaired at present by the numerous duties the Peons are called on to perform. A Tannah is certainly looked upon as a protection and advantage to any neighbourhood and the system is free from all objections brought against that of Doragahs. The usefulness of this force will be greatly increased when by the Establishment of a Village Police it will be left more free to perform its own proper duties and the Head of the Police will be enabled to fix Tannahs in those positions which will best command the communications of the country.

40. The proposed Tannahs at Budahalla and Udboor will I think be required, the former being the first halting ground below the Seelcoond and Hoolsghaut, and the latter the stage between Soonkoal and

and Ankolah where the jungle is very heavy and extensive.

41. It appears to me that the Chief objects to be kept in view are in the first place general security and in the next the disposal of minor offences with as little interference as possible with the business and occupations of the people and towards the attainment of these ends so important to the welfare of all, much will be done by the establishment of Village Police, but this force would be worked more efficiently if there was local superintendence and the petty cases brought up were examined on the spot.

42. For this purpose it seems necessary to give greater powers to subordinate officers as proposed, strict supervision may be kept over their proceedings

proceedings, and I think that the advantages to be derived from such a system would greatly outweigh any evils that can arise from it.—

Additional Sub Collectors Cutcherry
On Circuit Sirvy ....
8th June, 1854 ....

/ Signed / W. Fisher
Joint Magistrate
in Charge

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / F. N. Maltby
Collector and Magistrate

To

F

No. 6.

To

F. N. Maltby Esqre
Magistrate of Canara

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in your letter of the 12th December 1853, upon the present condition of the Village Police in the Talooks of Bekul and Pootoor under my charge, and to offer a few suggestions as to the arrangements which appear to me to be necessary for reforming it on the basis adopted for that of South Arcot as described in Paras 7 and 17 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th October embodied in the Board's Proceedings of the 21st November 1853.—

Present occupation of the Ogranies

2 The Ogranies in these Talooks who correspond to the Talaries of the Carnatic are at present from unavoidable circumstances, but seldom engaged in the customary occupation of a Village Police or that of preventing and detecting crimes and assisting the Patails in preserving the peace

Without

proceedings, and I think that the advantages to be derived from such a system would greatly outweigh any evils that can arise from it.—

Additional Sub Collectors Cutcherry

On Circuit Servy ..... / Signed / W. Fisher

8th June, 1854 ..... Joint Magistrate

in Charge

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / F. N. Maltby

Collector and Magistrate

To

F

No. 6.

To

F. N. Maltby Esqre

Magistrate of Canara

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in your letter of the 12th December 1853, upon the present condition of the Village Police in the Talooks of Bekul and Pootoor under my charge, and to offer a few suggestions as to the arrangements which appear to me to be necessary for reforming it on the basis adopted for that of South Arcot as described in Paras 7 and 17 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th October embodied in the Board's Proceedings of the 21st November 1853.—

Present occupation of the Ooganies

2 The Ooganies in these Talooks who correspond to the Taliaries of the Carnatic are at present from unavoidable circumstances, but seldom engaged in the customary occupation of a Village Police or that of preventing and detecting crimes and assisting the Patails in preserving the peace. Without

Without their aid the Magany Shanbagues could never discharge the many duties devolving upon them, and the want of an adequate Establishment of Talook Peons obliges the Tahsildaras also, occasionally to avail themselves of their services — The chief Employment of the Oograness is to attend upon the Shanbogues, carry their dufters, help them in Surveying lands, bring together the parties in revenue cases referred to them, take part in the collection of the Revenue, and deliver into the custody of the Tahsildars criminals apprehended by the Patails. Their duties are not confined to one or two Villages, but extend to the whole Magany, unless there should be more than one Oograny in it, in which case the range of each is some what more limited. —

Betagars

3 Although the Oograness themselves have been thus taken from their proper Employment as a Village Police, the necessity for the Services of a person acting under the immediate orders of the Patail has still remained

A

A practice has consequently existed from time out of mind of securing the services of a Billawar by relieving him from the obligation of personally furnishing his share of labour and supplies, should the Billawar be the subrenter of Abkarree, which in Bekul is often the case-the Patail makes him some returns for his services by rendering him assistance in the collection of his dues- Through the Agency of these persons, who are termed Betagars and whose Office is said to be hereditary, the Patails are enabled to forward reports to the Tahsildars, communicate with neighbouring Heads of Villages, collect supplies, and to call in to their aid, the Tahsildars Shanbogues or Oograniers according to the nature of the emergency which may render their presence necessary. —

Want of qualification in the present Oograniers. —

4 Concurring as I humbly do, in the views embodied in Paras 11 and 12 of the Minutes of Consultation alluded to,

to. I think the System now prevailing in these Talooks is open to the objection that the Ograniers bear more the character of a general than of a local police. Most of them are not even natives of these Talooks whilst many are employed in other Maganies than those in which their own villages are situated in consequence of which they frequently absent themselves and are not to be found at their post when an emergency occurs. Very few of them possess land, and thus having no common bond of interest or association with the cultivating classes they are not felt by the latter to belong to their own number, a radical defect in a System which to be effective should "secure the aid and co-operation of the people" and adapt itself to their customs and usages" It is certain, moreover, that most of the Ograniers look upon their situations merely as stepping stones to employment in the Talook police an expectation which

which has the pernicious effect of rendering them impatient, and discontented and totally unfit for a cheerful performance of their duties. Thus the Ograniers in these Talooks are merely an inferior class of Peons and possess none of the qualifications considered by the Government in para 11 to be essential to their efficiency as a Rural Police.

5 In connection with this subject, I find it necessary to offer a few remarks on the state of the rest of the Village Police comprising the Potails or Heads of Villages. It has already been shown in para 3 how much the latter stand in need of the services of Ograniers. Reform cannot be introduced into one, except in direct reference to and connection with, the other of these two branches of the Village Police.

Potails or Heads of Villages

6 With respect to the general character and conduct of the Potails, it affords me much satisfaction to be able

able to testify that they are as a whole an honest and respectable body, and that complicity in robberies or other crimes as appears to be the case with the same class of persons in other districts, is unknown among them - They are, however, partly owing to the low state of education in the province, but chiefly to their helplessness from the want of subordinates very far from being an efficient police. A good number of them cannot read and write and many are unable to submit reports even on the simplest matters, much less to take depositions without the assistance of the Magany Shanbogues - Being, in consequence of the defects of the Oograny system before pointed out, deprived of the means of exercising their authority, it is to be feared that very little interest is felt by them in the discharge of their ordinary police duties, whilst the inadequacy of their remuneration as compared with the

the services required from them, renders it a matter of extreme difficulty to compel them by ordinary modes of punishment to afford the Magistracy a ready cooperation for the suppression of crime - A fine of a single rupee would be equal in many instances to nearly half a years Salary, whilst a years suspension which would be to any other class of public servants an exceedingly severe punishment, would entail upon them in such cases a merely nominal loss of allowances -

In my report on the state of the crime and the operations of the Police for the year 1852, I had occasion to make the following remarks - "In the Villages, "the only police Officer is the Potail, whose "caste forbids him from performing ordinary police duties, such as going rounds "at night and personally apprehending "thieves, who are generally men of the lowest caste. There is consequently very "little security to property in the Villages

If

"If a village watcher were appointed
"under the provisions of Sections XVI and
"XVII of Regulation XI of 1816, to every
"village, the Potail would be able to take
"some measures for the prevention of crimes
"of this nature /theft/ and likewise to
"make more successful endeavours for
"the detection of them when committed -
"The village watcher would also be of
"great service to him in his capacity of
"village Moonsiff - The Potails powers in
"this respect are now virtually in abey-
-ance from the want of an assistant,
"without whom he is unable to bring the
"parties in a suit together - To this
I may add that from the want of
Ooganies or village watchers to a-
-sist them, the poorer and less in-
influential Potails are unable to collect
the revenue of their villages, a duty
which in addition to their police
duties falls altogether upon the
Shanbogues -

Shanbogues - The following passage occurs
in the Magistrates Police Report for the
year 1840 at para 16 - "It is to be feared -
that many more offences actually occur
than are brought to light, for aware of
the inefficiency of the Police to detect -
offenders and the little chance there is of
recovering stolen property it is well -
known that people who have been robbed
will often submit to loss rather than be
at the trouble of bringing forward their -
complaints. -

8 Such is the present condition of
the Village police in the Talooks of the -
Bekal and Pottoor - This being the subject
immediately under consideration, I propose
confining myself to it in this part of my
report, reserving for the conclusion some
observations on the state of the general
police, and the other points mentioned
in your letter under reply. -

Points for consideration

9. Passing on to the arrangements
necessary for placing the village police
of these Talooks on a proper footing, I
propose I to determine the number of
Potail

Potails and Ogranies required to form an efficeent Establishment. II to suggest the amount of remuneration which each should receive, and III to exhibit the difference between the present and proposed establishments, both as to the number of individuals and to the amount of their salary.—

Number of Potails.—

10 I The present strength of the village police in these Talooks is as follows.

In Bekul to 224 Villages there are 174 Potails and 43 Ogranies.—

In Pottoor 203 ---165.—

47.—

I have no material alteration to propose with respect to the number of Potails now employed. It might be slightly reduced if necessary, in order to admit of the remainder being better remunerated, but it would be impatetic I think to curtail the number in any great degree. The wishes of the Ryots are generally in favour of having a Potail on the spot, both for the protection of their property and the speedy

speedy adjustment of the differences which constantly arise amongst them. A large number of Petty disputes not brought to public notice are settled by the heads of villages, which the Potails of another village could never arrange so satisfactorily. The salary of this class of servants always consisting of a Percentage on the Revenue, there would be no saving to Government by any reduction in their number. The sole object of such a measure would be to enhance the salaries of Potails retained who for their part would only undertake the duties, provided they received the Emoluments also of such Offices as were abolished. I would very strongly advise no material reduction being made in the number of Potails, but this is a matter which might be left as at present to the discretion of the local revenue authorities who may find it desirable in some instances to unite two or three Offices in one person, and in others to appoint separate individuals to each

Number of Ograanies

each village according to the fitness or incompetency of the incumbents.—

11 In the number of Ograanies on the other hand, a considerable increase is absolutely required, and as the wants of these Talooks in this respect, if not supplied now, must be indefinitely deferred greatly to the detriment of the public interests, it is of much importance that the Establishment should be at once reformed on a liberal and suitable scale. I would recommend the Employment of an additional Ograany for every Magany Shanbogue as the very smallest increase that would prove of any avail in lightening the duties of the present Sibundy and placing their services in some degree at the disposal of the Potails. As there are 28 Shanbogues in Bekul and 22 in Pottoor this would raise the number of Ograanies to 71 in the former and 69 in the latter Talook; or perhaps 70 might be employed in each. The population of Bekul

Bekul is greater than that of Pottoor, but the duties of the Ograanies in the latter Talook are rendered equally arduous by the area being very considerably larger and the dwellings of the Ryots more widely scattered.—

Talook	Area in square miles	Population	Proposed No of Ograanies	square miles to each Ograany
Bekul	917	147,337	70	13
Pottoor	1230	72,122	70	17

This increase in the strength of the Ograany police would tend greatly to facilitate and expedite the dispatch of Public business which is at present seriously impeded merely from the want of peons to assemble the parties in Revenue suits, nearly the whole number of Talook peons in addition to the Ograanies and the temporary Sibundy being for nearly half the year employed for the collection of the revenue. In my closing remarks upon this subject, I purpose offering a few suggestions as to the mode in which the Ograany Police may be improved and its efficiency increased.—

Salaries of Potails

12 II Coming next to the second point, I proposed to consider, Viz. the salaries

Number of Ograpies

each village according to the fitness or incompetency of the incumbents.—

11 In the number of Ograpies on the other hand, a considerable increase is absolutely required, and as the wants of these Talooks in this respect, if not supplied now, must be indefinitely deferred greatly to the detriment of the public interests, it is of much importance that the Establishment should be at once reformed on a liberal and suitable scale. I would recommend the Employment of an additional Ograpy for every Magany Shanbogue as the very smallest increase that would prove of any avail in lightening the duties of the present Sibundy and placing their services in some degree at the disposal of the Potails. As there are 28 Shanbogues in Bekul and 22 in Poottoor this would raise the number of Ograpies to 71 in the former and 69 in the latter Talook; or perhaps 70 might be employed in each. The population of Bekul

Bekul is greater than that of Poolaur, but the duties of the Ograpies in the latter Talook are rendered equally arduous by the area being very considerably larger and the dwellings of the Ryots more widely scattered.—

Talook	Area in square miles	Population	Proposed No of Ograpies	No square miles to each Ograpy
Bekul	917	147,337	70	13
Poolaur	1,230	72,122	70	17

This increase in the strength of the Ograpy police would tend greatly to facilitate and expedite the dispatch of Public business which is at present seriously impeded merely from the want of peons to assemble the parties in Revenue suits, nearly the whole number of Talook peons in addition to the Ograpies and the temporary Sibundy being for nearly half the year employed for the collection of the revenue. In my closing remarks upon this subject, I purpose offering a few suggestions as to the mode in which the Ograpy Police may be improved and its efficiency increased.—

Salaries of Potails

12 II Coming next to the second point, I proposed to consider, Viz.t, the salaries

salaries of the village police. I have to remark with respect to those of the Potails that in them, as in the case of the number of Oograniés considerable changes are urgently required. Notwithstanding the incompetency of some, a defect in the system, which the introduction of a standard qualification would remove, the services rendered by the Potails as a body are almost inestimable. They are the principal channel of communication between the executive authority and the cultivators of the soil they form the only link

DDG

link by which village Communities are now held together and possess many excellent characteristics which may be sought for in vain in any other class of public Servants. The Potails are alone able to furnish information as to the extent of cultivation in their villages to point out individuals on whom Magisterial and Civil processes have to be served or to provide supplies and the means of Carriage for the Government Servants during their periodical tours. Resources are brought into operation by them on such occasions which are not available to others and arrangements effected by them which all the unassisted efforts of Peons and Oograniés could never accomplish. From the difficulties I have myself experienced, I am persuaded that without their aid, moving about in the interior of Canara would be almost impracticable. When to these are added the ordinary Services rendered by the Potails in Collecting the revenue, apprehending Criminals, reporting crimes, protecting Cultivation and preserving the peace they must be admitted to be an eminently useful and important body. By their good Characteristics, I mean their endeavours to secure the prosperity and Comfort of the villagers, and the entire absence among

among them of any attempts (except in rare instances under the instigation and ill advice of their public Servants) to harass the Ryots and lay them under illegal Contributions.—

13 It is evident however that for a Potail to be able to render services such as are here described, he must necessarily possess a certain degree of independence and this many of them cannot at present be said to enjoy. Potails of this class owe the respect and Submission now paid to them more to their descent from families in which the Office has been from time immemorial vested than to their position in the public service, the insufficiency of their remuneration preventing them from being specially recognized as the paid Servants of the Government. In recommending an addition to the salaries of the Potails as I am about to do, I am very far from advocating so great an alteration as might tend to change their character and make them a stipendiary police. I think such a measure would serve finally to sever that

Sever that last remaining link by which, as before observed, village communities are now preserved from dissolution; and it is under the belief that the union of many Offices in one person would gradually lead to that result, and with it usher in a system of oppression from which the country is now happily almost free, that I have elsewhere expressed myself so strongly against that arrangement. It is necessary however, that the remuneration should be somewhat better than it now is without being so high as to attract strangers to these situations who should in my opinion, however well qualified in other respects, be systematically excluded from them.—

14. The present salaries of the Potails do not appear to have been fixed upon any uniform principle, but rather with reference to the nature and extent of the duties devolving upon them individually. In consequence of this the percentage of their pay.

pay on the revenue varies in every Maganyand indeed in every village thus creating endless confusion in the accounts. The proportion of the pay of the Potails to the revenue of the whole Taloo[illegible] is hereunder shown.

	On the Beriz	On the Collection of Fusly 1262
	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.
In Bellary	" 9 8 per cent.	" 10 8 per cent
In Cuddapah	" 8 1	" 9 10

It is mentioned in the side note to para 7 of the Minutes of Consultation that the Heads of villages in South Arcot draw 2 1/4 per cent on the revenue of their villages. In placing the village police of Canara on the same footing as that of South Arcot, it seems indispensable that the Salaries of the Potails should be to some extent at least assimilated to those of the Heads of villages in the latter district as well as the pay of the Ooganies to that of the Shumbalums Taliars. I think the Salaries of the Potails should be raised to not less than 1 3/4 per cent on the revenue of their villages. If the Government should not be pleased to sanction a larger sum, that rate would be felt as exceedingly liberal in comparison with those which now prevail. I would recommend the percentage being in future calculated on the

the amount of Collections, instead of on the Beriz and its being periodically revised, perhaps once in five years, to admit of the Potails duly benefitting by any increase. My reasons for this are threefold. I that the ancient Beriz does not now form an uniform basis for the calculation, being exceeded by the present Collections in some Maganies, and in others superseded by the Standards introduced at the Thirowand Board Shiffarras Settlements when large sums were permanently struck off from the Beriz II that the apportioning of the pay of the Potails to the Amount of Collections would give them a direct interest in the extension of cultivation and in this manner would collaterally advance the interests of the Government, and III that such a Standard would possess the recommendation of never becoming out of date and would thus serve as a permanent and fit basis upon which to regulate the Salaries of the Potails. I would also recommend that, both for the sake of simplicity in the Accounts and for the purpose of securing to every Potail his due share of remuneration there should be but one rate of percentage for the whole province, or at least for each Taloo[illegible] and that such percentage should form a distinct

item

item available solely for the payment of the Potails. The want of this distinction hitherto combined with the necessity of increasing the pay of the Shanbogues (or perhaps of particular Potails) may have led to the partial absorption of the portion due to the Potails out of the entire Sum set apart from the revenues for the remuneration of those engaged in their Collection. I cannot in any other way account for the wide

Maganies	Percentage on the Basis Rs as 100	wide difference in the
Orpin Nugady	" 135	rates at which
Bundandee	" 115	the several be
Ngerunkey	" 104	Potails are paid,
Soobramany	" 38	or for the percentage
Spottoor	" 98	being so exceptionally
Bellaray	" 74	small as it is in some
Punjah	" 411	cases. The advantages
Yemculb	" 49	of an uniform rate of percentage scarcely need to be described.
Ahdoor	" 85	The simplification
Nettinagay	" 105	of the public
Amara	" 510	accounts would
Soolcah	" 8 "	alone justify the measure

The Government would only have to decide what

what the rate should be, and it would equally apply as much to the smallest village as to a Taloolk, or to the district at large according to the existing System, in order to allow of a considerable addition being made to the pay of some Potails, that of others would have to be kept unduly low. To illustrate this I may refer to a Suggestion made by the Tahsildar of Bekul who recommends that a wealthy Nair Potail in the Tykat Magany should be paid more than 4½ per cent on the revenues of eight villages which would be equal to a monthly Salary of 5 Rupees no less than five Potails having to vacate their Offices to make room for this person. In order to counterbalance this large increase and prevent the total addition on the Taloolk from swelling to an enormous Sum, the Tahsildar is unable to suggest any alteration in the pay of other Potails. The effect of such a measure would therefore be very partial and reform would not be introduced where it is most required. If on the contrary an uniform rate should be adopted, the remuneration of the Office would

be

be in exact proportion to the extent of its duties, and every Potail would be adequately paid. --

Salaries of Ograniés

15. The pay of the Ograniés in these Talooks is already equal upon the whole to that received by the Shumbalum Taliars of South Arcot. I have therefore only to suggest on this point that it should be made uniform, and that where the duties are particularly arduous, the number of individuals and not their pay should be increased. For example supposing five Ograniés to be employed in a Magany the duties of which are unusually onerous rather than increased their pay from 2½ to 3 Rupees each I would recommend the number of individuals being augmented from 5 to 6 on 2½ Rupees a Month, the charge to Government would be the same in both cases of the 43 Ograniés at present employed in Bellary.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
33 receive	2	"	"	A. Month
1	3	2	"	
2	3	"	"	
1	2	9	7	
1	2	14	7	
1	2	8	6	
1	2	8	5	
1	2	8	"	
1	2	7	2	
1	2	6	5	

of the 47 in Poottoor, 5 receive 3 Rupees and the rest 2½ Rs. a Month. I would strongly recommend the pay of the Ograniés being fixed at 2½ Rs. per month or 30 Rupees per annum; 18 Rupees to be remitted on land, and 12 Rupees to be paid in money; in fact the introduction in its integrity of the System established in South Arcot. For persons really qualified for serving in the village police this would be ample remuneration. Two and a half Rupees a Month would be to them what 4 Rs. would be to the class of persons now employed. To admit of their being hereafter partly paid in land, the Nominees must necessarily be paying at the time of appointment at least 18 Rupees Assessment which not one in twenty of the present Ograniés possesses any land at all.

