A3895/R

15-12-&

made in the Petition Department and from the mere circumstances of the Collectors existing though there is not sufficient proof to dismiss me for this trivial oversight which had occurred from my having been sick, it will be evident to you what the nature of enemies animosity towards me is, that there is every reason to believe that the Collector listens to his fabrications.—

I am a very poor man and have a large number of Children. There are 10 of us to be maintained out of the 70 Rupees with which Gentlemen have favored me. Besides this I have no other means of livelihood. The Gentlemen who were in the administration of the Country during the last 16 years had much favor on me that I used to collect money &c. with great care and used to send me to Tallooks where the collection had fallen into arrears and to the Division where there were disputes.

But to my misfortune this Gentleman ever since he came to this Zillah had not only acted with great disfavor towards me but he has through the animosity of my enemy though there is not the least evidence in the case of Vadecherla which had occurred inadvertently

The Thasildar has made a slight mistake in this assertion he being in reality the slowest & the slow, and how far his statement is to be believed will be gathered from the following account of his services.

Thasildar of Canelly 2 Years and put down to Head of Police in 1834 for negligence and suspicion of concealing a large extent of Cultivation. From 1832 to 1839 went the round of nearly all the Police

J C B

Police appointments being put in charge of the Thasildars Office at Cahelly for 1 year 1 day in the same year he was 1 Month and 25 days in charge of Goondavole reverting to the appointment of Head of Police for 1 Yr. 8 Mo. 25 Days 1841 he was Tahsildar of Cottah for 3 days and after 9 Months was appointed Thasildar of Tommalatpoor where he has been since 1842.

Nellore 5th January 1846

36-37

Proceedings Reversing the sentence passed by the Collector of Nellore under Regulation IX of 1822 against Mahomed Salarvoddeen awarding a fine of 105 Rupees and directing that he be removed from the situation of Tahsildar of the Talook of Tommalatpoor in that District.—

inadvertently from my having been sick, fined me 105 Rupees and he is also desirous of dismissing me which circumstance is left for you to consider.

And I therefore beg that your Honors will be pleased to take my poor and large family into consideration and sending for the Records of the Collectors proceedings in this Case and in that of the Village of Canoopurty, judge of the injustice that has been done to me and for the love of God refund to me the 105 Rupees that were taken from me in this case and the 37 Rupees in that of the Canoopurty case making a total of 142 Rupees and restore me to my employment.

(Signed) Mahomed Salarvoddeen

(True Translation)

(Signed) J. F. Bishop

Collector.

37

thereon. Para 1. The accused in this case is Mahomed Salarvoddeen the Tahsildar of the Talook of Tommalatalpoor in the Nellore District, who was arraigned under the provisions of the above Regulation upon the charge of fraudulently omitting to enter in the Public Accounts certain Magany Lands to the extent of 4 and odd Gortoos assessed at Rupees 111-11-4, situated in the Village of Vadecherla and for corruptly receiving as remuneration for such fraud a bribe of Rupees 63—

collected

collected from the Ryots of the said Village

2- The Collector having found the Appellant guilty of the above charge (except as regards the precise amount of bribe received) sentenced him to pay a fine of Rupees 105 being double the amount corruptly received by him, and against which decree the accused now presents his Petition of Appeal praying for remission of the fine and restoration to the Office of Tahsildar from the duties of which he has been suspended.

3- The witnesses who were examined in the case and whose evidence was taken at considerable length consit of the Public Servants connected with the Tahsildars Establishments and the Village together with certain Ryots and the Gomastah who was deputed to the spot from the Woozgoor Cutcherry.

4- From the mass of evidence thus obtained it is clearly proved that the land in question was brought under cultivation and that the Tahsildar was himself present when it was measured and that he received the Account from the Curnum and Peshcar which he retained in his own possession and further that he subsequently directed the preparation of the Woogoor Account not in conformity with the Agmash Account furnished to him but

but in accordance with a Memorandum prepared under his instructions which exhibited the particulars of one number only, and omitted the second and remaining number of land altogether from the Account although the circumstance was brought to his especial notice, and the cultivation Accounts (submitted by him at the time of Settlement) bore the remark that this omitted number "was prepared for cultivation and "would be entered as Double Ezapha in "futures"

5 The evidence further showed that the land thus omitted was cultivated in common by the Ryots of the Village of Vadecherla and that the Crop came to maturity and was reaped.

6- As regards that part of the charge involving the receipt of a bribe by the Tahsildar for excluding the land in question it appears that the Head of the Village levied from the Ryots in whose joint occupation it was held a contribution of Rupees 52-8- being at the rate of Rupees 2-8- per plough on 21 ploughs on the grounds of acceding to the proposals of the Tahsildar to omit altogether that particular land from the Public Accounts on payment to him of the sum of 50 Rupees being made by the Occupants.

7- This Amount is shown to have been collected.

collected from the parties concerned and to have been paid voluntarily by them to Vengareddy, who moreover acknowledges its receipt and solemnly affirms that he paid 50 Rupees privately to the Tahsildar and the remaining 2-8 as the Sibbendy charges of his attendants. With respect to this point it may be observed that the only evidence forthcoming, which bears directly upon the alleged charge of the actual payment of the Money thus raised from the Ryots into the hand of the Tahsildar consists of the testimoney of Vengareddy himself who deposed to having made the payment under circumstances of great secrecy, and in the absence of any third party. As the charge is thus unsupported by any direct testimony corroborative of the evidence obtained from the single Witness to the transaction, the Board are not disposed to confirm the sentence of the Collector convicting the accused of the actual receipt of the bribe altho' at the same time they would observe, that viewing the solemnly affirmed Statements of the deponent Vengareddy in connection with the other facts of the case and in reference also to the general Character of the Evidence adduced, they entertain the opinion that the charge is open to the strongest suspicion.

8. In his Appeal Petition the Tahsildar

dwells-

dwells strongly upon the circumstance of there being only one Witness to this part of the charge brought against him and the Board willing to afford the accused the full benefit of any doubt which may appear to exist in the chain of evidence, direct that the punishment awarded by the Collector under Section V Clause I of the Regulation above quoted be remitted and the amount of fine so enforced be refunded to him--.

9. In his defence as set forth in the Petition of Appeal the Tahsildar does not deny that the land in question was cultivated or that it was not entered in the Accounts, but attempts an explanation and justification of his own conduct in the matter by stating that illness precluded his attendance personally on the spot to superintend the Agmash of the Village, and affirms that the same cause prevented his attention to insure the correct entry of the whole of the cultivated lands in the Accounts submitted to the Hoozoor. Alleging on the other hand that the omission to enter the 4 and odd Gortoos was effected by a combination among the Circar Servants by whom he

also-

also implies that the contribution levied from the Ryots was received.

10. It does not appear necessary to follow the Tahsildar through all the detailed Statements made use of in his Petition on the attempt to disprove the Acts of misconduct imputed to him, but it will be sufficient to observe in reference to his assertion that illness prevented his supervising the Accounts that such is utterly unsupported by evidence of any Kind, and moreover that as regards his alleged inability on that ground to be in attendance at the Agmash of the Village it may be added that the Collector states in a Marginal note that "the Account bears the signature of the Tahsildar as "having himself measured the land of "Vadecherla"

Vide Appeal Petition.

11. Upon an attentive consideration and review of the whole of the evidence in this case as exhibited in the several documents submitted with the letter recorded at the head of these Proceedings and of the Petition of Appeal which accompanies it, The Board resolve to acquit the accused Mahomed Salarvooddeen of

so much of the charge as relates to the actual receipt of the bribe of 52-8 Rupees and accordingly reverse the Sentence of the Collector awarding the payment of double that amount but they consider that the evidence taken clearly and satisfactorily established the remaining portion of the charge upon which he was arraigned "of fraudulently omitting to enter in "the Public Accounts certain Magany lands "to the extent of 4 and odd Coortoos situated in the Village of Vadacherla"

12. Under the full conviction of the guilt of the Appellant in the above instance and taking also into consideration the general charge of inefficiency in the discharge of the Public duties of his Office brought forward by the Collector and in reference moreover to the case of the misconduct reported in the return transmitted to this Office under date the 18th. of November 1844 the Board resolve to direct that Mahomed Salarvooddeen be removed from the situation of Tahsildar of the Talook of Tommalatalpoor in the District of Nellore.

Endorsement on Appeal Petition.

"The Board of Revenue having given their best attention to the matter contained in this Appeal Petition, and having duly considered the whole of the evidence connected with the charge against the Appellant have directed his removal from the Office of Tahsildar of Tommalatalpoor in the Nellore District on conviction of falsifying the Public Accounts but have directed the remission of the fine of Rupees 105 awarded by the Sentence of the Collector"

Read the following Register

Register.

1192.

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

Ordered that copy of the fore-going register be Submitted with the following address.-

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

38-39

To The Chief Secretary to Government

With reference to my letter of the 2d Instant I am directed by the Board of Revenue to Submit for transmission to Bengal the enclosed Copy of the Register of Permits issued for the exportation of Salt to Calcutta from the Port of Nellore during the Month of February 1846, Pots, Maunds 7,560.

5 in Cons 19 March 1846.

Adding this to the quantity reported in my letter above referred to the total exportation to the end of February on account of Bengal Indent for the year 1846 is Maunds 202,446.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
19th March 1846

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read.

1191. (38)

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

Register of Permits issued for the Exportation of Salt to Calcutta in the Port of Nellore and Ongole Districts during the Month of February 1846.

Year	Month	Date	Number of Certificate	Names of the Vessels	Names of the Commanders	By whom exported or Owner of the Salt	To whom consigned	From whence Exported	Quantity
1846	February	1st	123	Steam Sloop Comaul	Commander Bouchier	By whom exported or Owner of the Salt	To whom consigned	From whence Exported	Quantity
				memorandum		Kistnamah Co	Custom Master	Nellore	3500
				Swamy	Lieutenant Stanton	Kistnamah Co	Custom Master	Nellore	3500
				Steam Vessel	Master	Kistnamah Co	Custom Master	Nellore	3500
			124	Tasmania	Commander Mowbray	Kistnamah Co	Custom Master	Nellore	3500
									14000

N. Nellore District Warehouse Keeper's Office, 5th March 1846.

Collector's Statement of Salt exported in February 1846 as per Indent of the Year 1846.

C. C. Bishop
Collector.

Ordered.

Read the following letter.

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

40

From J. F. Bishop Esqre Sir,
Collector of Nellore

The Salt exported by Sea having been converted into Garces in the Quarterly Salt Statements submitted to the Board at the rate of 9256 1/2 lbs pr. Garee in conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of the 6th. October last, a difference occurs between those Statements and my Monthly Accounts furnished to the Accountant General in consequence of the Garee in the latter having been taken at 9870 lbs or 120 Maunds of 82 1/4 lbs each. The difference so occasioned amounts to 133 - 263 - 29/4 or the quantity exported by Sea from February to September 1845. From October the conversion into the M. Garee has been in both the Accounts at the rate of 9256 1/2 lbs. For the adjustment of the above difference of M. Garee 133 - 263 - 29/4 in my Monthly Accounts, I request you will be pleased to obtain the Sanction of Government as required by the Accountant General.

Nellore District
Woodiagherry Coll.e Cutcherry
13th. March 1846

/ Signed / J. F. Bishop
Collector

Order thereon 40-41 Ordered to be brought forward
(Read again on 28th. April) at a future day.

Read

Read the following letters.

To
T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

42

From the Collr. of Cuddapah

Referring for the decision of the Board of Revenue a case having reference to claims to Enam falling under Regulation VII of 1831.

Sir
Paragraph 1. I have the honor to refer for the decision of the Board of Revenue the following case having reference to claims to Enam falling under Regulation VII of 1831. the same having been referred to Native assessors under Clause 3d. Section IV. of the above regulation whose decision was confirmed by Mr. Lacon and somewhat modified to the detriment of the Petitioners.

2 The Petitioners / four Brothers / state that one Narsimloo was in the enjoyment of a portion of their Enam without having any claims to the same and pray that the same may be restored to them. The Amount of Enam is Pagodas 19 - 3 - 5/2 attached to the Offices of Shroff in the Villages of Kirishnapaud, Cumpamulla and Goondamulla in the Talook of Koilgoontlah of which Pagodas 10 - 7 - 6 has

has been alienated: From the Proceedings held in the case it appears that Petitioners father Chennappa had by a deed of gift made over one half of the Enam of each Village to his daughter Chennamah in her marriage, and that the Defendant Kuvesimloo is now in possession of more than the half Vizt P. Pa. 10-7-6 having married her daughter: In the Pymaish Accounts the whole of the Enam is entered in the name of Chennappah Petitioners Father - In those of the Enamaty C. Pagodas 10-7-6 are entered in his name and C. Pagodas 8-5-15½ in that of Kasavoolo the Husband of Chennamah - Disputes having arisen among the Parties regarding claims to this Enam in 1833 - Mr. Hanbury decided that they were to share it respectively as entered in the Enamaty Account - The Petitioners being young their Mother Veeramah appealed when the above decision was reversed and the Enam made over to the Petitioners - In the matter being again brought forward Mr. Lacon referred the claims of the Parties to Native Assessors who declared that the deed of gift was to hold good and that the shares were to be

Lineds.

divided among them accordingly and that Chennamah's share was to revert to her daughter - Another Veeramah whom defendant Kuvesimloo married / at her death, in this decision - the Pundit to whom the question as to claims was put coincided. On this Mr. Lacon ordered that the Enam attached to the Village of Kristapaud Vizt P. Pa. 10-7-6 was to be made over to Chennamah which portion Defendant Kuvesimloo now enjoys - and that the remaining portion Vizt P. Pa. 8-6-13 appertaining to the two other Villages should be held by Veeramah the Mother of the Petitioners - It is clear that the Petitioners are the rightful and legal Heirs to succeed to the Enam in question and had the transfer by deed of gift been made subsequent to the promulgation of Regulation VII of 1831. this document would be cancelled and the Enam be transferred to the Petitioners and not be allowed to be separated from the Offices to which it has been annexed as wages for the performance of public services. As however Collectors have held different

views

views in deciding cases of this nature where service Enams have been alienated previous to the date on which the above Regulation was published. I beg to solicit the opinion of the Board on the subject as to the propriety or otherwise of interferance in such cases for our future guidance. In the present instance the legal heirs are in possession of less than one half of the Enam whereas by the deed of Gift according to the tenor of which the Assessors decided - only one half was made alienable from the Office Under any circumstances I think the Petitioners ought to enjoy their share of the Enam as entered in the Enamaty Accounts which were prepared subsequent to the share having been alienated from the Office and transferred to Chennamah.

Cuddapah District
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry
Vaimpully 16th Feby 1846 } Signed I. H. Cochrane
J. Collector.

Proceedings thereon (42-43) From the above letter it appears that the Shroff Enam G.P. 10-7-6. for the Village of Thristnapaud was under the orders of the Principal Collector, M.r Lascelles made over to Chennamah and that she now enjoyed by her Son-in law Kurisimloo.

Conveying instructions to the Coll.r of Cuddapah regarding the disposal of the Enams of Service Village Service Enams in that District falling under Reg.n VII of 1831.

If this party performs the duty attached to the Office, the arrangement should not be disturbed for the present, but at the death of Kurisimloo, the Office and its emolument should revert to the male heirs of the former holder Chennapaih. If he does not and will not or cannot perform the duties some fit person should be appointed and a reasonable proportion of the Mauniem assigned him till the death of Kurisimloo when the matter may be reconsidered. The four Petitioners should select from their number two fit persons to discharge the Shroff duties and enjoy the emoluments in the Cumpamulla and Goondamulla Villages respectively - or at their discretion they may appoint one individual to both Villages of the measure would not be inconvenient to the public service. The Mauniem being for service cannot however be divided among the four brothers. They should be assigned to the parties who are actually to discharge the duties of the Office and entered in their names in the public accounts.

2. As a general rule when Enams have been

Fort St. George 19th March 1846

been alienated previous to the date on which Regulation VII 1831 was passed they should be reannexed to the Office whenever opportunities offer - that is whenever circumstances permit of the measure without bearing hardly on existing interests. Advantage should be taken of lapses, and abuses corrected gradually and without harshness. In all cases however a party enjoying the emoluments attached to a Village Office may be required either to discharge its duties or to assign a fair proportion of such emoluments to the person by whom the service is actually performed.

To.

J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

44

From the Asst. Collr. Sir
of Cuddapah — Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th Ultimo giving enclosure to two Petitions Nos. 1532 & 1533 of 1845 from Abdul Kader, and Ally Saheb claiming to share in certain Mujeed Enams in this District and as required to report on the nature of their claims.

Reporting in the case of two Petitions Nos. 1532 & 1533 of 1845 from Abdul Kader and Ally Saheb claiming to share in certain Mujeed Enams in this District and forwarding Originals and Revenue Register returned

The

Fort St. George 19th March 1846

and translations of Summuds & Genealogical Table

Petition Nos 1533 of 1845 Petitioner Ally Saheb

2. The Village of Duppapully in the Summulmudgoo Talook is held in full Shotriem Tenure his share in the proceeds of which Petitioner Ally Saheb enjoys in conjunction with the other descendants of his branch of the Family Vizt. Shaikh Abdul Kader

3. The Proceeds of the Jaghire was divided into five equal shares three of which it was arranged should be respectively enjoyed by three Brothers Vizt. Shaikh Mahommed Dervish Sheikh. 2 Abdul Kader (of which branch of the Family Petitioner is a Descendant) and 3 Sheikh Madar. Of the remaining two shares 1/4th (or 1/10th of the whole) was granted to their Sister Sultan Bee, and the remainder Vizt 3/4ths of these two shares (or 3/10ths of the whole) it was agreed among the Parties should be appropriated as "Woors" or annual expenditure to cover expenses incurrible for the performance of religious Ceremonies attendant on the Keeping up of a Mosque, the burial place of their ancestors, as also those liable to be incurred during the Moharum and other Festivals.

4. The four shares in the Proceeds

of

Fort St. George 19th. March 1846.

of the Jaghire as above detailed (Viz. 6/5th to each of the three Brothers and 1/10 to their Sister) are enjoyed by the descendants of each of these Branches of the Family and have been partitioned among themselves - regarding claims to these shares there is no dispute - The claims as setforth by the Petitioner to his "Mussjeed Enam" has reference to a disputed share of 1/3 of 3/10ths of the Proceeds of the Jaghire allotted as "Woors" -

5. In 1836 disputes having occurred among the Parties, a Punchayet was convened and it was decided that these ceaemonies as above mentioned should be performed in the names of Shah Ally Derguish Hader Saheb, and Amman Ally, descendants of three branches of the family who should receive these shares respectively for the above purpose - This decision was confirmed by the Collector, but appears not to have been acted up to, for Amman Ally Shah's share of 1/3 of the Proceeds allotted as "Woors," the claim to which is now disputed, was taken possession of by the Petitioner, Amman Ally Shah being old and blind, and his son being

Fort St. George 19th. March 1846.

too young to look after his Father's Interest as well as his own - His son Mohadeen Khan having now come forward and asserted his claims to this disputed share - I confirmed the decision of the Punchayet in favor of his Father coinciding with them in the reasons they assigned for coming to the conclusion they did and not considering that unlawful possession of Enam for any length of period is any reason why the Petitioner should still continue to enjoy the same -

6. It is evident that the Proceeds of 3/10ths of the Jaghire allotted as "Woors" is not appropriated in the manner intended and hence the cause of these disputed claims -

7. The Petitioner states that the Punchayet made a mistake in entering the name of Amman Ally Shah instead of his own Ally Saheb but I am inclined to think differently for there can be no reasons for assigning two thirds of the "Woors" to the descendants of one branch of the family to the exclusion of those of another. It will be seen on a reference to the Genealogical Table herewith submitted that Hader Saheb to whom 1/3 share of the "Woors" was assigned by the Punchayet

is

Petition No. 1332 of 1846 Petitioner Abdul Kauder

is a descendant of the same branch as the Petitioner while Amman Ally Shah is of a separate Branch of the Family.

8. The Petitioner claims another share of 1/3 of the Proceeds of the Jaghire as above detailed, allotted as "Woors" and assigned to Kader Saheb by the Punchayet in their decision above alluded to on the grounds of his having been adopted by Bahadar Ally Khan deceased (who had enjoyed this share previous to the decision of the Punchayet) and of his having in consequence a stronger claim to the same than Kader Saheb. I offered to refer the case to a Punchayet but as both Parties were not consentient I declined to interfere in the matter without the order of the higher authorities and endorsed the Petition to that effect.

Three Original Summuds together with their translations are herewith forwarded.

Cuddapah District
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcheary
at Vaimpully
16th February 1846.

Signed J. H. Cochrane
Asst. Collector

Be

No. 7.

Be it known to all the Amildars and Mootsuddies that have been already appointed and are to be appointed hereafter (here the name is erased) Son of Sheik Ally Chistee and some of his relations have thro' the assistance of a few of the Principal Officers attending on the Government represented that the Village of Rangapaliem had been bestowed formerly as Enam on Sheik Ally Chistee but as after his demise no orders have yet been issued the Village has been held under deposit, and have prayed for the endowment of the said Village in their name. But the Village in question being adjacent to the Grandeecota Fort it is ordered that this Village be entered in the Circar Accounts as subject to the said Fort and in lieu thereof the Government are pleased to bestow on the Durveesh the Village called Duppapully under the same Fort. In conformity to this order the Village of Duppapully should be made over to him from the year 1074 (A.D. 1658) immediately on the perusal of the Contents thereof and return this

Purwanah

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

Purwanah to the Grantee without requiring him to produce new ones every year and this is to be maintained as strict injunctions.

27th Rajub year 1074.

True translation
(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Acting Collector.

No. 2.

Seal of Cazee Anoonuyakah

27th Runjon.

Be it known to all the Amildars that have been already appointed and that are to be hereafter appointed to the Village of Gandecota in the Carnatic Taloob subject to Hyderabad - that in conformity with the former Sunnuds Duppapully being granted in the name of Sheik Abdool Khader Fakeer we have also had the pleasure to take the circumstance of his right to it into our consideration and bestowed on him the said Village as it was usual formerly. You will therefore make over the Village in question to the Fakeer agreeably to the order and molest not their enjoyment in any way whatever. You are to maintain this as strict injunctions and conform to it

(True translation)
(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Acting Collector

Seal

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

No. 3.

Seal of Abdul Futta Khan Bahadar devoted servant of Alumgier Padoshaw Gawzee.

After usual Respects.

The Village of Duppapully had been bestowed on Sheik Abdool Khader and Sheik Mahomed who rendered their services to the Mosque in the Village of Razoopoliem under Enam tenure from a long time, but their family now consists of about 50 individuals - and it is not just to exact fees from these Fakeers - you are therefore directed to order the Goomastahs under your charge not to molest them in any manner whatever and to allow them to enjoy the Enam in question to enable them to subsist thereby and offer their prayers to Heaven for the augmentation of the prosperity of the ruling authority.

(True Translation)

5th Jilcáz.

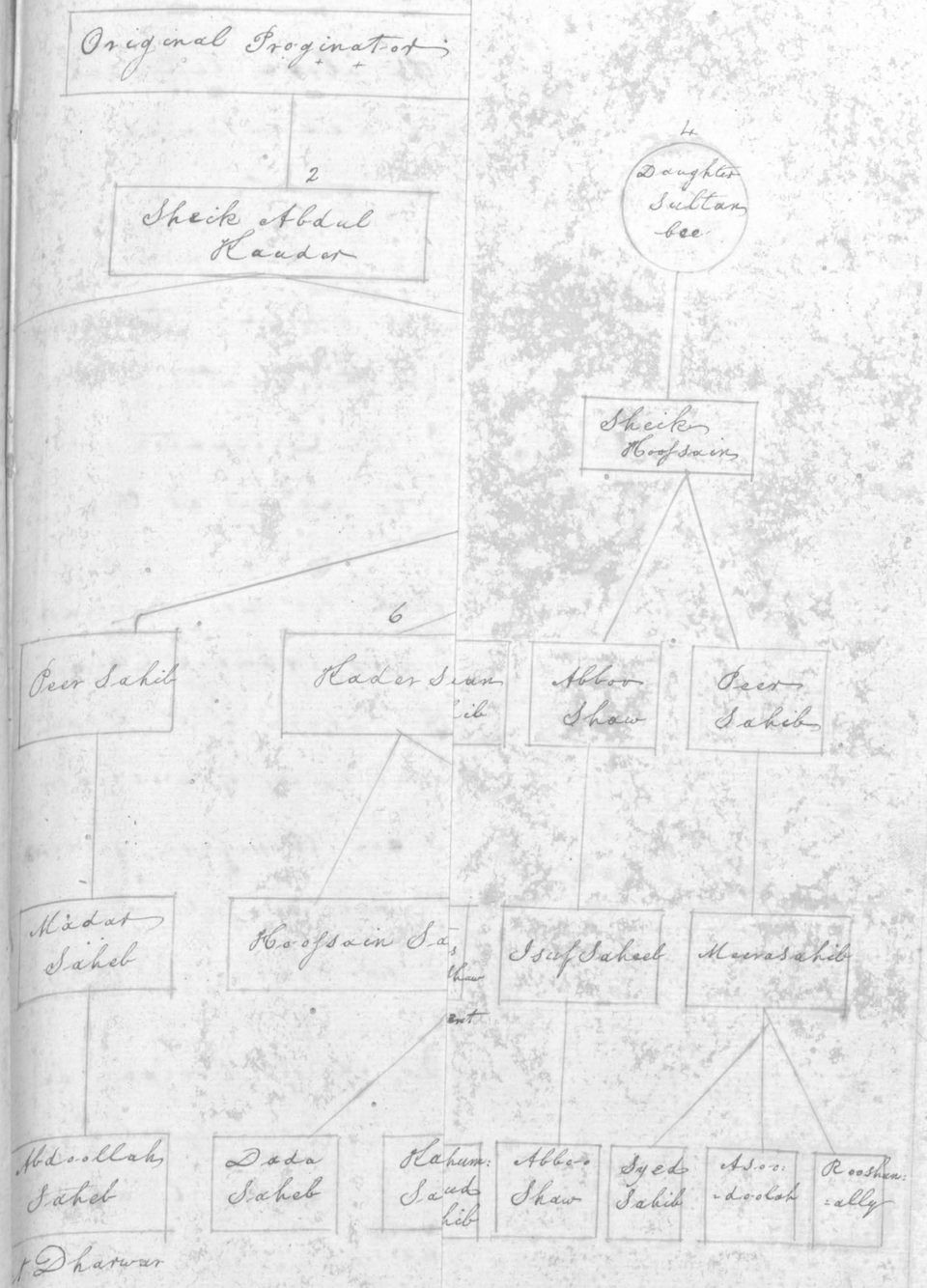
(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Acting Collector

Original

George

420

19th March 1846.