I look upon this point as essential to the success of any measure of reform that may be introduced into the present System. It appears to me to be the only plan by which the evils enumerated in para 4 of this report can be remedied. The Office of Ograny would be readily accepted by petty Nurgadars of the Shudra Caste. The Ograniés to be newly Appointed would be selected from this Class of persons, and all future vacancies be filled up from it. Thus in the course of a few years the System which the Government desire to see universally introduced would become fairly established, as much I believe to the advantage of the public Service as to the comfort of the Ryots, to whose ideas and predelictions it would be exactly adopted.

Annual increase recommended.

16 It only remains for me to exhibit the increase of expenditure which these measures would entail. The following table shews the difference between the present pay of the Potails and that which it is proposed they should receive -

at

Fort St. George 1th February 1855.-

at the rate of 1¼ per Cent on the Jumabundy of their villages. I have not advocated any change in the Number of individuals.

Talook	Present pay of the Potails Rs. A. P.	Collections of Fusly 1262 Rs. A. P.	Proposed pay at 1¼ per Cent on the Collections Rs. A. P.	Net addition Rs. A. P.
Bellary	1,317-4-2	2,06,140-13-2	3,607-9-1	2,290-4-11
Pottoor	669-10-4	1,09,829-11-1	1,906-2-6	1,236-8-2
Total	1,986-14-6	3,15,970-8-3	5,513-11-7	3,526-13-1

The subjoined statement exhibits the proposed increase both in the Number of Ooganies and the total Amount of their Salaries.-

Talooks	Present No. of Ooganies	Present pay Rs. A. P.	Proposed No. of Ooganies	Proposed pay at 30 Rs. each Ooganies per Annum	Net increase Annual pay
Bellary	43	1116-8-5	70	2,100	28,983-7-7
Pottoor	47	1440-0-0	70	2,100	22,666-0-0
Total	90	2,556-8-5	140	4,200	51,643-7-7

The total increase of expenditure recommended for the improvement and better remuneration of the village police of these Talooks amounts to Rupees 5,170-4-8 as shown in the accompanying Statement.-

Talooks	Proposed increase in pay of Potails Rs. A. P.	Proposed increase in pay of Ooganies Rs. A. P.	Net increase per annum Rs. A. P.
Bellary	2290-4-11	983-7-7	3273-12-6
Pottoor	1236-8-2	660-0-0	1896-8-2
Total	3526-13-1	1643-7-7	5170-4-8

General observations Potails

17 I am desirous of adding a few suggestions as to the mode in which these measures should be introduced as much of their success must depend upon their being systematically and perseveringly carried out. From enquiries which I have made during my present tour I have reason to believe that should the System be adopted of uniting two or more Potailships and selecting competent persons from the Community generally for them, great efforts would be made by the richer and more influential classes to obtain such Offices, and that bribery would be freely resorted to for this object. Wealthier Potails would it is true possess greater power and influence, but there would be no guarantee that this authority would be discreetly exercised. whilst the abuses

of

Fort St. George 1th February 1855

of it might occasion serious inconvenience, and form a great hindrance to the administration of justice. It is no imaginary case or one put without precedent to suppose that murders and other heinous Crimes could, if it suited their purpose, be concealed by them so effectually as to defy every effort at the Talook Police to trace them out. It is probable also that in the course of a few years, such persons would become possessed of every particle of interest in the land and reduce the present proprietors to the Condition of mere under tenants. If this were done in a legitimate manner, it might not perhaps be Considered in itself an evil, but the temptations to effect it by unfair means would be very great. In carrying such a measure into effect, should it be determined upon. I think a personal enquiry should be made in each case

by

ly an European officer at the time of the Summabandy settlement, or at an appointed place where the Ryots could meet him and have a voice in the selection of a person for the office - It would be necessary also, I think, to declare that none but the present Potails would be eligible for such new offices. Although much opposed to a general measure of this kind, I see no objection to a few of the minor Potailees being abolished as vacancies occur among them, and the duties together with the emoluments of such offices being made over to the neighbouring Potails. This has already been done to a trifling extent, and it might be carried a little farther without subverting the ancient system - It might be done for example in the Munjesh: wer Magany where to 32 villages containing a population of 14,000 souls there are no less than 27 Potails - If the population had been more considerable, it would have been advisable perhaps to have retained the whole number of Potails, as they form in

in fact a small police force, capable of rendering great assistance in the detection of Crimes.

Ograsies. 18 Measures might I think be immediately taken for re-organizing the Agrany police - It would be necessary to establish a rule that the profession by the candidate of land paying at least 18 Rupees Berij would be a sine qua non in the filling up of all future vacancies - This would gradually bring into the Service the class of persons which the Government wish to see employed, and vacancies might be rendered more frequent, by advancing the present Agranies to the grade of Talooks persons whenever an opportunity offered - Care would of Course be taken to appoint as Agranies persons who would not be prevented by their caste from freely mixing with, and touching the lower Classes - It is probable that in Bekal many of the Betagary described in para 3 would be found Competent to fill these posts, both from professing land and from being already accustomed to perform duties similar to those required from Agranies - In the Poottoor Talooks

Talooks, the Gomidars prepare very intelligent and well behaved Clerks and would be found in all respects qualified for these situations. It occasioned me much regret when making the present inquiries to find that so few of them had hitherto succeeded in obtaining employment in the Service. They are infinitely superior to the present employees, but even were they not so, one Circumstance alone would give them the preference, and this is their being properly accli= =mated and not liable to be incessantly prostrated by sicknesses as are the present Cagranies. As these offices are to be strictly hereditary it would perhaps be as well to oblige the nominees to undergo a years probation in full allowances in money before Confirming them in their situa= =tions. Those who at the end of that period are found qualified might, with the Consent of the Ryots, be Confirmed in their appointments at the annual Settlement as is now done in the case of the Potails. Consulting the feelings and wishes of the Ryots on those occasions would, I think, go far to secure to the Cagranies their subsequent sup= =port and Cooperation. The lands on which the

assessment is to be remitted might then be measured and the boundaries properly laid down. The transfer of such lands by sale or mortgage should ipso facto disqualify the incumbents for retaining their offices. Without this embargo the service would soon degenerate into a state not much better than that in which it now is. Another method would be to assume the lands as part as I have enacted, and declare them inalie= =nable, but this Condition might prove distasteful to those inheriting ancestral estates who would scarcely like to run the risk of losing together with their offices in the event of dismissal, property in which they now hold a proprietary title. It would be impracticable in these Talooks to confer Government lands on the Cogra= =nies. In Bellur there are none availa= =ble and in Poottoor the best of the Gurey Wurgo have been taken up and the unprofita= =ble ones alone thrown out of cultivation.

19 The foregoing paragraphs embrace the first two heads of enquiry to which my attention was directed. The remaining points as not forming part of the subject, specially dwelt

Transfer of power from the Potails to the Shanbogues

upon

upon in the Government Minutes of Consul-
-tation will not require to be treated in the
same detail - the transfer of power from the
Ptails to the Shanbogues is in my opinion
decidedly an evil because the latter have
much greater temptations to abuse it than the
former - Unable to live respectably on their
small pay and professing for the most part
no other source of livelihood, the Shanbogues
support themselves in a great measure at the
expense of the Ryots, a practice which they
could scarcely maintain were they unable
first to investigate, as is now their Custom, and
afterwards virtually to decide vexations
Complaints against those who will not readily
submit to their exactions. I think the evil
might be remedied by introducing a simple
standard of qualification for the Potails,
such for instance as being able to read and
write with a Knowledge of their powers and
of the manner of exercising them - A small
pamphlet in Canarese, explaining those
sections of the Regulations from which their
authority is derived (Stray Copies of which
are

are occasionally to be met with) was printed
at the Presidency some years ago and distri-
-buted among the Potails - The Republication
of this work would furnish their sons and
nephews with the means of acquiring such
Knowledge -

Number and salaries of the Shanbogues

20 I think it would be an improvement
on the present system if the number and
distribution of the Shanbogues were fixed
rather in reference to the area to be traversed
than to the amount of Revenue to be Collected
by them - For example the levy of 10000
Rupees and the performance of the rest of a
Shanbogues duties within an area of 10 square
miles would involve much less bodily exer-
-tion than the Collection of half that sum from
Ryots scattered over double the area - The
extents of their present Charges differ
greatly, whilst their salaries vary from
four to nine Rupees a month - The average
area to each Shanbogue amounts in Bellary
to 32 and in Poolloor to 55 square miles -
The number of Shanbogues should, I think,
be increased by at least one half in each
Taloo, the area of their Charges rendered

uniform

uniform and their pay raised to not less than 8 Rupees pr month - This would be much preferable to giving them underpaid goonas to take, who would only prey upon the Ryots and be of very little use to the Shanbogues - The important services rendered by this class of publick servants have been briefly referred to in the second para of this Report -

Monigars 2 The practice which had crept in of deciding petty Police Cases on investigations made by the Monigars has been completely put a stop to in these Talooks - These officers, as far as I have been able to observe their proceedings, are quite unfit to be entrusted with Police authority - In preference to raising them above their present grade, I would recommend the employment of additional Peicheas, who pro vested with all the powers of Tahsildars and perform almost a similar amount of work publick many of the Monigars do - resist to nothing - I find for instance, that the Pootoor and Nellingay Monigars have each done in the Course of 12 months about as much as a Peichea would accomplish with leave in a fortnight -

Town Police 22 It would be difficult I think to fix upon any standard between the population and the Police which would apply equally to all large towns or even with certainty to any particular town. The facility or otherwise of preserving the peace appears to depend in some measure upon the predominating castes of which the population is composed, but chiefly perhaps upon whether or not the town is the centre of much litigation. The police returns would probably form the best guide by which to regulate the strength of the Police, showing as they would do the actual state of Crime which happily does not increase in the same ratio as the population, and the effect of the operations of the Police in detecting heinous offences and suppressing acts of open violence - I would recommend the Complete seperation of the two departments of Police and supply which are now very prejudicially united - The Peons of the Cutcherry are as much (if not more) occupied in furnishing bearers - coolies - handies and artificers of one Kind or another as

in

uniforms and their pay Raised to not less than 8 Rupees p month - This would be much preferable to giving them underpaid goonmastahs, who would only prey upon the Ryots and be of very little use to the Shanboguex - The important services Rendered by this class of public Servants have been briefly referred to in the second para of this Report -

Monigars 21 The practice which had crept in of deciding petty Police Cases on investigations made by the Monigars has been Completely put a stop to in these Talooks - These officers, as far as I have been able to observe their proceedings, are quite unfit to be entrusted with Police authority - In preference to raising them above their present grade, I would recommend the employment of additional Peons, who are vested with all the powers of Tahsildars and perform almost a similar amount of work publick many of the Monigars do, resort to nothing - I find for instance, that the Postoon and Nettingay Monigars have each done in the Course of 12 months about as much as a Peon would accomplish with leave in a fortnight -

Town Police 22 It would be difficult I think to fix upon any standard between the population and the Police which would apply equally to all large towns or even with certainty to any particular town. The facility or otherwise of preserving the peace appears to depend in some measure upon the predominating castes of which the population is composed, but chiefly perhaps upon whether or not the town is the centre of much litigation. The police returns would probably form the best guide by which to regulate the strength of the Police, showing as they would do the actual state of Crime which happily does not increase in the same ratio as the population, and the effect of the operations of the Police in detecting heinous offences and suppressing acts of open violence - I would recommend the Complete seperation of the two departments of Police and supply which are now very prejudicially united - The Peons of the Cutcherry are as much (if not more) occupied in furnishing bearers - coolies - bandies and artificers of one Kind or another as

in

in their police duties - The police establish:
=ment strictly so Called is therefore really much
smaller than it appears to be - I think that in
every large town there should be a supply
Moneygar or Cutwal with an adequate
number of peons, and that every other depart:
=ment should be peremptorily prohibited
from taking any share whatever in his duties -
This would do more to render those depart:
=ments efficient than any actual increase
to their strength under the present system.

Chuckbundy Duffadars

23 A very useful and efficient branch of the Police are the Chuckbundy Duffadars who virtually exercise the same police powers as the Moneygars - They afford great protection to Commerce in keeping free from molestation by Robbery, long lines of road through wild and thickly wooded tracts and to their presence may be attributed the very rare occurrence of Night Way Robberies, which in all other districts

districts are so Common - The present Checkbundies might be strengthened by small additions to the number of peons, and new ones established with great advantage to the public - Some of these now maintained are merely Composed of Talook peons deputed by the Tahsildars - Wherever it has been found necessary to establish such Check:
=bundies for the protection of traffic, a Regular Sibundy ought to be employed and the services of the peons thus deputed to be again placed at the disposal of Tahsildars who are put to serious inconveniences without them -

24 I have now only to move on to the last of the points to which my attention was directed, and endeavoured

to

to describe with as much accuracy as possible the present Condition of the defective police in the Talooks of Bekul and Pottoor- The suggestions which I have had occasion to offer involve considerable changes, but they are such, as after a careful Consideration of the subject, I believe to be best calculated to promote the efficiency and improvement of this branch of the public service-

(Signed) C. F. Cheamier
Head Assistt Magte

(True Copy)

Copies Tengady
2d March 1855

(Signed) F. N. Maltby
Collector & Magistrate

(44-45)
Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

To

No 7

To.

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

(46)

Bd No 289
From the Collector of Canara. ------

Reporting on Devastan Insdeck disbursements with reference to Extract from Board Proceedings dated 14th Septr 1854

Sir

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 14th September 1854 in which I am called upon to report specially to what extent the landed endowments commuted formerly to money payments to the Pagodas, can be traced, whether they can be restored or new assignments of land be made in place of them, and the ready money allowances be discontinued, and what would be the feeling of the people upon the change, I have the honor to state as follows.-

From Bd 22d May 1837
To Bd 1st July 1837
From Do 18th Septr 1846
To Do 22d March 1847
From Do 12 Decr 1848
To Do 7th Septr 1854.

2 The subject has been very fully discussed in the correspondence noted in the margin, and my own acquaintance with this district leads me to the same conclusion as that which my predecessor Mr. Blane came to, I may state generally that it is impossible to trace the lands which belonged to the Pagodas and that it is also impossible to assign lands in lieu of them. The Government do not possess any lands which would answer the purpose-

3 It appears to me that the only practical

practical plan, the only plan which it is of any use to discuss, is that of commuting the money payments now made from the treasury to assignments of an equivalent share of the revenue of a certain number of estates in each village. If this is done it should be done with the most ample justice to the institutions. The assignment should be on estates thoroughly solvent, so that the revenue could be collected with ease, and the people should have no reason to believe that the Government made any profit from the change of system. It will be desirable, as far as possible, that the assignments should be of the estates of Hindoo lands holders, and where practicable on those of the Pagodas themselves.

4 When the whole revenue of an estate is assigned the effect will be that the Pagoda will hold the estate in enam. Where a portion is assigned the Pagoda will appear as a Copartner with the Government.

5 The change will be more nominal than real as observed by Mr. Blane. The measure will certainly not be popular either

either with the landlords or the Pagodas, but it is one which the Government has a full right to take. No breach of any pledge is involved, and by care that the assignments are on estates bearing a light assessment, even the appearance of injustice is avoided. The land holders prefer paying to Government to paying to any one else and the Pagodas prefer a payment direct from the Treasury to collecting their rents even from the best landlords so that the measure cannot be popular with either party, but if the entire disconnection of Government from the religious institutions of the country is thus made more apparent, and I think it is, it is a measure which ought to be taken.

6 But I must observe that I consider that before it is taken the enactment so long promised should be passed, so that the wardens of the Pagodas may have full power to assert their claims, and the people may be able to select the wardens. Until the succession of the wardens is better defined or the power of election more clearly given, than it is at present. I do not think that any such measure can justly be taken. If summuds for these assignments are

are now given, at the death of the present holders the Landlords will withhold their dues on the ground that the succesor is not duly constituted, and every case will give rise to litigation and to extensive frauds.

Collectors Cutchery
On Circuit, Cuddapah
20th January 1855

/ Signed / T. N. Maltby
Collector.

Order thereon
(46-47)

Ordered to lie over.

To
No. 27
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(48)
Bd. No. 305

Sir

From the Acting Collector of Madras

With reference to the Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 19th October last communicating the orders of Government on the subject of Lieutenant Hawkes' collection of Oils, I have the honor to explain that from the imperfect information procurable it appears that in this Collectorate Oil Seeds are not raised, unless in some very inconsiderable quantity, and as regards the description and nomenclature, I despair of adding any thing to the information collected here by Lieutenant Hawkes himself and thro' the Collector of Sea Customs, whose Department is far more conversant than mine with similar matters.

Madras
31st January 1855

/ Signed / H. Stokes
Acting Collector

48-49
Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

To

To
No. 14
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(50)
Bd. No. 191

Sir

From the Acting Collector of Madras

In reply to your letter of the 15th Instant, I have the honor to annex copy of one from the Government Agent dated 18th Idem from which it appears that the Yeomiahdar Mooktaminnud Dowlah is physician to His Highness the Nabob and I would recommend that he be allowed the same special exemption from the Yeomiah rules as has been conceded to Mahomed Ally.—

2 The Petitions are herewith returned.—

Madras
20th January 1855

/ Signed / H. Stokes
Acting Collector

To
No. 1
The Acting Collector
of Madras

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th Instant

2070

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

Instant and to inform you in reply that Mooktaminud Dawlah is His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic's physician, and as his death could not possibly occur without all in your Office knowing of it, there seems no objection to his being allowed to send his servants for his Pension.

This is the name given in the correspondence but the name correctly is Mohtaminood Dowlah.

2 I beg to inform you that the rule adopted in the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends Office is to order the attendance from time to time, of every male pensioner of humbler rank and of every female not Goshah, but Gosha females and men of rank whose existance is known to every one are never summoned.-

18th January 1855 ----- } /Signed/ E. G. Balfour

Govt. Agent

/True Copy/

/Signed/ H. Stokes

Acting Collector-

Ordered to be submitted to Government with the following letter-

To

2071

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

50-57

Bd. No. 266

To the Chief Secretary to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of Government the accompanying Petition from the Physician to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic praying to be exempted from the necessity of attending personally at the Collectors Cutcherry to draw his pension, as required in para 6 of the Yeomah rules of 1841. The Collector's letter on the same subject dated 20th January 1855, is also submitted.-

No. 2469 27th Nov. 1854

18th January 1841 C. O. B. Page 294

In consultation 15th Feby 1855

2 As the object of the rule above quoted, is to guard against the fraudulent concealment of the death of individuals receiving pensions from

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

Instant and to inform you in reply that Mooktaninnud Dowlah is His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic's physician, and as his death could not possibly occur without all in your office knowing of it, there seems no objection to his being allowed to send his servants for his Pension.

This is the name given in the correspondence but the name correctly is Mokhtaminmood Dowlah.

2 I beg to inform you that the rule adopted in the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends Office is to order the attendance from time to time, of every male pensioner of humbler rank and of every female not Goshah, but Goshaa females and men of rank whose existence is known to every one are never summoned.-

18th January 1855 ----- } /Signed/ E. G. Balfour

Govt. Agent

/True Copy/

/Signed/ H. Stokes

Acting Collector.

Ordered to be submitted to Government with the following letter.-

To

Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

50-57

Bd. No. 266

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of Government the accompanying Petition from the Physician to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic praying to be exempted from the necessity of attending personally at the Collectors Cutcherry to draw his pension, as required in para 6 of the Yeomah rules of 1841. The Collector's letter on the same subject dated 20th January 1855, is also submitted.-

No. 2469 27th Nov. 1854

18th January 1841 C. O. B. Page 294

In consultation 13th Feby 1855

2 As the object of the rule above quoted, is to guard against the fraudulent concealment of the death of individuals receiving pensions from

2072 Fort St George 1st February 1855

from the State, and the rank and position of the present applicant seem to afford sufficient security to the Board are of opinion that he may be safely exempted from personal attendance.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George ---
1st February ------
1855 ----------

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary

To.

J.G.B.

2073 Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

No. 19

To.

B. Cunliffe Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

52
73 N 280

Sir,

From the Collector of Madras

In acknowledging the New Forms of Monthly Returns received this day with your Circular dated 8th Instant I have the honor to request the Boards permission to dispense with the Cultivation return which is not applicable to this Collectorate. Such a return could only be made by a monthly Examination of lands which would occupy much time while it would be worse than useless under the Quit Rent Tenure. Perhaps indeed, the term Government lands is designed to exclude lands so circumstanced.-

Madras
26th January 1855

/Signed/ A. Stokes.
Acting Collector.

B.N. 263.
Proceedings thereon
52-53

The Acting Collector is informed that the Monthly Cultivation Return is not required from his District.

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

54

No. 22.

Official Memorandum.

B2 No. 269.

From the Acting Collector of Madras ---

The Acting Collector has the honor to request the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue will be so good as to return the 5 original enclosures that were forwarded with a letter from this Office on the 19th October last referred to in para 2 the same having been applied for by the owner.

Madras --- 27th January 1855

/ Signed / H. Stokes
Acting Collector.

Ordered that the following Official Memorandum be sent in reply:-

54-55

No. 22.

B2 No. 262

Official Memorandum -

To the Actg Collector of Madras -

Ordered that the five original documents referred to in the Official Memorandum from the Acting Collector of Madras be returned to that Officer in compliance with his requests

Revenue Bd Office
Fort St George
1st February 1855

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary

To

Fort St. George 1st February 1855

No. 99

To,

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

56

B2 No. 151.

From the Chief Engineer,

No. 68.

Gentlemen

With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 8th Instant, I have the honor to request, you will be good enough to cause the Collectors of North and South Arcot and Chingleput to furnish me with the line of boundaries of their Districts - marked off in the Atlas sheets as the Board think they would answer the purpose required.

Fort St George 1st February 1855

required

I believe if these Boundaries were regularly Surveyed, they would be far better, and be the means of future reference in deciding disputes between any of their Neighbouring Districts.

Chief Engineer's Office
Late Dy Surr. General's Departt
Fort St George
16th January 1855

Signed P. E. Faber.
Lieutenant Colonel of Engrs
Chief Engineer
In charge of the late Dpty Surr. Genl's Departt

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To,

Fort St George 1st February 1855

To,

The Collector of
North Arcot.

56-57
B.S.No. 251.

Sir,

To the Collectors of North Arcot
South Arcot and Chingleput

Requesting them to adopt early measures in Communication with the Civil Engineer with a view of having the boundaries of their districts marked off in their Office Copy of the Atlas Sheets.

Dated 16th January in Cons. 1st Febry 1855

Ltr. from Sec. to Govt. Sup. Survey & Revenue Survey to Govt. in Cons. 1st Feby 1855 No 4

The Chief Engineer having stated in a letter to Government, Copy of which was forwarded to this Office, that the areas of the several Districts &c of this Presidency could be computed with exception of those noted in the Margin where boundaries common to each other, have never been surveyed.

North Arcot
South Arcot
Chingleput

the Board suggested that if sheet-Maps were sent to the Collectors of those Districts, they would be able to mark off the boundaries of their respective Districts or have them marked by the Civil Engineers to enable the Chief Engineer to compute the required areas accurately enough for all practicable purposes.

Colonel Faber has accordingly requested that this might be done, and the Board have directed me to request that you will, in Communication with the Civil Engineer, adopt

adopt early measures with a view of having the Boundary of your district marked off in your Office copy of the atlas sheets which you will forward to the Chief Engineer with a request that he will return the sheets when no longer required

3 The Board trust that you will lose no time in carrying out these instructions as the computation of areas which the Chief Engineer has been requested to make, is intended for transmission to the Honorable Court.-

Revenue Bd Office
Fort St George
1st February 1855

(Signed) B Cunliffe
Acting Secretary

WRa

58
Bd No 255
To the Chief Secy
to Government

Resolved that the following letter be despatched-

To
The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Board of Revenue to request that you will be so good as to furnish this Office with 12 additional Copies of the Madras Land Revenue Reports for July 1852 as those already furnished (65 in No) have been found to be insufficient.-

Rev Bd Office Fort St George
1st February 1855

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Ag Secretary

WRa

To Govt 73 in 20 Nov 1854 No 4348

To
The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

59
Bd No 279.
To the Chief Secretary to Government

In conformity with the instructions contained in Extract Minutes Consultation dated 11th July 1848, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith a list of communications received from Government up to 31st December 1854 and remaining unanswered to which is appended a Statement of all periodical Returns due to the same date.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
1st February 1855

(Signed) B: Cunliffe.
Acting Secretary.

To
The Collector of
South Arcot.

Spr

60
Bd No 252.
To the Collector of South Arcot

By 4 Coolies
1 Theodolite (5 in) with stand
10 Brass chains (100 ft) with arrows
8 Do Do (50 feet) with 5 arrows each-

By Bhangy
12 Drawing Compasses (German silver) with rounded points-
2 Prismatic Compasses in cases. (for which stands should be made at Cuddalore)

1. With reference to my letter of the 11th January 1855, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that a further supply of instruments &c as per Margin has been despatched to your address, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge.-

2- The Coolies have received Rupees 3-7-2, in advance, being a moiety of their hire, and will be entitled to the remainder, Rupees 3-7-2, on the safe delivery of the articles entrusted to them.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
1st February 1855

(Signed) B: Cunliffe.
Acting Secretary.

To

To
The Collector of
Tinnevelly.

Sir,

61
B. No. 264.

To the Collector of Tinnevelly
+ No. 130 of 1855.

With reference to your Endorsement dated 2d December last on the enclosed Petition, I am directed to forward an address to the Board from the same party and to request that you will, if possible, ascertain and report the grounds on which the then Collector Mr. Eden issued puttahs in the names of Paracoody pyots in the Villages alleged by Petitioners to be their Meerassy property.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
1st February 1855.

(Signed) B. Cunliffe.
Acting Secretary.

62
B. No. 114.

From the Secretary to Government—
dated 5th January 1855.

Read Extract requesting the Commissioner Northern Circars in his general Report on the Settlement of the Revenue for the Current year to notice specially the progress that has been made in Rajahmundry in Settling the water cess upon the principles explained by Mr. Elliot, and to insert in his Report an abstract Statement of lands permanently settled &c.—

62-63
Order thereon—

Ordered to be recorded.

From,

64
B. No. 281.

From the Collector of Tanjore— Indent on the Principal Commissary of Ordnance for scales and weights—

64-65
Order thereon—

Ordered that the Original Indent be passed and forwarded to the Secretary Military Board.—

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.—

66
M. No. 232.

From the Collector of Malabar— Reports that no case was disposed of under Regulation IX of 1822 and Regulation VII of 1828 during the half year ending the 31st December 1854, and that no public servant above 10 Rupees pay was suspended or dismissed or Revenue Defaulters confined during the last quarter of 1854—

67
M. No. 226.

From the Collector of Madura— Reports that there were no Fines imposed or stoppages made from the pay of public servants during the quarter ending 31st December 1854.—

68
M. No. 233.

From the Collector of Malabar— Return of fines imposed and stoppages made from the pay of public servants from 1st October to 31st December 1854—

69
M. No. 227.

From the Collector of Madura— Return of alterations that have occurred in the List of fines and stoppages for the quarter ending 31st December 1854.—

From

70
Mz. No. 234

From the Collector of Malabar- Return of alterations that have occurred in the List of fines and stoppages for the Quarter ending 31st December 1854-

71
Mz. No. 228.

From the Collector of Madura- Return of Public servants suspended or dismissed from employment during the quarter ending 31st December 1854-

72
Mz. No. 231.

From the Collector of Canara- Reports that there is no Return of Revenue Defaulters and of casualties and releases for the quarter ending 31st December 1854-

73
Mz. No. 225

From the Collector of Masulipatam- Stating that no Imports or Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and specie have taken place during December 1854-

74
Mz. No. 220.

From the Acting Collector of Nellore- List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered up to 31st December 1854-

75
Mz. No. 219

From the Acting Collector of Nellore- List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered upto 31st December 1854-

76
Mz. No. 221.

From the Acting Collector of Nellore- Requests to be furnished with forms of Certificates for Salt in lieu of Export Manifests solicited on the 25th instant-

77
Mz. No. 222

From the Collector of Masulipatam- Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of December 1854-

From,

78
Mz. No. 223.

From the Acting Collector of Guntoor- Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of December 1854.

79
Mz. No. 239.

From the Collector of Bellary- Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of December 1854-

80
Mz. No. 229.

From the Collector of Coimbatore- Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of December 1854-

81
Mz. No. 224.

From the Collector of Canara- Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the month of December 1854-

82
Mz. No. 230.

From the Collector of Malabar. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of December 1854-

83
Mz. No. 237.

From the Collector of Sea Customs. Comparative Statement of the Collections of Ordinary Revenue in Fusleis 1263 and 64-

84
Mz. No. 240.

From the Collector of Bellary- Return of Persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for December 1854-

85
Mz. No. 242.

From the Collector of Vizagapatam- Transmitting the grain Returns for December 1854-

86
Mz. No. 241.

From the Collector of Madura- Triennial Return of grants of waste lands for the support of Chuttrums built by individuals for the accommodation of travellers in Fusly 1263-

From,

2086. Fort St. George 1st February 1855.

87
Mr. No. 235.

From the Collector of Malabar - Return of persons sus=
=pended and dismissed under Regulation VI of
88 89
Mr. No. 1884/186. 1831 for the Month of December 1854 -

From the Sub Treasurer - Indents for Carts required for
the use of the General Treasury -

88-90
Order on the two abovementioned Indents - Resolved that the ne=
=cessary orders be passed -

" E Maltby

" D Hamilton

Compd. M D. Gajee

2087 Fort St. George — February 1855.

Diary

Received the following papers.

To,

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

1
B. No. 312.
From the Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that Mr. C. J. Shewbrick assumed Charge of this Collectorate on the 27th Instant, together with the Balance of Cash and the Amount of the Courts Deposits being Company's Rupees 40805 — 11 2 as well as the Postage Stamp Labels, remaining in store and in Charge of the Hoozoor Treasurer of the Value of Company's Rupees 3673 — 0 0 and the Stamp Papers and Cadjans of the Value of Company's Rupees 6030 — 7 0 in Charge of the Hoozoor Stamp Darogah, for which I enclose his Duplicate Receipts —

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry
Sydapet, 27th January
1855.

I have &c.
Signed J. P. B. Smollett
Collector

On

Fort St. George — February 1855

No. 1.

On Examination of the Treasury of the Zillah of Chingleput I have received charge of the undermentioned Coins the sum of Company's Rupees Forty thousand Eight hundred and Five Annas Fourteen and Pice Two being the Balance of Cash upto this date according to the Accounts of the Treasury.

Species	Coins	No. of Coins	Rate of conversion per 100 pieces of Coins	Amount	Total
			Rs As Ps	Rs As Ps	Rs As Ps
Silver	Company's Rupees of 1835 and 1840	17704	100 " "	17704 " "	
	Do. Half Do.	2256	50 " "	1128 " "	
	Do. Quarter Do.	2442	25 " "	610 8 "	
	Do. Double Annas Do.	1266	12 8 "	158 4 "	
	Company's Rupees of the Coinages previous to 1835	475	100 " "	475 " "	
	Do. Half Do.	94	50 " "	47 " "	
	Do. Quarter Do.	47	25 " "	11 12 "	
	Do. Double Annas	77	12 8 "	9 10 "	
	Do. Single Do.	93	6 4 "	5 13 "	
	Bombay Rupees	22	100 " "	22 " "	
	Do. Quarter Do.	1	25 " "	" 4 "	
			Total Silver Coins		20172 3 "
Copper	New Half Annas	20049	3 2 "	626 86	
	Do. Quarter Do.	13558	1 9 "	680 96	
	Do. Single Pie Pieces	3674	" 8 4 "	19 22	
			Total Copper Coins		1326 12
		No. of Notes.			
	Madras Bank Notes	1	" " "	" "	100 " "
			Balance as per Cash Account		21598 7 2
Silver	Amount of Balance of Cash deposited by the Courts at Chingleput Company's Rupees of 1835 and 1840	19207	100 " "	19207 " "	
Copper	New Half Annas	5	3 2 "	" 2 6	
	Do. Quarter Do.	18	1 9 "	" 1 6	
					19207 7 "
			Total Company's Rupees		40805 14 2

Chingleput District Collector's Cutcherry
Conjeveram 27th January 1855

E. E. per / Signed / C. J. Shubrick
Acting Collector

2088 Fort St. George — February 1855

No. 2.

On Examination I have received Charge of the Undermentioned Postage Stamp Labels of the Value of Company's Rupees Three thousand Six hundred and seventy three remaining in store and in Charge of the Hoozoor Treasurer at Conjeveram on the 27th January 1855—

Description	In store			In Charge of the Hoozoor Treasurer			Total		
	No. of sheets	Rs	a/	No. of sheets	Rs	a/	No. of sheets	Rs	a/
½ Anna Labels	500	1500	"	219	657	"	719	2157	"
1 Anna Do.	40	240	"	39	234	"	79	474	"
2. Annas Do.	50	500	"	50	500	"	100	1000	"
4 Annas Do.	10	30	"	4	12	"	14	42	"
Total	600	2270	"	312	1403	"	912	3673	"

Chingleput District Collectors Cutcherry
Conjeveram 27th January 1855.

E. E. per / Signed / C. J. Shubrick
Acting Collector

On

2088 Fort St. George — February 1855

No. 3.

On Examination I have received Charge of the undermentioned Stamp Papers & Cadjans of the Value of Company's Rupees Six thousand and thirty, and Annas Seven remaining in Charge of the Hoozoor Stamp Darogah at Conjeveram on the 27th January 1855—

4 Rupees Do.		1	4 " "
8 Rupees Do.		1	8 " "
Total		1798	1013 12 "
Grand Total		4678	6030 7 "

Chingleput District
Collectors Cutcherry
Conjeveram 27th January 1855

E. E. per / Signed / C. J. Shubrick
Acting Collector

2088 Fort St. George — February 1855

No. 2.

On Examination I have received Charge of the undermentioned Postage Stamps Labels of the Value of Company's Rupees Three Thousand Six hundred and seventy three remaining in Store and in Charge of the Hoozoor Treasurer at Conjeveram on the 27th January 1855—

Description	In store			In Charge of the Hoozoor Treasurer			Total		
	No. of sheets	Rs	a p	No. of sheets	Rs	a p	No. of sheets	Rs	a p
½ Anna Labels	500	1500	..	219	657	..	719	2157	..
1 Anna Do.	40	240	..	39	234	..	79	474	..
2 Annas Do.	50	500	..	50	500	..	100	1000	..
4 Annas Do.	10	30	..	4	12	..	14	42	..
Total	600	2270	..	312	1403	..	912	3673	..