(44-45)

Proceedings thereon.

From what is stated by the acting Collector in the above letter and from the Sunnuds which accompanied it the Shotriem Village in question appears clearly to have been only a personal grant. The several shares in it should therefore fall in to Government on the deaths of the present incumbents. and the Collector will be careful to report the lapses as they may occur.-

The Board do not consider the claims of the Petitioners Abdool Cawder and Alli Sahib to a further share of the Enam than they now enjoy to be deserving of consideration. Their Petetions are therefore rejected.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petitions 1532 and 1533 of 1845-

The Board of Revenue having received a report upon the subject from the acting Collector. See no reason to admit the claims of the Petitioners.-

Read the following letter from the acting Collector of North arcot dated 24th January 1846 reporting on the Settlement of the Extra Sources of Revenue in that District for Fusly 1254 A.D. 1844/45.

(Here enter N=16)

In Cons 29th Jan 1846

46

Proceedings thereon. Relative to Settlement

Re Settlement of the Extra Sources

to the Settlement of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the District of North arcot for Fusly 1254.-

Salt	27711	12	-	
Sayer	4674	1	11	
Abkarry	129050	-	-	
Small Farms	6652	6	6	
Stamps	18337	10	6	
Moturpha	35725	3	1	
Sea Customs	140	5	7	
Total	222291	7	7	
Fusly 1253	347334	4	3	
Net Decrease	125042	12	8	

Sources of Revenue in the District of North arcot for Fusly 1254 exhibits a net Decrease of Rs 125042-12-8. below the Demand of the past year the result of a Gross decrease of Rupees 133786-14-8 and a Gross increase of Rs 8744-2---

Gross Increase
Salt --- 8171-7--
Small Farms } 462-5--
Moturpha 110-6--
8744-2--

2

This Gross Increase occurred under the heads of Salt, Small Farms, and Moturpha and, as regards the former is accounted for by the acting Collector as having arisen from the season of Fusly 1254 being favorable for the manufacture and of the article from there having been a larger quantity of Salt sold than in the preceding year. The excess in the rent of the Tank fishery under the head of Small Farms in Fusly 1254 above the preceding Fusly arose the circumstance of some Tanks having been too full to admit of their being fished in Fusly 1253 the small increase of Rs 110-6-- on the Moturpha calls for no remark.

Gross Decrease
Sayer 11524-3-7
Abkarry 12050---
Stamps 6171-3-6
Sea Customs } 327-7-7
Total 133786-14-8

The Decrease occurred under the heads of Sayer, Abkarry Stamps and Sea Customs and is accounted for as follows.-

The

1st Sayer-£.5-

The Decrease under this head is ascribed to the abolition of the Frontier and Sayer Chowkies.-

2nd Abkarry £.6-

5- The Decrease in the Abkarry Revenue is stated to arise from the circumstance of the Farm having been rented out at an excessively high rate in the preceding year, it is satisfactory however to observe that the Revenue of Fusly 1254 tho' falling much below the past Fusly is still considerably in excess of the average return of the last ten years.-

3rd Stamps £.9-10

6 The net decrease of Rs 6,171-3-6 under this head is ascribed to the discontinuance of the Sayer Duties, and the cessation of the sale of Sayer Rowanahs in consequence during Fusly 1254, which in the previous year had amounted to Rupees 6,209-6-6.-

L Sea Customs 8-13-

7- The decrease under this head of Rupees 321-7-7- below the Collection of the preceding year the acting Collector explains in the Printed Statement to have entirely resulted from the reduced Collection of Sea Duties made during the year.-

Demand Collection and Balance-

8 Of the Gross Settlement of the Fusly under review viz Rs 2,22,291-7-3 Rupees 2,19,351-3-9 were collected within the Fusly and Rupees 1857-6-3 were since realized up to the 19th January of the current year leaving an

an undischarged balance of Rs 1083-3-7 at the date of the report. Of this Sum the acting Collector states that an abatement of Rupees 1027-6-6 is due to the Abkarry Renters on account of remission during the absence of Troops on Exchange in Ceylon and Arnee as particularized in Para 16 of the report- a Sum of Rs 39-6-- as due on account of Motupha erroneously assessed in Polear Talook, and a further Sum of Rs 16-9-3 rendered irrecoverable from the same source arising from death emigration and Insolvency of the defaulters amounting in the aggregate to Rs 1,083-3-7 for which he solicits sanction to write off in his accounts and which the Board beg to recommend for the orders of Government.-

1254. 2-15-5 pdcy
1253-6-5-7 do:

9- The Gross Collections of the Fusly under notice amounted to Rs 2,25,190-8-1 and the Charges to Rs 6,681-3-6. which being deducted, left a Net Revenue of Rupees 2,18509-4-9 being a net decrease of Rs 1,00959-5-6 below the net outturn of the preceding year.-

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Boards Proceedings with the annexed Comparative Statement of the Collections Charges and Net Revenue be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the acting Collector of North Arcot for his information and guidance.-

Northern

4212 — Fort St George 19th March 1846

Northern Division of Arcot Fusly 1254.-

	Arrears	136	12	4	866	15	10	730	3	6	-	-
	Total	5,459	14	-	6932	10	7	1,472	12	7	-	-
	Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net Revenue	5,459	14	-	6932	10	7	1,472	12	7	-	-
Tirpatty Offerings	Demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance on the 12th July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Current Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Extra D:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arrears	1,344	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	1 7
	Total	1,344	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	1 7
	Charges	509	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	509	10 2
	Net Revenue	834	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	7 5
Motupilly	Demand	35,614	13	1	35,725	3	1	110	6	-	-	-
	Balance on the 12th July	1,837	14	5	1,325	9	9	-	-	-	511	4 8
	Current Collection	33,776	14	8	34,399	9	4	622	10	8	-	-
	Extra D:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arrears	717	1	1	1831	7	1	1,114	6	-	-	-
	Total	34,493	15	9	36231	-	5	1737	-	8	-	-
	Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net Revenue	34,493	15	9	36231	-	5	1737	-	8	-	-

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

4213

Stamps.	Demands	Cds	a	o	Cds	a	o	Cds	a	o
	Balance on the 12th July	24,508	14		1833	10	6			
	Current Collection							6171	3	6
	Extra Do.									
	Arrears									
	Total	24,508	14		1833	10	6	6171	3	6
	Charges									
	Net Revenue	24,508	14		1833	10	6	6171	3	6
	Demand	12,232	3		1199	4	11			
	Balance on the 12th July							33	2	1
	Current Collection	23276	11		1738	9	7	6135	1	5
	Extra Do.									
	Arrears									
	Total	461	13	2	140	5	7	321	7	7
	Charges									
	Net Revenue	461	13	2	140	5	7	321	7	7
Sea Customs	Demand									
	Balance on the 12th July									
	Current Collection									
	Extra Do.									
	Arrears									
	Total	461	13	2	140	5	7	321	7	7
	Charges									
	Net Revenue	528			528					
		60	2	10	387	10	5	321	7	7
Total	Demand	34,334	4	3	22,221	7	7			
	Balance on the 12th July	8,618	15	4	2,940	3	10			
	Current Collection	33,345	4	11	2,435	3	9			
	Extra Do.									
	Arrears	2,409	1	6	583	4	4	340	2	10
	Total	34,1124	6	5	2,2518	8	1			
	Charges	21655	12	2	6681	3	4			
	Net Revenue	34,1124	6	5	2,2518	8	1	1149	14	8
		21655	12	2	6681	3	4	1149	8	10
		34,1124	6	5	2,2518	8	1	1149	14	8
		21655	12	2	6681	3	4	1149	8	10
		34,1124	6	5	2,2518	8	1	1149	14	8
		21655	12	2	6681	3	4	1149	8	10
		12,468	10	3	2,1850	4	9	1099	5	6

Read

4214-

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

Read the following letter.

To J. Sycroft Esqre Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the draft of an answer proposed to be filed by me in the Subordinate Court of Salem as the 3d Defendant in O.S. No 70 of 1845 instituted by Malaya Gounden against Mr Gay and Mr Johns Coffee Planters on the Shevaroy Hills.

The Plaintiff together with one Cudy Gounden rented Moottoo and situated on the Shevaroy Hills in Fusly 1232 or A.D 1823 under a Dusk kost Moochelka dated 2nd February 1823 to pay the Curkar Rupees 656 annually. However credit was allowed at the rate 1 Rupee an acre for lands comprised within the Naud, taken up by the then Collector Mr Cockburn; and afterwards in the year 1831 a project was undertaken by a party styled a Philanthropic association to procure lands on the Hills to enable some Native Britons to settle as Coffee Planters, and Malaya Gounden executed a Moochelka to the Collector Mr Orr, giving over certain lands for that purpose

47

From the Collr of Salem

Forwards an answer proposed to be filed in the Subordinate Court of Salem in O.S. No. 70 of 1845 for obtaining the donation of Government to defend the action.

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

purpose, and according to the sanction of Govern-
ment dated 19th April 1833 credit was given to the
Plaintiff at the rate of a Rupee an Acre for all lands
so given up, the rent of which was to be paid by the
Holders to Government - The 1st Defendant then
received a grant for 17½ Acres, and paid the Seer-
wah direct to the Circar: and the Plaintiff received
credit from Government, so that, if the present
Suit is for the recovery of rent comprised in that
grant, the Plaintiff can have no claim upon
any of the Defendants. ——

It does not appear however
that the Plaintiff asserts any claim against
the 3d Defendant, but has included the Collector
in the Suit according to the suggestion of the
Southern Provincial Court dated 29th July
1843, Copy of which proceedings is herewith enclosed
If the Board approve of the answer I request
they will obtain the sanction of Government
for my defending the action. ——

Salem Zillah
Raizpoor Collrs
Cutcherry 30 January
1846. } I Signed W. C. Lockhart
Collector
Southern

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

No 1

Southern Provincial Court A. J. No 30 of 1840.

The Court proceeded to take
into consideration the return made by the Zillah
Judge of Salem dated 23d March last, to
their precept of the 7th January last directing
him to ascertain and report whether the 17 and odd
acres of land cultivated by the 1st Defendant
are within the compass of that leased by the
Plaintiff and indicated in the Moochelka
executed by him to the Circar as well as the
Documents which accompanied the same
and to pass judgment denovo in the Suit
in Conformity with the instructions of the Sudr
Adalut conveyed in the extract from their
proceedings of the 15th October 1842. ——

The Zillah Judge deputed
an Ameen to proceed to the Shervaroy Hills, and
in Company with certain other persons to make the
requisite inquiry regarding the point in question - The
result of which appears to be that the said 17
and odd Acres of land are situated within
the limits of and included in those belonging to
"Moottanaud" (one of the 3 divisions into which the
whole of the said Hills is divided) and rented from

Fort St George 19th March 1846-

from the Cutcha by the Plaintiff appellant - In his report the Ameen states that the Plaintiff, Inhabitants, and Curcan Officers all declared that there were no Putcut Pymash, or other accounts for the Lands on the said Hills and that they were unable to point out where the said 17 and odd acres were situated but that the Karkoon shewed a certain quantity of Ground which the 1st Respondent had enjoyed for the last 4 years under a Grant and that 1st Respondent himself pointed out the same Lands / comprizing 9 pieces / as well as their boundaries and gave a memo: to that effect as well as an attachee, in conjunction with 2d Respondent, declaring that the said Lands were included in those Mootooreud and that a Mahazurnamah to the same effect was at the same time executed ——

Copy of the Moochilka executed by the Plaintiff to the Curcar agreeing to rent the whole of the said Land for Rupees 656 1/4 for Fusly 1232 accompanied the said returns, as also copies of some other documents —

Fort St George 19th March 1846-

As it seems clearly established from the above enquiry that the Lands in question are included in the Plaintiffs lease of Mootooreud, there can, the Court think be no doubt that he (Plaintiff) is entitled to claim Rent from the Defendants for those Lands, but as it has been also satisfactorily shewn that the latter have rented the Lands occupied by them direct from the Collector who granted them, under the sanction of Government on a lease for 21 years, and have paid rent for them accordingly to the Curcar, it becomes necessary according to the suggestions of the Sudr Adalut, under such circumstances, that the whole proceedings should be quashed, and the Plaintiff nonsuited, with leave to file his suit again including the Collector as a Defendant, and this mode of proceeding is adopted accordingly. ——

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court in the Court House at Trichinopoly this 29th day of June

A.

Fort St George 19th March 1826.

from the Cutcherry by the Plaintiff appellant. In his report the Ameen states that the Plaintiff, Inhabitants and Curcan Officers all declared that there were no Putcut Pymash or other accounts for the Lands on the said Hills and that they were unable to point out where the said 17 and odd acres were situated but that the Karkoon shewed a certain quantity of ground which the 1st Respondent had enjoyed for the last 4 years under a Grant and that 1st Respondent himself pointed out the same Lands / comprizing 9 pieces / as well as their boundaries and gave a memo: to that effect as well as an Attachee, in conjunction with 2d Respondents, declaring that the said Lands were included in those Moottoonad and that a Mahazurnamah to the same effect was at the same time executed.——

Copy of the Moochilka executed by the Plaintiff to the Curcar agreeing to rent the whole of the said Land for Rupees 656 1/4 for fusly 1232 accompanied the said returns, as also copies of some other documents—

Fort St George 19th March 1826.

As it seems clearly established from the above enquiry that the Lands in question are included in the Plaintiffs lease of Moottoonad, there can, the Court think be no doubt that he [Plaintiff] is entitled to claim Rent from the Defendants for those Lands, but as it has been also satisfactorily shewn that the latter have rented the Lands occupied by them direct from the Collector who granted them, under the sanction of Government on a lease for 21 years, and have paid rent for them accordingly to the Curcar, it becomes necessary according to the suggestion of the Sudr Adalut, under such circumstances, that the whole proceedings should be quashed, and the Plaintiff nonsuited, with leave to file his suit again including the Collector as a Defendant, and this mode of proceeding is adopted accordingly.——

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court in the Court house at Trichinopoly this 29th day of June

A.

4219 - Fort St George 19th March 1846 -

A D. 1843 ——.

/ Signed / G. S. Hooper.
2d Judge -

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / G. S. Greenway
Acting Civil Judge -

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / G. G. S. Bruere
Civil Judge -

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / W. C. Lockhart
Collector -

No 2.

Answer proposed to be filed by the 3d Defendant the Collector of Salem in O. S. No 70 of 1845 on the file of the Subordinate Court of Salem -

The 3d Defendant must admit that he does not clearly understand why he has been included in this long protracted suit by order of the Provincial Court, as it appears to him that the question at issue has nothing to do with the grant, as the Plaintiff does not appear to question the Government right to give the grant; it is only the Court who have mistaken the defences and have been led most unnecessarily to include the Collector. —— The

4220 Fort St George 19th March 1846 -

The 3d Defendant / the Collector / observes that the 1st Defendant in the former suit appears to have pleaded, that he had taken no land from the Plaintiff, but only held 17 1/2 acres under a grant from Government to which Plaintiff replied that this land measuring 30 acres was another piece of land, and denied that it was identical with the spot held under a Grant, so that the main point at issue appears to be whether the land referred to by the Plaintiff is the same which was given under a lease of 21 years by the Collector but not whether the Collector was authorized to make such a grant or Collect the rent on it when the remainder of the land was included in the land rented to the Plaintiff -

But supposing that this latter point be the one at issue, which does not appear from the plaint to be the case. The 3rd Defendant maintains that the Plaintiff can have no right to the rent of the land included in such grant, as the Plaintiff executed a Moochilka dated 20th August 1831 in which he formally resigned all

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

all claims on this and other lands and agreed that the Government should dispose of them as they should think proper, and the Plaintiff received credit from Government for the teerwah of lands in occupation of the 1st and 2nd Defendants, which therefore the latter should pay direct to Government and not to the Plaintiff. ——

The 3d Defendant therefore requests the Court to dismiss the suit as far as he is concerned. ——

I Signed W. C. Lockhart Collector.

No 3.

Translation of a Petition filed in the Subordinate Court of Salem by Malaya Gounden the Sirdar of Moottoonaud, situated on the Sherwaroy Hills, against Mr Gay a resident at yearly on the said Hills. Mr Johns and Mr Lockhart the Collector of the District for the recovery of Rupees 210 the balance of Kundayum D. ——

The Cavikas had rented in Moottoonaud situated on the Sherwaroy Hills to my Predecessors for an annual sum of Rs 472/12 which

Fort St George 19 March 1846 -

which was in my possession until fasly 1250 -

When Mr Cockburn was Collector that Gentleman and others, having constructed Bungalows, and made gardens at Yarrakully attached to Moottoonaud ordered me to deduct the sum of Pagodas, 66½ being the assessment of the said land, and pay the remainder to the Cavikar: in Conformity to that order, I continued to pay the money to the Cavikar. During the time Mr Orr was Collector of the District he realized from me the sum which I was allowed to deduct from the contracted amount, and communicated to me, that in the event of any individual making gardens on the Hills, that I may collect assessment at 1 Rupee per acre, as ordered by the Board - agreeably to the tenure entered into by some Europeans and East-Indians for possessing lands, that 1st and 2nd Defendants obtained from me in the year Vekroody a spot, which is situated West of Kooloonjapady Cootta, East of Paryummal Coil, South of Peroomal Coil and Colonel's House, and North of the road leading to Mr Cockburn's garden

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

garden, consisting of 30 acres bearing a teerwah of 30 Rupees; promising the regular payment of the annual teerwah, and carried on Coffee Cultivation on it. upon the teerwah being demanded the 1st Defendant deferred the payment from year to year, and at last he made over the garden to his son-in-law the 2d Defendant, and went away to Madras, desiring him to pay me the arrears of teerwah, which he failed to do; consequently I filed a suit in the Moonsiff's Court at Cunnahpet in No. 329 of 1837 for the recovery of Rupees 210. from the said 2 Defendants and one Taylor, now deceased being the amount of Teerwah which accumulated from the year Vekoorty up to Doormooky, to which the 1st Defendant filed an answer stating that he obtained 17 and odd acres of land from the Government for 21 years, and some frivolous objections. ——

Notwithstanding my case was fully proved, yet the Moonsiff having nonsuited the suit, I made an appeal in the Zillah Court in No. 13 of 1839. Mr Neave the Judge referred

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

referred the case to be decided by the Southern Provincial Court as it was not cognizable by him, because he had obtained from me a portion of land on the Hills, the Southern Provincial Court admitted my suit in appeal No. 3 of 1840. and confirmed the decision of the Moonsiff. whereupon a special appeal suit was filed in the Sudr Court, the Judges sent instructions to the Provincial Court to re-investigate the case and pass decision: accordingly my case was re-examined and the Judges came to a conclusion that the disputed land was undoubtedly included in the rent of Moottanaud, and that I have sufficient claim to collect teerwah for those lands from the Defendants. but it having been represented that the said lands were obtained from the Collector, they passed a decision on the 29th July 1843 directing me to re-commence the action including the Collector also as a Defendant. In conformity to which order this suit is filed including the Collector also as Defendant. though the rent is taken under

Anang

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

among still the amount now claimed being the arrears due to me during the time I had rented the land, and as I am reasonably entitled to the Collection of it. I trust the Court will recover and pay to me the said sum. ——

In consequence of the 1st Defendant Mr Gay and another person Mr Taylor having obtained 30 Acres of land from me. I was induced to prosecute them in the Moonsiffs Court. but in the answer filed by the 1st Defendant he stated that he obtained the land from the Government. and that he admitted that Mr Taylor had no connexion with it. and that he / Mr Taylor / having died during the time the suit was under enquiry. the special appeal sent was filed only against the 1st and 2d Defendants; consequently I now file the suit against the 1st and 2d Defendants and the Collector as the 3d; agreeably to the order of the Judges of the Provincial Court. ——

21st August 1845.

/ A true Translation /
/ signed W. C. Lockhart Collector.

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

To

Fort St George 19th March 1846.

(47-48)

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Secy to Government

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Salem forwarding translation of a plaint preferred in the subordinate Court of Salem against himself & two other parties for the recovery of the arrears due by them on certain lands represented to have been obtained from Govt & recommending that a draft of answer received by the Board may be put in and the suit conducted at the public cost.

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Salem forwarding translation of a plaint preferred in the Subordinate Court of Salem against himself and two other parties, and draft of the answer which he proposes to file in the case. ——

In the Plaint it is stated

2.

that the Plaintiffs father rented from Government a tract of land on the Sherevoy Hills called Mottoonaud and that in the year Vekarty or A. D. 1830/31. the 1st and 2d Defendants Messrs Gay and Johns obtained from him on lease at a yearly rental of 30 Rupees. 30 Acres of this Mottoonaud. that these parties have however declined to pay him the rent due for this land on the plea that they obtained the land from Government. he has therefore brought the present action for the recovery of the arrears due, and has included the Collector of the District as the 3d Defendant agreeably to the orders of the

Fort St George 19th March 1846-

the late Provincial Court as the party from whom the 1st and 2d Defendants profess to have obtained the land.—

3. From the answer proposed by the Collector and from his letter it would appear that no such grant of 30 acres, as stated in the Plaint, was made by the Revenue Authorities to the 1st and 2d Defendants, that the land granted to them was only 17½ acres which was so granted according to the terms of a Moochilka executed in 1831 by the Plaintiff himself and that credit was duly given to the Plaintiff in his own rent for the Assessment paid by the Defendants to Government. Under these circumstances the Plaintiff can it is evident have no cause of action against the Collector.—

4. The defence appears to the Board to be sufficient but they have revised the proposed draft of the answer so as more fully to explain the circumstances of the case. They beg to recommend that the revised answer may be put in and the suit conducted at the public cost.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George 19 March 1846

/Signed/ J Sycroft
Secretary.

Fort St George 19th March 1846-

A

Answer proposed to be filed by the 3d Defendant the Collector of Salem in O. S. No 7 of 1845 on the file of the Subordinate Court of Salem.—

The 3d Defendant the Collector of Salem begs to state for the information of the Subordinate Court that he is not aware why he has been included as Defendant in this suit. He knows nothing of any such grant as that of 30 acres referred to in the Plaint having been made by the Plaintiff to the 1st Defendant Mr Gay. In the year 1831 a project was set on foot by a Society termed a Philanthropic Association for procuring lands on the Sherwaroy Hills to enable some East Indians to settle there as Coffee planters and Maliya Gounden /the Plaintiff/ executed a Moochilka to the Collector Mr Orr dated 20th August 1831 giving over certain lands for the purpose. Of these lands 17½ acres were occupied by the first Defendant Mr Gay who paid teerwah direct to Government at the rate of one Rupee per

Fort St. George 19th March 1846-

per Cawny. and for the full amount so paid the Plaintiff received credit in the adjustment of his own rent due on the Mottoomaud - This is the only transaction of the nature alluded to in the Plaint with which the 3d Defendant is acquainted - and he submits that as regards this matter Plaintiff can have no ground of action against the revenue authorities having received credit for all that has been paid to them - and having formally resigned all claim upon the land in question by his Moochilka of 20th August 1831 - Under these circumstances the 3d Defendant prays that as respects himself the suit may be dismissed with Costs —

Read the following letter -

From

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

(49)

To,

J. Pycroft Esquire
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

From the Collr of South Arcot

Sir,

Submitting Report on the reduction of Kulsur Teer=wah on Crops raised on Tanjah Lands by means of Cirkar Water with reference to Board's Pro=ceedings 16th February 1843-

16th February 1843

Para 1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings calling for further information on certain points connected with the reduction of the Kulsur Teerwah imposed on Crops raised on dry land with Cirkar water I have to hono to submit my report after taking into Con=sideration the past correspondence on the subject.-

2. My predecessor Mr Hallett's letter of the 22d November 1842 having supplied a full explanation of the subject I shall confine myself to those points which are especially adverted to by the Board in its proceedings now under reply- These are, First the Tarum or classification and extent of Dry land in this District cultivated by means of Cirkar water- The enclosed Statement shews the extent of wet cultivation on Dry land distinctly under each Tarum from Fusly 1246 to 1253 in the 10 Hooloos Talooks as well as those into which this Settlement has not yet been introduced.

From

Fort St.n George 19.th March 1840.

From this it appears that a larger proportion of this Cultivation has been made in the last 8. than in the 4 first Classes of land but that there is no disproportionate extent of Cultiva=tion in the very lowest rates.-

3

The next point upon which I am required to report is the cause of the increase of Kulsur Revenue since Fusly 1244, when one uniform rate of 6 Rupees per Cawny for Nunjah Kulsur was substituted for a rate varying with the average Nunjah Teerwah of each Village. It will be seen by the above mentioned Statement, that a large portion of the increase has taken place in the two Southern Talooks (from which above one third of the whole Kulsur Revenue of the District is derived) and it is to be attribut=ed partly to the means of irrigation in this part of the District having been extensively im=proved, and partly to the average Nunjah =Teerwah in many Villages in these two Talooks being very low in Consequence of= which the change in the mode of levying Kulsur which took place in Fusly 1244. had the effect of raising very Considerably the tax itself in those Villages. There are in Chel=lumbrum and Manargoody 113 fifth Class= Villages

Fort St.n George 19.th March 1840.