Chingleput District Collectors' Cutcherry
Conjeveram 27th January 1855.

E E per / Signed / C. J. Shubrick
Acting Collector

On

2088 Fort St. George — February 1855

No. 3.

On Examination I have received Charge of the undermentioned Stamp'd Papers & Cadjans of the Value of Company's Rupees Six thousand and thirty and Annas Seven remaining in Charge of the Hoozoor Stamp Darogah at Conjeveram on the 27th January 1855—

Size Number	Description	Number of Rolls	Value Rs	a p
2	4 Annas Country Paper	1232	308	..
"	8 Annas Do.	907	453	8.
"	2 Rupees Do.	128	256	..
"	1 Rupees Do.	194	776	..
"	8 Rupees Do.	89	712	..
"	16 Rupees Do.	27	432	..
"	32 Rupees Do.	40	1280	..
"	50 Rupees Do.	6	300	..
"	100 Rupees Do.	2	200	..
"	4 Annas Stamped Europe Paper for Deeds	14	3	8
"	8 Annas Do.	2	1	..
"	2 Rupees Do.	38	76	..
"	8 Annas Europe Decree Paper	66	33	..
"	1 Rupee Do.	86	86	..
"	2 Rupees Do.	49	98	..
	Additional fee leviable on the Stamped Europe Paper for Deeds		"	

Fort St. George — February 1855

No. 76

To,

B. Cunliffe Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

(2.)

Bd. No. 313

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that I have this day assumed charge of the Zillah of Chingleput together with the Balance of Cash and the Courts Deposit Amounting to Company's Rupees 40805—11—2 as well as the Postage stamp Labels remaining in store and in charge of the Hoozoor Treasurer of the value of Company's Rupees 3673—0—0 and the stamp Papers and Cadjans of the value of Company's Rupees 6030—7—0 in Charge of the Hoozoor Stamp Darogah—

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Cauyeveram, 27th January 1855

Signed C. J. Shubrick
Acting Collector

(1-3)

Order thereon

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government

W.P.

A.

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

At a Meeting Present

E. Maltby Esqr. Member
and
J. D. Bourdillon Esqr. Member

Monday 5th February 1855

J. Goldingham Esqr. First Member
Absent on duty
as Commissioner
Northern Circars

Minutes of the last Meeting
Read and approved

Read the following papers

(4)

No. 71

Bd. No. 186

From the Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 15th January 1855

Read the following

No. 5273.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department under date the 11th December 1854.

Read an Endorsement

from

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

from the Home Department No. 1141 dated the 8th Ultimo transferring for consideration and orders a Dispatch with Enclosures from the Government of Fort St. George relative to the revision of the Police Establishment in the District of Trichinopoly under that Presidency

No. 1272 of 1854 dated 3d. October

Observations

The aggregate cost in Land and Money for placing the emoluments of the Village Police in Trichinopoly on an efficient footing is estimated at

Cooly Cavilgars 1,652 in number and at the rate of Rupees 2 per mensem

Rupees 3,304
12
Rupees 39,648 per annum

534 Village Moonsiffs at 12 Rupees 6,408

Total Rupees 46,056 per annum

Rupees 46,056 per annum as specified in the Margin while on the other hand and as a partial Set off against this increased expenditure it is proposed to resume the Lands and fees in money and grain now enjoyed by the Cavilgars and

2090

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

and Moonsiffs

The value of these Sources, it is Stated, amount to Rupees 34,059, but the Government of Fort St. George is doubtful whether these Sources are realized to the full extent at which they are Set Down even at present by the Cavilgars themselves and whether their collection in full by Government can be reckoned on they will it is observed be made good as far as practicable and will be incorporated with the Land Revenue demand on the revision of the Trichinopoly Assessment

Cavil Maniums Lands Assessment	4,694
Fees in Grain	20,715
Do. in Money	6,262
Tenure Moregars fees	2,388
	34,059

The revision of the Assessment the Government of Fort St. George report has recently been ordered to be at once carried out in the 4 Dry Talooks where the irregularities and anomalies in the Land Tax are such as to demand immediate Reform

The number of Cooly Cavilgars

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

Cavilgars to be entertained in these 4 Dry Talooks is 785, their emoluments in land and money at Rupees 24- each per annum will amount to Rupees 18840- The Moonsiffs are 131, their emoluments at 12 Rupees each yearly amounts to Rupees 1572; thus making the total cost Rupees 20,412 - The fees in land and money to be resumed and placed in part compensation of this outlay, it is stated, are nominally Rupees 9,036-4-7- but as has already been observed the extent to which these will really be found available can only be ascertained as the revision of the assessment proceeds.

Resolution

For what is stated in the correspondence submitted by the Government of Fort St. George in this case there seems to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to be no doubt that a reform of the Police in the District of Trichinopoly is very much required, and as the scheme proposed is the result of much careful enquiry and appears to be

attended

2090

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

attended with as little additional escpense as possible - His Lordship in Council is pleased to Sanction the entertainment of the Establishment specified in the margin at an aggregate cost per annum of Rupees 20,412 with a view to the adoption of the revised System of Police in the 4 Dry Talooks of Trichinopoly, and to request that a report of the financial results of these measures may be furnished for the information of this Government

Cooly Cavilgars 785 in number and at the rate of Rupees 24 each per annum	Rupees 18,840 per annum
131 Moonsiffs at 12 Rupees each per annum	1572- per Do
Total Rupees	20,412 per Do

Order

Ordered that a Copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Fort St. George and the papers which accompanied the Endorsement above referred to, be returned

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / C. Hugh Cushington

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

No. 1312

Copy of the foregoing for-
=warded to the Government of Madras
with reference to Mr. Secretary T. Pycroft's
letter No. 1272 dated the 3d October last

By order of the Governor
General in Council

Fort William
Home Department
The 18th December 1854.

/Signed/ W. G. Young
Under Secretary to the
Government of India

Ordered to be commu-
nicated to the Board of Revenue
with reference to Esctract from the
Minutes of Consultation dated 3d October
1854 - No. 1271

(4·5)
Bd. No. 284
Order thereon

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Ordered that the
foregoing papers be communicated
to the Collector of Trichinopoly
with reference to the Board's
Proceedings dated 16th October 1854

Esctract

T.D.G.

(6)
Bd. No. 188
From the Acting Deputy
Secretary to Government
Fort St. George
17th January 1856

Memorandum

18 Copies of Papers on the
Tea Factories and Plantations in Kumaon
and Gurhwal forwarded to the Pre-
=sident and Members of the Board
of Revenue.

By Order
(Signed) W. Kudleston
Acting Deputy Secretary
to Government

(6·7)
Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

(8)
Bd. No. 232
From the Secretary
to Government

No. 105

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
in the Revenue Department under date
the 23d January 1855.

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

/Here enter 2d January 1855 No. 5/

Under the opinion given by
the Board of Revenue in the conclud-
=ing sentence of the above letter the
Right Honorable the Governor in Council
directs that no further collections be
made by Government on account of
the

the Obium tax that the amount Rupees 209-8-10 now included in the Tusdeek on account of the tax be hence forward deducted from it, and that it be left optional with the people to make these payments to the Pagodas or to discontinue them as they may be disposed.-

To the Board of Revenue

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

8-9
Bd. No 292

Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated with the previous correspondence as noted in the margin, to the Collector of North Arcot for his information and guidance.

To Government 6th November 1854
From Government 8th December 1854
Dy Cons: 4th Jany: 1855
From Government 2d Dy Cons: 5th Jany: 1855

10
Bd. No 270

No 39.

From the Chief Secy to Government

Forwarding for communication to the Collectors of Malabar and Canara letter and its enclosure from Bombay Government relative to a suspicion that British and other subjects in India are still engaged in slave dealings with the dominions

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Political Department
Dated 26th January 1855.

Read the following letter
No 76 of 1855

To the Chief Secretary to the
Government of
Fort St. George
Madras

Sir,

I am directed by the Right

dominions of His Highness the Imam of Muscat.

Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, copy of a letter noted in the margin received by this Government on the 18th ultimo relative to a suspicion that British and other subjects in India are still engaged in slave dealing with the dominions of His Highness the Imam of muscat- this communication is forwarded to you it being deemed possible by this Government, that the Kidnapping of the Natives of India may be carried on at Ports under the Madras Government-

From Major A. Hamerton, Her Majesty's Consul and the Honorable Company's Agent in the dominions of His Highness the Imam of Muskat No 17 dated the 3d March last.

Bombay Castle
8th January 1855

(Signed) H. L. Anderson
Secretary to Government

Duplicate
No 9 of 1854
Political Department

To A. Malet Esqre
Chief Secretary to
Government Bombay

Sir,

I have the honor to receive on

on the 31st December last your letter No 4767 of the 9th November 1853, and with reference to Para 4 of the same, I beg leave to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that Banians and Indian men as they are called here /Nojahs and Borahs/ are all suspected, even those from the Company's own ports and the ports in the protected states, of being concerned in the detestable traffic of slave dealing, but at present in a very limited degree, and many bonâ fide British subjects and others the subjects of the protected states have entirely relinquished slave dealing - but I certainly do think there are some, who while they live will continue it but in a private and secret way which they can easily do, so as to avoid and baffle detection..

Zanzibar — 3d March 1854

(Signed) Atkinson Hamerton
Major, H. M. Consul &
H. C. Agent in the dominions
of H. H. the Imam of Muskat

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. L. Anderson
Secretary to Government

Ordered

Resolution — Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter and its Enclosure be furnished to the Board of Revenue with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation of 29th July 1852 No 263 and for communication to the Collectors of Malabar and Canara and of such other Maritime Districts as they deem advisable. also to the Marine Board for communication to the Master Attendants at the Southern Ports and western Coast..

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue

(True Extract & Copy)
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary

10-11
Bd No 272

Proceedings thereon — Ordered that the foregoing papers be communicated to the Collectors of Malabar and Canara for their special attention, also that copies be forwarded to the Collectors of the other Maritime Districts..

12
Bd No 302

From the Secretary to Government

No 143.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 30th January 1855.

Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
/Here enter 21st December 1854 No 615/

Para 1 — Resolved that the above letter

letter from the Board of Revenue reporting upon the duties which the Collector of Madras has at present to perform in comparison with those discharged by him in 1844 and recording their opinion that the services of a functionary of standing and experience should be secured to that Office by the same salary as is given to the Collector of a Ryotwary District, be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors in reference to their despatch of the 23d April 1845, No. 8, with the strong recommendation of this Government that under the circumstances represented by the Board, the Office of Collector of Madras be continued on its present footing.

2 Pending the receipt of a reply to this reference, the Acting Collector will remain in his Office on his present allowances.

(True Extract)

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

To
The President & Members
of the Board of Revenue

Bd. No. 302
Order thereon
12-13

Ordered to be communicated with the Board's letter to the Acting Collector of Madras for his information

No. 4

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

14

Bd. No. 299
From the Collector
of Rajahmundry

Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the Statement of Enams below two Cawnies in extent called for in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 21st April 1853.

2 The accounts relating to Enams in this District are, as you will have learnt from the late Collectors' letter of the 24th February 1854, in so imperfect a state, that it has not, I regret to say, been found practicable to distinguish, as was required by the Commissioner, the Enams granted prior to the permanent settlement, from those, which

the

the holders have obtained possession of since that period, and in some cases the same parties, though under the name of another of the family, may be holding land in another village, the aggregate of both Enams probably exceeding two Cawnies in Extent.

3. I concur with Mr. Prendergast in opinion that Government are

not called upon to relinquish their rights merely from the fact of each Enam being of a limited extent.

Rajahmundry District,
Collector's Office,
Cauveram,
25th January 1855.

(Signed) A. Purvis
Collector

Statement

the holders have obtained possession of since that period, and in some cases the same parties, though under the name of another of the family, may be holding land in another village, the aggregate of both Enams probably exceeding two Kawnies in Extent.

3. I concur with Mr. Prendergast in the opinion that Government are

not called upon to relinquish their rights merely from the fact of each Enam being of a limited extent.

Rajahmundry District,
Collectors' Office,
Kaupaveram,
25th January 1855.

(Signed) A. Purvis
Collector

Statement

2101

St. George

No. 1

5th February 1855.

Statement Zemindary or Proprietary Estates in the District of Rajahmundry

which Enam lands not exceeding two Cowneis

Nature of Enam	No.	Survia Land in acres	Doombalah Cuttoobady Enam Estimated Revenue	Land in acres	Estimated Revenue	Cuttoobady	Total Land in acres	Estimated Revenue
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 To Bramins an inclusive of Ma for livelihood	77	28246 3 8	77380 14 4	6155 19 9	19895 3 7	8537 14	434401 23 1	97276 1 11
2 Pagodas and								
3 For support of :ed for the use Such as waterpo Pandals, Chou								
4 Enam of Officer								
Gra								
Re								

24th January 1855. (Signed) A. Purvis Collector

Copied for

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

No. 1

...es of Enam lands in Government Talooks and in Zemindary or Proprietary Estates in the District of Rajahmundry

...ent of Enam Lands as per Goosecut.. Of which Enam lands not exceeding two Cowries

...dah Cuttoobody Enams Total						Of which Enam		Doombalah Cuttoobody Enam				Total		
...imated Revenue	Land in acres	Estimated Revenue	Cuttoobody	Land in acres	Estimated Revenue	No. of Enam Lands	Survey Land in acres	Estimated Revenue	Land in acres	Estimated Revenue	Cuttoobody	Land in acres	Estimated Revenue	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
80 10 5	53634 17 11	134318 10 11	58714 6 1	223777 18 3	563299 5 4	19897 -	28246 3 8	77380 14 4	6155 19 9	19895 3 7	8537 14 4	34401 23 1	97276 1 11	
73 13 2	3182 4 4	8044 5 9	2930 1 2	21680 " "		56558 2 11								
27 " "	66 20 -	150 " "	66 " "	1351 5 8	4677 " "									
43 " 3	33028 9 2	97837 7 5	41092 2 10	119364 10 10	296080 7 8									
83 13 5	36276 33 6	106031 13 2	44088 4 -	142395 16 2	357315 10 7									
64 7 10	89911 11 1	240350 8 1	102802 10 1	366172 34 5	920614 15 11									

Collectors Circuit Cutcherry, Rajahmagarum 24th January 1855. (Signed) A. Purvis
Collector

Enam Ac

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

14-15

Bd. No. 288

Proceedings thereon

The Board request the Acting Collectors' attention and early reply to their Circular — "Dated 15th ultimo No. 115.—

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

No. 2

To

B. Cunliffe Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

16

Bd. No. 189

From the Coll.r of Masulipatam

Sir

I have the honor to return the Statements of Demand Collection and Balance from 12th July to September 1854, after making the necessary alterations therein as required in the Board's Proceedings dated 11th ultimo, and to request that the returns for the months of October and November 1854 forwarded to the Board since the despatch of my letter of the 17th October may be returned to this Office that corresponding alterations may be made in them also.—

2 As the entries in the separate Statement of "Particulars of Extraordinary Revenue" on the back of the Return comprize Collections on account of current and arrears the totals will not correspond with the current Demand exhibited in Columns 5—6 and 7 of Statement No. 1 as remarked by the Board, but will agree with the collections of current and arrears shewn

shewn in Columns 9–12–10–13 and 15 respectively of the said Statement.–

Masulipatam . . .
Coll.rs Cutcherry on
circuit at Goodewadah
15th January 1855. . . .

/Signed/ T. D. Lushington
Collector.

Bd. No. 293
Proceedings thereon.

(16-17)

The Collector is informed that the correction of the Statements of Demand Collection and Balance for October and November 1854 is unnecessary, as the new Form dispenses with the particulars in question.—

No. 3

To

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

(18)

Bd. No. 150
From the Agt. Coll.r
of Nellore . . . .

Sir

In reply to your letter under date 11th Instno I have the honor to state that the land in question was by myself assessed as 3d Turrum at the Settlement of this Talook for Fusly 1262 / made by me / but Subsequently on the representation of the Ryots and after such further enquiry as I presume, he deemed necessary was apparently lowered to 4th Turrum by

by Mr. Elton influenced however to some extent it would seem by representations as to the poverty and circumstances of the individual Ramanoojum who presented several Darakasts for the land, on 3d Turrum assessment and to whom, I eventually ordered it made over, upon his presenting a Petition to me, "and paying up the usual fixed deposit of one Sixth of assessment" first however giving to Petitioners / Ramanaidoo and others / the option, of themselves Continuing to hold the land, of they were willing to do so on the same terms by accepting less than which, in the teeth of a better and otherwise eligible tender I considered that the interests of Government would needlessly and unduly suffer–

Nellore District . . . . . .
Collectors Office Chennaroyanipalem
13th January 1855. . . . . .

/Signed/ J. Ratliff
Acting Collector

Enclosure No. 1 Petition
Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

(18-19)

Bd. No. 277
To the Collector
of Nellore . . .

To The Collector of
Nellore.

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th January 1855 reporting on Petition No. 2368 of 1854.–

From

2 From your explanation the Board gather that the lands which form the Subject of the above Petition were originally assessed by you as 3 class, but subsequently lowered to 4th class by the collector Mr. Elton who it must be presumed had good reasons for adopting this measure in the face of your arrangement which secured a higher revenue The Petitioner being thus placed by competent authority in possession of the lands at a certain rate, the Board do not approve of your having raised their assessment, merely because another party offered a higher Sum for them, and of your having ultimately ousted them after they had, as stated in your endorsement dated 20th October 1854, prepared the lands for cultivation. The Board therefore desire that the lands may be forthwith restored to Petitioners N. Ramandidoo and others.—

Revenue Board Office.
Fort St. George 5th February 1855 } (Signed) B. Cunliffe
Acting Secretary

No. 8.

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

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of

20
Bd. No. 342
From the Coll. of Bellary . . }

of your Circular letter of 11th Instant No. 69 directing "that you will report without delay "whether you have acted or are acting on the orders "conveyed to you in the order of Government "noted in the Margin regarding the reduction "of assessment where exorbitant, and whether you "have taken measures to give the fullest publicity "throughout your District to the intention of "Government to moderate the demand wherever it "is required."—

In reply I have the honor to inform the Board that measures are now in progress for giving early effect to the intentions of Government to moderate the assessment on over assessed lands— an account is under preparation in my Cutcherry who are at present engaged in the Jummabundy Settlement and enquiry is being made into the condition of such lands as are supposed to be over assessed.—

In the Course of a few days I shall be prepared to submit my final propositions for the reduction of the assessment in the Goollem Talook into which I am again making detailed enquiry Village by Village.—

Bellary Collectors Office.
On circuit . . . }
At Adony 30th January 1855 } (Signed) C. Pelly
Collector.