Villages in which the Net Kulsur Teerwah le=vied in Fusly 1254 at 6 Rupees per Cawny on 1666 Cawnies 3 3/4 ds amounted to Rupees 9969-5-4- in ad=dition to the Iyen Poonjah Teerwah, but the average Nunjah teerwah of these Villages being Rupees 5-4-0 per Cawny the amount of Kulsur which would have been levied on the same extent of Cultivation previous to Fusly 1244, would have been only Ru=pees 2,471, as shewn in the margin thus the Kulsur was actually raised in the Villages above

Average Teerwah.-	Rs	a	Rs	A	P
Teerwah at 5-4 on 1666 Cawnies 3 3/4 ds			8652	0	0
Iyen Poonjah Teerwah			6180	14	9
Difference or Net Kulsur			2471	1	3

300 per Cent.-

4

Fortunately this enormous increase of the Tax was followed after a short interval by a great extension of the means of irrigation and the result was a large addition to this branch of the revenue in these Villages. In other parts of the district where no such improvement in the means of irrigation took place the fixed rate of Kulsur acted as a check upon the extension of Kulsur Cultiva=tion in Villages where the Nunjah Assess=ment was low and where Consequently the change had the effect of increasing the tax.-

5

It is proper to remark here that in the 5.th Class Villages above referred

referred to the Poonjah lands are assessed at Rupees 3-12-0 per Cawny which with the addition of Kuttur at 6 Rupees amounts to Rupees 9-12-0 per Cawny when Nunjah Crops are raised on Poonjah land whereas the original Nunjah lands of these Villages including the Kuttur sanctioned by the Board are assessed at the rates shewn in the Margin, from which it would appear not only that the rate of Kuttur is exceedingly high, but that added to Iyen Poonjah Teerwah it exceeds the assessment of the highest Class of Nunjah.—

+ 18th October 1836:

	Rs	A	D
1st Class	9	5	4
2d — do	6	2	8
3d — do	7	"	"
4th — do	5	13	4
Poonjah with Kuttur	9	12	0

6

It is evident also from these facts that the modification of this tax introduced by Mr. Dent in Fusly 1244 was far from being a Concession in cases where the Nunjah assessment was low though in Conjunction with other causes it produced an increase in the Revenue in such cases in the Southern Talooks only. It remains to shew the result of its operation in those Villages where the average Nunjah assessment was high and where consequently there was the more inducement to Cultivate Poonjay land. In such Villages the uniform rate being

being more favorable than that formerly paid the result was an increase of Kuttur Cultivation in all the Talooks more than sufficient to make up for the reduction of the Teerwah, but not so extensive as to be prejudicial to the Nunjah revenue. The diminished Cultivation of the higher Classes of Nunjah is in my opinion, to be attributed not to the operation of the Kuttur rules, but to the heavy assessment of the higher Classes of land. Previous to Fusly 1236 the Tarambarty System which prevented the Ryots from leaving the higher Classes to Cultivate inferior lands checked this tendency but subsequently to that period they were left free to Cultivate whatever land they preferred and a gradual abandonment of the more highly assessed lands followed.—

7 There are many circumstances which operate to prevent the regular Nunjah lands from being deprived of their just share of water by its being supplied to Dry lands. Every Ryot knows that the Tanks and Channels are intended in the first instance to supply the Nunjah lands complaints would therefore immediately made by those whose interests would suffer by the undue appropriation of water. But such

that Class of Nunjah land which corresponds with the class of Poonjah in which the Crop is raised.--

3d To substitute the average Nunjah Teerwah of the Village.--

4th To impose a fixed rate (5 or 6 Rupees per Cawney for instance) in addition to the original Poonjah assessment.--

9. The Board are inclined to prefer the first of these methods, but a very serious objection presents itself to this mode of regulating the amount of Kulsur.-- If the Teerwah of the nearest wet land be taken as the Standard a wide field for disputes as well as fraud will be opened by the uncertainty that must frequently exist as to which wet lands are the nearest. Poonjah land commonly lies in large tracts, when it became requisite to levy Kulsur Teerwah on a part of one of these tracts it would be often found that there was no Nunjah within a considerable distance and then perhaps Nunjah bearing differ=ent rates of assessment it must be left to the Village officers to decide which Nun=jah lands are to be selected for fixing the amount of Kulsur and it is not to be supposed

that

such complaints seldom occur and when they do they are always decided in favor of the Cultivator of Nunjah land. Moreover a very small portion only of Poonjah land is within the reach of Tanks or Channels by far the greater part lies above their level, so that any very considerable further increase of this mode of Cultivation is not to be ap=prehended. In reply to the Boards enquiry whether surplus water is given to the same Spots in successive Seasons or only occa=sionally, I beg to state that there is no uniformity of practice in this respect some fields are so supplied for a succession of years, and others only occasionally.--

6 It is quite clear as ob=served by the Board in Para 3 of their Pro=ceedings that some additional demand for surplus water must be made, the only question is on what principle the amount of this tax should be fixed. There are 4 modes in which Kulsur may be imposed.--

1st To substitute for the Poonjah Teerwah of the land to which Surplus water is supplied the Teerwah of the adjoining Nunjah lands.--

2d To substitute the Teerwah of

that

that they would generally do this with im=
=partiality- It would be impossible for the
Collector to decide the proper rate to be levied
on every field where this Cultivation might
be made.-

10 A similar objection applies to the
3d mode as the general average of the Village
would be known to the Curnums and educated
ryots while the mass of Cultivators would be
left at their mercy- It would also work un=
=fairly in different Villages the Nunjah a=
=verage of which would commonly be found
to vary without any reference to the value
or productiveness of the Poonjah lands- Fur=
=ther it will be seen from what has already
been explained regarding the Southern Talooks
that a return to this method would produce
an injurious result to the interest of
Government.-

11 The 2d Method is ob=
=jectionable on ac=
=count of the esc=
=treme severity with
which it would
press upon the Cul=
=tivators as it
would raise the
tax from 16 to 61
per Cent upon
what is now
paid as shewn in
the Margin- On the

Memarandum.-

Taram	Poonjah Teerwah per Cawny	Teerwah as per Cawny including Nunjah Kulsur of Rupees 6-	Teerwah of the Corresponding Fasli Taram	Per Centage of the Increase
	C Rs A P	C Rs A P	C Rs A P	C Rs
1st ½	14 0 0	20 0 0	28 0 0	40
2d ½	12 4 0	18 4 0	26 4 0	43 13¼/16
3d ½	10 8 0	16 8 0	24 8 0	48 1/2
4th ½	8 12 0	14 12 0	22 12 0	54 3 3/16
5th ½	7 0 0	13 0 0	21 0 0	61 [illegible]
6th ½	6 4 6	12 4 6	19 4 0	56 10/12
7th ½	5 4 0	11 4 0	17 8 0	54 8 3/4
8th ½	4 3 2	10 3 2	15 12 0	44 13 1/2 10/16
9th ½	3 8 0	9 8 0	14 0 0	47 6/16
10th ½	2 12 9	8 12 9	12 4 0	39 4 1/2
11th ½	2 1 7	8 1 7	10 4 0	22 4 4/16
12th ½	1 6 4	7 6 4	8 12 0	18 4 3/4 10/16

the Southern Talooks where Kulsur Cultivation
is most exclusively carried on it is altogether
inapplicable as there is one uniform rate of
Poonjah and 5 rates of Nunjah Teerwah varying
in each of the 5 Classes of Villages.-

12 It appears therefore that
the 4th Method is the most free from objection
it seems to be upon the whole the most satisfactory
to the Ryots being invariable and known to every
one, they are not liable to be imposed upon
by the Village Officers nor does the interest
of Government appear to suffer in any way
by the result of its operation- The objection
urged against it in the 6th Para of the Board's
Proceedings has already been in part replied to
by what I have stated in Parag on the difficulty
of fixing the Kulsur in the manner proposed
by the Board; for it is evident that if we
have to go to some distance in search of the
nearest Nunjah field by which to determine
the rate of Assessment to the Taram of that field
can form no fair data for assessing the land in
question- moreover the relative productiveness
of the soil having been professedly the basis
of the Poonjah Assessment there appears
to be no reason for not adopting a fixed
rate to be added thereto.-

The

13 The foregoing remarks relate to Nunjah Cultivation on Dry land which forms by far the most important branch of the Kulsur Revenue— The Kulsur derived from Poonjah Cultivation on Dry land is a Comparatively trifling item— the rate at which this Cultivation was assessed previously to Fusly 1244, was the average Nunjah of the Village including waste which generally proved too high to admit of any adequate return to the Cultivator— The fixed rate of 3 Rupees per Cawny adopted by Mr. Dent being more favorable produced an increase of Cultivation the average produce of the last since Fusly 1244 as Compared with that of the 5 previous years is shewn in statement* herewith forwarded.—

14 The same remarks apply to Totacal Cultivation on Poonjay land which formerly paid the average Totacal assessment of the Village for which a fixed additional rate of 6 Rupees per Cawny was substituted the results of this Change are exhibited in the same statement.—

15. On considering most deliberately the opinion of my predecessor and that of Mr. Commissioner Dent, I am of opinion that if the heavy assessment fixed on Poonjah lands

* No 2.

lands in this District is to remain in force some reduction in the Kulsur rates is highly expedient and that in the event of the Board thinking the scale recommended by Mr. Hallett too liberal, the reduced rate as proposed by Mr. Dent may be safely sanctioned with reference both to the interests of Government and to the benefit of the Ryots.—

Nunjah Kulsur	5 Rupees	per	Cawny
Poonjay — do	2½	— do	—
Totacal do watered by Channel and Tanks	6	— do	—
do watered by Wells	4	— do	—

16 Should however your Board be disposed to concur with me as to the necessity of reducing the original Poonjah Assessment upon which I proceed to Submit a Separate Report) and be enabled to transmit an early Sanction for carrying this into effect there will be no necessity for altering the present rates of Kulsur Teerwah.—

South Arcot Collr. Cutcherry Cuddalore 9th March 1840

/Signed/ W. D. Davis
Collector

Statement

13 The foregoing remarks relate to Nunjah Cultivation on Dry land which forms by far the most important branch of the Kulsur Revenue— The Kulsur derived from Poonjah Cultivation on Dry land is a Comparatively trifling item— the rate at which this Cultivation was assessed previously to Fusly 1244, was the average Nunjah of the Village including waste which generally proved too high to admit of any adequate return to the Cultivator— The fixed rate of 3 Rupees per Cawny adopted by Mr. Dent being more favorable produced an increase of Cultivation the average produce of the tax since Fusly 1244 as Compared with that of the 5 previous years is shewn in a statement herewith forwarded.—

+ No. 2.

14 The same remarks apply to Totacal Cultivation on Poonjay land which formerly paid the average Totacal assessment of the Village for which a fixed additional rate of 6 Rupees per Cawny was substituted the results of this change are exhibited in the same statement.—

15. On considering most deliberately the opinion of my predecessor and that of Mr. Commissioner Dent, I am of opinion that if the heavy assessment fixed on Poonjah lands

lands in this District is to remain in force some reduction in the Kulsur rates is highly expedient and that in the event of the Board thinking the scale recommended by Mr. Hallett too liberal the reduced rate as proposed by Mr. Dent may be safely sanctioned with reference both to the interests of Government and to the benefit of the Ryots.—

Nunjah Kulsur	5 Rupees	per Cawny—	
Poonjay — do	2½	— do	—
Totacal do watered by Channel and Tanks	7	— do	—
do watered by Wells	4	— do	—

16 Should however your Board be disposed to Concur with me as to the necessity of reducing the original Poonjah Assessment (upon which I proceed to Submit a separate Report) and be enabled to transmit an early sanction for carrying this into effect there will be no necessity for altering the present rates of Kulsur Teerwah.—

South Arcot Collr. Cutcherry Cuddalore 9th March 1840.

/Signed/ W. D. Davis
Collector

Statement

4241 / George

19th March 1846

No 1 Station Poonjah Land Classed and unclassed in the 10 Tallooks in which

has been introduced.

No	Firsly	9th Class at Rs 3 — 8 — 0	10 Class at Rs 2 — 12 — 9	11th Class at Rs 2 — 1 — 7	12th Class at Rs 1 — 6 — 4	Total Land		Cultivation upon Perambokee land.	
		53702 4½	200920 9	255452 6	169112 2¾	1074129	11¾	Land	Teerwah
1	2	11	12	13	14	15		16	
								Cs. As 6 Rs A P	
1	Firsly 124	226 2¼	230 15¼	182 6½	132 15½	1951	4½	443 15¼	" " "
2	" 124	251 6	208 14¼	207 14¼	120 15½	2029	7¾	456 15¾	" " "
3	" 124	261 1¾	210 12¾	266 4¼	160 1¼	2334	4¾6	712 6 7/16	" " "
4	" 124	311 13½	315 2¼	343 7¾	198 15¾	2846	15½	948 1¾	" " "
5	" 125	382 7¾	341 5/16	407 11	218 9½	2906	11¾6	955 1	" " "
6	" 125	351 5½	343 7/16	413 4½	201 14¾	2963	5 7/16	720 5	" " "
7	" 125	313 3¾	304 10 5/8	332 6	155 15¼	2516	12¾6	444 11¾	" " "
8	" 125	405 3½	363 13	422 12	237 3	2989	1½	572 9½	" " "
		2524 14	2322 11/16	2576 4¼	1426 10½	20559	15¼	5256 4 7/16	" " "
Average for		315 9¾	290 5½	322 ½	176 5¼	2570	"	657 ½	" " "
Waste		15386 10¾	200530 3½	255130 5½	164933 13½	1053566	12½	" "	" " "
Teerwah per		9 6 — "	8 12 9	8 1 — 7	7 6 — 4	"	"	" "	" " "
including									

4241 | George

No. 1 Station Poonjah

19th March 1846

Land Classed and unclassed in the 10 Talbooks in which has been introduced.—

No.	Name	9th Class at Rs-A-P	11th Class at Rs-A-P	12th Class at Rs-A-P	Total Land		Cultivation upon Perambokes Land.— Land		Teeruch	
		3—6—11	2—12—9	2—1—7	1—6—4					
		53702 4½	200320 9	255452 6	169112 2¾		1074129 11¾			
1	2	11	12	13	14		15		16	
									Cs. As.	G Rs A P
1	Fusly	124 228 2¼	230 15¼	182 6½	132	15½	1951	4½	443 15¼	" " "
2	"	124 251 6	206 14¼	207 14¼	120	15½	2029	7¾	456 15¾	" " "
3	"	124 261 1¾	210 12¾	266 4¼	160	1¼	2334	4⅜	712 6⅞	" " "
4	"	124 311 13½	315 2¼	343 7¾	196	15¾	2846	15½	948 1¾	" " "
5	"	125 382 7¾	341 5⅛	407 11	218	9½	2906	11⅜	955 1	" " "
6	"	125 351 5½	343 7⅛	413 4½	201	14¾	2983	5⅞	720 5	" " "
7	"	125 313 3¾	304 10⅝	332 6	155	15¼	2516	12⅜	444 11¾	" " "
8	"	125 405 3½	363 13	422 12	237	3	2989	1½	572 9½	" " "
		2524 14	2322 11⅞	2576 4¼	1426	10½	20559	15¼	5256 4⅞	" " "
Average for		315 9¾	290 5½	322 ½	178	5¼	2570	"	657 ½	" " "
Waste		153386 10¾	200520 3½	255130 5½	164933	13½	1053566	12½	" "	" " "
Teeruch per		9 8 "	8 12 9	8 1 7	7	6 4	"	"	" "	" " "
including										

4242

Fort St. George 19th March 1846

the Hooloos System is introduced as well as those in which it was not introduced in South Arcot from Fusly 1246 to 1253.-

Total including Perumboke.		Nunjah Cultivation upon Poonjah land in the 3 Talooks of Munnargoody Chellumbaram and Cuddalore in which the Hooloos System is not introduced.-		Total of the 13 Talooks.		Remarks
Land	Teerwah	Land	Teerwah	Land	Teerwah	
17		18		19		
Cs As	Rs A P	Cs As	Rs A P	Cs As	Rs A P	
2395 3¾	13,290 4 1	665 5⅛	3552 10 "	3060 6⅞	16842 14 1	No. 2- The lands entered in Column No. 16 being Perumboke and the average assessment to which they are liable varying according to the average of each village they are distinctly shewn here.-
2488 7½	13867 6 5	947 9¾	4466 6 2	3236 1¼	18335 14 7	
3046 13¼	16569 1 3	1518 14⅝	6802 6 10	4565 11⅞	25371 6 1	No. 3 All Poonjah land in the Talooks of Munnargoody and Chellumbaram is assessed at an uniform rate of Rupees 3-12 " per Cawney.-
3795 1¼	20989 9 4	2409 1¾	14113 12 9	6204 3	35103 5 11	
3863 12⅜	20721 15 4	2409 10⅜	14146 2 2	6273 6¾	34866 1 6	No. 4 Cawnies 5171 at 6 Rupees per Cawnie should produce a kuftur Teerwah of Rupees 31027-2-" but the difference between this and the kuftur Teerwah of Rupees 29486-9-7 actually received has arisen partly from a portion of the land which is situated in the beds of Tanks those watered by Jungle stream &c having paid up to Fusly 1251 at the rate of 3 Rupees a Cawnie under the Hookum Namah Rules then in force and partly from the remission of 25 per Cent of the fixed kuftur Tax being as a Compensation for watering the lands by large Picottahs.-
3703 10⅞	20063 1 2	2230 1½	13205 1 7	5933 12⅜	33266 2 9	
2961 6⅛	17570 " 6	2357 14	14110 4 8	5319 6¼	31680 5 2	
3561 11	21194 2 10	3214 13½	19228 6 3	6776 6⅛	40422 9 1	
25816 4⅛	144265 10 11	15553 6⅝	91627 2 3	41369 10¾	235892 13 2	
3227 ½	18033 3 4½	1944 2¾	A 11458 6 3	5171 3¼	29486 9 7½	
" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
				Fasly 1244	22861 2 6	No. 5 Six Rupees kuftur being fixed at the close of Fusly 1244. this Turrumwar statement which required much labor is only made from Fusly 1246.-
		Amount of Nunjah kuftur in the 5 years previous to Fusly 1244.-		" 1245.	16673 13 2	
				Fasly 1239	16754 1 3	
				" 1240	14951 10 10	
				" 1241	14321 6 7	
				" 1242	7162 2 1	
				" 1243	10577 9 11	

A. Of this Sum Rupees 239-5-2. appertains to Cuddalore.-

South Arcot Collrs Cutcherry
Cuddalore 9th March 1846.

E. E. Exc / Signed / W. D. Davis.
Collector.

Memorandum

19th March 1826.

Read the following Letters.

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

Sir,

I have the honour under the provisions of Clause first Section VIII of 1828. to forward a Petition from Annaleragoo Pungoody Mungalum in the Zillah of Tinnevelly against the decision passed by the Collector in Section IX of 1822 together with the proceedings held in the case.

I have &c.
(Signed) A. P. Onslow.
Collector.

A

Petition of Trichinopoly under Clause 1 Section VIII of 1822.

Petition of Vittooculty on behalf of Circar Annum Annaleray Iyah Curnum Mungalum in Vittooculty Pungoody Mungalum Pandarum Head Inhabitants &c. &c.

Complainants.

Versus

Annaleragoo Pungoody Mungalum Pandarum Head Inhabitants &c. &c.

Defendants.

Petition of Vittooculty on behalf of Circar Annum Annaleray Iyah Curnum Mungalum in Vittooculty Pungoody Mungalum Pandarum Head Inhabitants &c. &c.

Complainants.

Versus

Annaleragoo Pungoody Mungalum Pandarum Head Inhabitants &c. &c.

Defendants.

Fasly 1239 to 1243

No. 2. Memorandum showing the amount of Poorgoods and Land exempted by Circar Sunnud as per Memorandum Account from Fasly 1239 to 1243 and the average amount thereof in South Arcot.

	Poorgoods	Land	Total
	Amount of Nuncy	Amount of Nuncy	
	Supposed	Supposed	
	Star Ps Rs	Star Ps Rs	Star Ps Rs
5 Years Average.			
1239	2 10	3,004 6	3,006 16
1240	11 6 6	2,786 12 9	2,798 2 15
1241	11 2	3,481 6 11	3,492 8 11
1242	6 3	1,048 6 8	1,054 9 11
1243	13 4	4,092 6 3	4,105 19 7
Total	9 1	15,013 6 9	15,022 11 4

Fort St. George 19th March 1826.

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Collector.

	Amount here exhibited	Deduct the net Sayer after deducting 25 Per Cent Remissions	Deduct 8 " whenever the Lands are rented by means of Large Pagodas.	Average
1	4,464 3 6	3,348 2 4	4,510 8 "	5,289 4 "
2	3,361 5 10	2,520 14 5	3,555 10 2	3,698 3 "
3	3,685 13 11	2,764 4 9	4,627 " "	6,391 9 "
4	4,510 8 "	3,382 14 "	4,748 " "	6,503 1 "
5	5,555 10 2	4,166 11 "	4,748 " "	11,419 3 "
6	6,548 8 1	4,911 " "	4,748 " "	15,061 " "
7	8,218 15 2	6,164 " "	4,748 " "	8,109 " "
10 years Average	22,514 5 "	16,885 11 4		

4243

4244 | Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

Read the following Letters.

To

J. Dycroft Esqr.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

51

Sir,

From the Coll.r of Trichinopoly.

Under the provisions of Clause first Section VII Regulation VII of 1828. I have the honor to forward an Appeal Petition from Annaleraya Iyah Curunn of Anngooty Mungalum in the Talook of Vitticulty against the decision passed by me under Regulation IX of 1822 together with the Original proceedings held in the case.

Trichinopoly
Collector's Cutcherry
11th February 1846.

/Signed/ A. P. Onslow
Collector.

DISTRIPLED

A

Judgment of the Collector of Trichinopoly under Regulation IX of 1822.

Plaintiff Tahsildar of Vittooculty on behalf of Circar.

1st Defendant Curunn Annaleray Iyah Curunn of Anngooty Mungalum in Vittooculty.

2d Defendants Ramalinga Pandarum Head Inhabitant of Do.

Witnesses.

1. Hurry Row Goomastah.
2. Amboomiah Head Naut Curunn
3. Malan.

4th Pullongaudy.

4243

Fort St. George 19th March 1846

No. 2. Memorandum showing the amount of Sudder Jumma Cultivated and Fallow Cultivated with Poroyash and Fallow Cultivated with Circar and Inam Assessment as per Summabundy Account from Fusly 1239 to 1263 and the average amount of Share of in South Arcot.

Number	Fusly	Sudder Jumma Cultivated	Poroyash Amount of Fallow Cultivated	Circar Amount of Fallow Cultivated	Inam Amount of Fallow Cultivated
		Pr. Mr. A. P.	Pr. Mr. A. P.	Pr. Mr. A. P.	Pr. Mr. A. P.
6	1251	550 13 10	5852 12 9		
9	1252	4225 1 "	3461 11 11		
10	1253	3929 15 2	3822 2 11		
	Total	10495 3 10	4916 1 23		
	Average	3498 8 4½	1972 2 8¼		

Examined & Compared
Sd. C. Ellis Esqr. Collr.
South Arcot
Cuddalore 9th March 1846

Sd. W. Du Pre Daniel
Collector

(49-50)

Order thereon.

Read

4244 | Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

Read the following Letters.

To

J. Pycroft Esqr.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

(51) 51

Sir,

From the Collr. of Trichinopoly

Under the provisions of Clause first Section VII Regulation VIII of 1828. I have the honor to forward an Appeal Petition from Annaleragoo Iyah Curunum of Anngooty Mungalum in the Talook of Vittiecully against the decision passed by me under Regulation IX of 1822 together with the Original proceedings held in the case Trichinopoly -

Collector's Cutcherry
11th February 1846.

/Signed/ A. P. Onslow.
Collector.

DISTRICTED

A

Judgment of the Collector of Trichinopoly under Regulation IX of 1822.

Plaintiff Tahuldar of Vittoocully on behalf of Circar.

1st Defendant Curunum Annaleray Iyah Curunum of Anngooty Mungalum in Vittoocully.

2d Defendant Ramalinga Pandarum Head Inhabitant of Do.

Witnesses.

1. Hurry Row Goomastah.
2. Amboomiah Head Naut Curunum.
3. Malan.

4th Pullenyandy

4243

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

No. 2. Memorandum showing the amount of Kistbundy and Tobacco Cultivation upon Poonjah and Tobacco Cultivation upon Dry Land exempted by Circar Masters as per Summabundy Account from 1239 to 1253 and the average amount thereof in Fourths Arcot.

Description of Land	Fasly	Amount of Kistbundy	Amount of Tobacco Cultivation upon Poonjah	Amount of Tobacco Cultivation upon Dry Land
		Pagodas Fanams Cash	Pagodas Fanams Cash	Pagodas Fanams Cash
Fudlies	1251	550 13 10	5852 12 9	
	1252	4225 1 "	3461 11 11	
	1253	3929 15 2	3822 2 11	
	Total	9049 34½ 2 8¼	13136 26 8	
	Average	3016 11 12 3	4378 42 2	

Statement of Collr. of Trichinopoly

Cuddalore 9th March 1840.

(49-50) Order thereon.

Copy

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

4. Pullney andy.
5. Ramen

Documents. Village Accounts &c.

The 1st Defendant is charged with having falsified his accounts by inserting in them Cawnies 54 — Gs 60 — as 13 as the total extent of Valam cultivation in the Village in fusly 1255. whereas in point of fact it amounted to Cawnies 97 — Gs 65 — as 7 the assessment of the omitted Cawnies 43 — 6 — 3 — being Rupees 239 — 7 — 1.

The omission is clearly proved by the accounts, the Statements of the witnesses who examined the Lands and of the 2nd Defendant to whom the land belongs and the Pullers who actually conducted the cultivation tho' owing to their confused ideas and bad memory they make some mistakes in the details.

The Collection of Kists does not begin till November, but the omission to enter the Lands in the accounts has an obvious tendency to prevent the Collection of Kists and the design of the parties concerned cannot for a moment be supposed to have been any other than to deceive the Circar.

It was clearly the 2nd Defendants duty to give information to the existence of the cultivation to the proper authorities, and having omitted to do so, he must

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

must be considered as being guilty of having aided and abetted the 1st Defendant the Curnum.

Both Defendants are therefore respectively fined in the sum of Rupees 50 respectively and in default of payment to be confined in the Zillah Jail for the period of 4 Months.

If the Defendants are dissatisfied with this decision, they are at liberty to appeal to the Board of Revenue thro' the Collector, provided they do so within three Months from receiving a Copy of this decree. Clause IV Section V Regulation IX of 1822

Trichinopoly
7th October 1845

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Collector

Proceedings thereon. From the perusal of the Collector's decision and of the documents which accompanied it, the Board see no reason to question the propriety of the sentence passed upon the Appellant, which is therefore confirmed. They observe however, that in addition to the punishment of fine or imprisonment inflicted upon Appellant under Regulation IX 1822. he has also been dismissed from his appointment. It appears to them that under the circumstances a temporary suspension will be sufficient, and they therefore direct that he be replaced in his situation at the commencement

51-52

of

of the ensuing fusly 1256.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on the Appeal Petition enclosed in the Collector's letter 11th Instant.—

"The sentence passed upon Petitioner under Regulation IX 1822 is confirmed and this appeal dismissed.

Orders have been sent to the Collector in regard to the Petitioner's removal from Office."

To T. Pycroft Esqr.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

53

From the Collector of Trichinopoly — Sir,

Under the sanction of Government dated the 24th communicated to this Office in the Board's orders of the 24th January 1831. a Yeomiah of 3½ Gopaul fanams a day was continued to Mohammed Ghouse. Kateeb. The Collector Mr Cameron apportioned the Yeomiah into 5 shares of which Moorant Bee who died in 1839 enjoyed one of 1/4 fanam a day. Mahommed Ghouse Kateeb has presented a petition to me requesting that the share of the deceased may be paid to him, and as the Yeomiah is for service which is now performed it seems proper that his request should be complied with. I do not however recommend that it should be paid in arrears as the Yeomiahdar has

has had abundant opportunity of preferring his claims during the 7 years which have elapsed since the death of the person whose share he seeks to recover.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office 17th February 1846. — Signed A. P. Onslow Collector.

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

53-54

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Sec.y to Government — Sir,

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly reporting the death of Moorant Bee one of the shareers in a Yeomiah of 3½ Gopaul fanams per diem which was sanctioned in the name of Mahomed Ghouse the hereditary Kateb of the Hubdudee Mosque in that district and recommending that the share enjoyed by the deceased be paid to that person as solicited by him

To Govt. 5 Jan.y 1831
From 21st January Do.
in Cons. 24 Do. D.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly reporting the death of Moorant Bee one of the shareers in a Yeomiah of 3½ Gopaul fanams per diem which was sanctioned by Government under date the 21st January 1831 in the name of Mahomed Ghouse the hereditary Kateb of the Hobbadee Mosque in that District and recommending that the allowance should be paid over to that individual as solicited by him.—

2. On referring to the former correspondence connected with this Yeomiah it appears that the original grant was created by Nabob Wallajah and on the assumption of the Country by the British Government was continued to a descendant of

of the original grantee. The yeomiah having in the course of time been in great part resumed on the death of certain sharers, Government were pleased under date 21st January 1838 to sanction the renewal of the whole amount in the name of Mahomed Ghouse the hereditary Kateb of the Mosque. This amount would however seem also to have been apportioned among 5 individuals of whom Moorait Bee, was one, enjoying 1/4 fanam a day. this sum the Collector solicits permission to pay in future to Mahomed Ghouse as the Kateb by the institution on the grounds that the allowance was originally granted for the performance of services which are duly performed.

3. As it would appear to have been the intention of Government to continue the grant in the name of Mahomed Ghouse the Board beg to recommend that the share enjoyed by the late Moorait Bee may be paid to that person, they however concur in opinion with Mr. Onslow that as no claim has been preferred by the applicant since the date of the deceased's death which occurred in the year 1839 he cannot be considered as entitled to receive payment in arrear from that date.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
19th March 1846.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary

Read the following letters:—

To T. Pycroft Esqr.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

55

From the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 5th Instant.

Replying to letter of the 5th Instant relative to certain measures which Mr Bruce had proposed.

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th Instant, from which I learn that Mr Bruce has deemed it his duty to adopt the not very courteous method of requiring the Board to move me to undertake certain measures which he had proposed as if I should not have been equally as ready to perform my duty at his instance, as under the Board's orders.—

The measures which I ventured

2. to suggest thro' the medium of the Post Master at this Station for Mr Bruce's consideration are pronounced by that functionary to be "objectionable" and I am by no means prepared to say that they are perfect. I am however constrained to observe, and I beg that I may be understood as making the observation with a full sense of the respect due to Mr Bruce's experience and his position as Post Master General, that the measures he has resolved on and requested your Board to instruct me to carry out are not

not quite free from liability to "objection" and finally fear will be found not quite feasible and if practicable far from effectual.

3. I have now, as I should have done had Mr. Bruce repeated his wishes to me, issued instructions to carry out Mr. Bruce's measures as far as practicable but as the line of road on which I am expected to give assistance does not pass thro' any Cusbah Station as the Tanah Peons have each to attend to the affairs of 8 or 10 Villages and cannot as a matter of course be always present when the Mails arrive, as the Village Moonsiffs receive no regular pay from Government and have their own concerns as well as their public duties to look after, and have not much inducement to interest themselves about the Mail and as Coolies cannot be retained in waiting on the mere chance of getting employment, and when they do may be unable to run the Tappal pace and as I am provided with no discretionary authority, to provide funds for the payment of the runners.

I submit that difficulties do really exist and as disappointment may ensue, notwithstanding the

the adoption of even Mr. Bruce's measures I beg the favor of the Board to make them known to Mr. Bruce.

4 At the same time I beg to assure the Board that like the late Post master at Trichinopoly "I have done all I can" and that I shall be happy to receive further instructions. —

Trichinopoly Collectors Office 17th February 1846. — } Signed A. P. Onslow Collector

Order thereon. 55-56 Ordered to be recorded.

55-56

To T. Pycroft Esqr. Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly } Sir,

57 Para. I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Board that Nullummal an Inhabitant of Trichinopoly wishes to erect a Chuttrum at the expence of about 2000 Rupees at Samiaveram on the high road from Trichinopoly to Madras and that other inhabitants of Trichinopoly have commenced a subscription to construct a Chuttrum at Volicondapooram which will cost about Rupees 1000— " — . .

as both the abovementioned places are on the main road between Madras and Trichinopoly and there are no buildings of the kind within the

the distances prescribed by the Rules. I request that an Enam according to the Rules be granted for the support of each building.

2. A plan of the buildings and Statement of cost will be submitted after their completion.

Tuchinopoly Collector's Office
27th February 1846. — Signed A. P. Onslow
Collector.

Resolution thereon. The Board have on a recent occasion sanctioned the erection of a Choultry at a cost of only 1000 Rupees and have promised to take into consideration the Endowment hereafter to be recommended for it under the rules. On further consideration however it does not appear to them that those rules were intended to apply to buildings raised at so small an outlay as 1,000 or 2,000 Rupees and although they will not recall the sanction already granted for the erection of the "Thottium Choultry" above referred to, they regret that they cannot accede to the request of the Collector in favor of any other buildings of a similar description. —

To

59

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly
Submitting remarks for the consideration & orders of the Bd regarding the demand on account of 2d Crops.

Sir,

Para 1. With reference to the Extract from the Cultivation Kooturnamah for this District copied in the Margin* I am under the necessity of reporting that I experience considerable difficulty in the practical application of the rule regarding the demand on account of Second crops and I beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration and orders of the Board. —

2. The question has been frequently discussed and in the Board's Proceedings of the 4th July 1833 rules were laid down for the guidance of the Collector, which have been assumed by the Board in all subsequent proceedings as those which have been in practice. In Para 10 of those proceedings the Board admit the justice of remitting the Teerwah for second crops on land which having been entered in the accounts as two Crop land has from change of circumstances, become incapable of producing more than one crop and the discretion thus allowed has been taken advantage of with such latitude that it may be said that no rule on the subject has

* Para 5. No remissions will be allowed on account of your not cultivating the Talaby or second Crop on two Crop lands under any pretext whatever as a matter of course but when you omit to do so in consequence of the failure of water remission will be granted if it shall be clearly proved that there has been such failure of water to the satisfaction of the Circar at the time of Enumeration and you will only be required to pay the first Crop Teerwah of the class to which the land belongs.

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

has been observed until very recently the Set-
tlement of Trichinopoly hardly deserved to be
termed Ryotwar. According to the System in vogue
the principal Men of the Village and the Curnums
were assembled. An agreement was made with
them for the Cultivation of the land and the
actual extent to be cultivated was arranged —
amongst the inhabitants themselves. Subsequently
to the Circar - So called - Settlement - and the
Board are aware individual chittahs and Puttahs
were not made out as they obviously could not be,
at the time of this Settlement which would more pro-
-perly have been called an Estimate. Under this Sys-
-tem it mattered little to the Servants of the Zuzy
Cutcheny whether the same lands were cultivated
as in last year or others. The great object was to
keep up the revenue, and regularity of System
and conformity to rules were held to be matters
of very subordinate importance thus if 100 Caw-
-nies were cultivated with a second in one year
it was not considered material whether, if a
like quantity was cultivated in another
year, the same spots of land or
others were cultivated. tho' the changes
were

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.—

were carefully enough entered in the
Accounts and very little enquiry was
made provided there was not a falling
off in the total amount of the culti
-vation of the Village, whether the
causes for omitting to rear a second
crop were such as could have been
admitted under any rules — Thus
a very great proportion of the land
in the wet Talooks has at one
time or other been cultivated
with two crops. —

3 Within the last few
years the system of individual
Settlement has been introduced
with greater regularity the holding
of each cultivator is really determined
at the time the Collector makes
his Settlement, and such an arrange-
-ment as that above described for
sharing the cultivation cannot now
be made, or at all events cannot
be recognized by the Collector who
can only allow remission of the
second crop teerwah if it shall be
proved that there has been a failure
of water - Now as it needs no argu-
-ment to prove that land cannot
bear a constant succession of
Second Crops without great detriment I

submit

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.—

submit that a relaxation of the rule above referred to is necessary—and I beg to forward two statements exhibiting the actual state of the second crop cultivation in two Villages in this fusly which I think will not fail to shew that the rule will operate harshly—if no remission of the second crop teerwah is to be allowed except in cases in which failure of water is proved—In scarcely one instance in the two Villages in question can such an excuse be made—It will be seen that the extent of land cultivated in fusly 1254—with two Crops which in fusly 1255 was cultivated with only one, greatly exceeds the extent of land on which two Crops were grown in last fusly and only one in this.—

4. I beg with all submission to state my opinion that nothing short of absolute freedom in regard to the cultivation of the second crop will suit the circumstances of the District and that the adoption of the most liberal system will be most conducive to the interests of the state. It seems to me indisputable that refusal to allow remission must operate to prevent land from being cultivated

Fort St. George 19th March 1846—

cultivated with second crop in addition to the extent which is now so cultivated—for it is not worth the while of the Ryot to run the risque of the permanent increase to his liabilities which an extension of this kind of cultivation would entail on him—

5. On the other hand if my views of the case are displeasing to the Board and they consider absolute freedom in the matter in question incompatible with the true interests of the state, it will be necessary to fix a dittum—to determine what are to be considered two Crop lands—the Dittum of fusly 1231. of last fusly or of what period?—on these points I solicit the Boards' instruction—and if any apology is necessary—from me for thus troubling them I trust that one will be found in the difficulty with which the subject in question has ever been beset in this District.—

6. As the Summabundy is now in progress I hope the Board will not consider me unduly importunate in begging the favor of their early orders for my guidance—

Trichinopoly—
Coll.r's Cutcherry—
4th March 1846.

(Signed) A. P. Anslow
Collector—
State—

4259 Fort St. George 19th March 1846.—

No. 1. State of the Wet cultivation of 2d crop in the Village of Pinnavassel in the Laulgoody Talook.—

Names of the Cultivators	2d Crop Cultivation in fusly 1254— Extent of land	2d Crop Cultivation in fusly 1254— Its second Crop Teerwah	Deduct left waste in fusly 1255 Extent of land	Deduct left waste in fusly 1255 Its second Crop Teerwah	Extent of the land entered in Cols 2 & 3 which is cultivated in fusly 1256 Extent of land	Extent of the land entered in Cols 2 & 3 which is cultivated in fusly 1256 Its second Crop Teerwah	Land cultivated in fusly 1254 with one Crop in 1255 with two Crops— Extent of land	Land cultivated in fusly 1254 with one Crop in 1255 with two Crops— Its second Crop Teerwah—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cs Gs as	Rs a p	Cs Gs as	Rs a p	Cs Gs as	Rs a p	Cs Gs as	Rs a p
Ramabudra Iyen—	4 33 2	8 15 4	1 10 15	2 7 2	3 22 3	6 8 2	3 82 8	8 9 8
Iyavien———	5 29 1	12 1 6	2 48 2	5 7 9	2 80 15	6 9 9	4 64 12	10 12 1
Ashpasamy Iyen—	5 58 6	9 11 "	1 36 3	3 15 8	3 2 3	5 11 4	2 12 5	5 2 8
Baubojee Iyen—	4 91 6	11 6 6	1 17 12	3 11 9	3 73 7	7 10 9	3 42 10	7 8 6
Thoory Iyen———	4 48 7	9 11 6	1 42 9	3 1 "	3 2 4	6 10 6	3 18 6	8 4 4
Naranien———	1 59 4	3 5 "	" 42 12	" 15 2	1 16 8	2 5 10	1 57 12	3 6 6
Annavien———	3 23 8	6 15 9	1 99 14	4 9 2	1 23 10	2 6 7	4 63 14	10 9 8
" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

1259 Fort St. George 19th March 1846.—

No. 1. State of the wet cultivation of 2d crop in the Village of Pinnavaseel in the Caulgoody Talook.—

Names of the Cultivators	2d Crop Cultivation in fusly 1254— Extent of land		Its Second Crop Jeerwah			Deduct left waste in fusly 1255 Extent of land			Its Second Crop Jeerwah			Extent of the land entered in Cols 2 & 3 which is cultivated in fusly 1256 Extent of land			Its Second Crop Jeerwah			Land cultivated in fusly 1254 with one Crop in 1255 with two Crops— Extent of land			Its Second Crop Jeerwah—		
1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9		
	Cs	gs	as	Rs	a	p	Cs	gs	as	Rs	a	p	Cs	gs	as	Rs	a	p	Cs	gs	as	Rs	a	p
Ramabudra Iyen—	4	33	2	8	15	4	1	10	15	2	7	2	3	22	3	6	8	2	3	82	8	8	9	8
Iyavien	5	29	1	12	1	6	2	48	2	5	7	9	2	80	15	6	9	9	4	64	12	10	12	1
Asspasamy Iyen—	5	58	6	9	11	"	1	56	3	3	15	8	3	2	3	5	11	4	2	12	5	5	2	8
Baubojee Iyen—	4	91	6	11	6	6	1	17	12	3	11	9	3	73	7	7	10	9	3	42	10	7	8	6
Thoory Iyen	4	48	7	9	11	6	1	42	9	3	1	"	3	2	4	6	10	6	3	18	6	8	4	4
Naranien	1	59	4	3	5	"	"	42	12	"	15	2	1	18	8	2	5	10	1	57	12	3	6	6
Annavien	3	23	8	6	15	9	1	99	14	4	9	2	1	23	10	2	6	9	4	63	14	10	9	8
M. H.	0																							

1260

Fort St. George

No. 2. State of the Wet Cultivation of Nellore in the Conaud.

19th March 1846.—

Second Crop in the Village of Ramanada-Talook.—

No.	Names of the Cultivators	Second Crop cultivation in fusly 1254- Extent of land—		Its second Crop Teerwah—			Deduct left waste in fusly 1255 Extent of land—		Its second Crop Teerwah—			Extent of the land entered in Col.s 2 & 3 which is cultivated in fusly 1255 Extent of land		Its second Crop Teerwah			Land cultivated in fusly 1254 with one Crop in 1255 with two Crops— Extent of land		Its second Crop Teerwah—		
		1		2			4		5			6		7			8		9		
		Cs	Gas	Rs	a	P	Cs	Gas	Rs	a	P	Cs	Gas	Rs	a	P	Caw:	Gas	Rs	a	P
1	Vadamalapa Moodelly—	4	9 15	21	9	4	2	36 14	12	6	9	1	7 3 1	7	2	7	2	25 8	11	15	8
2	Samana Moodelly—	4	58 "	25	2	6	2	49 10	13	8	2	2	8 6	11	10	4	1	8 4	5	2	1
3	Moottooverappa Moodelly—	4	71 11	25	2	"	1	23 2	6	8	"	3	48 9	18	10	"	2	38 12	12	9	6
4	Venkatachella Moodelly—	1	18 12	7	6	4	"	" "	"	"	"	1	18 12	7	6	4	1	22 "	6	6	2
5	Kistna Moodelly—	1	88 15	10	1	6	"	" "	"	"	"	1	88 15	10	1	6	1	18 6	6	3	5
6	Yagapillay & Vadamala pillay—	2	47 "	13	1	1	"	" "	"	"	"	2	47 "	13	1	1	"	" "	"	"	"
	Total—	18	94 6	102	6	9	6	9 10	32	6	11	12	84 11	69	15	10	8	12 14	42	4	10

The extent entered in Column 8 was never before cultivated with two Crops—

Trichinopoly 4th March 1846—

E.E. Jr. (Signed) A. P. Onslow— Collector

Ordered—

4261 Fort St. George 19th March 1846.—

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.—

59-60

To the Collr. of Trichinopoly—

In Cons. 19th March 1846—

To The Collector of Trichinopoly—

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant offering observations on the rule laid down in the cultivation Hookumnamah of your District in respect to the assessment of two Crop lands.—

In reply the Board direct me to inform you that the rule of the Hookumnamah to which you refer was adopted by them after a full consideration of the subject—and that they are not now prepared to authorize a departure from its provisions—They do not apprehend that any difficulties will be experienced in carrying it out in consequence of the irregularities which may have obtained in the mode of settlement of your District, in past fuslies—The two Crop lands to which the rule is to apply must be understood to be those so classed in fusly 1231 when the assessment on the wet lands was revised by Mr. Lushington—Other lands are not to be charged for a second Crop unless a second Crop is raised upon them—whatever may be the number of the Crops which they may have borne in any previous fusly—No such reluctance to extend 2d. Crop Cultivation as is apprehended in Para 4 of your letter need therefore be anticipated.—

Board's Proc= 4th July 1833 Para 7—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 19th March 1846

/Signed/ T. Pycroft Secy.

Read—

4262 Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

Read the following letter.

61

From Mr. J. Turner—

Submitting a Correspondence with the Acting Sub Collector of North Arcot regarding the seizure of some Columbu Arrack left by him at Vaneyet—

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

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor of laying the enclosed before the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, and favor me with their reply thereon at your earliest convenience

/Signed/ J. Turner.

To

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

Gentlemen

I beg most respectfully to lay before your Board a Copy of a correspondence had between myself and the Acting Sub Collector of North Arcot R. R. Cotton Esqr. the annexed Copies marked A. B. and C. will explain the nature of my grievance to which I beg most respectfully to solicit your attention and interference and in doing so, I hope your Board will not think me unreasonable by bringing what I consider a very great piece of injustice, and Arbitrary in the extreme. I have endeavored to make my Statement as brief as I can, in so doing I beg most respectfully to make

a

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

a few remarks, and then leave the subject to be adjusted by the opinion of your Board.

In the first place I am of an opinion that the acting Collector is not authorized by Regulation 1st of 1820, in the seizure or confiscation of the Colombo Arrack alluded to, I beg here to state that I can see nothing in regulation 1 of 1820 that warrants the seizure of my Liquor, Regulation 1 of 1820, clearly and explicitly states, that it shall be lawful for Collectors to take good and sufficient security from any person or persons &c. that has more than 2 leaguers of Liquor &c.

In their profession and shall not sell in less Quantities than two leaguers to any person except the Renters.

2nd Obj

I beg to state that I am a Merchant and in common with all others of my class and Colour allowed to have in my Profession one or more Casks of Spirits for my Private use, without the Collector could prove that I was a person of Notoriety and in the habit of retailing liquor illicitly, which the acting Collector or any other person cannot do, if the liquor under reference was intended to be sold illicitly it might have

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

have been sold at one time a day long since, for it has been laying in my godown since the 12th July 1843, I might have stated in my letter to the acting Collector that I left the liquor in my godown for my own use, which he could not object to, but this I dont pretend to do, I merely confine myself to the truth and nothing else if I have erred in my opinion in not letting the then acting Collector know that I had about 60 gallons of Colombo arrack left in my godown at Ranneput, although the Ex- Nekarry renter of North Arcot, - I am sorry for it, and I also beg to add if the liquor had been Manufactured in the Country I should have no cause to complain, but it being of foreign Manufacture I thought I was in common with my countrymen of respectability, not compelled to inform the then acting Collector, neither I had one two or one hundred gallons of Brandy Wine or Beer or arrack in my Godown as long as it was for my own Private use.

I beg most respectfully to ask your Board if any Gentleman either Military or Civil Merchant residing

in

Fort St. George 19th. March 1846.

in Madras had bought a Cask of Wine or Brandy or Colombo arrack for his own use and before Half or one Quarter of his stock was expended he was compelled to leave Madras and go up the Country and when he applied for a Pass to protect it would the Collector be justified in seizing such Liquor.

/Signed/ T. Turner.

To R. R. Cotton Esqre.
Acting Sub Collector
of North Arcot.
&c.a &c.a &c.a

Sir

I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor of signing the enclosed Pass and return it to me by whom for which I shall feel greatly obliged.

Arcot---
20th. February 1846.

/Signed/ T. Turner.
late Abkary renter
of North Arcot.

To R. R. Cotton Esqre.
Acting Sub Collector of
North Arcot.
&c.a &c.a &c.a

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 19. of this days date, now under reply and beg to state that the arrack

Fort St. George 19th. March 1846.

I now require a Pass for, formed part of the stock mentioned in my letter to Mr. Shubrick of the 14th. December 1843 but I regret to say that unavoidably it was left behind, in consequence of the Cart Men not being able to take it, and has been laying ever since in my Godown, and as I am going to remove my traps from this Station its necessary that I should obtain a Pass for it, as I have no other way of disposing of it only by sending it to my Abkary farm at Kotacamund.

/a true Copy/

/Signed/ T. Turner

Ranepet---
21st. February 1846.

To, R. R. Cotton Esqre.
Acting Sub Collector
North Arcot.
&c.a &c.a &c.a

Sir,

As I am going to leave this tomorrow Evening I beg you will do me the favor of informing me if you can grant me a Pass for the Colombo Arrack solicited in my letter of the 20th. Instant, My servant informed me that you told him that you would not grant me a Pass. this I presume is incorrect, after the explanation made in my letter

4267. Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

letter of the 21st Instant, you will see by that explanation that the liquor was not left here for any illicit purpose, I was not aware myself that the Liquor was left until I got as far as Vellore on my Road to the Neelgherries, and Mr. Shubrick had left this for Chittoor, if he had been here I should have informed him that a small portion of my Liquor had been left behind, but he being at Chittoor and myself on the Road. I thought it best to say nothing about it, for fear, I might be detained 8 or 10 days longer which would have subjected me to a very great inconvenience besides loss of Paying Batta to Three sets of Bearers if I had written to Mr. Shubrick after the liquor had been dispatched stating that the whole of my stock had been sent off, it would also be a different Question to what it is at present.

Mr. Shubrick ought to have written to me to know if I had taken all my liquor away, if this had been done I should have said it was not.

Ranneepett
23d Feby 1846.

/A true Copy/
/Signed/ T. Turner

To Mr T. Turner
Arcot.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your communication

4268. Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

communication of the 23d Instant, and in reply to inform you that I have instituted an enquiry relative to the arrack now in your possession and am of opinion that I am not authorized to grant you a pass for it, on the contrary under the regulations I am bound to confiscate it till I shall receive instructions from the Revenue Board as to its disposal, and I have accordingly issued orders to the Head of Police of Ranepett to take charge of the liquor or to place his seal over it.

With reference to your remark in the last Para of the letter under reply I beg to inform you that in your letter requesting a passport you stated that it was for all your liquor and it was your business to see that it all was taken away or to have notified to the Police ameen / who gave the liquor over to you / that you had not done so and to have delivered what you did not take into his charge.

North Arcot District.
Sub Coll.r Circuit Cutchery,
Ranepett 25th February 1846.

/Signed/ R. R. Cotton
Acting Sub Coll.r

To.

Mr T. Turner
Ranepett

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your communication

communication of the 20th Instant but before complying with your request I shall feel obliged by your informing me how you came into possession of the Colombo arrack at this Station.

On the 15th December 1843 Mr Shubrick the Acting Sub Collector granted you a pass for your stock of liquor as Land from this place to Cotacomund, and in your letter of the 4th December 1843, you stated that besides the quantity of arrack entered in the above Pass you had no more.

North Arcot District.
Acting Sub Coll.s Cutchery.
Ranepet 21st February 1846.

/ Signed / R. R. Cotton
Acg Sub Coll.r

Ordered

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To the Acting Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot.

(61-62)

To the Acting Coll.r in the Nth Division of Arcot.

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Mr T. Turner, and to request you will report on it after communicating with your Acting Sub Collector Mr R. R. Cotton.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 19th March 1846

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read the undermentioned

(63) Statements.
From the Collector of Guntoor. Statement shewing the retail prices of Grain on the 10th March 1846.

(64)
From Do. of Nellore. Statement of the prices of the Principal Kinds of Grain up to 28th February 1846.

(65)
From the Collector of Bellary. Statement of the prices of the Principal Kinds of Grain up to 28th February 1846.

(66)
From the Commissr of Kurnool. Statement shewing the average prices of Grain from 11th to 20th February last.

(67)
From the Collector of Tanjore. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain from 21st to 28th February last.

Forwarding

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Forwarding a State-
(68) ment shewing the prices of Grain from
1st to 10th Instant.

From Dy of Canara. Statement shewing the
(69) prices of Grain at Mangalore on
the 10th March 1846.

From Dy of Malabar. Statement of the
(70) prices of Grain from 21st to 28th Febru-
ary last.

Order on the 8 above Statements. Ordered to be recorded.
(63-71) Read the under men-
tioned Lists.

From the Sub Collr in charge of
(72) Cuddapah ... } List of Letters
addressed to the Board and re-
maining unanswered on the 31st
December 1845.

From Dy of Dy ... } List of Letters
(73) received from the Board and re-
maining unanswered on the
31st December last.

Order on the two above Lists. Ordered to be
(72. 74) lodged in the Office.

Resolved.

Fort St. George. 19th March 1846.

Resolved that the following
letters be dispatched.

To
(75) The Chief Secretary to
Government.

To the Chief Secty to Government } Sir,

I am directed by the Board
of Revenue to submit for the information of
the Most Noble the Governor in Council
A. the accompanying General Statement prepar-
-ed on the usual form on the monthly Accounts
Shewing the Collections of Ordinary Revenue
from 12th July to 30th November 1845 of Fusly
1255 compared with the Collections in the
same period of Fusly 1254.

Abstract B shews a Net
Decrease on the aggregate of Rupees 1,40,158-
11-6½ resulting from a
Net Increase of Rupees
5,308-1-1½ on the Collections
of Land Revenue and a
Net Decrease of Rupees 1,51,064-12-8 on the
Collections from Extra Sources of Revenue.

Increase in the Collections of Current	2,38,784-11-2	
Deduct Decrease in the Collections of arrears	2,33,476-10-1½	
	5,308-1-1½	

Abstract C shews the Increase
and Decrease on the Collections of Land Re-
-venue and the Revenue from Extra Sources
in the several Districts.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
19th March 1846.

/Signed/ J. Pycroft
Secretary
General.

1271. Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Forwarding a State-
(68) ment shewing the prices of Grain from
1st to 10th Instant.

From Do. of Canara. Statement shewing the
(69) prices of Grain at Mangalore on
the 10th March 1846.

From Do. of Malabar. Statement of the
(70) prices of Grain from 21st to 28th Febru-
ary last.