Order thereon
Ordered to lie over.—

20-21

To

No. 25.

To

B Cunliffe Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 25th January of your Printed letter of the 11th Instant desiring that under instructions from Government I will report, without delay, whether I have acted or am acting in the orders conveyed in an Extract from the Minutes of consultation of 10th July last circulated with the Boards Proceedings of the 31st August, regarding the reduction of the assessment where excorbitant.

2. In reply, I beg to report that these orders have not been considered to refer to this District, they were held to apply to South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other collectorates where large tracts of land are stated to be kept out of cultivation although of the first quality, thro' the pressure of the assessment and the instructions conveyed, it was supposed had reference principally to lands situated as above described. The principles

77

Bde No. 317

From the Collr. of Chingleput

Reporting the circumstances under which steps have been taken for the Reduction of Assessment in this District as proposes certain alterations in the mode of collecting the tax on the 2d crop Vca

principles laid down by the Government were of course applicable to all Collectorates, and in so far as they enjoyed moderate taxation, and simplicity of Classification, and insisted that a fair assessment might be made on land, irrespective of an accurate scientific Survey, they commended themselves to every person possessed of common capacity.-

3. In this Collectorate, with some exception, the Villages are under what is called the Survey field assessment System- The Survey and field assessments were principally introduced by Messrs. Smalley Vieveash and Maclean; the Taxums, and Classification are not very numerous in each Village, altho' they differ considerably from one another even in neighbouring localities, and altho' they might have been rendered more simple by the omission of small fractional portions of the Rupee- The measurements for Revenue purposes are reckoned correct, the boundaries of Villages and fields are well defined, and there are no disputes connected with such subjects- In

this

this District too, lands capable generally of cultivation and of the best quality are not left waste because of the pressure of the assessment, altho' doubtless there is much good land uncultivated through — other causes.-

4. In Chingleput also some of the principles enunciated by Government are the rule of the District- The assessment is on the land, and does not depend on the description of produce, Bramins and other Classes have no peculiar privileges, all pay alike for the lands they occupy in the Villages proper to Chingleput-

5. Mr. Smalley's settlement prevails in 145 Villages of this Collectorate, and on its' introduction it was highly approved by the Revenue authorities of that day- It does not exist entirely on its original footing, having been tampered with, and altered by several of that Gentleman's successors generally it may be stated that in the Villages settled by Mr. Smalley the Ryots complain of the pressure of the assessment-

6. Mr. Vivash introduced the Survey Field assessment into 625 Villages,

and his settlement has always been, and is still generally considered light, so much so, that his successors Messrs. Maclean and Freese, proposed and recommended a revision which would have had the effect of raising the whole to the extent of 11 per Cent- This — alteration tho' approved by authority, has — never been enforced- From the Board's Proceedings marginally quoted, it would seem that an — impression exists that this addition was made, and that it was Cheerfully acquiesced in by the People, but this is a mistake wherever it was proposed to enhance the rates, they were — opposed vehemently by the Ryots, and the — increase has not been enforced.-

* Proceedings 26th. August 1844 Para 109.

7. Mr. Maclean afterwards — introduced the Survey assessment settlement principle into 756 Villages- This Gentleman took much pains, and bestowed great attention on the work, and his qualifications for the task were so highly thought of in his gene- = ration that after he was nominated to a — seat in the Board of Revenue, he was speci- = ally instructed to remain in charge of the Survey operation of Chingleput, and to complete the work without prejudice to his labours in the Board itself- His operations

were

were reported in several despatches in the year 1837 and 1839 which were not disposed of by the Board of Revenue till 1844.

8. Altho' the Survey field assess-ment in these 756 Villages was not sanction-ed by authority, it was almost immediately brought into practical working, and it has continued in force up to the present day - The question was ultimately consider-ed in the Revenue Board in their Proceed-ings of the 26th. August 1844. Mr. Maclean being then a Member - The proceedings - voluminous in bulk and entering into a most elaborate and minute analysis of the whole system, the entire work of Messrs. Vincash and Maclean was unhesitatingly condemned as worthless - It was desired to be notified by procla-mation to the people that the rates were disapproved of, and an additional 1 1/2 per Cent was ordered to be enforced all round in the Talooks of Peddapollium, and Nagery, and in 261. Lapsed Villages.-

9. These orders have never been complied with, Mr. Maltby now a Member of

of the Board was at that time Offici-ating Collector of Chingleput and under his auspices a reply was forward to the Board's Proceedings, combating their reasoning and remonstrating against the projected increase of taxation - It does not appear that this report was ever noticed - and the subject seems to have tacitly dropped but I trust, I may be permitted to - remark that in my judgement the Acting Collector had much the best of the - argument.-

9th. April 1846.

10. Again in Truly 1259 - Mr. Freese introduced the same survey field Assessment System into 25 Villages which had reverted from Shrotriem and Zemindary tenure, reporting the - principles on which he had proceeded in his letter of the 30th. August 1849 Mr. Freese in like manner with - Mr. Maclean without waiting for instruction proceeded to enforce the System, and the settlement so intro-duced is carried out to the present time.-

11. The Board of Revenue under date

date the 9th October 1854 specially requested the attention of the Collector to these Villages with reference to the orders of Government of the 10th July last, and to this point only has enquiry been directed.-

12. This hasty sketch of the position of the survey field assessment question as it stands in Chingleput, will sufficiently shew that the subject is one which requires much consideration, and as I have been only for a very few Months in charge of this District, and had no intention whatever of remaining in it, I have not thought it desirable to enter deeply into the arrangements of so complicated a matter during my incumbency.-

13. The Ryots are fully aware of the orders of Government adverted to in the 1st Para of this letter - A large body of them attended at my Office about two Months ago, and by deputation enquired whether the wet assessment, as in South Arcot was to be lowered 25 per

2108 Fort St. George 5th February 1855

per Cent - I informed them that no authority had been yet given to make any such general reduction in this District, that the Board seemed upon the whole, impressed with the moderation of the assessment in Chingleput in comparison with other Districts, but that any cases of over assessment or of taxation so high as to leave little margin to the Cultivators would be specially considered and brought to notice with a view to reduction - With this assurance the people seemed satisfied.

14. Instead therefore of requiring a revision of the assessment in the 25 Villages assessed by Mr. Freese upon the principles laid down in the Minutes of Consultation of the 10th July last, I would suggest that the Board should specially authorize the Collector to revise the assessment generally as

of one Talook where the rates are supposed to be more than ordinarily high, and to lower those on the principles laid down by Government in such places, and to such extent as might seem needed - reporting the same to the Board of Revenue for approval and orders - In this revision the simplification of the demand on the several classes of land should be enforced, and fractional differences omitted, and when approved, similar modifications would be introduced into other Talooks.-

15. There is no special necessity for any enquiry into the 25 Villages assessed by Mr. Freese. They are scattered over several

J.G.B.

Talooks and their condition is perhaps as satisfactory as those of any other division of the District - The Lands capable of being usually brought under the plough in them (Sheegal) was assumed by Mr. Freese to be worth Rupees 20,359 per annum - The Demands of Fusly 1210 - a Standard year for comparisons was Rupees 17,041 - The Permanent Settlement was fixed at Rupees 16,484 -

	Rs
1261	17,965
1262	17,420
1263	10,913

From fusly 1261 to 63 - inclusive Mr. Freese's Survey Settlement is marginally noted - The last season was one of great depression; but in fusslies 1261 and 62 the Revenue exceeded the Standard of the favorable year 1210 and exceeded the Permanent Berizz in the ratio of 9 and 6 per Cent - If these results be contrasted with those of Villages in other localities they will not suffer by comparison -

16. In addition to the proposed reduction of assessment wherever it is found to be too high beginning with one Talook, it seems to me that there are various practical reforms which might be readily introduced without further delay into

into the Revenue administration of this District and if the Board concur, some of them might even be enforced in the present season. For example, the system in this District of levying additional rent equal to one half of the Survey assessment on 2 Crops raised on dry lands was introduced simultaneously with the Ryotwar settlement, I think it might be discontinued at once. It is calculated that the loss of Revenue will not exceed 3,500 Rupees per annum, while the stimulus the remission would afford to the cultivation of Indigo and other staples would be considerable: and this change might be effected without the necessity of any alteration of the Survey Rates.

17. Again as regards the treatment of two Crop wet lands, I would beg to observe that all lands in Chingleput now classed single Crop bear

2108 Fort St George 5th Febry 1855

bear an additional assessment of one half of the rent when a 2d Crop is raised on them; but lands which were cultivated with two Crops in the Standard years taken as the basis of the survey assessment were classed as two Crop lands and assessed with a consolidated Peishcush for both Crops. The whole of this is entered in the accounts as a Demand when the lands are taken up for cultivation, but at the settlement if it be found they have only yielded one Crop and that circumstances beyond the Ryots control preclude the raising of a second Crop, the second Crop Assessment 1/3d of the whole is remitted. This Remission in many seasons amounts to a considerable sum, to check which a scrutiny and minute enquiry is held either to ascertain the inadequacy of water, or to prove the neglect of the Ryots. The Board do not require to be told that the

the result of these enquiries is always onerous and often vexatious to the Ryots - In this matter I would suggest that the distinction between single and double Crop land should be abandoned, that all wet fields should be classed as single assessed lands which on the present 2 Crop lands, may be taken as 2/3ds of the whole, and that they should be subjected to an additional assessment of one half the Rent if a 2d Crop be raised on the fields - This measure has been often pressed upon the Board's consideration in the letters marginally noted as tending to simplify the accounts without needlessly swelling the Demands or the Remissions, but without effect - In those days objections were always plentiful and imaginary fears of injuring the Government Revenues were always rife, accordingly the suggestion dropped - I would again beg to press it upon the Board's consideration as a change in the right direction

Mr. Macleane's Survey Report 31st July 1889 Para 53.
Mr. Freese's Report dated 30 August 1849.

2108 Fort St. George 5th February 1855

direction capable of immediate enforcement.-

18 The Bagayit or garden lands in this District are portions of the Village sites. All the other lands are divided into two Classes; Viz^z Dry and wet - The Garden lands were assessed at rates varying from one to six Pagodas whilst they had previously borne, and in Zamindary Villages they still bear, higher rates of taxation. admitting that the Village sites are generally of a superior quality in comparison with the other dry lands of the Village, there is no question but that the present Survey rates on them are too high - They may be reduced I think, to the assessment of the first Class dry land in the Village a measure which might be carried out along with the proposed examination into the state of the assessment of a single Taluk - This is the

the more necessary as the tendency of the recent orders to permit cultivators to sink wells and enjoy the produce without additional taxation will bear adversely ultimately on highly taxed Garden Cultivation.-

19 These are the measures which I would suggest for the present as calculated to give immediate effect to the wishes of Government to relieve the Cultivators in Chingleput from the blight of inordinate taxation working on the basis of the present survey & assessment and not setting it aside for some new survey and redistribution of rates which it would take years to conclude.-

20. For myself I am opposed in principle to the whole system of individual Ryotwar Management and would gladly see a Village

Village system introduced involving for the first few years perhaps an annual settlement and ultimately fixing the Demand for a term of years. I believe that there is no District that offers greater facilities for this system than does Chingleput and it was recommended strongly in the memorial to the House of Commons from the Native association of Madras several of whom are Land holders in Chingleput as consonant to native usage. That Memorial contained it may be many objectionable and uncalled for propositions. but in the matter of Revenue Settlements it advanced much that in my estimation was deserving of attention.

Chingleput District, -
Collector's Cutchery, -
Sydapet, 27th January, 1855.

(Signed) P. B. Smollett
Collector

Ordered to lie over -

Order thereon -

To

22-23

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

No. 28

To

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

24
Bd. No. 303
From the Actg Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of 25 Copies of the new Forms of the Demands Collection and Balance statements of cultivation and prices of Grain, and of the Treasury examination certificates which were forwarded with your letter of the 8th Instant.-

Chingleput District,
Collectors Cutcherry,
Sydapet 30th January 1855

Signed C. J. Shubrick
Acting Collector

24-25
Order thereon

26 My. No. 176
From the Collector of
Salem 22d January 1855

Order to be recorded.

Read return of Village Officers suspended or dismissed under Regulations VII of 1831 for the Month of December 1854.-

B. No. 303
26-27 Proceedings thereon

The Board observe that it is not stated for what periods the individuals entered in the above Return have been suspended, every instance in which a public Servant may be suspended from employment as a punishment some definite term should be fixed for his suspension. In cases which are under investigation at the time of Report the suspension should be entered as "pending enquiry". The Collector will be pleased to fix terms of suspension in the present instance, and submit an amended return

24

Read

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

and the following Papers.

No. 1

To

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

Sir

28
Bd. No. 58
From the Collr of North Arcot

Submits usual Statements of Extra Sources of Revenue in the Northern Division of Arcot for Fusly 1263 A.D. 1853/54

Only Singly Ordered Sept. 18th 1855.

I have the honor to submit the usual Statements of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the Northern Division of Arcot for Fusly 1263 / A.D. 1253/54

Printed Statements in Triplicate

Statements A. & B.

Statements No. 1 & 2

Statement No. 3 a list of the Sugar Manufactories in the District in Fusly 1263.-

Statement No. 4 Showing the details of Motorpha revenue prepared according to the form which accompanied the Board's letter of March 15. 1849.

2 The following abstract of Statement No. 1 shews the Revenue from all Extra Sources for Fusly 1263. Compared with that of Fusly 1262.-

Items.-

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘
Abkarry	104,000 - -	104,000 - -	" " "	" " "
Sundry Small Farms & Licences	5713 13 9	11288 9 4	5574 11 7	" " "
Kamps	23217 12 -	24414 13 6	1277 1 6	" " "
Moturpha	39767 3 4	37343 13 2	" " -	2423 6 2
Total	172,698 13 1	177,127 4 -	6851 13 1	2423 6 2
		Net	4428 6 11	

Abkarry 3 The equality of the Revenue under this head with that of Fusly 1262 is owing to the lease granted to Mr. Morison for five years from Fusly 1266 under the Boards orders conveyed in their Proceedings dated December 18. 1851.

Sundry Small Farms & Licences 4 The particulars of this branch of revenue are exhibited in the following Statement.-

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘
Tank fishery	5593 13 9	11218 9 4	5651 11 7	" " "
Rent of Stones used for grinding Sandalwood on...	120 - -	40 - -	- - -	80 - -
Total	5713 13 9	11288 9 4	5651 11 7	80 - -
		Net	5574 11 7	

The

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

The revenue under "Small Farms and Licences" in the year under report as in the previous one consists of two items "Tank fishery" and "Stones for grinding Sandalwood." Under the former there is an increase of Rs. 5651. 11 7 and under the latter a decrease of Rs. 80.

Tank fishery 5 The increase in the offers for fishery this year, was owing to the drought and consequent failure of water in the larger tanks, affording greater facilities for fishing and the chief increase was in the Tanks of the following Villages.-

Talook & Villages		Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase
		Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘
Caveripauk	Cusbah Caveripauk	" " -	2510 " -	2510 " -
Vellore	Chadapairy	" " -	340 15 7	340 15 7
	Terapandy	" " -	116 " -	116 " -
Tirvellore	Maumundoor	" " "	1200 " -	1200 " -
		" " "	1166 15 7	1166 15 7
In Smaller Tanks of the other Talooks		" " "	" " -	1187 12 -
	Total	" " "	" " "	5651 11 7

Stones for grinding Sandalwood... 6 The decrease in this item is 80 Rupees short of the amount in Fusly 1262. These Stones are dug out of various parts of the Permullay Hill, situated in the

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

the late Maumundoor Polliem attached to the Chendraghery Talook. At the usual renting season in the year under report, Cholera fever and ague prevailed in those localities, and in consequence the pulgrims restoring to the festival in the temple at Tirputty were not so numerous, and as the demand of the article was reduced, the offer for the rent was low. This Species of Stone is found only on the Hill abovementioned in the Maumundoor Polliem, and in one other part of this District. Viz.t in the Village of Tuchoor in the Arnee Jaghire. In this report on the Exctra Sources of Revenue for Fusly 1257, the late collector, Mr. Bourdillon with refer-

+ October 20. 1848. Para 7

ence to his letter to the Board, recommended

* Sept. 20th 1848. Para 7.

the abolition of this Source of Revenue and altho' in the concluding part of Para 2 of the minutes of Consultation dated May 18th 1849, the Government observe "that there Seems no reason for abolishing "the renting of the Sandal Stone Mine, which appears "a legitimate and inobjectionable item of revenue"; yet I find it was the intention of Mr. Bourdillon's

once

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

once more to Submit this matter for consideration with a view to the tax being abolished; on the ground that the labor of obtaining these Stones and preparing them for the market is very great and that the poorest classes of the people only resort to this laborious and ill paid employment, who without any advantage to Government, the rent being so trifling, are thereby exposed to the inquisito-

The highest years Revenue was 210. The lowest 10.

rial interference of the Collectors of the tax. Accordingly Mr. Bourdillon has discontinued the renting out of this article in the present Fusly 1264, and I beg to Solicit the approval of the Board of that measure.

Stamps

7. The increase under this head is Rupees 1,277-1-6 above the preceding year, and is owing to the District Moonsiffs having been within the present year required to decide all Suits up to the value of a thousand Rupees, which has induced parties to avail themselves of the greater facility for litigation, in Suits to that amount, afforded by the Substitution of Stamp papers for the institution fee under

Act XVI of 1848.

The

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

Notwithstanding

8. The Subjoined Table shows the Particulars of the increase and Decrease in the Several items Composing the Notwithstanding.