Order on the 8 above Statements. Ordered to be recorded.
(63-71) Read the undermen-
-tioned Lists.

From the Sub Coll.r in charge of
(72) Cuddapah. } List of Letters
addressed to the Board and re-
-maining unanswered on the 31st
December 1845.

From Do. of Do. } List of letters
(73) received from the Board and re-
-maining unanswered on the
31st December last.

Order on the two above Lists. Ordered to be
(72.74) lodged in the Office.
Resolved.

1272. Fort St. George. 19th March 1846.

Resolved that the following
letters be dispatched.

To the Chief Secretary to
(75) Government.
To the Chief Secy. to Government }

Sir,

I am directed by the Board
of Revenue to submit for the information of
the Most Noble the Governor in Council
A the accompanying General Statement prepar-
-ed in the usual form from the monthly Accounts
shewing the Collections of Ordinary Revenue
from 12th July to 30th November 1845 of Fusly
1255 compared with the Collections in the
same period of Fusly 1254.

Abstract B shews a Net
Decrease in the aggregate of Rupees 11,166-
11-8½ resulting from a
Net Increase of Rupees
5308-1-1½ in the Collections
of Land Revenue and a

Increase in the Collections of Current	238784-11-2	
Deficit Decrease in the Collections of arrears	233476-10-½	
	5308-1-1½	

Net Decrease of Rupees 15,474-12-8 in the
Collections from Extra sources of Revenue.

Abstract C shews the Increase
and Decrease in the Collections of Land Re-
-venue and the Revenue from Extra sources
in the several Districts.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.
19th March 1846.

(Signed) J. Pycroft
Secretary
General.

A General Statement of the Madras Presidency

Collections of

from 12th July to 30th November 1845 of fusly 1255 Compared with the

19th March 1845-

Arrears and Current

Land Revenue-

Comparison-

		Arrears-				Current-				Total-				Increase-				Decrease-			
		1				9				10				11				12			
			a	P		RA	a	P		RA	a	P		RA	a	P		RA	a	P	
1	Tillah of	Ganja	4	1	3	6314	6	12	1	104395	13	4		"	"	"		"	"	"	
2		Vizagapt	5	3	8	"	"	"		121435	3	8		"	"	"		18600	13	"	
3		Rajahm	4	2	9	3564	14	1		45449	"	10		"	"	"		"	"	"	
4		Masu	"	"	"	6321	4	1		6324	4	1		111121	8	8		"	"	"	
5		Guntoor	"	"	"	7107	12	7		7107	12	7		8128	15	3		"	"	"	
6		Chung	8	"	"	11681	6	10		11681	6	10		39526	15	"		"	"	"	
7		Salem (in	3	2	2	"	"	"		17268	2	2		"	"	"		20694	6	1	
8		Madu	3	12	"	"	"	"		15933	12	"		"	"	"		14285	11	"	
9		Nellor	"	"	"	19152	14	7		19152	14	7		6153	7	10		"	"	"	
10		Northern Division of	"	"	"	19611	7	11		19611	7	11		111230	10	5		19443	9	9	
11		Southern Division of	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"		87030	"	2		"	"	"	
12		Tanjore	"	"	"	14359	"	9		14359	"	9		21450	8	9		"	"	"	
13		Trichinopoly	"	"	"	4619	9	7		4619	9	7		9536	5	3		"	"	"	
14		Tinnevelly	"	"	"	62521	4	3		62521	4	3		6008	5	4		"	"	"	
15		Bellary	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"	
16		Cuddapah	1	6	8	"	"	"		10821	6	8		3089	3	"		"	"	"	
17		Coimbatore	"	"	"	932	"	10		932	"	10		9201	1	4		"	"	"	
18		Canara	"	"	"	768	"	"		768	"	"		1066	6	9		"	"	"	
19		Malabar	"	"	"	2514	14	9		2514	14	9		1316	8	"		"	"	"	
		Land	"	"	"	1918	15	7		1918	15	7		"	"	"		"	"	"	
20	Madras {	Toll Collected on b	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"	
		Sea	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"	
21		Kurnool	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"		21843	8	10½		7	10	11	
						276	12	6		341816	13	11		590093	10	5		40380	15	9½	
		Add Old Balance																103832	2	9	
		Gra																508840	2	6½	
																		427702	"	"	
																		18065	12	6	
																		445767	12	6	
																		441359	11	4½	
																		441359	11	4½	
																		5308	1	½	

Net

Dr Decrease-

Net Increase-

Deduct Collections to the

Collections in Novem

1274-

Fort St. George.

Collections in the same period of Fusly 1254-

Salt-

	Fusly 1254-			Fusly 1255-			Increase-			Decrease-			Fusly 1254-			Fusly 1255-		
	18			17			18			19			20			21		
	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.
1	40,086	10	"	28702	"	"	"	"	"	11,384	10	"	28	6	6	"	"	"
2	30,680	14	"	42080	8	"	11,423	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	52,024	8	"	31363	8	"	"	"	"	20,661	"	"	1007	14	7	1949	9	"
4	57,768	10	10	14,5704	"	"	87,935	5	2	"	"	"	12451	5	10	12,681	1	8
5	86512	4	7	91,495	5	10	4,983	1	3	"	"	"	3225	8	6	2,002	4	5
6	145892	5	9	118057	8	"	"	"	"	27,834	13	9	2	1	10	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11097	14	4	"	"	"
8	129892	12	10	100469	1	7	"	"	"	29,423	11	3	445	3	"	344	1	5
9	121393	9	5	138097	14	7	16,703	11	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	7040	4	"	10,987	8	"	3947	1	"	"	"	"	5272	"	6	"	"	"
11	102126	10	"	91211	15	7	"	"	"	10,914	10	5	20344	2	10	36243	7	9
12	189078	"	9	170389	"	10	"	"	"	19,318	15	11	8138	15	4	10396	1	10
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	130745	11	6	115752	6	2	"	"	"	14,993	5	4	21850	12	1	21,609	1	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2745	3	4	4,189	8	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3314	3	8	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6218	4	6	1643	15	2
18	55882	6	1	58707	1	1	2824	11	"	"	"	"	9919	8	1	1219	15	8
19	113987	15	2	85100	10	"	"	"	"	28,821	5	2	4250	"	5	1508	11	1
20	69086	9	"	52929	8	4	"	"	"	16157	"	8	1143	5	4	67	"	3
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1332775	3	11	1281083	6	"	130817	10	7	179509	8	6	135322	8	7	102132	9	3½
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	83	9	8	47	1	"
	1332775	3	11	1281083	6	"	130817	10	7	179509	8	6	135406	2	3	102179	10	3½
							Dt. Increase—			130817	10	7						
							Net Decrease—			48691	13	11						
	970205	2	4	925090	15	2												
	302570	1	7	338992	6	10							98247	6	1	74276	5	5½
													37158	12	2	27903	4	11

19th March 1846-

Sayer-

Abkary-

	Increase-		Decrease-		Fusly 1254-			Fusly 1255-			Increase-			Decrease-		
	22			23			24			25			26			27-		
	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.	Rs.	a	P.
1	"	"	"	28	6	6	13141	5	11	12988	"	9	"	"	"	176	5	2
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	17045	5	2	11751	3	4	"	"	"	5294	4	10
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	3093	3	"	4324	1	"	630	14	"	"	"	"
4	941	10	5	"	"	"	8551	12	3	10201	7	10	1049	11	7	"	"	"
5	320	11	10	"	"	"	2911	15	3	3463	"	"	881	"	9	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	1223	4	1	29387	10	3	10892	"	7	"	"	"	12495	9	8
7	"	"	"	2	1	10	29767	4	"	27945	"	"	"	"	"	1822	"	"
8	"	"	"	11097	14	4	20047	15	"	21874	2	10	1826	3	10	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	100	14	7	8717	1	9	9078	10	4	361	8	7	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	35108	15	1	40556	1	6	5449	2	5	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	5272	"	6	30498	"	10	24121	8	3	"	"	"	6376	8	7
12	15899	2	11	"	"	"	23455	"	"	23950	11	8	1495	11	8	"	"	"
13	8257	2	6	"	"	"	6727	6	4	7144	8	5	417	2	1	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	6913	8	"	6989	"	"	45	8	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	211	11	1	95520	13	8	101042	15	8	6122	2	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	17555	11	4	30164	2	8	30525	"	"	360	13	4	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	3314	8	8	21019	3	"	23082	8	"	2043	5	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	4674	5	4	17844	6	6	22761	13	10	4907	7	4	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	8099	8	5	18841	5	2	17518	2	9	"	"	"	1323	2	5
20	"	"	"	2741	5	4	235009	11	7	22507	6	15	"	"	"	9232	12	"
21	"	"	"	76	5	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1752	3	1
	"	"	"	3587	"	10½	30250	7	4	28498	4	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25321	12	8	58514	12	11½	685246	7	9	671354	4	7	24860	10	7	38572	13	9
	489	"	"	83	1	8	610	15	6	44113	12	3	4318	1	6	515	4	9
	25371	6	8	58597	14	7½	685857	7	3	675948	"	10	29178	12	1	39088	2	6
													Dt. Increase—			29178	12	1
													Net Decrease—			9909	6	5
	Dt. Increase	25371	6	8														
	Net Decrease	332267	11½															
										527203	13	5	512101	"	4			
										158083	9	10	163787	"	10			

Fort St. George

19th March 1840.

Sundry Small Farms and Licences.

	Fusly 1254.			Fusly 1255.			Increase.			Decrease.			Fusly 1254.			Fusly 1255.		
	28			29			30			31			32			33.		
	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P
1	1,476	6	6	1123	14	9	"	"	"	352	7	9	3900	11	10	3641	"	2
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	3477	15	"	3436	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3019	3	8	2379	9	6
4	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	10	"	19361	5	9	20195	1	6
5	619	8	5	435	4	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	5768	6	6	6548	10	"	1380	3	6	184	4	1	7144	10	10	3461	11	11
7	3352	10	"	1802	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13851	7	1	20004	5	7
8	2723	1	11	4080	13	9	1927	11	10	1549	11	"	5067	14	10	4898	9	10
9	63	12	"	220	12	6	157	"	6	"	"	"	18734	3	10	16783	10	4
10	1313	9	2	931	4	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	2188	5	4	2010	"	4	"	"	"	382	4	11	15052	15	10	18447	10	7
12	9578	1	4	10105	3	9	527	2	5	178	5	"	2641	3	5	3297	14	3
13	496	8	4	555	5	6	58	13	2	"	"	"	11035	5	10	11203	11	1
14	3275	4	11	3717	4	1	440	15	2	"	"	"	23027	6	1	23706	4	8
15	565	"	1	296	8	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	4011	8	8	4483	1	8
16	1536	16	11	1415	4	1	"	"	"	268	7	11	25522	14	3	29377	10	3
17	17	12	"	10	8	"	"	"	"	121	11	10	1593	7	3	1223	8	6
18	1996	8	7	8415	15	8	6419	7	1	1	4	"	580	13	3	1201	13	10
19	14256	7	3	14198	"	4	"	"	4	"	"	"	4326	5	4	4577	4	8
	4563	7	5	4593	7	6	30	"	1	58	6	11	1024	10	"	956	4	9
20	11971	7	5	11630	7	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	23511	12	6	23758	6	2
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	341	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	499	14	8	282	5	"	"	"	"	237	9	8	1941	1	½	1747	4	8
	69152	2	9	76300	5	3	10941	5	9	3727	3	3	180160	11	9½	192178	9	11
	819	2	"	1686	1		97	12	1	748	8	"	785	11	3	823	4	6
	69971	4	9	76534	11	4	11039	1	10	4475	11	3	180946	7	½	192801	14	5
							4475	11	3	Dt. Decrease.								
							6563	6	7	Net Increase.								
	4689	11	3	52222	"	8												
	23511	9	0	24312	10	8												
													67160	15	8½	74867	3	"
													11375	5	4	11793	4	5

Sea Customs.

Motupha.

	Increase.			Decrease.			Fusly 1254.			Fusly 1255.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	34			35			36			37			38			39.		
	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P
	"	"	"	259	11	8	388	10	6	2031	2	11	2242	8	5	4	"	"
	"	"	"	1239	10	2	19005	12	4	13993	1	4	"	"	"	5012	11	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	11314	9	5	25783	6	3	14408	12	10	"	"	"
	833	11	9	"	"	"	3451	5	7	1538	10	"	"	"	"	1912	11	7
	"	"	"	367	8	11	1378	14	10	2870	15	2	1292	"	4	"	"	"
	652	14	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	5	9	3	5	9	"	"	"
	"	"	"	769	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	1950	9	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2487	5	4
	"	"	"	"	"	"	10929	10	9	8442	5	5	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	5080	14	"	7764	2	"	2033	4	"	"	"	"
	3304	10	9	"	"	"	134	"	9	37	10	6	"	"	"	96	6	3
	656	10	10	"	"	"	14308	9	3	19036	1	4	4727	8	1	"	"	"
	168	5	3	"	"	"	52734	6	11	60725	9	"	7991	2	1	"	"	"
	6281	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4409	"	"	"	"	"	12186	5	8	44730	7	"	"	"	"	77136	4	1
	3854	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	309	15	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	618	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	250	15	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	67	11	3	31299	14	11	39889	6	3	8539	7	4	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	41572	11	7	40035	14	5	4403	12	10	"	"	"
	2469	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	242200	8	5	230456	1	8	"	"	"	5744	6	9
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	199	12	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17242	2	1	5224	3	11½	550267	6	11	509738	3	7	45861	3	8	92390	7	"
	280	3	"	442	9	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17522	5	1	5666	13	8½	550267	6	11	509738	3	7	45861	3	8	92390	7	"
	5666	13	8½	Dt. Decrease.									Dt. Increase.			45861	3	8
	11855	7	4½	Net Increase.									Net Increase.			46529	3	4
							469005	13	2	428746	4	"						
							87207	9	9	80991	15	7						

Fort St. George

19th March 1840.

Tobacco.

Stamps.

Total of the Extra Branches of Revenue.

Net.

	Fusly 1254.		Fusly 1255.		Increase.		Decrease.		Fusly 1254.		Fusly 1255.		Increase.		Decrease.		Fusly 1254.		Fusly 1255.		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53.	
	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.
1	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5823	10 "	2886	7 6	"	" "	2937	2 6	64845	13 3	51949	10 1	2242	8 5	15138	11 7	"	" "	12896	3 2
2	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	8492	13 "	4415	3 "	"	" "	4077	10 "	78820	3 2	74079	9 2	11423	10 "	15624	4 "	"	" "	4200	10 "
3	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	3889	6 7	3168	7 "	"	" "	720	15 7	94708	14 4	90220	5 9	10875	1 "	21428	9 7	"	" "	4528	8 7
4	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5805	11 "	3384	2 "	"	" "	2421	9 "	88750	2 4	173850	1 5	89811	12 7	4711	13 6	85099	15 1	"	" "
5	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	1936	8 "	1206	3 "	"	" "	671	5 "	110436	2 8	124330	6 4	15979	" 10	2078	13 2	13900	3 8	"	" "
6	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	4917	11 "	3534	13 6	"	" "	1382	13 6	101030	2 2	149934	15 8	1383	9 3	42484	11 9	"	" "	4101	2 6
7	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5546	6 "	2017	4 "	"	" "	2929	2 "	68498	2 2	49148	13 4	"	" "	19349	4 10	"	" "	19349	4 10
8	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5305	12 6	4097	" "	"	" "	1208	6 "	109344	8 "	140477	12 "	3753	15 8	32620	11 8	"	" "	28806	12 "
9	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	3077	11 "	2541	4 "	"	" "	605	12 6	154016	" "	170149	12 "	22670	3 "	11130	7 "	21533	12 "	"	" "
10	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	9188	5 6	5062	" "	"	" "	1136	7 "	60098	6 5	61174	6 6	10053	1 3	9277	1 2	776	" 1	"	" "
11	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5224	14 "	2280	11 6	"	" "	3526	5 6	185720	" 1	180113	7 10	20795	2 3	20407	10 6	387	7 9	"	" "
12	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	15075	15 1	10753	1 "	"	" "	2938	2 6	32228	13 6	315906	" 9	17920	1 3	24241	14 "	"	" "	6321	12 9
13	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	4768	1 6	2807	6 "	"	" "	1961	2 6	10603	8 10	14903	5 7	922	8 3	1900	11 6	"	" "	1038	3 8
14	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	10739	4 6	4129	5 "	"	" "	4922	14 1	320945	12 11	220305	2 1	4341	3 2	98981	14 "	"	" "	94610	10 10
15	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	4829	12 "	1349	2 "	"	" "	1960	11 6	124254	4 8	108701	10 4	8122	2 "	21674	12 14	"	" "	16582	10 4
16	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	7089	4 "	5713	4 "	"	" "	6009	15 6	43291	7 8	38858	5 10	978	13 9	5711	15 6	"	" "	4334	1 9
17	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5044	13 "	3191	15 "	"	" "	3480	10 "	37820	5 10	33092	2 10	2294	4 4	7028	7 4	"	" "	4734	3 "
18	8193912	7	8757412	2	5034	15 7	"	" "	11031	15 2	7051	7 6	"	" "	1976	" "	210939	1 11	227107	6 11	28376	" 4	12147	11 4	16228	5 "	"	" "
19	17752610	7	19600910	4	18482	15 9	"	" "	15962	1 "	11934	10 6	"	" "	2452	14 "	409908	15 8	396120	1 7	23192	12 8	30971	10 4	"	" "	13778	14 1
20	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	4430	11 6	2632	10 6	"	" "	3380	7 8	313233	12 10	285899	10 2	30	" 1	27364	2 9	"	" "	27334	2 8
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	4027	6 6	11971	7 5	11630	7 3	"	" "	341	" 2	"	" "	341	" 2
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	1798	1 "	243088	8 5	230456	1 8	"	" "	7212	6 9	"	" "	7212	6 9
21	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	1468	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	39118	4 11½	33124	5 11½	"	" "	5993	15 "	"	" "	5993	15 "
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	556	4 "	338	15 "	"	" "	1468	" "												
	25946	7 2	28358	4 6	2411	7 15 4	"	" "	14260	14 4	8096	4 "	"	" "	217	8 "	2320995	15 2½	320878	1 11½	27916	5 13 8	43358	11 9	13792	5 11 7	292343	9 8
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	5561	10 4	2299	6 5	5252	7 10					2953	1 5	"	" "
	25946	7 2	28358	4 6	2411	7 15 4	"	" "	14260	14 4	8096	4 "	"	" "			3563295	5 7½	321183	0 11½					14087	13 "	292343	9 8
																									Decrease	14087	13 "	
																									Net Decrease	15140	12 8	
	887863	4	2027419	9					110619	14 3	67898	8 6					2477666	15 6½	2358003	14 6½								
	70703	10	8084212	9					31985	" 1	19006	11 6					896634	6 1	853820	10 5								

Fort St. George.

19th March 1846-

Total including Extra Branches of Revenue-

	July 1254-		July 1255-		Increase-		Decrease-			Increase-		Decrease-		
	51		55		50		57			58		59		
	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a P	Rs	a	P
1	1,90,370	2 7	2,81,875	12 9	1,00,638	5 9	15,138	11	7	91,499	10 2			
2	2,82,153	8 11	3,50,737	5 "	84,258	" 8	15,624	4	"	83,033	12 8			
3	3,40,961	13 9	3,81,842	6 "	52,324	1 10	21,423	9	7	40,900	8 3			
4	3,27,013	3 2	3,07,315	13 8	89,811	12 7	1,09,509	2	1					
5	2,16,314	2 11	2,93,063	3 11	78,027	14 2	2,078	13	2			19,097	5	0
6	2,01,084	9 9	2,91,401	10 1	1,383	9 3	70,330	3	11	70,819	1 "			
7	1,58,136	1 8	1,03,380	8 11	"	" "	22,775	8	9	"	" "	65,946	10	8
8	2,90,113	4 5	2,08,894	9 5	5,402	" 8	32,620	11	8			22,775	8	9
9	4,75,738	10 9	5,02,711	13 6	95,889	9 9	1,130	7	"			27,218	11	"
10	3,21,498	5 11	2,77,441	6 10	10,053	1 3	54,107	"	4	94,533	2 9			
11	1,80,750	" 1	3,60,463	3 8	20,795	2 3	1,51,031	14	8			44,063	15	1
12	5,82,800	1 9	5,23,867	5 7	17,920	1 3	76,912	13	5			1,30,280	2	6
13	2,71,143	9 9	2,78,274	7 4	3,091	9 1	1,900	11	6			55,992	12	2
14	5,12,087	8 6	4,71,031	12 8	57,326	2 2	98,981	14	"	1,130	13 7			
15	1,47,184	4 7	1,25,563	4 11	6,122	2 "	27,743	1	8			41,085	11	10
16	75,598	9 5	81,986	14 4	11,800	4 5	5,411	15	5			21,020	15	8
17	1,33,801	9 5	1,20,910	4 3	2,294	4 4	9,185	9	6	6,388	4 11			
18	2,52,570	6 1	2,59,671	1 9	28,376	" 4	21,275	4	8			6,891	5	2
19	6,48,006	14 7	6,35,135	8 6	24,011	4 3	30,971	10	4	7,100	11 8			
	3,32,116	10 8	3,05,384	15 7	632	7 8	27,364	2	9			12,930	6	1
20	11,971	7 5	11,630	7 3	"	" "	341	"	2			20,731	11	1
	2,43,668	8 5	2,30,450	1 8	"	" "	7,212	6	9			341	"	2
21	10,217	5 10½	15,372	3 "	"	" "	30,815	2	10½			7,212	6	9
	67,32,290	10 9½	80,10,065	4 7	7,06,867	13 8	8,00,032	3	10½	387,036	1 "	30,815	2	10½
	1,20,637	6 1	1,07,645	" 9						21,020	15 4	5,20,200	7	2½
	68,38,807	" 10½	61,87,710	5 4						4,08,057	" 12	34,015	4	8
												554,213	11	10½
												Dt. Increase	4,08,057	" 12
												Net Decrease	1,46,156	11 6½
	4,26,485	8 7	4,01,722	9 10										
	26,25,381	8 3½	20,45,987	11 6										

Collections of Old Balances-

Land Revenue-

	July 1254-		July 1255-		Increase-		Decrease-			July 1254-		July 1255-		Increase-		Decrease-		
	60		61		62		63			64		65		66		67		
	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a	P
			57,308	4 9	"	" "	16,900	8	3									
	71,208	13 "	"	" "	"	" "	"	"	"									
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	"	"									
	345	5 3	938	6 11	623	8 "	"	"	"									
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	"	"									
	"	" "	33	5 7	33	6 7	"	"	"									
	320	5 8	164	8 8	"	" "	101	13	"									
	505	14 11	359	6 7	"	" "	146	8	4									
	19	4 5	196	15 6	177	11 1	"	"	"							67	9	8
	1,082	" 6	1,403	12 11	"	" "	278	3	7	67	9 8							
	30,300	2 1	17,727	5 6	"	" "	12,578	12	7									
	2,150	3 4	13,934	9 "	11,478	6 8	"	"	"									
	556	10 11	926	11 4	370	" 5	"	"	"									
	351	5 9	5,883	11 9	5,532	6 "	"	"	"					469	" "	469	"	"
	421	10 7	630	2 6	205	7 10	"	"	"									
	221	10 5	93	" 6	"	" "	131	9	11									
	14	" 8	29	1 5	"	" "	14	15	3									
	1,100	15 11	506	1 "	"	" "	534	14	11									
	623	8 9	606	7 9	"	" "	37	1	"									
	177	7 7	329	10 4	152	2 9	"	"	"									
	439	8 "	832	12 6	393	4 6	"	"	"									
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	"	"									
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	"	"									
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	"	"									
	1,551	15 11	428	3 6	"	" "	1,126	12	5	16	" "	"	8	"	"	15	8	"
	118,337	15 8	102,392	8 11	18,968	12 6	31,911	3	3	83	9 8	471	"	469	"	83	1	8

Fort St. George

19th March 1846.

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Library.

	July 1254.			July 1255.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	68			69			70			71		
	Rs.	a	P	Rs.	a	P	Rs.	a	P	Rs.	a	P
1	214	13	10	84	10	9	"	"	"	130	3	1
2	"	"	"	1402	6	6	1452	5	6	"	"	"
3	375	1	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	375	1	8
4	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	866	12	"	866	12	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	11	"	"	2000	"	"	1989	"	"	"	"	"
	610	15	6	4413	12	3	4318	1	6	515	4	9

Sundry Small Farms

	July 1254.			July 1255.		
	72			73.		
	Rs.	a	P	Rs.	a	P
1	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	1	8	"	4	"	"
3	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	8	12	"	"	"	"
9	443	12	9	97	1	10
10	"	"	"	44	8	5
11	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	178	2	3	"	"	"
15	38	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	5	7	8
17	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1148	11	"	11	12	11
	819	2	"	108	6	4

and Licenses.

Moturpha.

	Increase			Decrease			July 1254			July 1255.			Increase			Decrease		
	74			75			76			77			78			79		
	"	"	"	1	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	4	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	8	3	69	13	4	35	5	1	"	"	"
	9	6	3	"	"	"	"	4		59	9	11	59	5	11	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	66	15	7	210	6	10	143	7	3	"	"	"
	88	5	10	"	"	"	24	9	7	25	"	"	"	16	5	"	"	"
	"	"	"	399	7	4	17	4	6	18	14	6	1	10	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	14	8	53	7	"	32	2	14	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	6	12	9	5	11	7	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	4
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	178	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	58	7	10
	"	"	"	32	8	4	58	7	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	13	4
	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	13	4	"	6	9	"	"	"	3	14	5
	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	5	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	133	12	11
	"	"	"	"	"	"	145	13	5	12	"	6	"	"	"	76	3	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	11	"	14	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	9	2	3	2	1	14	6	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	136	14	1	301	15	8	160	13	9	"	"	"	141	1	11
	97	12	1	748	8	"	785	11	3	623	4	6	280	3	"	142	9	9

Fort St. George 19th March 1806.

Tobacco.