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
	Rs. a ℘	Rs. a ℘	Rs. a ℘	Rs. a ℘
On Houses	1076 6 8	1030 2 6	" " "	46 4 2
On ware houses/Shalyghas/Cotahs	1092 1 6	1039 11 10	" " "	52 2 8
On Mundies or Warehouses for Grain	603 7 7	586 1 3	" " "	17 6 4
On retail Shops	1099 7 1	1068 3 10	" " "	335 13 1
On Looms	14,652 15 3	13,199 12 5	" " "	1455 2 10
On oil Presses Vca	2536 " "	2411 12 11	" " "	124 3 1
Total	10,675 6 1	38,230 5 11	" " "	2445 " 2
Deduct allowance for Sibbendy	908 2 9	886 8 9	" " "	21 10 "
Remaining	39,767 3 4	37,343 13 2	" " "	2423 6 2

9. The Chief portion of decrease amounting to Rupees 1455 2 10 was in the Loom tase. In certain Villages of the Trivettoor Talook, the weavers having Complained of the excessive taxation to which they were subjected and which prosed the more heavily upon them cs because

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

because the extensive importation, into this Country, of English piece goods of all descriptions had not only diminished the demand for the articles of their own manufacture, but had greatly lowered their price, and having Solicited a reduction of the tase to the amount payable by weavers of the neighbouring Villages, the late Collector Mr. Bourdillon after ascertaining the justness of their Complaint, made the reduction in the tase shown in the margin to the amount of Rupees 1366 3 10 He also directed the discontinuance of an item of 21 Rupees in the Village of Wazapundel which was a demand in addition to the loom tase, and was collected under the denomination of "Mucmah" without any apparent authority. The remaining decrease of 88 15 " is owing to ordinary causes, and needs no remark.

Villages	Usual tase			Present moderated tase			
	Rs. a ℘			Rs. a ℘			
Trivettoor	6	6	4	3	1	"	
Caveryroyspett	6	9	11				
Gorderyspet	6	9	10				
Tureedpoor	6	6	4				
Eswarapoor	6	9	10				
Hasumaspett	6	13	"				
Wazapundel	14	14	10	3	"	"	
	14	12	1				
Dr. Mucmah	21	"	"	"	"	"	

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

Motursha

8. The Subjoined Table shows the Particulars of the increase and Decrease in the Several items Composing the Motursha.

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘
On Houses	10769 6 8	10309 2 6	" " "	460 4 2
On ware houses/Malygha's/Cotahs	1092 1 6	1039 14 10	" " "	52 2 8
On Choundies or Warehouses for Grain	603 7 7	586 13 "	" " "	17 6 4
On retail Shops	11099 7 1	10683 10 "	" " "	335 13 1
On Looms	14652 15 3	13199 12 5	" " "	1455 2 10
On oil Presses Vea	2536 " "	2411 12 11	" " "	124 3 1
Total	40675 6 1	38230 5 11	" " "	2445 " 2
Deduct allowance for Sibbendy	908 2 9	886 8 9	" " "	21 10 "
Remaining	39767 3 4	37343 13 2	" " "	2423 6 2

9. The Chief portion of decrease amounting to Rupees 1455 2 10 was in the Loom tax. In certain Villages of the Trivettoor Talook, the weavers having Complained of the excessive taxation to which they were Subjected and which prest the more heavily upon them as because

Fort St. George 5th February 1855

because the extensive importation into this Country, of English piece goods of all descriptions had not only diminished the demand for the articles of their own manufacture, but had greatly lowered their price, and having Solicited a reduction of the tax to the amount payable by weavers of the neighbouring Villages, the late Collector Mr. Bourdillon after ascertaining the justness of their Complaints, made the reduction in the tax shown in the margin to the amount of Rupees 1366 3 10 He also directed the discontinuance of an item of 21 Rupees in the Village of Wazapundel which was a demand in addition to the loom tax, and was collected under the denomination of "Mucmah" without any apparent authority. The remaining decrease of 88 15 " is owing to ordinary causes, and needs no remark. Of

Villages	Usual tax	Present moderated tax
	Rs a ℘	Rs a ℘
Trivettoor	6 6 4	
Leaveryroypett	6 9 11	
Gorderyspet	6 9 10	3 1 "
Fureedpoor	6 6 4	
Eswarapoor	6 9 10	
Hasumapett	6 13 "	
Wazapundel	11 11 10 / 11 12 1	3 " "
Do Mucmah	21 " "	" " "

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

10 Of the decrease Rupees 460 as 0 4 2 on House tax. the prevailing distress contributed to the decrease of Rupees 307 9 -. A great number of the people subject to the payment of this tax have either been reduced to estreme poverty or have emigrated The remaining decrease

	Rs	a	p
Chittoor	21	11	10
Caverypah	30	7	-
Arcot	93	11	-
Other Taloks	6	7	4
	152	11	2

of 152 11 2 has been caused by Mr. Bourdillon putting a Stop to the irregular practice of taxing every family under one roof instead of levying a Single tax on the owner, or other principal occupant of the house.

11 Of the decrease of Rupees 335 13 1 under the head retail Shops, the decrease Rupees 244 10 8 was occasioned by some of the petty dealers having from the excessive high price of grain during the year, been compelled to abandon their trade, and seek Subsistence as cooly laborers, and by the emigration of others. The remaining decrease of 91 2 5 has been caused by the abolition of certain trifling and vexatious taxes levied from 73 persons, chiefly women, who sold Betel, and which they took round the markets, thrashing floors &c. for disposal.

Chittoor Taloks	21	7	2
Caveripah	25	15	1
Arcot	37	9	-
In other 7 Taloks	6	2	11
	91	2	5

The

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

12. The particulars of the Demand Collection, and Balance in the Several items are as follows.—

Loans	Demand within the Fasly	Collection	Remaining Balance	Since Collected	Balance to be accounted for in 1855
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p		
Nuzzurany	10,000 - -	85,635 - -	18365 - -		
Sundry small farms & Licences	11,288 9 4	3772 5 5	7576 3 11	6912 13 2	5736 9 9
Ditto	24,194 13 6	24,194 13 6	- - -		
Mutsuddies	37,343 13 2	27,158 12 3	10185 - -	9367 14 -	817 2 11
Total	1,71,27 4 -	1,41,000 15 2	36,066 2 10	31,645 11 2	1390 9 8

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

13 The arrears of fushlies 1260 c
1261 and 1262 at the close of fusly 1263,
were £4—"—9, £1—"—7 and £8—13—10 c
respectively. The Demand of the arrears
of the first two years, and of Rupees
£1—"—7 of the arrears of fusly 1262, is
Suspended under the authority of Govern:
iment in Minutes of Consultation dated
11th January 1853 No. 53 & 20th December
1853 No. 468, and the remainder
£—13—3 which is entirely —
irrecoverable, is due as follows- 14 annas
by a ryot of Tirputty in the Chendra:
gherry Talook who has left —
the

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

the District and has neither prope
nor heirs 4 annas 4 piece, by a ryo
the same Talook who died and
also left neither property nor
and Rs 3 A 10 P 11 by two ryots in Ke
=mundy of the Wundavash Ta
who are found to be entirely de
I therefore request that the Sa
of Government may be obtained
writing off these sums, amountin
the aggregate to Rs 4 A 13 P 3.

North Arcot
Collectors Cutcherry
Chittoor, 26th
December 1854 ---

/Signed/ C. Whittinghas
Collecto

Statem

2120

2123

A Sta

Items

Abkarry

Sundry Sm

Farm

Licen

Stamps

Motur

C

Nor

..

rty

t of

has

heirs

eilna

look,

statute

rction

for

q in

in

r.

ent.

| | | |

Duplicate.

2122

STATEMENT *shewing the Gross Collections, Charges and Net Revenue of all Branches of Revenue, Land Revenue excepted, for Fuslies 1261, 1262 & 1263*

	For the last three Fuslies.									Comparison of the last two Fuslies.						REMARKS.
	Fusly 1261			Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263			Increase.			Decrease.			
	Rups.	A.	P.	Rups.	A.	P.	Rups.	A.	P.	Rups.	A.	P.	Rups.	A.	P.	
SALT.																
Gross Collections	2761	8	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges for Purchase or Manufacture	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Do. Superintendence and Sale, &c	71	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total Charges	71	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue	2690	3	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Per Centage of the Charges	2	9	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
TOBACCO MONOPOLY.																
Gross Collections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges for Purchase	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Do. Superintendence and Sale, &c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue																
Per Centage of the Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
LAND CUSTOMS.																
Gross Collections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges: of Collection	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges: " Commission	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges: " Drawback	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue																
Per Centage of the Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
SEA CUSTOMS.																
Gross Collections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges: of Collection	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges: " Commission	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Charges: " Drawback	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue																
Per Centage of the Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
ABKARRY.																
Gross Collections	119132	8	"	120164	8	"	105251	"	"	"	"	"	14913	8	"	N°1 The collections of arrears in Fusly 1263 were not so great as in Fusly 1262 - Hence the decrease.
Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue	119132	8	"	120164	8	"	105251	"	"	"	"	"	14913	8	"	
Per Centage of the Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
SUNDRY SMALL FARMS AND LICENSES.																
Gross Collections	7665	13	3	5528	13	4	5946	14	1	418	"	9	"	"	"	N°2 The increase is owing to the Revenue derived from the Sale of sheep being greater in Fusly 1263 as the drought in that Fusly afforded greater facilities for fishing.
Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue	7665	13	3	5528	13	4	5946	14	1	418	"	9	"	"	"	
Per Centage of the Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(Here enter all other items of Extra Revenue peculiar to the District)																
Stamp																
Gross Collections	24270	"	6	23218	"	"	24682	1	6	1464	1	6	"	"	"	N°3 The sale of Stamps fluctuates in each Fusly this requires no particular remark.
Charges	374	7	13	2	3831	1	6	4767	3	4	936	3	10	"	"	"
Net Revenue	20522	1	4	19388	14	6	19914	12	2	527	13	8	"	"	"	N°4 The cause of this increase is owing partly to the Consumption paid to the party to the Consumption pass to the Darogah and Vendors on the increased sale of Stamps and partly to the greater amount of Stamp duty refunded to parties in Fusly 1263 -
Percentage of the charges	15	"	6	16	8	"	19	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
VEESABUDDY AND MOTURPHA.																
Gross Collections	457105	3	7	395347	3	11	324183	1	7	"	"	"	70164	2	4	N°5 In Fusly 1263 there was a falling off both in the Bazy and Collections compared with Fusly 1262 - Hence the decrease.
Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Net Revenue	457105	3	7	395347	3	11	324183	1	7	"	"	"	70164	2	4	
Per Centage of the Charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
GRAND TOTAL.																
Gross Collections	199235	1	4	188458	9	3	168362	1	2	1882	2	3	21977	10	4	
Charges	3819	3	8	3831	1	6	4767	3	4	936	3	10	"	"	"	
Net Revenue	195415	13	8	184627	7	9	163595	11	10	"	"	"	21031	11	11	
Per Centage of the Charges	1	14	8	2	"	6	2	13	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	
GRAND TOTAL.																
Gross Collections after deductions for Manufacture or Purchase of Salt & Tobacco	199235	1	4	188458	9	3	168362	1	2	1882	2	3	21977	10	4	
Charges after deductions for Do	3819	3	8	3831	1	6	4767	3	4	936	3	10	"	"	"	
Per Centage of the Charges on the Gross Collections after deductions	1	14	8	2	"	6	2	13	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	

North Arcot
Collector's Cutcherry
Chittoor 26th December 1854.

Exd. P.K.
Compd. S.V.

I hereby certify that this account has been compared with the General abstract sent to the Accountant General & with the abstract of Demand collection & balance furnished to the Board of Revenue & that no differences exists -

Collector

2120

...

...rty

...t of

...has

...heirs

...ilna

...look,

...stitute

...ction

...for

...s and

...g in ces _____

...in

...r.

...hsa _____

Total _____

...ent.

...tement Shewing the Demand Collection and Fort St...

Balance under ex... 63.

Fusly 1262.

Settlement of Fusly 1262	Cultiva=tion to the 11th July 1853	Extra Collection	Total Collection of Fusly 1262	Balance of Fusly 1262 on the 12th July 1853.	Settlement of Fusly 1263	Remarks.
104,000 " "	84,384 " "	" " "	84,354 " "	19,616 " "	104,000 " "	+ Since collected in full
5713 13 9	3,539 5 1	" " "	3,539 5 1	2,174 8 8	11,288 9 "	+ Rupees 6,942-13-2 have been since collected. leaving a balance of Rupees 573-6-9 to be collected hereafter.
23217 12 "	23030 8 "	" " "	23030 8 "	187 4 "	24,494 13	
39764 3 4	34,380 11 8	" " "	34,380 11 8	5,386 7 8	37,343 13	* Rupees 9367-14-" have been since collected leaving a balance of Rupees 817-2-11- to be collected hereafter.
172,698 13 1	145,334 8 9	" " "	145,334 8 9	27,364 4 4	177,127 4	

th Great Collectors Cutcherry Chuttoor, 26th December 18

2120

...rty
...t of
...has
...heirs
...ilna
...look,
...stitute
...rction
...r all
...for
...s and
...g in
...ces
...in
...r.
...hsa
...ent.

...tement Shewing the Demand Collection and

Fusly 1262.

Settlement of Fusly 1262	Cultiva=tion to the 11th July 1853	Extra Collection	Total Collection of Fusly 1262
104,000 " "	84,384 " "	" " "	84,384 " "
5,713 13 9	3,539 5 1	" " "	3,539 5 1
23,217 12 "	23,030 8 "	" " "	23,030 8 "
39,764 3 4	34,380 11 8	" " "	34,380 11 8
172,698 13 1	145,334 8 9	" " "	145,334 8 9

...th Arcot Collectors Cutcherry Chittoor 26th

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

Balance under each head of Extra Revenue in the District of North Arcot fo...

Fusly 1263.

Balance of Fusly 1262 on the 12th July 1853	Settlement of Fusly 1263	Collection on account of Fusly 1263 to the 11th July 1854	Extra Collection	Total Collection on account of Fusly 1263	Balance of current Revenue on the 12th July 1854	Comparison of the Settlements of 1263 with that of Fusly 1262: Increase	Decrease
19,616 " "	104,000 " "	85,635 " "	" " "	85,635 " "	18,365 " "	" " "	" " "
2,174 8 8	11,288 9 4	3,772 5 5	" " "	3,772 5 5	7,516 3 11	5,574 11 7	" " "
187 4 "	24,494 13 6	24,494 13 6	" " "	24,494 13 6	" " "	1,277 1 6	" " "
5,386 7 8	37,343 13 2	27,158 12 3	" " "	27,158 12 3	10,185 " 11	" " "	2,423 6 2
27,364 4 4	177,127 4 "	141,060 15 2	" " "	141,060 15 2	36,066 4 10	6,851 13 1	2,423 6 2

December 1854. Errors Excepted. Fort /signed/ C. F. Whitting...

Fort St. George

B. Statement Shewing the Demand Collection of former Fuslies for fusly 1263 in the Northern Division of Arcot.—

	Total Demand on account of old arrears at the close of Fusly 1262.				Cultivation in Fusly 1262				Remitted agreeably to sanction of Government dated 20th December 1853	Balance.	Remarks
	Fusly 1260	Fusly 1261	Fusly 1262	Total	Fusly 1260	Fusly 1261	Fusly 1262	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Arkarry	" " "	" " "	19616 "	19616 "	" " "	" " "	19616 "	19616 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
Sundry Small farms and Licences	" " "	" " "	2,174 8 8	2,174 8 8	" " "	" " "	2,174 8 8	2,174 8 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	
Stamps	" " "	" " "	1874 "	1874 "	" " "	" " "	1874 "	1874 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
Moturpha	64 " 9 7	1 5 9	5,386 7 8	5,521 14 2	" " "	6 11 6	5,317 9 10	5,324 5 4	" 9 8	19 6 15 2		Of this Rupees 192-1-11 remain uncollected and under the Board's Orders, the remainder is recommended to be written off as irrecoverable
Total	64 " 9 7	1 5 9	27,364 4 4	27,499 10 10	" " "	6 11 6	27,295 6 6	27,302 2 "	" 9 8	19 6 15 2		

North Arcot Collectors Cutcherry Chittoor 26th December 1854.

E. E. Jr. /Signed/ C. Whittingham
Collector

5th February 1855.

Fort St. George

B. Statement Shewing the Demand Collection of former Fuslies for fusly 1263 in the Northern Division of Arcot.—

1	Total Demand on account of old arrears at the close of Fusly 1262.				Cultivation in Fusly 1262				Remitted agreeably to sanction of Government dated 20th December 1853	Balance.	Remarks
	Fusly 1260	Fusly 1261	Fusly 1262	Total	Fusly 1260	Fusly 1261	Fusly 1262	Total			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Arkarry	" " "	" " "	1961 6	1961 6	" " "	" " "	1961 6	1961 6	" " "	" " "	
Sundry Small farms and Licences	" " "	" " "	2,174 8 8	2,174 8 8	" " "	" " "	2,174 8 8	2,174 8 8	" " "	" " "	
Stamps	" " "	" " "	187 4	187 4	" " "	" " "	187 4	187 4	" " "	" " "	
Moturpha	64 " 9 7	1 5 9	5,386 7 8	5,521 14 2	" " "	6 11 6	5,317 9 10	5,324 5 4	" 9 8	196 15 2	Of this Rupees 192-1-11 remain uncollected and under the Board's Orders, the remainder is recommended to be written off as irrecoverable
Total	64 " 9 7	1 5 9	27,364 4 4	27,499 10 10	" " "	6 11 6	27,296 6 6	27,302 2 "	" 9 8	196 15 2	

North Arcot Collectors Cutcherry Chittoor 26th December 1854.

E. E. Fs. /Signed/ C. Whittingham
Collector

5th February 1855.

2125

No. 1. Statemen[t] Division of Arcot for Fusly 1263.

[4] Licences.

No.	Name of	[ce] 12th 1854 Rs	A	P	Collec=tion Since Rs	A	P
1					11		
1	Hoozoor	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	Chittoor	"	"	"	9	"	"
2	Chendragherry	1	"	"	81	11	"
3	Cawery paunk	2	"	"	2,983	"	"
4	Sholinghur	8			440	"	8
5	Tirvallum	"			"	"	"
6	Satyhur	2	9		270	"	"
7	Palamanair	5	11		78	15	11
8	Arcot	4	6		568	8	6
9	Vellore	"			188	"	"
10	Trivattoor	1	4		1,701	11	4
11	Poloor	3	2		353	13	3
12	Wundiwash	1	6		202	11	6
13	Sutvaide	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	Calastry Zemindary	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	Couvatenaggur Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	Arnee Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	Goodipauty Polliem	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	Naurguntee Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	Podecherlah Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	Cullor Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	Bungarry Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	Toombah Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"
		1	11		6,877	8	2
23	Congoondy Pollien	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	Vencataghery Cattle	"	"	"	65	5	"
	Abkarry under Re	"	"	"	"	"	"
		3	11		6,942	13	2

Stamps

Balance on the 20th September 1854			Demand of Fusly 1263			Collection to 11th July 1854			Balance on the 12th July 1854			Collection Since			Balance on the 20th September 1854.		
12			13			14			15			16			17		
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
"	"	"	12,352	5	6	12,352	5	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	2,052	12	"	2,052	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	12	"	217	8	"	217	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1944	12	"	1944	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
521	8	"	5	4	"	5	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	12	9	65	4	"	65	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	2,419	8	"	2,419	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	6	"	192	8	"	192	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	3,388	8	"	3,388	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	1,625	12	"	1,625	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	9	8	"	9	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	5	8	"	5	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	25	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	60	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	92	"	"	92	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
573	6	9	24,456	1	6	24,456	1	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	12	12	"	12	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	26	"	"	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
573	6	9	24,494	13	6	24,494	13	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

Balance of all the Extra Sources of Revenue in the Northern Division of Arcot for Fusly 1263.

	Abkarry				Sundry small farms and Licenced				Stamps					
	Collection to 11th July 1854	Balance on the 12th July 1854	Collection Since	Balance on the 20th September 1854	Settlement of Fusly 1263	Collection to 11th July 1854	Balance on the 12th July 1854	Collection Since	Balance on the 20th September 1854	Demand of Fusly 1263	Collection to 11th July 1854	Balance on the 12th July 1854	Collection Since	Balance on the 20th September 1854
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	12,352 5 6	12,352 5 6	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	234 11 "	225 11 "	9 " "	9 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	92 11 "	11 " "	81 11 "	81 11 "	" " "	2,052 12 "	2,052 12 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	3,916 12 2	928 " 2	2,988 12 "	2,983 " "	" " "	217 8 "	217 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	723 7 3	283 6 9	440 " 8	440 " 8	" " "	1,944 12 "	1,944 12 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	821 8 "	300 " "	521 8 "	" " "	" " "	5 4 "	5 4 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	294 12 9	" " "	294 12 9	290 " "	" " "	65 4 "	65 4 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	178 15 11	100 " "	78 15 11	78 15 11	" " "	2,419 8 "	2,419 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	587 15 "	5 " 6	582 14 6	568 8 6	" " "	192 8 "	192 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,095 4 10	907 4 10	188 " "	188 " "	" " "	3,388 8 "	3,388 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,798 12 4	90 1 "	1,708 11 4	1,701 11 4	" " "	1,625 12 "	1,625 12 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	748 8 7	394 11 4	353 13 2	353 13 3	" " "	9 8 "	9 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	402 11 6	200 " "	202 11 6	202 11 6	" " "	5 8 "	5 8 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	202 2 "	202 2 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	25 " "	25 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	60 " "	60 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	92 " "	92 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	"

Fort St. George

5th February 1855.

Moturpha

Settlement of Fusly 1263			Collection to 11th July 1854			Balance on the 12th July 1854			Collection Since			Balance on the 20th September 1854		
18			19			20			21			22		
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2,372	5	1	2,184	4	7	188	"	6	187	12	6	"	4	"
2,259	8	10	976	14	1	1,282	10	9	1,267	1	"	15	9	9
6,561	13	4	4,863	5	9	1,698	7	7	1,456	8	10	241	14	9
2,323	12	7	1,669	14	1	653	14	6	643	1	3	10	13	3
1,502	2	10	1,272	11	"	229	7	10	"	"	"	229	7	10
3,449	6	6	1999	3	2	1,450	3	4	1,318	5	5	131	13	11
1,072	11	3	722	13	"	349	14	3	329	15	"	19	15	3
1,647	6	7	359	3	6	1,288	3	1	1,240	11	3	47	7	10
7,162	8	4	6,679	12	3	482	12	1	425	11	1	57	1	"
2,581	2	2	2,073	"	2	508	2	"	508	2	"	"	"	"
1,864	1	7	1,364	10	3	499	4	4	499	4	4	"	"	"
1,123	14	7	451	"	"	672	14	7	657	14	7	15	"	"
659	11	8	604	5	8	65	6	"	55	6	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
51	4	9	"	"	"	51	4	9	51	4	9	"	"	"
110	14	"	62	2	10	48	11	2	48	11	2	"	"	"
208	13	3	139	3	3	69	10	"	69	10	"	"	"	"
186	14	8	63	15	5	122	15	3	122	15	3	"	"	"
344	"	8	29	11	1	314	5	7	300	12	7	13	9	"
58	3	1	40	2	5	18	"	8	16	11	8	1	5	"
35,540	11	9	25,556	4	6	9,984	7	3	9,200	1	8	784	5	7
1,403	6	3	1,327	7	9	75	14	6	43	1	2	32	13	4
399	11	2	275	"	"	124	11	2	124	11	2	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
37,343	13	2	27,158	12	3	10,185	"	11	9,367	14	"	817	2	11

Total

Demand of Fusly 1263			Collection to 10th July 1854			Balance on the 11th July 1854			Collection Since			Balance on the 21st September 1854.		
23			24			25			26			27		
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
12,352	5	6	12,352	5	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2,607	"	1	2,409	15	7	197	"	6	196	12	6	"	4	"
4,404	15	10	3,040	10	1	1,364	5	9	1,348	12	"	15	9	9
10,696	1	6	6,008	13	11	4,687	3	7	4,439	8	10	247	10	9
4991	15	10	3,898	"	8	1,093	15	2	1,083	1	11	10	13	3
2,328	14	10	1,577	15	"	750	15	10	"	"	"	750	15	10
3,809	7	3	2,064	7	2	1,745	"	1	1,588	5	5	156	10	8
3,671	3	2	3,242	5	"	428	14	2	408	14	11	19	15	3
2,427	13	7	556	12	"	1,871	1	7	1,809	3	9	61	13	10
11,646	5	2	10,975	9	1	670	12	1	613	11	1	57	1	"
6005	10	6	3,788	13	2	2,216	13	4	2,209	13	4	7	"	"
2,622	2	2	1,768	13	7	853	4	7	853	4	7	"	"	"
1,532	2	1	656	8	"	875	10	1	860	10	1	15	"	"
886	13	8	831	7	8	55	6	"	55	6	"	"	"	"
60	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	"	"	92	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
51	4	9	"	"	"	51	4	9	51	4	9	"	"	"
110	14	"	62	2	10	48	11	2	48	11	2	"	"	"
208	13	3	139	3	3	69	10	"	69	10	"	"	"	"
186	14	8	63	15	5	122	15	3	122	15	3	"	"	"
344	"	8	29	11	1	314	5	7	300	12	7	13	9	"
58	3	1	40	2	5	18	"	8	16	11	8	1	5	"
71,095	1	7	53,659	11	5	17,435	6	2	16,077	9	10	1,357	12	4
1,416	2	3	1,340	3	9	75	14	6	43	1	2	32	13	4
616	"	2	426	"	"	190	"	2	190	"	2	"	"	"
104,000	"	"	86,635	"	"	18,365	"	"	18,365	"	"	"	"	"
177,127	4	"	141,060	15	2	36,066	4	10	34,695	11	2	1,390	9	8

North Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry,
Chittoor, 26th December 1854.

E. E. Fl. /Signed/ C. Whittingham
Collector.

ative Statement

the Talooks

Fort St. George

of all the Extra Sources of Revenue between Fuslies 1262 and 1263 in the Northern Division of Arcot.

5th February 1855.

	Abkarry				Sundry small Farms and Licenses				Stamps			
	Collections of Fasly 1262	Collection of Fasly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease	Collections of Fusly 1262	Collections of Fasly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease	Collections of Fusly 1262	Collections of Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "			12145 8 "	12352 5 6	206 13 6	
					228 2 9	234 11 "						
					150 3 "	92 11 "			1718 " "	2006 12 "	334 12 "	
					618 5 2	3916 12 2			211 8 "	217 8 "	6 " "	
					708 3 3	423 7 3			2344 4 "	1944 12 "		369 8 "
					612 2 9	821 8 "			22 " "	5 4 "		16 12 "
					156 4 9	294 12 9			74 12 "	65 4 "		9 8 "
					148 15 11	148 15 11			2362 " "	2419 8 "	57 8 "	
					645 8 "	584 15 "			211 12 "	192 8 "		19 4 "
					312 14 8	1095 4 10			2928 12 "	3388 8 "	459 12 "	
					559 6 5	1798 12 4			1078 4 "	1625 12 "	547 8 "	
					748 8 7	748 8 7			6 4 "	9 8 "	3 4 "	
					402 11 6	402 11 6			4 " "	5 8 "	1 8 "	
					202 2 "	202 2 "			28 12 "	26 " "		12 "
									37 " "	60 " "	23 " "	
									59 8 "	92 " "	32 8 "	
Total					5523 8 9	11098 4 4			23199 4 "	22456 1 6	1672 9 6	415 12 "
Peons									12 12 "		12 12 "	
Sotahs					190 5 "	190 5 "			18 8 "	26 " "	7 8 "	
Under Rent	104000 " "	104000 " "										
Grand Total	104000 " "	104000 " "			5713 13 9	11288 9 4			23217 12 "	22494 13 6	1692 13 6	415 12 "
	5689 12 7	115 1 "										

…t St. George

…between Fuslies 1262.

	Sundry small Farms Collections of Fusly 1262			Collections of Fusly 1263		
…e	7			8		
P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	228	2	9	234	11	"
"	150	3	"	92	11	"
"	618	5	2	3916	12	2
"	708	3	3	723	7	3
"	612	2	9	821	8	"
"	156	4	9	294	12	9
"	178	15	11	178	15	11
"	645	8	"	584	15	"
"	312	14	8	1095	4	10
"	559	6	5	1798	12	4
"	748	8	7	748	8	7
"	402	11	6	402	11	6
"	202	2	"	202	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	5523	8	9	11098	4	4
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	190	5	"	190	5	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	5713	13	9	11288	9	4

5th February 1855-

…and 1263 in the Northern Division of Arcot.

	and Licenses Comparison		Stamps Collections of Fusly 1262	Stamps Collections of Fusly 1263	Stamps Comparison	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	9	10	11	12	13	14.
	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P	Rs a P
	" " "	" " "	12145 8 "	12352 5 6	206 13 6	" " "
	6 8 3	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	57 8 "	1718 " "	20052 12 "	334 12 "	" " "
	3298 7 "	" " "	211 8 "	217 8 "	6 " "	" " "
	154 " "	" " "	2314 4 "	1944 12 "	" " "	369 8 "
	209 5 3	" " "	22 " "	5 4 "	" " "	16 12 "
	138 8 "	" " "	74 12 "	65 4 "	" " "	9 8 "
	" " "	" " "	2302 " "	2419 8 "	57 8 "	" " "
	" " "	57 9 "	211 12 "	192 8 "	" " "	19 4 "
	782 6 2	" " "	2925 12 "	3388 8 "	459 12 "	" " "
	1239 5 11	" " "	1078 4 "	1026 12 "	547 8 "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	6 4 "	9 8 "	3 4 "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	4 " "	5 8 "	1 8 "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	28 12 "	26 " "	" " "	" 12 "
	" " "	" " "	37 " "	80 " "	23 " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	59 8 "	92 " "	32 8 "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	5089 12 7	115 1 "	23199 4 "	22456 1 6	1072 9 6	415 12 "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	12 12 "	12 12 "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	18 8 "	26 " "	7 8 "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	5089 12 7	115 1 "	23217 12 "	22494 13 6	1092 13 6	415 12 "

2128

Fort St. George

5th February 1855.-

Motursha.

Collections of Fusly 1262			Collections of Fusly 1263			Comparison Increase.			Comparison Decrease.			Collections of Fusly 1262		
15			16			17			18			19		
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12,145	8	"
2,437	"	8	2,372	5	1	"	"	"	64	11	7	2,665	3	5
2,299	2	11	2,259	8	10	"	"	"	39	10	8	4,167	5	11
6,676	14	"	6,561	13	4	"	"	"	115	"	8	7,506	11	2
2,300	12	3	2,323	12	7	23	"	4	"	"	"	5,323	3	6
1,491	12	6	1,502	2	10	10	6	4	"	"	"	2,125	15	3
3,539	3	4	3,449	6	6	"	"	"	89	12	10	3,770	4	1
1,091	5	2	1,072	11	3	"	"	"	18	9	11	3,632	5	1
1,864	10	3	1,647	6	7	"	"	"	217	3	8	2,721	14	3
7,805	15	6	7,162	8	4	"	"	"	343	7	2	10,747	10	2
3,967	5	7	2,581	2	2	"	"	"	1,386	3	5	5,605	"	"
1,884	13	6	1,864	1	7	"	"	"	20	11	11	2,639	10	1
1,165	3	2	1,123	14	7	"	"	"	41	4	7	1,571	14	8
686	14	5	659	11	8	"	"	"	27	2	9	914	12	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	"	0
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	59	8	0
57	4	10	57	4	9	"	"	"	6	"	1	57	4	10
110	6	7	110	14	"	"	7	5	"	"	"	110	6	7
207	11	0	208	13	3	1	2	3	"	"	"	207	11	0
192	2	"	186	14	8	"	"	"	5	3	4	192	2	"
348	5	6	344	"	8	"	"	6	4	4	10	348	5	6
63	8	10	58	3	1	"	"	"	5	5	9	63	8	10
37,890	8	0	35,540	11	9	35	"	4	2,384	12	7	66,613	4	9
1,457	6	6	1,403	6	3	"	"	"	48	"	3	1,457	6	6
425	4	10	399	11	2	"	"	"	25	9	8	634	1	10
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	104,000	"	"
39,767	3	4	37,343	13	2	35	"	4	2,458	6	6	172,698	13	1

North Arcot: Collector's Cutcherry, Chittoor
26th December 1854.

Total.

Collections of Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase.	Comparison Decrease.
20	21	22
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
12,352 5 6	206 13 6	" " "
2,607 " 1	6 8 3	64 11 7
4,004 15 10	334 12 "	97 2 1
10,696 1 6	3,304 7 "	115 " 8
4,991 15 10	38 4 4	369 8 "
2,328 14 10	219 11 7	16 12 "
3,809 7 3	138 8 "	99 4 10
3,671 3 2	57 8 "	18 9 11
2,427 13 7	" " "	294 " 8
11,646 5 2	1,242 2 2	343 7 2
6,005 10 6	1,786 13 11	1,386 3 5
2,622 2 2	3 4 "	20 11 11
1,532 2 1	1 8 "	41 4 7
886 13 8	" " "	27 14 9
60 " "	23 " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
92 " "	32 8 "	" " "
57 4 9	" " "	6 " 1
110 14 "	" 7 5	" " "
208 13 3	1 2 3	" " "
186 14 8	" " "	5 3 4
344 " 8	" " "	4 4 10
58 3 1	" " "	5 5 9
71,095 1 7	7,397 6 5	2,915 9 7
1,416 2 3	12 12 "	48 " 3
616 " 2	7 8 "	25 9 8
104,000 " "	" " "	" " "
177,127 4 "	7,417 10 5	2,989 3 6

Net.

Increase.			Decrease.		
23			24		
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
206	13	6	"	"	"
"	"	"	58	3	4
237	9	11	"	"	"
3,189	6	4	"	"	"
"	"	"	331	3	8
202	15	7	"	"	"
39	3	2	"	"	"
38	14	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	294	"	8
898	11	"	"	"	"
400	10	6	"	"	"
"	"	"	17	7	11
"	"	"	39	12	7
"	"	"	27	14	9
23	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"
32	8	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	6	"	1
"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	5	3	4
"	"	"	4	4	10
"	"	"	5	5	9
5,271	5	9	789	8	11
"	"	"	35	4	3
"	"	"	18	1	8
"	"	"	"	"	"
5,271	5	9	842	14	10

E. E. Per / Signed / C. Whittinghame
Collector
Comparative

2129

Fort St. George 5th February 1855.

No. 3

Comparative Statement Shewing the number of Mullagays for the manufactures and Sale of Sugar in North Arcot for Fuslies 1262 & 1263.

Name of Taloohs.	Fusly 1262. Number of Mulgays in which Sugar manufactured.	Fusly 1262. Number of Mulgays for the sale of Sugar.	Fusly 1262. Total.	Fusly 1263. Number of Mulgays in which Sugar Manufactured	Fusly 1263. Number of Mulgays for the sale of Sugar	Fusly 1263. Total.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.	Remarks.
1 Chittoor	"	9	9	"	11	11	2	"	
2 Chendragherry	"	21	21	"	23	23	2	"	
3 Cauverypauk	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4 Sholinghur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5 Trivellum	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6 Sautghur	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	
7 Palmaneir	"	57	57	"	50	50	"	7	
8 Arcot	2	"	2	2	"	2	"	"	
9 Vellore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
10 Tiroutteor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11 Peloor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12 Wundiwash	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
13 Sutwaid	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
14 Venecatagherry Cottah	"	58	58	"	59	59	1	"	
15 Calastry Zemindary	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16 Carvetnuggur Dr.	"	2	2	"	4	4	2	"	
17 Cangoondy Poliem	"	31	31	"	35	35	4	"	
18 Arnee Jaghire	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
19 Bungary Poliem	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	
20 Narganty Dr.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
21 Goodepauty Dr.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
22 Culloor Dr.	"	6	6	"	7	7	1	"	
23 Poolecherla Dr.	"	13	13	"	19	19	6	"	
24 Toombah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total	2	199	201	2	210	212	18	7	

North Arcot.
Collector's Cutcherry.
Chittoor 26th December 1854.

E. E. Hfr. / Signed / C. Whittingham
Collector

Statement

5th February 1855 -

forms received in letter from the Board of Revenue dated

Remaining			Additions: Shops &c. newly opened			On trade exercised for broken periods in last year.			Extended trade			Transferred from one item to another			Total.		
10			11			12			13			14			15		
Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
9,840	1	11	387	6	8	45	9	4	9	8	3	26	8	4	469	"	7
890	4	"	115	4	8	9	5	7	"	"	"	4	"	7	128	10	10
532	"	1	47	6	1	6	11	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	1	2
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9,708	2	8	817	9	7	145	11	3	5	12	8	9	5	10	978	7	4
11,586	3	2	730	1	10	131	5	6	5	10	1	"	"	"	867	1	5
207	9	2	15	11	2	"	"	"	"	15	9	34	8	"	51	2	11
269	"	6	16	4	1	3	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	4	6
232	14	10	16	8	3	"	15	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	7	11
572	10	"	46	15	8	12	8	7	"	14	"	"	"	"	60	6	3
44	10	"	2	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	10	"
374	"	10	3	5	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	5	11
7	5	"	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	"
196	4	9	29	10	6	1	10	3	3	1	"	"	"	"	34	5	9
77	"	"	16	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	4	5
40	11	"	3	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	"
1	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
103	9	3	2	4	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4	9
17	9	9	"	"	"	2	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	3
171	13	3	24	15	"	3	15	11	14	8	5	"	"	"	43	7	14
19	4	1	4	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	3	3
31	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	6	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	5	"
4	4	8	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
564	5	1	1	1	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	10
35,469	4	6	2282	1	8	364	2	10	40	6	2	74	6	9	2761	1	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Fort St. George

5th February 1855.