Fusly 1254			Fusly 1255.			Increase			Decrease			Total Fusly 1254.			Total Fusly 1255.		
80			81			82			83			84			85		
1	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	74,425	2	10	57392	15	6
2	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,462	9	6
3	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	725	3	2	1017	13	6
4	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	10	4		89	9	11
5	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	75	11	7	340	14	3
6	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	794	12	"	233	14	1
7	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	523	3	5	378	5	1
8	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	19	4	5	196	15	6
9	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	1770	14	10	1457	3	11
10	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	30306	3	3	17733	2	3
11	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	2460	7	8	13934	9	"
12	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	556	10	11	926	11	4
13	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	529	8	"	5883	11	9
14	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	521	2	5	682	3	1
15	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	249	7	9	93	"	6
16	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	18	5	10	29	8	2
17	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	1246	13	14	578	1	6
18	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	724	3	9	610	15	9
19	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	177	12	14	1198	9	6
20	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	439	8	"	832	12	6
21	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
												5032	10	7	2601	6	2
												12,0637	6	1	107,645	"	9

Grand Total of Collections.

Increase			Decrease			Fusly 1254			Fusly 1255			Increase			Decrease.		
86			87			88			89			90			91		
"	"	"	17,032	3	14	2,64,801	5	5	339268	12	3	74,467	6	10	"	"	"
1462	9	6	"	"	"	282153	8	14	352249	14	6	70096	6	2	"	"	"
292	10	14	"	"	"	31,667	"	11	382860	3	6	44193	2	7	"	"	"
149	5	11	"	"	"	327023	7	2	307375	7	7	"	"	"	19614	15	7
265	2	8	"	"	"	216289	14	6	293401	2	2	77114	3	8	"	"	"
"	"	"	560	13	11	361203	"	9	291695	8	2	"	"	"	69507	8	7
"	"	"	1144	14	14	188659	5	1	165738	14	"	"	"	"	22920	7	1
144	11	1	"	"	"	296132	8	10	269091	8	11	"	"	"	27040	15	11
"	"	"	313	10	11	477509	9	7	671729	1	5	94219	7	10	"	"	"
"	"	"	12573	1	"	351804	9	2	295177	9	1	"	"	"	56627	"	1
11474	1	14	"	"	"	483210	7	9	364397	12	8	"	"	"	118812	11	1
370	"	5	"	"	"	583416	12	8	524794	"	11	"	"	"	58622	11	9
6354	3	9	"	"	"	277673	1	9	284158	3	1	6485	1	14	"	"	"
101	"	8	"	"	"	513208	10	11	471713	15	9	"	"	"	41494	11	2
"	"	"	156	7	3	147433	12	14	125656	5	5	"	"	"	21777	6	11
"	"	"	18	13	8	75646	15	3	82016	6	6	6369	7	3	"	"	"
"	"	"	668	11	10	135048	6	9	127448	5	9	"	"	"	7560	1	"
"	"	"	113	14	"	253294	9	10	260282	1	6	6987	7	8	"	"	"
1020	13	2	"	"	"	648243	10	11	636334	2	"	"	"	"	11909	8	11
393	14	6	"	"	"	332556	2	8	306217	12	1	"	"	"	26338	6	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	11971	7	5	11630	7	3	"	"	"	341	"	2
"	"	"	"	"	"	243668	8	5	236456	1	8	"	"	"	7212	6	9
"	"	"	2431	14	5	81250	"	5½	47973	9	2	"	"	"	33276	7	3½
2102	15	14	3401	3	14	6893867	"	10½	6747710	5	14	376932	11	14	523089	6	10½
															Dr. Increase	376932	11 14
															Net Decrease	146156	11 6½

Fort St. George

19th March 1846.

| | Old Balances or Balances of more than 15 years standing | | | Balance under 15 Years Standing | | | Total | | | Particulars of Arrears of Fasly 1254 and Land Revenue | | | | | | Balances | | | | | |

Fort St. George

19th May 1846

Revenue.

Balance of Current Demand of fusly 1255.

	Salt			Year			Abkarry			Sundry small Farms and Licenses.			Motursha			Sea Customs			Tobacco			Stamps.			Grand Total of Columns 101 to 109.			Land Revenue.			Extra Revenue.			Total.		
	102			103			104			105			106			107			108			109			110			111			112			113		
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	207	13	"	131	6	14	714	14	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64,530	1	5	8758	5	2	5190	11	2	13,349	"	9
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	44271	2	14	"	"	"	135	12	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,56,335	12	5	95,373	2	5	4909	2	"	100282	4	5
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	127	5	"	1001	9	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	901218	8	8	36,200	11	6	2930	7	"	39131	2	6
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	81	12	14	"	"	"	105	2	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2698566	8	14	43,793	1	11	14423	7	5	78,216	9	14
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	150	11	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,49,816	8	6	58,781	13	"	"	"	"	58,781	13	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	10263	12	11	169	14	9	159	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	52,717	13	3	"	"	"	20783	12	9	20,783	12	9
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	2	"	1312	7	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17,323	11	4	8,286	11	11	1736	"	"	10022	11	11
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	165	15	6	84	6	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32,238	7	8	"	"	"	436	9	"	436	9	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	172255	11	11	12,352	9	9	252	4	10	12,604	14	7
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1027	6	14	"	"	"	432	14	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8629	"	4	"	"	"	7934	6	6	7,934	6	6
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	86	13	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5810	5	1	"	"	"	1585	1	9	1585	1	9
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30138	15	11	32,850	14	11	6711	15	9	39,562	14	8
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	6	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	863	10	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30779	1	"	"	"	"	4955	"	"	4955	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4912	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7048	2	7	"	"	"	100	7	"	100	7	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	112	12	"	94	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3173	13	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	190	5	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4313	11	"	941	8	"	726	"	"	1667	8	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	1756	15	1	"	"	"	64	11	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	82,10	13	7	"	"	"	14,610	13	11	14,610	13	11
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	2	10	29	"	"	986	5	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1581	9	8	2,218	4	9	2833	1	9	5051	6	6
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	89	14	1	476	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6513	9	1	21335	10	10	5258	7	10	26,594	2	8
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	96	13	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	896	8	2	195	14	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
							27,917	8	6	6032	12	5	6,287	4	7	6	6	11							11569126	7	5	350292	14	2	97,798	"	8	4,18090	14	10

1783 — Ford St. George 19th March 1810

Total Columns 118 — Remainder

Total Columns 110 and 113 — Off Reads — Off Old

Total 114 — 115 — 116 — 117 — 118

| | | |

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

C Abstract shewing the Increase and Decrease in Collections of Land Revenue, and Revenue from Extra Sources up to 30th November 1845.

	Land Revenue.						Extra Sources of Revenue.					
	Increase			Decrease			Increase			Decrease		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Ganjam	87,495	5	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	13027	11	3
Vizagapatam	42,831	6	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	2738	"	6
Rajahmundry	46,072	1	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	14878	11	11
Masulipatam	"	"	"	104,797	14	7	85,149	5	"	"	"	"
Guntoor	62,982	2	11	"	"	"	14132	"	9	"	"	"
Chinglepute	"	"	"	28,004	5	2	"	"	"	41500	3	8
Salem	"	"	"	3,572	12	3	"	"	"	19347	10	10
Madura	1825	12	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	28866	12	"
Nellore	42,421	3	2	"	"	"	21,498	4	8	"	"	"
N. Dn. of Arcot	"	"	"	57,408	11	9	781	11	8	"	"	"
S. Dn. of Arcot	"	"	"	119,195	14	6	383	3	5	"	"	"
Tanjore	"	"	"	52,300	15	"	"	"	"	6321	12	9
Trichinopoly	7,701	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1216	5	6
Tinnevelly	53,190	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	9483	2	"
Bellary	"	"	"	6199	15	3	"	"	"	15577	7	8
Cuddapah	10,806	7	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	4137	"	2
Coimbatore	"	"	"	2,692	1	1	"	"	"	4867	15	11
Canara	"	"	"	9,164	10	14	16,152	2	"	"	"	"
Malabar	1000	10	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	12910	3	8
Land Customs	995	12	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	27,334	2	8
Toll collected on Cochrane's Canal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	311	"	2
Sea Customs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7212	6	9
Kurnool	"	"	"	28978	"	3½	"	"	"	4298	7	"
Total	4,17625	11	4	4,12,317	10	2½	138096	11	6	2,89561	8	2
	4,12,317	10	2½	Dt. Decrease			Deduct Increase			138096	11	6
	5,308	1	1½	Net Increase			N.B Decrease			151,164	12	8

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

76

To the Chief Secy to Government.

In Cons. 23rd Nov. 1835

No. 1 Copies 700 Foolscap
" 2 " 700 Paper
" 3 " 700

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to the orders of Government under date the 20th November 1835 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that the number of Copies noted in the margin may be printed at the Fort St. George Gazette Press according to the accompanying forms.

The quantity of Paper required for the purpose is herewith transmitted.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
19th March, 1846.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched.

77

To the Collr of Rajahmundry

Rec. 10th Apl. 1845.
Lo. Coll. 23rd January 1846.

To The Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to call your attention to my letters noted in the margin on the subject of the surrender or sale of the Cotah Zemindary and the allowance to be made to the Proprietor and to request you will be so good as to furnish them with the information required at your early convenience.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
19th March 1846.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

To

4286 Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

To The Acting Collector of Chingleput.

78

To the Actg Collr of Chingleput
No 312 of 1846.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying further Petition from Venkatapaty Naidoo the Zemindar of Perevoor in your Zillah, and with reference to my two previous letters on the subject of date the 4th September last 1845 and 19th January of the current year to request your early attention to the report therein called for.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 19th March 1846

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary

To The Actg Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot.

79

To the Actg Collr in the Nn Dn of Arcot

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request your early report on the subject of an Enam registered in the name of Hoosain Bee, as called for by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 13th October last communicated to you on the 30th of the same Month.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, -----
19th March, 1846

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secy

To

4287 Fort St. George 19th March 1846.

To The Collector of Tanjore.

80

To the Collector of Tanjore

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will be so good as to furnish at your early convenience the report called for in my letter of the 21st January last on the subject of a complaint preferred by one T. Appasawmy Pillay in regard to the non registry of a certain Village in his name which had been purchased by him at a Public Sale with the knowledge of the local authorities.

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
19th March 1846

To The Collector of Trichinopoly

81

To the Collector of Trichinopoly

Sir,

With reference to your Return of Persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of January last I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request your attention to Column 9 of that Report, wherein the "period of unprisonment in commutation of fines" has been omitted to be filled up.

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George, 19th March 1846

To

4288

Fort Saint George. 19th March 1846

82

To the Princ.l Coll.r of Madura —

From Sub Coll.r to Princ.l Coll.r 12th March 1845 —
From Princ.l Coll.r to Sub Collector 18th March 1845 —
From Sub Coll.r to Princ.l Coll.r 22nd March 1845 —

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura

Sir,

In the correspondence noted in the Margin between yourself and your Sub Collector respecting the Cunneway Estate the Board observe that mention is made of a "Will" said to have been executed by the deceased Zemindar Doraswamy Appiah Naick in favor of his 1st Wife Nagummah. The Board beg to be informed as to the purport of this document and they request that you will furnish them with a copy of it stating at the same time your own opinion as to its authenticity and validity —

2. The Board also wish to be informed whether any division of property ever took place between the two Sons of Narrasimma Appiah Naick Vizt. Pereya Maliyappah lately deceased and Valaya Malayandy Appiah Naick father of the present claimant Comaraswamma Appiah Naick — Also whether such division ever took place between Doraswamy Appiah Naick and Comaraswamma Appiah Naick —

3. As it is of importance that no further time should be lost in disposing of the subject of the Cunneway Estate the Board beg to suggest that you will make your enquiries direct, and not thro' the Sub Collector, and acquaint them with the result at the earliest possible date —

Revenue Board Office —
Fort St George 19th March 1846.

/Signed/ T. Bycroft
Secretary

83

To the Pr.l Coll.r of Madura —

To the Principal Collector of

Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will be pleased to expedite the transmission of your Report on Petition No 938. of 1845 as called for in my letter dated 12th January last.

Revenue Board Office —
Fort St George, 19th March 1846.

/Signed/ T. Bycroft
Secretary

To the Sub Collector in charge of Tinnevelly

To the Sub Collector in charge of Tinnevelly — —

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue

84

4289

Fort Saint George. 19th March 1846 —

Revenue to call your attention to my letter of the 3d January last desiring you to report on Petition No 561. of 1845 on the subject of certain advances solicited by Petitioner and to request you will be so good as to favor them with your sentiments on the subject as early as practicable —

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
19th March 1846 —

/Signed/ T. Bycroft
Secretary

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements —

85 From the Civil Auditor — Indent on the Commissary General for certain Articles required for the use of his Office —

86 From the Deputy Accountant General — Indent on the Commissary General for certain Articles required for the use of the Military Department —

85-87 Order on the 2 Abov.d Indents — Ordered that the original Indents be passed and returned —

88 From the Collector of Canara — Return of persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Months of January last —

89 From the Collector of Canara — Stating that no persons were in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of January last —

90 From the Collector of Canara — Forwarding a Statement of Tobacco seizure for the Month of November last and stating that no Tobacco was seized

seized during the Months of October last.—

(90-91) Order thereon.— Ordered that the confiscation and sale of the Smuggled Tobacco enumerated in the abovementioned Statement be authorized.

(92) From the Collector of Nellore.— Return of persons suspended and dismissed from Office under Regulation VI of 1831. during the Month of January last.—

(93) From the Collector of Nellore.— Stating that no persons were either suspended or dismissed under Regulation VI of 1831 during the Month of February last.—

(94) From the Collector of Trichinopoly.— Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of February last.—

(95) From the Collector of Trichinopoly.— Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Months of February last.

" J. P. Drury

" A. Macleod

" Bgadingham

Comp.d
A. E. Boyle

Diary.

21st March. Received the following letters

To

J. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(1) From W. M. Molle Esqre Sub Collector of Cuddapah.

Sir. Fort St. George
19th March 1846.

I have the honor to report having this day delivered over charge of this District to J. H. Cochrane Esqre whose receipt for the balance of Cash remaining in the Treasury amounting to Rupees 1,73,654-2- / Seven Lacs thirty three thousand six hundred & fifty four Annas two is herein enclosed.—

Cuddapah
Coll.rs Office
19th March 1846.

/ Signed / W. M. Molle
Sub Collector

Received.—

4292

Fort St. George — March 1846.

Received from Mr. F. M. Molle Sub Collector in Charge of Cuddapah in the undermentioned Coins the Sum of Company's Rupees ₹33,654 2 " being the balance of Cash up to this date according to the Accounts rendered.

Ditto — half —	Ditto	1	50	"	"	"	8	"	
									₹1533 11 "
New Single	Ditto	2	90	10	"	1	13	"	
Allamany	Ditto	10	100	"	"	10	"	"	
Half Star Pagoda	Pieces	1	172	14	5	1	11	8	
Quarter — Ditto	Ditto	1843	86	11	3	1597	15	"	
Old Bombay	Rupees	5	97	11	2	4	14	2	
									1616 5 10
6 Pice Coins		1022	3	2	"	31	15	"	
4 Ditto	Coins	945	2	1	4	19	11	"	
3 Ditto	Ditto	268	1	9	"	4	3	"	
2 Ditto	Ditto	506	1	"	8	5	4	4	
1 Ditto	Ditto	249	"	8	4	1	4	9	
									62 6 1
Doodlies		1600½	1	13	2	291	11	1	291 11 1
									₹33654 2 "

Cuddapah
19th March 1846

C. C. Pr. / Signed J. H. Cochrane
Aj. C. Cr.

Fort St. George 23d. March 1840.

To

J. Pycroft Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

(2)

From J. H. Cochrane Esqre. Acg. Collector of Cuddapah

I have the honor to report having this day taken charge of this District and passed my receipt in duplicate to W. M. Molle Esqre. for the balance of Cash remaining in the Treasury amounting to Rupees 1,33,854-2-/ Seven Lacks thirty three thousand Six hundred and fifty four and Annas Two.

Cuddapah Collr. Office 19th March 1840.

/Signed/ J. H. Cochrane

Acg. Collector

Order on the 2 foregoing letters.

(1-3)

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government.

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 23d March 1840

G. D. Drury Esqre. Senior Member.

A Maclean Esqre. Acg. Second Member

and

J. Goldingham Esqre. Acg. Third Member.

Minutes of the last Meeting read & approved.

Read the following letter from

Fort St. George 23d. March 1840.

To

J. Pycroft Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

(4)

From J. Prendergast Esqre. Collector of Rajahmundry

Sir,

Under the requisition of the Subordinate Judge at Rajahmundry I have the honor to request that you will obtain sanction for the disbursement of CRs. 40-9-6 credited in the Public accounts in the year 1838 on account of the proceeds of the sale of the property of a Prisoner named Dauda Veeravalingum who was sent up to the Criminal Court in 1832 on a charge of gang robbery in order that that sum may be remitted to the Court to be repaid to the Prisoner.

Rajahmundry District. Ramachendrapoor 18th March 1840.

/signed/ J. Prendergast.

Collector

Resolution thereon;

(4-5)

The Board request some further explanation in regard to the case alluded to. It should be stated by what authority and under what circumstances the property of the Prisoner was sold.

Why

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846

Why the proceeds have so long remained unclaimed and why payment has now been ordered.-

Read the following letter

To

J. Pycroft Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

(6)

From H. Stokes Esqre.

Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter

12th. February 1846.- referring for my report Petition No. 206. of the Current year from the daughters of the late Zemindar Manoor Vencata Kistna Row of Chilkaloorpaud.-

Of the Petitioners;-

Pattee Peddamy is the widow of Pattee Kistnah who held some office in the Nellore District. She has one son who is understood to be employed as a Writer in your Office Mazoomdar Chinna Ammy is the wife of Nursanah Puntolow who has at different times been employed under the Zemindars and Government and is now at Madras endeavouring to get employment. Goorjalah Seshamah is a widow without Children residing with

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846

with her sister Pedda Ammy. Puttey Jana. Kamah is married to Puttey Sancommuta Row residing at Santoolore in this District according to the law and usage of their caste it does not appear that these married females have any claim whatever for maintenance on their father's Estate or on Government.- With respect to the Sauveram lands referred to in the Petition their claim if any is adjudicable in the Civil Courts.- The Petition is herewith returned.-

Guntoor

Coll.rs Circuit Catchery.

Goorjalah

20th. February 1846.

/Signed/ H. Stokes.

Collector.

(7)

Endorsement on Petition No. 206 of 1846.-

Resolution thereon.- "The Board of Revenue decline passing any orders on this Petition Petitioners having by marriage left their fathers family have in the opinion of the Board no claim either upon their father's Estate or upon Government."-

Read the following

Statements.-

Statement.-

Statement of George 23rd March 1846.

Statement showing the Quantity of Flute delft in Store and Issued to be contracted to Calcutta per the year 1844 at the undermentioned Ports in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1845 at the rate of 13 Annas per Maund 1846.

No.	Name of the Ports.	Description of Flute delft	Quantity Issued to be contracted for	Quantity remaining in Store and Issued to be contracted for	Quantity remaining undelivered on the 31st December 1845	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Calcutta	Flute delft	Maunds 14,131	Maunds 412	Maunds 13,719	
2	Ditto	Ditto	10	8137	1330	7917
				7970	1667	1330

Dated Calcutta the 22nd February 1846.

(Signed) G. G. Gardner
Secretary to the Committee of Trade.

Dated 20th March 1846.

Dated on the 24th ensuing March.

Dated to be recorded.

Statement

Statement of George 23rd March 1846.

Statement showing the Quantity of Flute delft in Store and Issued to be contracted for Calcutta per the year 1844 at the undermentioned Ports in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1845 at the rate of 8 Annas per Maund 1846.

No.	Name of the Ports.	Description of Flute delft	Quantity delivered in 1844	Quantity remaining undelivered on the 31st December 1844	Quantity Issued to be contracted for	Quantity remaining undelivered on the 31st December 1845	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Calcutta	Flute delft	Maunds 14,131	Maunds 412	Maunds 13,719	Maunds 12946	2566
2	Ditto	Ditto	10	8137	1330	7667	1330
				12946	2566	12946	2566

Dated Calcutta the 22nd February 1846.

(Signed) G. G. Gardner
Secretary to the Committee of Trade.

Dated 20th March 1846.

Dated on the 24th ensuing March.

Dated to be recorded.

Statement

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846.

11

Statement exhibiting the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation to Calcutta on private trade at each of the several places of Export in the District of Madras.-

Places at which Salt is Shipped	Quantity of salt available for exportation in the year 1845	Quantity already exported	Quantity remaining to be exported	Quantity actually in store and ready to be exported.-
	Maunds-	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds
Cuttore.	1,86,259	89,541	96,718	96,718

Madras. 18th. March 1846.

(Signed) J. A. Huddleston
Collector.

Order thereon.- 19/ Ordered to be sent for publi=cation in the Fort St. George Gazette.
11-12

Read-

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846.

Read the following letter

To.
J. Byrcroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

13

From J. H. Cochrane Esqre.
Acting Collector
of Cuddapah

Fort St. George.

Reporting on Petition No. 153 of 1846.-

Returned.

Sir,

Adverting to your = letter of the 29th. Ultimo, forwarding a further Petition No. 153 of 1846 from Narasimha Naidoo Tavajeedar of Mootialpaud of Doovoor Talook and directing me with reference to the State= =ment therein contained to ascertain the = precise age circumstances and competency of Chinna Gungamah the Aunt and Step Mother of the Petitioner, I have the hono= to state that on due enquiry she is reported to be 30 years of Age and must therefore be considered competent on this score to undertake the management of Petitioner's affairs. As regards her circumstances she is entirely dependant on the Pension continued to the Petitioner and on the proceeds from the produce of his Zemindary Enam lands amounting to C. Ps. 171- 7- 11 and Pullacuttoo Enam in Budwail which amounts to C. Ps. 38- 7- 6- The Petitioner has since he left his step Mother.

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846

Mother been living with his Uncle Sasha-
-chella Naidoo who he wished should be
entrusted with the receipt of the Savajee
and the Management of his Property. This
person died a short time ago about the 1st
of January last. It would have been satis-
-factory if the youth had shown himself
and made his Complaints in person as
one cannot but be sceptical as to his
Real wishes being such as shewn in his
Petition when one considers his age and that
he is entirely in the hands of others. I think
it would be injudicious to entrust any
one else with the Management of Petitioners
property. I should beg to recommend, if the
present arrangement is to be disturbed,
that the Petitioner should during his
Minority be allowed Pagodas 15 or Rupees
52- 8- - and his step Mother Rupees 17½
Monthly and that the Enam lands be given
out for cultivation on Coroo, one half
of the produce to be retained by
the Cultivators and the proceeds of
the remaining half to be kept in
deposit

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846.

deposit as well as the remain-
-ing portion of the Savajee over and
above the Amount allowed for their
respective maintenance - The annual
amount of Savajee is Rupees 1750;
that to be allowed them will be
Rupees 840 - a balance of Rupees
910 added to the proceeds realized
on the cultivation of the Enam lands
will be allowed to accumulate and be
made over to the Petitioner on his being
of age Viz. 18 years old. -

Cuddapah - - - - -
Coll.rs Office - - - -
18th February 1846

/Signed/ J. H. Cochrane
Acting Collector.

Proceedings thereon. - The Board are of
opinion that the arrangement sug-
-gested by the Acting Collector in
the concluding part of the above letter
regarding the allowance to the Minor
and his step Mother and the Manage-
-ment of his Enam lands is very
Judicious

13-14

judicious. On further consideration of the subject they are however led to doubt whether the matter be one which can properly be settled by the Revenue authorities. Under all circumstances they direct that the course indicated in Section XX Regulation V. 1804 extended by Section III Regulation X 1831 be followed and the case reported to the Zillah Judge with whom it will rest to take measures for the appointment of a guardian for the due protection of the property.

Endorsement on Petitions 6/3 of 1845 & 153 of 1846.

Petitioner is referred to the Acting Collector to whom instructions have been sent in his case under the Provisions of Section XX Regulation V 1804 extended by Section III Regulation X 1831.

15

From the Sub Collector in charge of Cuddapah. Read Statement of Contingent Charges incurred during the year 1845 and sanctioned by the Board of Revenue.

15-16

Order thereon. Ordered to lie over.

Read.

Read the following letters.

To T. Pycroft Esqre.

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

17

From the Acting Collector of North Arcot. Sir.

Submitting for the Board's Consideration and Orders the accompanying Correspondence with the Civil Court of Chittoor regarding the Claim of Seth Sam Esqre against the Zemindar of Cavaleenuggur & States that all Confidence of his Creditors has been destroyed under the Circumstances set forth.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Board of Revenue and any orders that they may consider necessary the accompanying correspondence with the Civil Court of Chittoor regarding the claim of Mr. Seth Sam against the Zemindar of Cavetunggur on a Razeenamah in original Suit No. 10 of 1836 on the file of the late Provincial Court. The Board will see the Court Contemplate bringing either part or the whole of the Estate to sale for the satisfaction of this demand.

2. I apprehend that there are no means of preventing the sale of the entire Estate. The Zemindars Carelessness of his affairs and mismanagement, especially in resorting to futile litigation in the Supreme Court of Madras having I believe destroyed all confidence of his Creditors in him and rendered any compromise or amicable arrangement impossible.

North Arcot.
Collectors Circt Cutcy.
Wallajahpetty 7th March 1846.

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Acting Collr.

To

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.

No. 1.
Civil Court.—

L.S.

To

The Acting Collector of
North Arcot—

Herewith you will receive an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of this date to the Orders contained in which you are required to conform returning this Precept so executed, or good and sufficient reason why it has not been executed, and what you may have done in pursuance hereof within 10 days from and after its receipt—

Chittoor
15th December 1845

(Signed) W. Lavie
Civil Judge

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Court of Chittoor under date the 15th December 1845.—

Read Precept from the Court of Suder Udalut under date the 8th Instant, which accompanied an Extract from their Proceedings of the same date, forwarding a translation of the Petition presented by Seth Sam Esqre of Madras, and desiring the Civil Judge to enforce the execution of the Razeenamah in Original Suit No. 10 of 1836, after having ascertained by communication with the Acting Collector

Note
There are two other suits in which applications have been presented for the execution of Decrees against the same Zemindar by Causing certain Villages to be attached and sold.—

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.

Collector of North Arcot that no injury to the Interests of Government will result therefrom and report the result for their information.—

Ordered that a Copy of the said Extract be forwarded to the Acting Collector of North Arcot who will be pleased to report on the point above described—

Precept returnable within 10 days from and after its receipt—

/A true Extract/
/Signed/ W. Lavie
Civil Judge

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Udalut under date the 8th December 1845.—

Read Miscellaneous Petition presented on the 29th September last by T. Ramachendriah Vakeel on behalf of Seth Sam Esqre of Madras—

The Petitioner adverting to this Courts' Proceedings under date the 4th October 1843 in which the Court refused to order the execution of the Razeenamah filed in the Suit noted Marginally by directing that certain Villages of the Cavateenuggur Zemindary should be put into his possession, sets forth that the Zemindary in question having

Original Suit No. 10 of 1836.—

4307 Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.

having been released from attachment on the 1st August last, no grounds any longer exist for deferring the satisfaction of his claim—

2.

Under the Circumstances represented by the Petitioner, the Court resolve to forward a translation of this address to the Civil Judge of Chittoor who will be pleased if possible to enforce the execution of the Razeenamah therein referred to, after having ascertained by communication with Acting Collector of North Arcot that no injury to the interests of Government will result therefrom—

3.

The Court desire that the result of the enquiry now ordered may be reported for their information—

Ordered, that Extract from these Proceedings be sent to the Civil Judge of Chittoor his information and guidance by Precept returnable within XX days from and after its receipt—

Ordered also that Extract from these Proceedings be furnished to the Petitioners' Vakeel on his application

+ to be returned

4308 Fort St. George 5th March 1846.

application

(True Extract)
(Signed) A. J. Arbuthnot
Hd. Asst. to the Regr.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. Lavie
Civil Judge
Arcot

North Arcot Collector's L.S. Cutcherry.—

In return to the exigency of the foregoing Precept accompanied by Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Court of Chittoor of the same date, giving cover to copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Udalut bearing date 8th December 1845, in the matter of Miscellaneous Petition presented in Original Suit No. 10 of 1836 by Seth Sam Esqre of Madras, the Acting Collector has the honor to state that he is not aware of any particular objection to the execution of the Razeenamah so far as it provides for the Collection of certain Revenues from time to time due to the Zemindar in satisfaction of his debt to the Plaintiffs — But the arrangement therein provided in case of

of the Zemindary being sequestered is opposed to the rights and interest of Government in the Estate and can have no effect as having been made in disregard of the provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1802 —

Given at Chittoor under my hand and Seal this Twenty Sixth day of December in the year of Our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and forty five

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
acting Collector.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Court of Chittoor under date the 3rd February 1846 —

Read again the Extract from the proceedings of the Court of Sudr Udalut under date the 26th Ultimo, directing the sale of 36 Villages in the Cavetnuggur Zemindary mortgaged to Seth Sam Esqre of Madras in the Razeenamah in Original Suit No. 10 of 1836, on the file of the late Provincial Court, and if the Acting Collector objected to the sale of these Villages, to ascertain what demands there are at present against the Zemindar on account of the Government Peshcush and whether the sale of the whole Estate would not liquidate the claims of the Government and of the aforesaid Razeenamah —

Ordered

Ordered that a Copy of this Extract be sent to the Acting Collector with a request that he will with the least practicable delay inform the Court whether there are any arrears of Revenue due to Government, and if there be any valid objections to sell the 36 Villages mentioned in the Razeenamah, of which a Copy is also sent herewith, and if so, whether these objections apply equally to the sale of the whole Zemindary, against which, as mentioned in the former proceedings of this Court, there are other claims which must also be satisfied —

(A true Extract)
(Signed) W. Lovie
Civil Judge.

* Under date the 18th Ultimo —

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Udalut under date the 26th January 1846 —

Read again Miscellaneous Petition presented on the 29th September last by T. Ramachendriah Vakeel on behalf of of Seth Sam Esqre of Madras —

Read also Miscellaneous Petitions presented on the 15th December last by the same party —

Read also return under date the 27th December 1845 from the Civil Judge of Chittoor, to the precept of the Sudr Udalut dated the 8th idem forwarding a

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.

a translation of the former of the foregoing Petitions and directing the Civil Judge, if possible, to enforce the execution of the Razeenamah therein referred to, after having ascertained by communication with the acting Collector of North arcot that no injury to the interest of Government will result therefrom.—

1. In the latter of the above Petitions the Petitioner, adverting to this Courts' Proceedings under Date the 8th Ultimo, represents that the Zemindar of Cavetnuggur has filed a suit against him before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras in order to procure the annulment of the Razeenamah in satisfaction of which the Petitioner has prayed this Court to order the sale of the villages referred to in his former address.—

2. The Petitioner submits an attested copy of the Bill of Plaint filed by the Zemindar in the Supreme Court at Madras, and prays the Court of Sudr Udalut to order the execution of the Razeenamah, by the immediate Sale of the 36 Villages pledged therein, and if necessary, of any other real or personal property belonging to the Zemindar.—

3. The Civil Judge in return to

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.—

to this Courts' precept of the 8th Ultimo, submits Copy of a return from the acting Collector of North arcot in which that Officer states, that "he is aware of "no objection to the execution of the "Razeenamah, so far as it provides "for the Collection of certain Revenues "from time to time due to the Zemindar, "in satisfaction of his debt to the "Plaintiffs — But the arrangement "therein provided in case of the Ze= "=mindary being sequestered, is opposed "to the rights and interest of Govern= "=ment in the Estate, and can have no "effect as having been made in dis= "=regard of the provision of Regula= "=tion XXVI of 1802."—

4. The Civil Judge expresses himself doubtful as to the meaning of the latter part of the acting Collector's return, which the Court observes it is most obvious he should have clearly ascertained, before making a return to the precept of the Sudr Udalut, and concludes by himself suggesting, in concurrence with the view apparently of the Petitioner. Mr. Seth Sam in addressing the Sudr Udalut, that the proper steps

should

should be forthwith taken to execute the Razeenamah, on the ground that the Zemindar's Estate is likely soon again to come under the management of the acting Collector.

5. The Court of Sudr Udalut direct that the Civil Judge will enforce the satisfaction of the Razeenamah without further delay and in the event of the Acting Collector offering any objections to the state of the villages on account of arrears due to Government, or on other grounds, the Civil Judge will be pleased to ascertain, whether the amount of Revenue in arrear together with the sum due to the Petitioner under the Razeenamah cannot be realized by the sale of the Estate.—

6. It is much to be regretted that the present reference has been submitted to the Sudr Udalut by the Civil Judge Mr. Lavie; the system adopted by that Gentleman of needlessly seeking from superior authority a solution of idle doubts and visionary difficulties having an objectionable tendency to defeat the ends of justice and the intent of the Regulations which render local judiciaries the medium of enforcing decrees by the higher Court.—

Ordered

Ordered that Extract from these Proceedings be sent to the Civil Judge of Chittoor for his information and guidance by precept returnable within ~~XXV~~ days from and after its receipt.—

Ordered also, that Extract from these Proceedings be furnished to the Petitioners Vakeel on his application.—

(True Extract)
(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Register.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) W. Lavie
Civil Judge

To W. Lavie Esquire
Civil Judge
Chittoor.—

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your proceedings under date 3d Ultimo, conveying your request that I will inform your Court whether there are any arrears of Revenue due to Government from the Zemindary of Covetunggur — Whether there are any valid objections to the sale of a portion of the estate (36 Villages) mortgaged by the Zemindar to Seth Sam Esqre and if so whether these objections apply equally to the sale of the whole Zemindary. The

2. The balance due to Govern=
=ment by the Zemindar is Rupees 88,547-6-5
But the Court is aware that the Zemindar
is understood to have contracted other
debts besides the above to a very consi=
=derable amount so that the alienation
of a portion of the Estate in favor of Mr.
Seth Sam would merely prepare the
way for demands which would be
made for similar apportionments of
revenue in favor of the other Creditors
but would not afford the Zemindar
any substantial relief from his dif=
=ficulties and the only grounds on
which therefore the measure could
be recommended for the sanction
of the Board of Revenue or Govern=
=ment as required by Regulation XXVI
of 1802 would seem to be entirely wanting.

Section VI. VII. and VIII.—

3. The Estate is held under
a summud i. Milekent Istimrar but as
I am not aware that any obligation
is thereby imposed on Government
to renew or continue it in perpe=
=tuity on the same favorable terms
on which it is now held — The
right of collecting the Moturpha
is reserved expressly to Government
by the Regulations and it may be

right

right to state that I have already
submitted a recommendation to the
Board of Revenue for its resumption
in all the Zemindaries and Jaghires
of this District in case any increase
of the present taxes should be necessary.

The Estate consists of Public
4. Revenue granted by Government on
special considerations for the aggran=
=dizement of a favored ancient family—
I apprehend that any alienation or
transfer of either a part or the whole
will require the sanction of Govern=
=ment or the Board of Revenue to
give it validity but I do not see
any reason to apprehend that there
would be any desire to exercise the
right of interference on this occasion
as it seems most desirable and ne=
=cessary to the numerous interests
connected with the Estate and in
reference to the embarrassed state
of the present Zemindars' affairs and
his notorious negligence and mis=
=management that the property
should pass into other hands. I
have therefore no objection to urge
against the Court proceeding
to bring the entire Estate to sale

I.

In the mean time I will forward the cor-
=respondence to the Board of Revenue
for their information, and any orders
which they may wish to issue to me
on the subject.—

North Arcot.....
Coll.rs Circt. Cutcherry.....
Wallajahpett 7th March 1846

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Coll.r

No. 2 Telugoo.—
No. 3.

Translation of a Razeenamah filed by
the Plaintiff Messrs. Seth Sam and Co.
of Madras and the Defendant Bom-
=maraujee Bahadur Zemindar of Co-
Cavetnuggur in Original suit No. 10
of 1836 on the file of the Provincial
Court in the Centre Division dated
19th April 1838.—

We / both parties / beg
to file the Razeenamah.—

The Plaintiff sued in
Original suit No. 10 of 1836 for the
Recovery of Rupees 1,42,556—1—11. being
the amount balance due on account
of principal and interest on a Bond
and agreement executed on the
Mortgage of certain Villages on
Stampt papers by the Defendants'
father on the 9th March 1825 or the
28th Maasee of the year Sharanah.

for

for Rupees 84,000—"—" for discharging the
Circar Kist. promising to liquidate the
same together with the interest at 12 per
cent per annum accruing thereon within 3 years.—

The Defendant admitted in his
answer that Rupees 84,915½ are due.—

We / Plaintiff and Defendant /
agree to enter into Razzee as follows.—

1st Both parties agree to the
amount of Rupees 1,00,000 and interest at
6 per Cent per annum from the date of
the file of this Razeenamah in the Court
on the Nett amount, after deducting the
sums paid in each year of the principal
until the liquidation of the debt.—

2d It is also agreed that as
there is no cash in hand to discharge the
said amount, That the amount proceeds
of 12 Villages of Chivadah Poeent in the
Poonemongaud Talook, 9 Villages of
Eroopoor Poeent and 15 Villages of Nadoom-
=baroo Poeent. Total 36 Villages, yield-
=ing an annual Beriz of Rupees 23,363-
3-6, be collected yearly by the Defendants'
people in conjunction with the Plaintiffs'.
That after deducting therefrom the charges
of Sibbendy employed by the Defendant
and the Salary of the Plaintiffs' Servants
at 21 Rupees per Month, the Davestan
Roofsoons and other Customary charges,

the

the balance shall be paid to the Plaintiff without reserving any thing by the Defendant; and after settling accounts at the close of the year the interest at 6 per Cent per annum accruing on the balance shall be discharged from the Net amount of Collections and the residue be carried in liquidation of the principal.—

3d. The Defendant agrees to make good any accidental losses or other charges, such as, Maraucut, Succeavee &c. or Balances remaining against the Ryots at the end of the year in the said Villages— and should it happen that the whole Zemindary is attached, The Plaintiff consents to pay the Ryots according to the apportionment on the said Villages to the Circar and carry the remainder to the Credit of the Defendant according to the conditions stated in the concluding part of Para 2d.—

4th The Defendant agrees to defray the Costs of suit incurred by both parties—

5th Both parties agree, that themselves, their heirs or authorized agents shall act up to the conditions above stipulated.—

6th Both parties thus agreeing to act according to the conditions stipulated in this Razeenamah, will raise no objections until the debt is liquidated to which effect this Razeenamah is executed with the will and consent of both Parties bears their signatures and Seals and attested by witnesses— on this Razeenamah being filed in Court both Parties solicit that it be accepted and the Suit pending against the Defendant withdrawn from the file without further enquiry.—

(Signed) Seth Sam.
" Paul Melitus
" S. Stephen Lazar.

(Signed) Bommarauze Bahadur.

Witnesses

(Signed) Sidderauze Venkataruze.
" Nundaraunalalah
Court Vakeel signed Codey ala Rayana Chetty
Do. Do. " Daniel Senevassa Chetty

True Copy
(Signed) W. Lewis. Civil Judge.

To. T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(18)

From the Agt. Collector of North Arcot— Sir,

Referring to my letter dated 7th Instant, I have the honor to forward the accompanying further Communication from the Civil Court of Chittoor regarding the demand of Mr. Seth Sam against the Cavetnuggur Zemindary &c. from which it appears to be the expectation of the Court that the Board should issue instructions in the first instance for the sale of the Estate. It appears to me that the Courts more regular course would have been to issue a decree to me for the sale as prescribed in Section IV Regulation XXVI of 1802 when the sale might be proceeded with according to the provision of Section V of the same Regulation and Section XX Regulation II of 1803. That indeed is the course which I apprehend the Court should have adopted in the first instance but having been consulted as to the state of the Zemindar's affairs &c. I considered it right to make a reply on the points referred to me.—

* Extract Proceedings dated 9th March 1846

* Enclosure dated 9th March 1846 to Mr. Lewis's letter dated Do. No. 32.

North Arcot
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Wallajahpett 14th March 1846

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Agt. Collector

Extract

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846.

Enclosure 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Court of Chettoor, under date the 9th. March 1846.

Read again the letter of the Acting Collector of North Arcot, under date the 9th. Instant, stating with reference to the Proceedings of this Court, under date the 3rd. Ultimo that there are difficulties in sequestering and selling the 36 Villages in the Cavetenuggur Zemindary mortgaged to Seth Sam Eg. in the Razeenamah in Original Suit No. 10 of 1836; on the file of the late Provincial Court, and that he has therefore written to the Board of Revenue for instructions regarding the sale of the whole Estate, which is held under a dunnud i. Milkeut Istimerar, but may nevertheless, he thinks be disposed of in payment of the Government Revenue now due, and numerous heavy debts and liabilities of the Zemindar. —

+ Amounting to Rupees 88547-8-5.

Read also the three Petitions No. 133. 134. and 135 presented by the Vakeel Coodyal Rogavacharry, on behalf of the said Seth Sam Eigr. and Balasoondra Moodely, the Plaintiffs in Original Suit No. 1 of 1835, on the file of the late Provincial Court, and Ambadun Kara Daivy, the son and heir of the deceased Plaintiff in Original Suit No. 23 of 1835, on the file of the late Provincial Court. These Petitioners are all judgment creditors of the Zemindar, & and they request that the Villages mortgaged to them may be at once attached and sold, as the Zemindar of Cavetenuggur is appropriating to his own use all the profits of

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846.

of the land, and designs to withhold the Peishcush in order to bring the Estate under the sequestration of the Government, whereby the Petitioners and his other Creditors will be deprived of their money for an indefinite period. —

Under the circumstances stated in the Acting Collector's letter it does not seem expedient to issue separate writs of execution against the Villages mortgaged to the Petitioners, but the course of proceeding adopted by the Acting Collector appears to be the best calculated to meet the numerous heavy demands against the Zemindar, who is evidently quite incapable of managing his affairs, or taking care of the Estate.

The acting Collector will therefore, it is hoped lose no time in sequestering the estate after he has received the necessary instructions to do so. —

Ordered that Extracts from these Proceedings be sent to the Court of Sudr Udalut, together with a Copy of the Acting Collector's letters, and to the Acting Collector for their information, and that the Vakeel for the Petitioners be allowed to take a Copy or Copies if he feels so disposed. —

[True Extract]
[Signed] W. Lavie
Civil Judge

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply

To

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846

17-19

To

The Acting Collector in the Northern

Division of Arcot

To The Actg. Collector in the Nn. Dn. of Arcot

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 7th and 14th instant on the subject of the claims preferred by Mr. Toth Sam and others upon the Cavelnuggur Zemindary.—

Directing him to communicate again with the Civil Court and to intimate his readiness to proceed to the attachment and sale of the Cavelnuggur Zemindary on precept to that effect being issued to him.—

In reply the Board direct me to inform you, that under all the circumstances represented the sale of the entire estate appears to them to be inevitable.—

They concur however with you in opinion that the civil Judge of Chittoor has not adopted the precise course laid down by the Regulations—The amount of the public demand now outstanding against the Zemendary is not so considerable when compared with its resources, as would of itself necessitate a sale. Any sale which may take place must therefore be by order of the Court and at the instance of private Creditors, although the claims of Government will of course have to be satisfied from the proceeds of the sale in preference to all others you will therefore be pleased to communicate again with the Civil Court and will intimate your readiness to proceed to the attachment and sale of the Estate, on precept to that effect being issued to you showing the parties at whose instance the sale is to take place and the amount of their claims and accompanied also with copies and translations of the decrees passed in the several cases as required by Section IV. Regulation

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846

Regulation XXVI 1802 On receipt of such precept you will be pleased at once to attach the whole Zemindary and forward for publication in this office the sale advertisement in which should be stated the causes of the sale and the amount both of the private claims for which the sale is to take place, and of the Government balance. Such a date should be appointed for the sale as will leave ample time for a reference to Government on the subject. You will also be so good as to inform the Board of the exact amount of Peishcush, arrears Charges, interests and Current which may be due, and will give your opinion in regard to the resources and value of the property—the sum which it may be expected to realize on the sale—whether it would be a desirable acquisition for Government, and if so the extent to which it would be proper to bid for it on their behalf.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.
23d. March 1846.

(signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary.—

From the Collector of Trichinopoly—Read letter submitting an application from his Head Assistant Mr. R. J. Sullivan, requesting leave of absence for one month from the date of his leaving the district under Section XI of the absentee rules, to proceed to the Neilgherries on private affairs.—

20

20-21

Orders thereon. Ordered to be submitted thro' the channel of the Civil Auditor for the favorable consideration of Government.—

Read

Read the following Letters

To. S. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

22

From the Collector of Madura — Sir

Submitting with a translate of Marongapoory Zemindar's for immediate restoration of his Pollium but recommending as a matter of convenience it should be postponed till close of the fusly and giving opinion that this will well please the proprietor if agreed he is to reap any advantage on the whole fusly.

Para 1 On the 18th. I had the honor to receive the Board's Proceedings of the 8th. January, with extract from a General Letter from the Court of Directors of the 30th. July, and Minutes of Consultation of the 14th. November last directing restoration of the Marongapoory Pollium to the Proprietor, at the present Peishcush, but with remission of outstanding arrears; and requiring my opinion when it could be conveniently carried into effect, without trouble to the due realization of the Peishcush of the current fusly.

2. In answer I beg to submit copy / with translate / of an address from the Poligar dated the 11th. Instant, in answer to a communication from me, of the 22d. Ultimo, of the Board's Orders, requesting immediate restoration, as postponement of it, to end of the fusly, might prove injurious to the estate + from lateness of season to make arrangements for cultivation for the ensuing fusly 1256 - and providing to pay all balance of Peishcush for the current fusly, according to the respective instalments

3 It will be much more convenient to me, as affects the accounts, and separation of all charges of works for irrigation &c. of the Zemindary from those of the Talook, to postpone its restoration till end of the fusly when it can be made over to the Poligar with all assets of the fusly, after deducting all charges, and I can take that opportunity to submit a reduced establishment

+ 10 per cent allowed Sibbundy Sawderwar and maramut

There will no doubt be profit

establishment for the Talook and I have no doubt that when the Poligar knows he is to benefit by any profits of the year he will be amply satisfied with this arrangement. If the Pollium be restored soon after expiration of the fusly there will be ample time for fair arrangements for cultivation of the ensuing year. The ordinary maramut and such as has been recommended by the Civil Engineer, will meantime go on and decidedly to his advantage.—

Madura, Paramagoodee
22nd. February 1846 — (Signed) J. Blackburne
Principal Collector

No. 1

Translate of an address, dated 11th. February 1846 from the Zemindar of Marongapoory to the Principal Collector of Madura.

I was favored with your order of the 22nd. Ultimo No. 306, informing me that, called upon by the Board of Revenue under date the 8th. Ultimo, under a liberal order from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to restore my zemindary to me, with remission of all outstanding arrears for which it is now under sequestration, to report your opinion whether effect should be given thereto now, or postponed till end of the fusly; and of your proposition to do so at the commencement of next fusly, it being now the middle of the year.—

In acknowledgment of my gratitude, I look upon this liberality as the result of your kind

Kind and just recommendation, thro' the Board of Revenue, for restoration of my Zemindary, showing my present circumstances and the uncertainty of its capabilities in yielding good return, because of its situation amidst jungles, surrounded by hills.

As the Government were not pleased to reduce the Peishcush, it is necessary, with a view to punctual realization, and payment of it to Government, that early arrangements should forthwith be made for commencement of cultivation for fusly 1256, by attention to the necessary works for irrigation and encouragement to the Ryots to make additional Cultivations, by granting Cowles &c. should the restoration be postponed to the commencement of next fusly, I fear it will be too late, for the season of cultivation will be far advanced so that no care on my part could prove successful. Should it be restored during the current fusly 1255, I am ready to pay the Government dues, according to the respective instalments, after deducting the Peishcush hitherto realized.

I therefore, request that taking into consideration the various difficulties I may be put to by deferring that restoration of my property to the end of the fusly, independent of the kindness and favor with which you were so gracious as to secure me the boon of its restoration, you will be so kind as to recommend the immediate release of the same

[Signed] Mootthoovera Poochia Naicker
Zemindar

[True Translate]
[Signed] J. Blackburne
Pl. Collector

The

Resolution thereon 22-23

The Board concur with the Principal Collector under the explanation given that the restoration of the Marungapoory Estate to the Zemindar may more conveniently be deferred until the commencement of the ensuing year, the proprietor receiving the benefit of any profit which may accrue upon the outturn of the present fusly.

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

24

From Pl. Collector of Madura

Sir

Returning Petition No. 1223 of 1845 with explanation.

Para 1 In explanation of Petition No. 1223 of 1845 with 8 inclosures herewith returned I have the honor to submit by letter, instead of by endorsement as directed, for convenience of greater detail, that in fusly 1247 / 1837/38 when the Zemindary of Ramnad was under the late management of Moottoochella Taver, he granted the Petitioner's father, on Cowle, 170 Goolies of Ponjah waste, with specification of boundary, in the Village of Colloorany originally taxed at 8 chs. and 5 fs. per Goolie at the reduced rate of 6 chs. Rs. 2-11-8 per goolie to augment from one fourth till it should attain the last named rate in fusly 1250 / 1840/41 assigning out of it, a Manium of 10 Goolies to be enjoyed in proportion to the cultivation to the Cowle holder and the 9 artificers of the Village to the former in remuneration of his trouble of improving and converting into arable, waste, land, situated at a distance from the Village, and peopling it and stipulating for payment of the Cowle tax on the remaining 160 Goolies from fusly 1251 to 1261, whether cultivated or

Vide inclosure No. 1 of the Petition

or left fallow; and the petitioners father has been in enjoyment of the land for the last 8 years.-

2. On complaint of the Petitioner to Mr. Commissioner Drury, late in charge of the District, dated 19th January 1843, that 19 Goolies of the Cowle land was deficient, and requesting deductions of its tax from the accounts, or its being put into his possession it was referred to the Manager for explanation, subsequent counter petitions from the opposite parties referred by me to the Manager elicited his report of the 19th September 1844 that on remeasurement of the Cowle land, thro a Goomasta in his establishment, 19 Goolies bearing a Cowle tase of Rupees 241-13-1 being found deficient, that quantity together with the Maniem had been deducted by him, from the settlement accounts of fusly 1352; and that he had entered the demand on that account for the two preceding fusles under the head of "balance remittable and issued Puttah accordingly.

Vide cadjan enclosure 4

3 On the 1st October the Manager was requested to collect the demand on the 19 Goolies of land up to fusly 1352 inclusive, there being no just ground of claim for remission of tase on land, even tho deficient in measurement, granted under Cowle tenure, if not in perpetuity, yet without sufficient authority, and under specified boundaries, and to carry the produce of the Maniem land to the proprietor's account if not enjoyed by the Village officers &c. for whose benefit it

was originally intended.

4 In reporting his obedience to my above instructions, the Manager in his address of the 26th August last repeated his conviction of the impropriety of enforcing collection from the Cowle holder of the demand on land found deficient, which as per margin amounted to Rupees 1209-1-5. being recommended proceeding to distrain in event of refusal to afford a favorable consideration On the 3rd September the Manager was authorized to sequestrate the petitioner's personal property to answer the demand against him.-

Fusles	Rs	as	ps
1350	241	13	1
51	241	13	1
52	241	13	1
53	241	13	1
54	241	13	1
	1209	1	5

5 The Petitioners complaint of deficiency of 19 Goolies is supported by the Manager, his claim for its being put into his possession, or remission of its tax is in my opinion, inadmissable, the land having been allotted under specific boundaries, of a supposed contents on a low temporary Cowle tenure

Madura, Pagaloor
23rd February 1846

(signed) J. Blackburne
Principal Collector

Proceedings thereon

It appears from the Cowle forwarded with the above letter that the demand on the waste land granted to the Petitioner tho a reduced demand was still computed at so much per Gooly and was therefore it may be presumed intended to have reference to the actual extent of the waste land granted. The Board are of opinion that the demand should not be enforced against the Petitioner for a greater quantity of land than has actually been made over to him. The Principal Collector will be pleased to ascertain the precise amount by a remeasurement and will regulate the past demand according by calculating it at the Cowle rates

24-25

or left fallow, and the petitioner's father has been in enjoyment of the land for the last 8 years.—

2. On complaint of the Petitioner to Mr. Commissioner Drury, late in charge of the District, dated 19th January 1843, that 19 Goolies of the Cowle land was deficient, and requesting deductions of its tax from the accounts, or its being put into his possession it was referred to the Manager for explanation, subsequent counter petitions from the opposite parties referred by me to the Manager elicited his report of the 19th September 1844 that on remeasurement of the Cowle land, thro' a Goomasta in his establishment, 19 Goolies bearing a Cowle tax of Rupees 241-13-1 being found deficient, that quantity together with the Manieum had been deducted by him, from the settlement accounts of fusly 1252; and that he had entered the demand on that account for the two preceding fuslies under the head of "balance remittable" and issued Puttah accordingly.

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was originally intended.