... and Decrease of the details of the Moturpha Revenue prepared as per forms received in letter from the Board of Revenue dated ...

	Deductions												Additions									
	On parties dead.			On parties absconded			On parties indigent			Transferred to another items			On parties who have given up trade.			Decreased in Tax proportional to the falling off trade			Total.			Remaining			Shops &c. newly opened			On trade exercised for broken periods in last year.			Extended trade			Transferred from one item to another			Total.		
	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15		
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
				298	13	7	224	7	1	46	9	5	123	14	5	152	11	2	929	4	9	9,840	1	11	387	6	8	45	9	4	9	8	3	26	8	4	469	"	7
8	82	12	10	80	6	0	54	8	5	"	"	"	33	11	1	"	"	"	173	13	6	890	4	0	115	4	8	9	5	7	"	"	"	4	"	7	128	10	10
6	5	4	"	2	2	2	60	1	4	9	4	0	"	"	4	"	"	"	71	7	6	532	4	1	47	6	1	6	11	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	1	2
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	4	21	"	"	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	307	14	8	558	7	1	45	13	7	231	14	8	91	2	5	1,314	4	5	9,705	2	8	817	9	7	145	11	3	5	12	8	9	5	10	978	7	4
1	79	"	"	297	3	9	332	15	3	31	8	0	206	8	2	1,444	11	4	2,336	15	7	11,535	3	2	730	1	10	131	5	6	5	10	1	"	"	"	867	1	5
9	84	1	1	6	10	4	"	"	"	"	10	6	1	11	3	3	6	"	12	14	10	207	9	2	15	11	2	"	"	"	"	15	9	34	8	"	51	2	11
"	"	8	9	15	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	10	8	"	"	"	31	5	4	269	"	6	16	4	1	3	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	4	6
10	9	10	5	1	5	"	27	"	5	"	"	"	4	6	"	"	"	"	28	15	10	232	14	10	16	8	3	—	15	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	7	11
8	4	5		47	6	10	57	3	4	"	"	"	68	3	"	"	"	"	180	12	"	572	10	"	46	15	8	12	8	7	"	14	"	"	"	"	60	6	3
"	7	14	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	8	9	"	"	"	7	8	9	44	10	"	2	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	10	"
9	"	"	"	7	11	10	"	10	6	"	"	"	1	"	8	2	10	"	14	4	9	374	"	10	3	5	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	5	11
7	2	3	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	5	"	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	"
"	"	"	"	7	5	8	2	10	"	"	"	"	12	3	6	"	"	"	29	3	2	196	4	9	29	10	6	1	10	3	3	1	"	"	"	"	34	5	9
11	7	"	"	"	"	"	1	6	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	6	9	77	"	"	16	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	4	5
9	"	"	"	1	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4	2	"	"	"	1	4	2	40	11	"	3	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	"
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	0	"	"	"	5	4	31	2	"	35	11	0	1	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	3	103	9	3	2	4	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4	9
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	4	8	"	"	17	9	9	"	"	"	2	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	3
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	12	0	"	"	"	10	"	10	"	"	"	11	12	10	171	13	3	24	15	"	3	15	11	14	8	5	"	"	"	43	7	11
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	0	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	5	19	4	1	4	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	3	3
6	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	31	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	5	"	"	9	6	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	4	4	8	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	"	"	"	1	5	5	1	9	9	564	5	1	1	1	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	1014	5	1	1335	2	10	134	2	1	708	11	2	1735	"	4	5,206	1	7	35,469	4	6	2,282	1	8	364	2	10	40	6	2	74	6	9	2761	1	5
1	278	12	1																																				
9	"	"	"																																				
4	"	"	"																																				
3	"	"	"																																				
7	"	"	"																																				

2131 Fort St. George 5th February 1855.-

15th May 1849 for Fusly 1263 in North Arcot.

Total Settlement of Fusly 1263	Comparison between Columns 2 & 16.- Increase	Decrease.
16	17	18
Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
10,309 2 6	18 14 10	479 3 "
10,18 14 10	8 10 5	53 13 1
586 1 3	" " "	17 6 4
21 " "	" " "	7 " "
10,683 10 "	4 3 6	340 " 7
12,402 4 7	122 6 7	1592 4 9
258 12 1	41 12 2	3 8 1
288 5 "	2 11 11	14 12 9
250 6 9	" 5 8	11 13 2
633 " 3	9 7 9	129 13 6
47 4 "	" " "	4 14 9
377 6 9	1 9 11	12 8 9
8 10 "	1 5 "	" " "
230 10 6	15 10 5	10 7 10
93 " 5	14 9 8	" " "
44 15 "	2 15 10	" " "
1 4 6	" " "	35 11 "
105 14 "	1 8 6	" " "
19 11 "	2 1 3	8 " "
215 4 7	37 11 5	6 " 11
23 7 4	3 " "	" 13 2
31 14 "	" " "	5 " "
9 11 "	" " "	" " "
4 4 8	" " "	5 " "
565 6 11	" 13 6½	1 5 5
38,230 5 11	289 13 11	2,734 14 1
886 8 9	" " "	" " "
37,343 13 2	" " "	" " "
6 11 10	" " "	" " "
37,350 9 "	" " "	" " "

North Arcot Collector's Cutcherry
Chittoor 26th December 1854.- E. E. Fr. / Signed / C. H. Cullingham
Collector.

Order thereon - (28-29)

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

DG

7&8

2132 Fort St. George 5th February 1855.-

No. 17

To,

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

(30)

B. No. 326.

From the Head Asst. - North Arcot - } Collector of

Stating that any attempt to introduce the proposed modification of Act XXVI of 1850 for the improvement of Towns in the Provinces, would be attended with disastrous effects in his District.-

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd January 1855 No. 170, calling upon me by order of the Board of Revenue for my opinion on the subject of a proposed modification of Act XXVI of 1850 for the improvement of Towns in the Provinces so far as to remove the provision requiring the consent of the Majority of the inhabitants of the Town to its introduction.-

2 In my letter to the then Acting Collector of North Arcot dated August 2nd 1853 No. 55 Paras 37, 38 & 39, I wrote as follows:-

"37 I may mention appropriately
"in this portion of my report the
"principal difficulty which I have
"had to contend with in this matter
"which I think is to a great extent
"inherent in the framing of the Act
"itself, and I make this statement

"Statement respectfully but with con-
"fidence, as everything connected there-
"with has been conducted under my own
"individual observation and Scrutiny"

38 "Natives are averse to any taxation,
"especially to a fresh one, More especially
"when the amount is not determined, and
"to them this Act is essentially one of
"mystery, and so much did I find this
"to be the case in Vellore that I was en-
"obliged to make a rough calculation
"myself of what the principal require-
"ments are in the town and the probable
"amounts of money it would be necessary
"to raise and to give them a rough e-
"idea of the probable demand upon
"them before the inhabitants could be
"induced to listen to the introduction of
"the Act at all."—

39 "This might easily be remedied e-
"I think by the following course, when an
"application such as that specified in e-
"Section III of the Act is made; let a Com-
"mission be formed as in Section VII to deter-
"mine the requirements as set forth in e-
Section

"Section VII and any of its clauses with
"their approximate Cost, and to determine
"the mode in which such sums should be
"raised and then put the matter to the
"vote, for as the Services of the Com-
"missioners are supposed to be gratuitous
"at any rate, it does not much matter
"when they are called for"

3 Copy of this letter was forwarded
to the Board with Mr. Bretts letter of the 6th
August 1853 these Paras embody what my opinion
then was on the subject of the Act in question,
but the events which took place at the end
of February 1854 and which were duly report-
ed in my letter to the Magistrate of the District
of the 25th February 1854, No. 24, the determined
resistance that was then exhibited by every class
of the inhabitants to the introduction of the Act,
and the success of that resistance, leads me to
believe that any attempt again to introduce it,
however modified the Act might be, would meet
with a similar demonstration on the part of the
inhabitants, and if the attempt were persisted
in, it would, I am convinced, be attended with
disastrous results.—

The

2135 Fort St. George 5th February 1855

5 The people of this Country are proverbially docile and patient, and although they will quietly submit to a taxation even though excessive, which is customary - I believe I speak advisedly, in saying that the history of this Presidency furnishes several instances in which they have resisted even to bloodshed the introduction of any thing new and it is this which is in my opinion the difficulty and the only one of introducing this Act or any of a similar tendency in this or any other district, and the very nature of the difficulty renders its obviation in the present condition of the people next to impossible.

5 I had hoped when I so much interested myself about the introduction of the Act into this town, that I should have been able to make the inhabitants understand the difference between a fresh tax imposed by the Government and a self imposed one for municipal purposes, but the result painfully convinced me how signally I had failed in that object, and how completely unprepared and unfit the people are for any such institutions which by our forefathers in England were sought for by Cities as a boon. -

Vellore - - - } /Signed/ A. W. Sullivan
February 1855 } Head Asst. Collector
Order thereon Ordered it to lie over. -
30-31

2136 Fort St. George 5th February 1855

No. 360.

To,

Captain J. H. Bell.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Department of Public Works
Fort St. George. -

32
B. No. 132.

From the Collector of Tanjore - - } Sir,

From the accounts of the expenditure on the Trangueber Groynes work upon the first Estimate of Rupees 20,000, received from the Talook, it appears that the Sum of Rupees 95-1-9 realized by the sale of certain Materials has been carried to the credit of the Sevoy Jumma as noted in the Margin, but as this Sum should properly be carried to the credit of the Groynes Estimate. I have the honor to request that you will obtain the Sanction of the Board to disburse the Amount from the Sevoy Jumma and to carry it to the Groynes fund. -

In Doct. 1854 Rs. 5-3 -
" March 1852 Rs. 10-6 - -
" Janry 1854 Rs. 77-12-3
Sept. Rs. 1-12-5
95-1-9

Tanjore - - - - - - - - } /Signed/ H. Forbes
Vellum, 4th December 1854 } Collector

Resolved

32-33

B. No. 297

Proceedings Resolved that the letter above recorded be Submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the Board's recommendation that the proposed transfer may be authorized

To

No. 120

To

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

34

B. No. 4739.

From the Collector of Tanjore — Reporting on two petitions addressed to Board regarding the withholding from the Shopkeepers of licenses to sell European liquors —

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 20th Ultimo —

2 So many complaints had been made by the Arrack renters, of interference with their dealings and profits by those to whom separate licences had been given in the larger towns of this District, and so much smuggling had been carried on between Karical and Tranquebar, that I had determined for Fusly 1264 to include the privilege of selling spirits in the towns, in the general taluk rents at the time of holding the auction, however, the matter escaped my memory, and I omitted to give notice to the bidders of the change I had intended to make, the rents therefore did not include the town privilege, and hence the matter was not reported to the Board as soon as the auction was over however, the question recurred to me, and as all the

the reasons which had led me to consider the measure desirable were in force, and as the rents had gone most unusually high, and I thought there would be great difficulty in realizing their amount, without every assistance to the renters, I determined to extend to them the town privilege, by refusing all other licences, although it was not included in their rents.—

3 The case of the parties now before the Board is not quite fairly stated. Chinnesawmy, who was one of the original petitioners to me, was detected last year in smuggling a Cart load of French brandy to Tranquebar, and has, I think, by that Act, forfeited his claim to a licence—but the Shop he keeps although it goes by his name, I believe really belongs to an East Indian, and it is the loss of his profit on the retail sale of liquors, that has led to the present petition, and not any actual difficulty experienced in procuring what is wanted.—

4 The Civil Surgeon has informed me that both he, and the Officer Commanding the troops, were applied to for their signatures to the petition to the Board, and that both declined, because the statements

statements it contained were untrue. Mr. Nolle has further said that no difficulty exists in Tranquebar in procuring Wines Spirits, Beer, and various other liquors, and that he, and others, have constantly purchased them of very excellent quality.—

5 The Board will probably admit from this, that I am not incorrect in assuming, that it is a loss of private profit, and not any difficulty in procuring liquors, that has led to this petition, and they will not fail to observe, that while the first address to me bore no less than twenty signatures, matters have so far formed their proper level, that three only are appended to the petition to the Board.—

6 But there is another point in which I desire that the Board would view this question. The Civil Surgeon has repeatedly expressed to me his professional opinion of the great good that has resulted from the measures I adopted. Hitherto there have been three licensed venders in Tranquebar, who anxious to obtain custom gave very easy terms. the East Indians in

in employ forestalled their Monthly wages, and their property was bartered for liquor — The Civil Surgeon, who has resided constantly at Tranquebar, informs me that drunkenness is more prevalent there than at any other station he has known, that several cases of delirium tremens have recently occurred, and that Serious accidents, requiring Surgical treatment, have been under his care — The vice has been much checked by the discontinuance of retail licenses — the renter is prohibited by law from bartering liquor for goods — he refuses all credit, and hence has arisen a feeling of ill will against him, and an attempt to obtain a re-establishment of the former System, under which drunkenness had a free Course. —

7 As regards the petition of Mr. Regel, his statements are not justified by fact — When I gave him a license for fusly 1263, I very expressly warned him that the System would end with that fusly, and that from this year he could obtain no license unless from the talook renters — Other Shopkeepers

of Tanjore received the same notice and have acted upon it, and I do not believe that Mr. Regel has, in despite of it, laid out capital in Stock. —

8 At Negapatam and at Combaconum, the former larger than Tranquebar and the latter larger than Tanjore, the new system works without the least inconvenience to any one, and this I think shews that the community are perfectly satisfied, and that the Shopkeepers alone Complain. —

9. The enclosures of the Boards' Proceedings are returned. —

Tanjore, 13th December 1854 } / Signed / H. Forbes
B. No. 301. Collector. —

Proceedings thereon (34-35)

In para 2 of the foregoing letter, the Collector states that no notice was given to the bidders at the time of the Abkarry sale for the present Fusly of any intention to include in the rents the privilege of selling Foreign Spirits. The renters can therefore have no claim to this additional advantage, and as the Board see no good ground for conceding it to them, they direct that it be withdrawn forthwith and that

Licenses

2143 Fort St. George 5th February 1855

Licenses to sell Foreign spirits be issued as
usual by the Collector to respectable persons, to
the number that he may deem fitting.—

2 With reference to the observations of
the Collector in para 5, the Board would remark
that a loss of private profit is a fair ground of
complaint, and they cannot admit any argu-
ment against a compliance with the present
application on that Score.—

3 Licenses to sell Foreign Spirits are
usually issued in other Districts, and with
reference to the Collectors remark in Para 6.
the Board doubt whether a drunkenness would
be discouraged by making over this Depart-
ment to Renters. It is for Renters to take
measures to prevent smuggling, and parties
convicted of this Offence should of course for-
feit their Licenses and be held disqualified
to hold Licenses afterwards.—

Ordered that the following Endorsement
be passed on Petitions 2127, 2130 of 1854, and 300 of 1855.—

"Petitioners are referred to the Collector
to whom orders have been sent on the subject
of their Petitions."—

2144 Fort St. George 5th February 1855

Read Return of Fines imposed and
stoppages made from the pay of Public Servants
in the Tanjore District from 1st October to 31st December
1854.

Dated 25th inCons
29th Jany 1855.

36
B. P. 295
Proceedings thereon

/Here enter No/

The Board request the Collector to
submit further explanation respecting the case of
Kristna Row, Hooyzoor Goomastah, who has been
fined "for attempting to corrupt the Magistrates
Record Keeper at the Huzzoor" a case which came
before the Magistrate for trial, the Board request
the Collectors attention to the numerous petty fines
inflicted by the Sub Collector and Head
Assistant to whom this order should be commu-
nicated. This system of imposing insignificant
fines for every trifling offence must be very
vexatious without producing any permanent effect.

Read the following letter

No 8

37
B. P. 316.

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

From the Collector of Tanjore— Sir.

I have the honor to submit a State-
ment affording information on the subject of the
Boards Proceedings of the 21st of last September. From
this it will be seen that, of the total cultivable
Circar land, a fraction more than one fifth is
waste—and that, omitting the five talooks in which
are large tracts of Cadarumbum land, the propor-
tion of waste is very considerably less.—

Tanjore
Vellum 30th January 1855

/Signed/ H. Forbes
Collector

Statement

2145. Fort St. George 5th. February 1855.

No 11

Statement of the quantity of land cultivated and uncultivated in the Tanjore District.—

Talooks	Total area cultivated and uncultivated	Total land cultivable & uncultivated	Pumpkoks	Total Cranes Agand	Cranes Agand	Total of Columns 5 & 6	Particulars of Column 3. Land under Cultivation	Waste Land	Proportion of Column 9 to Cl. 3	Proportion of Cranes to Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
In 8 field assessed Talooks	2,24,153	1,07,802	24,935	1,25,737	"	"	79,443	21,359	21 3/16	
In 8 Oongoo pented talooks	1,37,521	82,950	33,822	1,16,772	"	"	67,761	15,189	18 5/16	
Total	3,61,674	1,83,752	58,757	2,42,509	90,296	3,32,805	1,47,204	36,548	"	
Total in acres	23,91,238	12,14,890	3,88,480	16,03,370	5,97,000	32,00,370	9,73,250	2,41,640	19 14/16	49 1/8

Particulars

Entered in the Jammabundy of 1262 — 9,46,196.
Increase in dry land as per Cymash, — but not entered in the Oolungoo dittum — 27,054
9,73,250.

Talooks comprising certain numbers of Villages		Column 3	Columns 8.	Column 9	Column 10.
	Trivady	1,84,635	1,10,188	74,447	40 5/16
	Keevalore	84,655	71,385	13,270	15 10/16
	Tritrapoondy	1,54,632	1,14,217	40,415	26 1/8
	Puttoocottah	74,877	38,937	35,940	48
	Mummargoody	1,17,891	86,513	31,378	26 10/16
	Total	6,16,690	4,21,240	1,95,450	36 3/4
The other Talooks		5,98,200	5,52,010	46,190	7 7/16
		12,14,890	9,73,250	2,41,640	19 14/16

Tanjore 30th. January 1855. 37-38 (Signed) H. Forbes Collector

Ordered to be answered