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Fuslies	Rs	as	ps
1250	241	13	1
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5 Shd. the Petitioners complaint of deficiency of 19 Goolies is supported by the Manager, his claim for its being put into his possession, or remission of its tax is in my opinion, inadmissable, the land having been allotted under specific boundaries, of a supposed contents on a low temporary Cowle tenure

Madura, Pagaloor 23rd. February 1846. } Signed J. Blackburne Principal Collector

Proceedings thereon

24-25

It appears from the Cowle forwarded with the above letter that the demand on the waste land granted to the Petitioner tho' a reduced demand was still computed at so much per Gooly and was therefore it may be presumed intended to have reference to the actual extent of the waste land granted. The Board are of opinion that the demand should not be enforced against the Petitioner for a greater quantity of land than has actually been made over to him. The Principal Collector will be pleased to ascertain the precise amount by a remeasurement and will regulate the past demand accordingly calculating it at the Cowle rates

rates. The Principal Collector will be pleased to review the whole transaction and from the commencement of the ensuing fusly to treat the Petitioner's holding Cowle or Mauriam according to the usage as regards those descriptions of tenures which obtain in the Zemendary, allowing him to throw up his land if he does not assent to those terms.—

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No. 1323 of 1845.—

"Petitioner is referred to the Principal Collector to whom orders have been sent in his case."—

Read the following letter

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(26)

From the Collector of Malabar — Sir,

From the Board dated 15th Dec. 1845
To Do of 16th July 1846
From Do of 12th Feby "

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that I went out to Beyfoor a few days ago and attempted to bring about an amicable arrangement between the 1st and the 5th Raja on the subject of their Malek Khana dispute. The 1st Raja declined acceding to any compromise during our personal interview, but his grandson, who had attended him during it, came to me in the evening and stated, that the matter was under consideration, and that I should have a final answer in a couple of days. He appeared last night at my Cutchery and reported that his grandfather had determined to remain inflexible.—

I now propose to write to the Cherical Raja — a very old and intelligent man, and whose evidence from his connection with the Beyfoor family, generally, is entitled to much weight, and get his sentiments on the subject. With them and some information which I hope to obtain from another respectable source at Travancore, I shall be able to arrive at a judgment, which shall be immediately reported for the information of the Board. All this will be done as speedily as possible.

Calicut — } 14th March 1846 — } Ordered thereon — (26-27)

Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Ordered to be recorded

Read

Read the following letter.

To
J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(28)

From the Collr of Madras. — } Para 1

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 2d Instant, and to submit herewith for the information of the Board of Revenue, copy of a correspondence with the Acting Collector of Sea Customs relative to the arrangement made by me for disposing of the English Salt deposited at the Bonded ware house from which it will be observed that the sale is to commence this day.—

To Jr Collector of Sea Customs 4th March 1846
From Dr — 4th — " — " —
To — Dr — 6th — " — " —
From Dr — 6th — " — " —
To — Dr — 7th — " — " —
To — Dr — 9th — " — " —

2. I have now caused Tamil translations of an Advertisement in the form furnished by the Board to be published in different parts of the Collectorate and shall forward a Copy in English, for insertion in the next Fort St. George Gazette, as well as in each succeeding number of it for a couple of weeks.—

Madras — } 9th March 1846 — }

Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
Collector

To

Fort St. George 23d. March 1810.

To

H. Morris Esqre.

Acting Collector of

Sea Customs.

Sir,

From Board 2d March 1810.

The Board of Revenue having informed me that Government have been pleased to direct that a quantity of English Salt 644 — 3 — 2 — 6 Jms. Cwts. Qrs. lbs. or 155 — 354 — 3 M. M. imported from Liverpool and now stored at the bonded warehouse on the Beach be sold there for consumption by servants deputed for the purpose from my Establishment. I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to allow the bearer Mottoosawmy Pillay, my salt superintendent to inspect the salt and the place where you can permit the sale to be carried on, and that you will further do me the favor to state whether the salt can be delivered over to my servants from tomorrow, and how whether by weight or measurement whether you can conveniently spare the loan of a set of scales and weights to take charge of the salt, and to sell it afterwards by retail, and whether you are aware of any objection to the sale at the bonded warehouses being carried on from the hours of 11 A. M. to

Fort St. George 23d. March 1810.

5 P. M. daily, sundays excepted to enable me to make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

Madras 4th. March 1810. } /Signed/ J. A. Hudleston Collector.

To

J. A. Hudleston Esqre.

Collector of

Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor in reply to your letter of this days date to state that the salt superintendent has duly inspected the salt in the Bonding warehouse, where no objection will exist to the sales being conducted if you will have the goodness to send a few Coolies to remove 7 Casks of Arrack at present stored under the same building, the Key of which shall then be made over to your people, who will of course be at liberty to carry on the sales at any hours you may wish. I beg to forward an Official Memorandum shewing the quantity of Salt received from Messrs. Barrow and Co. and as the same was delivered to this Department by weight, it will of course be requisite for your servants to receive it from us in a similar manner

should

Fort St. George 23d. March 1816.

To

H. Morris Esqre

Acting Collector of

Sea Customs.

Sir,

From Board 2d March 1816.

The Board of Revenue having informed me that Government have been pleased to direct that a quantity of English Salt 644 — 3 — 2 — 6 Tons. Cwts. Qrs. lbs. or 155 — 354 — 3 M. M. imported from Liverpool, and now stored at the bonded warehouse on the Beach be sold there for consumption by servants deputed for the purpose from my Establishment. I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to allow the bearer Mosttoosawmy Pillay, my Salt Superintendent to inspect the salt and the place where you can permit the sale to be carried on, and that you will further do me the favor to state whether the salt can be delivered over to my servants from tomorrow, and how whether by weight or measurement whether you can conveniently spare the loan of a set of scales and weights to take charge of the salt, and to sell it afterwards by retail, and whether you are aware of any objection to the sale at the bonded warehouses being carried on from the hours of 11 A. M. to

Fort St. George 23d. March 1816.

5 P. M. daily, sundays excepted to enable me to make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

Madras — 4th. March 1816.

Signed J. A. Hudleston

Collector

To

J. A. Hudleston Esqre.

Collector of

Madras.

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should

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846

should you deem such a course advisable but which owing to the great wastage that must naturally accrue therefrom I consider should be avoided if possible. I shall be happy to spare you a set of scales and weights until the salt is disposed of and to afford you every other assistance in my power.-

Sea Custom House
Madras 4th March 1846

/ Signed / H. Morris
Jr. Collr. Sea Customs.

Memo:

From 16th January to 13th February 1846 there was received and weighed in the Bonded ware house 4615 Bags of Fine or Stone salt weighing Gross ——— 269-18-2-2

Deduct Tare or the Estimated weight of Bags @ 8-1-22 per 150 Bags ——— 12-19-3-13

Net ——— 256-18-2-17

From 6th February to 18th February 1846 there was received and weighed in the Bonded Ware house 6001 Bags of coarse or common salt weighing Gross ——— 404-2-3-26

Deduct Tare or the Estimated weight of Bags @ 8-1-22 per 150 Bags ——— 16-18-0-9

Net ——— 387-4-3-17

Sea Customs House
Madras 4th March 1846

/ Signed / H. Morris
Jr. Collr. Sea Customs

To

Fort St. George 23d. March 1846.

To
H. Morris Esqre.
Acting Collector of
Sea Customs
Madras.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter under date the 4th Instant. I have the honor to acquaint you that I have not any Coolies whom I could send for the removal of the 7 Casks of Arrack to which you allude, but if you will be good enough to employ any number that you may consider requisite for that purpose I shall be prepared to remit to you the amount payable to them, on your furnishing me with a Memorandum of the same.-

2. For the reasons stated by you, I am willing to instruct the salt now deposited at the Bonded Warehouse to be taken charge of without its being reweighed, provided you could allow one of your Conicopillays to be present every day during the hours of sale, so that, in the event of their being any wastage beyond the Customary per Centage it may not be attributed to any impropriety of Conduct on the part of my Establishment.

In

should you deem such a Course advisable but which owing to the great wastage that must naturally accrue therefrom I consider should be avoided if possible. I shall be happy to spare you a set of scales and weights until the salt is disposed of and to afford you every other assistance in my power.

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Madras 4th March 1846

/ Signed / H. Morris
Jr. Coll.r Sea Customs.

Memo:

From 16th January to 13th February 1846 there was received and weighed in the Bonded ware house 4615 Bags of Fine or Stone Salt weighing Gross ——— 269 - 18 - 2 - 2

Deduct Tare or the Estimated weight of Bags @ Cwt. 8 — Qrs. 1 — lbs. 22 per 150 Bags ——— 12 - 19 - 3 - 13

Net — 256 - 18 - 2 - 17

From 6th February to 18th February 1846 there was received and weighed in the Bonded Ware house 5001 Bags of coarse or common Salt weighing Gross ——— 404 - 2 - 3 - 26

Deduct Tare or the Estimated weight of Bags @ Cwt. 8 — Qrs. 1 — lbs. 22 per 150 Bags — 16 - 18 - 2 - 9

Net — 387 - 4 - 3 - 17

Sea Customs House
Madras 4th March 1846

/ Signed / H. Morris
Jr. Coll.r Sea Customs

To

To
H. Morris Esqre.
Acting Collector of
Sea Customs
Madras.

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In acknowledging the receipt of your letter under date the 4th Instant. I have the honor to acquaint you that I have not any Coolies whom I could send for the removal of the 7 Casks of Arrack to which you allude, but if you will be good enough to employ any number that you may consider requisite for that purpose I shall be prepared to remit to you the amount payable to them, on your furnishing me with a Memorandum of the same.

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In

In fact my object is that the salt should be in the joint custody of both Departments. should you deem the arrangement unobjection-able, until the whole quantity is sold.-

Madras ----
6th March 1816 } /Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
Collector

To
J. A. Hudleston Espre
Collector of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor in reply to your letter of this days date to state that Orders shall be immediately employed to remove the Casks of Arrack from the room where the Salt is stored and a Memoran-dum of their hire forwarded to you as suggested. A Conicopoly will also be directed to attend each day during the hours of sale and to keep and submit an account of the same to me which will, I think, effectually answer the pur-pose you have in view: but to prevent any Col-lision between the two Offices, I would wish if you please that the salt should be entirely in the custody of your Department and the sales conducted by the Manager and other servants you may depute for the purpose the Key of the build-ing remaining in their charge.-

Sea Custom House
5th March 1816. — } /Signed/ H. Morris
Dy Coll. Sea Customs

To H. Morris Esqre
Dy Collector of Sea Customs

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter under yesterdays date and to state that the arrangement suggested by you for the sale of the English Salt now stored at the Bonded warehouse appears to me to be perfectly unobjectionable I shall give orders accordingly to my servants and send them to commence the sale on Monday next the 9th Instant I request that you will be good enough to cause the enclosed Copy of an advertisement notifying the terms on which the salt will be disposed of to be placed on that day, in some conspicuous part of your Office, for the information of those who may resort to it on business.-

× 1 Peishcar Immepah Moodelly
1 Shroff Coopoo Chetty
1 Weigher Govindoo
3 Men to assist the weigher
1 Peon.-

Madras ----
7th March 1816 } /Signed/ J. A Hudleston
Collector

Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quantity of English Salt of Superior quality brought from Liverpool by the Ship sisters and lately purchased by Government is now lying at the Bonded Warehouse on the Beach and will be sold at that place to all applicants from the hours of 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, sundays excepted at the usual rate of 1 Rupee per Indian Maund of 82 lbs in quanti-ties not less than one Indian Maund.

Madras
7th March 1816 } /Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
Collector

To

Fort St. George 23d. March 1816

In fact my object is that the salt should be in the joint custody of both Departments. should you deem the arrangement unobjectionable, until the whole quantity is sold.-

Madras ---- } /Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
6th March 1816 } Collector

To J. A. Hudleston Esqre
Collector of Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor in reply to your letter of this days date to state that Peons shall be immediately employed to remove the Casks of Arrack from the room where the Salt is stored and a Memorandum of their hire forwarded to you as suggested. A Conicopoly will also be directed to attend each day during the hours of sale and to keep and submit an account of the same to me which will, I think, effectually answer the purpose you have in view, but to prevent any collision between the two Offices, I would wish if you please that the salt should be entirely in the custody of your Department and the sales conducted by the Manager and other servants you may depute for the purpose the Key of the building remaining in their charge.-

Sea Custom House } /Signed/ H. Morris
8th March 1816.- } Dy. Coll. Sea Customs

To H. Morris Esqre
Dy. Collector of Sea Customs.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge

Fort St. George 23d. March 1816.

the receipt of your letter under yesterdays date and to state that the arrangement suggested by you for the sale of the English Salt now stored at the Bonded warehouse appears to me to be perfectly unobjectionable I shall give orders, accordingly to my Servants and send them to commence the sale on Monday next the 9th Instant I request that you will be good enough to cause the enclosed Copy of an advertisement notifying the terms on which the salt will be disposed of to be placed on that day, in some conspicuous part of your Office, for the information of those who may resort to it on business.-

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7th March 1816 } Collector

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Madras } /Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
7th March 1816 } Collector

To

1,339

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.

To

The Hon.ble Charles Edye
Acting Collector of
Sea Customs

Sir,

With reference to my letter under date the 9th Instant, I have the honor to send herewith the Statement called for, and to request that you will be pleased to cause the Log of the Godown engaged for the Beaver Merchantman to be delivered to the Bonded Warehouse now stored at the Bunder.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) S. A. Huddleston
Collector

Read the following Resolution thereon:- The Board approve the arrangements made for disposing of the Salt deposited at the Bunder as the Bonded Warehouse and request that the Collector will submit to the Fort St. George Gazette may be published in the Gazette for Public information for three months.

Read the following Statement:-

1,340

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.

Statement shewing separately the Collection on account of the several Items included in the Statement of Demand Collection and Balance under the several heads of Extra Revenue from 12th July 1845 to 28th February 1846 compared with the average Collections of the same period during the preceeding Fuslies.

30

	Fuslies	Salt			Abkarry			Sundry Small farms and Licenses			Stamp Paper and Cudjans			Grand Total		
		Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
From 12th July to 28th February	1252	129152	8	0	370303	0	0	7960	13	1	3791	14	0	508208	10	1
	1253	74974	11	4	388933	4	8	8144	1	0	7468	0	0	479520	1	0
	1254	101710	1	0	380592	5	0	8083	4	4	6354	8	0	502710	3	4
		302837	4	10	1145829	0	2	24188	2	5	17614	7	0	1490468	14	11
Average Collections		100945	12	3	381943	0	1	8062	11	0	5871	7	10	496822	15	8
Actual Collections from 12th July 1845 to 28th February 1846	1255	78991	8	4	308205	0	8	8275	1	4	4415	13	0	459977	13	10

Madras 20th March 1846.

E. E. Jr. (Signed) S. A. Huddleston
Collector
Ordered

1339

Fort St. George 23d March 1816.

To

H. Morris Esqre.

Acting Collector of

Sea Customs

Sir,

With reference to my letter under date the 7th Instant, I have the honor to send herewith the servants authorizing to conduct the sale of the English Salt now stored at the Bonded warehouse and to request that you will be good enough to cause the Key of the Godown to be delivered to the Bearer Moonia Pyak Moodelly who is my salt Peishcar.

Madras ....
9th March 1816 } / Signed / J. A. Huddleston
Collector

Resolution thereon.- The Board approve the arrangements made for disposing of the British Salt deposited at the Bonded Warehouse and request that the Notice published in the Fort St. George Gazette may be repeated once every fortnight for the next three Months:-

Read the following Statement:-

Statement.

Fort St. George, 23d March 1816.

1340

Statement shewing separately the Collection on account of the several Items included in the Statement of Demand Collection and Balance under the several Heads of Certain Revenues from 12th July 1815 to 28th February 1816 compared with the average Collection of the same period during the preceding Twelve Years.

Years	Salt	Sundry Small Farms and Licenses	Stamp Paper and Cadjans	Grand Total.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1252	12,9,152 8 0	370303 0 "	19 60 13 1	3,9,91 14 0	508208 10 1
1253	14,9,74 11 4	388933 4 8	8141 1 "	3,408 " 0	4,9,520 1 6
1254	10,3,10 1 "	350592 5 0	8083 4 4	0354 8 0	502,10 3 4
	30,2837 4 10	1,14,5324 " 2	24188 2 5	1,9,914 " 0	14,9,4,58 14 11
	100,945 12 3	3,8,9,23 " 1	8062 11 0	5641 " 0	10,9,822 15 8
	1255 3,9,91 8 4	3,9,2,45 0 8	82,55 1 4	4445 13 0	4,5,9,77 13 10

From 12th July to 28th February

Average Collections
Actual Collections from 12th July 1815 to 28th February 1816
Madras 20th March 1816.

J. A. Huddleston
Collector

Ordered

30-31
Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.

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

32
From the Collector of Tanjore. Statement of Charges incurred under estimate for fusly 1254.

33
From the Collector of Tanjore. Statement of Charges incurred without estimate for fusly 1254.

34
From the Prink Collr of Madura. Statement of Charges incurred under estimate for fusly 1254.

35
From the Prink Collr of Madura. Statement of Charges incurred without estimate for fusly 1254.

36
From the Prink Collr of Madura. Statement of Charges incurred without estimate in the Magistrates Department for fusly 1254.

37
From the Prink Collr of Coimbatore. Estimate of Extra Charges proposed to be incurred for fusly 1255.

38
From the Collr of Canara. Estimate of Extra Charges proposed to be incurred for fusly 1255.

39
From the Collector of Canara. Estimate of Charges proposed to be incurred in the Magistrates Department for fusly 1255.

40
From the Collector of Canara. Estimate of advances proposed to be made for the purchase of Paper for fusly 1255.

41
From the Collector of Madras. Statement of Charges incurred under estimate for fusly 1254.

42
From the Collector of Madras. Statement of Charges incurred without estimate for fusly 1254.

From

43
From the Collector of Madras. Statement of Charges incurred on account of advances for the manufacture of Salt for fusly 1254.

32-44
Order on the 12 abovementioned Statements. Ordered that the necessary remarks of the Board be inserted in the proper Column of the abovementioned Statements and submitted for the sanction of Government.

45
From the Secy to the Govt Savings Bank. Read Statement of Contingent Charges not exceeding 20 Rupees each incurred during the month of February last.

45-46
Order thereon. Resolved that the necessary orders be passed.

Read the undermentioned Statements.

47
From the Ag Collr of Chingleput. Statement shewing the selling prices of the several kinds of Grain up to 10th March 1846.

48
From the Ag Collr of the Nn Divn of Arcot. Statement shewing the prices of the several kinds of Grain up to 10th March 1846.

49
From the Collr of the Sn Divn of Arcot. Statement shewing the prices of the principal kinds of Grain up to 10th March 1846.

50
From the Prink Collr of Coimbatore. Statement shewing the bazar wholesale prices of Grain up to 28th Febuary 1846.

47-51
Order on the 5 abovementioned Statements. Ordered to be recorded.

From the Actg Collr of the Nn Divn of Arcot. Read Register of Endorsement passed by him on Petition referred by

52

by the Board during the Month of February last.-

52-53

Order thereon.- Ordered to be lodged in the Office.-

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched together with the papers therein referred to.-

54

To the Chief Secy. to Government.-

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir.

1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Extract Minutes of Consultation 14th. July last in para 1 of which it is remarked that "all the arrangements recommended by the Board of Revenue in respect to the Davercottah Zemindary in the District of Masulipatam depend on the amount of compensation which it will be proper to allow for the discontinuance of the Durbaree Cheloo," an item of revenue included in the Assets upon which the Permanent Bariz of the Estates was fixed.- Special consideration it is

Board to Chief Secretary 14th. April 1815
For previous correspondence. See.
From Government 28th. May in Cons. 16th. June 1812
From Government 22d. Augt. in Cons. 24th. Augt. 1813
From Government 19th. Decr. in Cons. 1st. Febr. 1814
Board's Proceedings 15th. February 1814
From Govt. 30th. March in Cons. 11th. April "
From Govt. 3d. January in Cons. 3d. April 1815
To Government 14th. April ——— "
From Govt. 14th. July in Cons. 14th. Augt. "
Board's Proceedings 30th. October "

Reporting the instances in which the realization of any item of land revenue included in the assets on which the permanent assessment of a Zemindary was fixed has been discontinued or suspended under orders of an officers of Government stating that it does not appear to the Board that any of these cases are strictly analogous to that of the Davercottah Estate and expressing a hope that no obstacle would

See Cons. 14th. August & 1815.-

would be considered to exist to the restoration of that Zemindary to its owner on the terms specified in the Board's letter of the 14th. April last.-

is observed would seem to have induced the Government of India to decide that the Zemindar is entitled to receive compensation for the loss of this source of revenue at its whole estimated value, less the expence of Collection at 10 per Cent, but His Lordship in Council has reason to believe that if this decision be applied to all other Zemindaries where the Collection of items included in their Assets have been abondoned or prohibited and a readjustment of remission made on the same principle, serious loss to Government will be the consequences, under these circumstances the Board of Revenue are requested to furnish "a special report for transmission to the Government of India of the cases in which remissions have been adjusted on a different principle to that laid down by that Government and the amount that will be payable on a readjustment on the new principle."-

On receipt of the Extract

2. Minutes of Consultation now acknowledged the Board addressed by Circular the Collectors of the several Districts requesting them to state whether the Collection of any of the items of land revenue which had been taken into account in determining the fixed assessment

by the Board during the Month of February last.-

52-53

Order thereon.- Ordered to be lodged in the Office.-

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched together with the papers therein referred to.-

54

To the Chief Secy. to Government.

To The Chief Secretary to Government,

Sir.

1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Extract Minutes of Consultation 14th. July last in para 1 of which it is remarked that "all the arrangements recommended by the Board of Revenue in respect to the Davercottah Zemindary in the District of Masulipatam depend on the amount of compensation which it will be proper to allow for the discontinuance of the Durbaree Purchalon," an item of revenue included in the Assets upon which the Permanent Bariz of the Estates was fixed.- Special consideration is

Reporting the instances in which the realization of any item of land revenue included in among the Assets on which the permanent Assessment of a Zemindary was fixed has been discontinued or suspended under orders of an Officers of Government stating that it does not appear to the Board that any of these cases are strictly analogous to that of the Davercottah Estate and expressing a hope that no obstacle would

Board to Chief Secretary 14th. April 1815
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Board's Proceedings 15th. February 1814.
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would be considered to exist to the restoration of that Zemindary to its owner on the terms specified in the Board's letter of the 14th. April last.-

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On receipt of the Extract

2. Minutes of Consultation now acknowledged the Board addressed by Circular the Collectors of the several Districts requesting them to state whether the Collection of any of the items of land revenue which had been taken into account in determining the fixed assessment.

assessment on the Estates within their Districts had in any cases been discontinued by the act of an Officer of Government in such case whether any compensation had in consequence been granted to the proprietor and on what principle that compensation had been calculated

From Ganjam 3d. inst. 15th. September 1845
From Vizagapatam 29th. August in Cons. 8th. Do.
From Rajahmundry 2d. in Cons. 9th. October Do.
From Masulipatam 2d. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th Jany. 1846 MS 10-11
From Guntoor 11th. in Cons. 18th. September 1845
From Nellore 6th. in Cons. 11th. September —"—
From Chingleput 29th. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. Jany. 1846
From North Arcot 20th. in Cons. 25th. September 1845
From Madura 18th. in Cons. 29th. September —"—
From Salem 29th. January in Cons. 5th. February 1846
From Tinnevelly 2d. in Cons. 11th. September 1845
From Cuddapah 26th. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. Jany. 1846
From Bellary 8th. in Cons. 19th. January —"—
From Coimbatore 29th. Decr. in Cons. 15th. Jany. —"—
From Trichinopoly 23d. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. Jany. —"—
From Tanjore 31st. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. January —"—
From South Arcot 23d. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. January —"—
From Malabar 31st. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. January —"—
From Canara 27th. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. January —"—
From Kurnool 27th. Decr. 1845 in Cons. 15th. January —"—

The replies of the Local Officers are herewith submitted.

The only Districts on which it will be necessary to remark are Chingleput, Salem Madura and Masulipatam.

3. In Chingleput lands attached to the Mootah of Palavaram were purchased by Government at various dates from Fusly 1230 to A.D. 1820/21 1254/1844/45 for public purposes and in these cases the Mottahdar in compensation for the loss of his Inailwarum was allowed a reduction of his Peishcush calculated upon the average value of the Inailwarum realized by him on those lands.

lands or on others of similar quality. The same was the case in Salem, where the Mootahdars received as compensation the full assessment or all that they could have demanded from their Ryots on certain lands taken by Government for public purposes. The compensation granted in all these cases was in accordance with the principle laid down by the Supreme Government.

4. The Estates mentioned by the Principal Collector of Madura are the Cunnewady Zemindary and the Pollioums of Edeacottah and Manbaray. The Cunnewady Zemindary was sequestrated in Fusly A.D. 1226/1816/17 on account of the arrears due by the proprietor. Shortly after the attachment the rates of assessment on the land being found too high were reduced under certain rules applied by the then Principal Collector Mr. Peter to the Estates in common with many other parts of the Dindigul Division. In consequence of these reductions the Estate which had until that time been declining again became remunerative and was ultimately in Fusly 1252 A.D. 1842/43 restored in a very improved condition to its Proprietor at his urgent request, and on his paying up the arrears due by him. No compensation was granted

granted in this case. The amount of these remis-
-sions from Fusly 1227 – 1252 / 1817/18 – 1842/43 as shewn in the
Statement Enclosure No. 1. in the Principal
Collector's letter of 18th September last is Rupees
2,12,123-2-6. The present state of the Cunnewady
zemindary will shortly be brought to the notice
of Government meanwhile it may be observed
that the circumstances of that Estate differ
considerably from those of Davercottah. In
the former zemindary no source of land revenue
was abandoned. The Hoolows or survey rates
having been found excessive were revised and
reduced in Cunnivady as in many other parts
of the District and the reduction has been
followed with increased cultivation and has
tended greatly to the benefit of the Property:
Cunnewady also though a fixed Peishcush
be demandable from it, has never been perma
-nently settled on the same principles as the
zemindaries in the Northern Circars – In the
Ediacottah and Mambaray Polliums, whilst
under Government management for arrears, dis
-cretionary remissions were also granted to the
Ryots, but these Polliums were subsequently
restored to their Proprietors on a reduced Peish
-cush calculated in reference to the actual
collections of previous
years and at the same
time the balances of public revenue out
standing

Ediacottah from Rs 9782 to Rs 7,000
Mambaray from Rs 2254 to Rs 1500.

outstanding against the Estates to a large
Ediacottah Rs 34,807. amount were remitted. Of these Pol-
Mambaray " 5,659. liums Ediacottah only was originally
permanently settled.

Nozeed. 5. The Estates mentioned by the Collector of Masulipatam are Nozeed with Padapand, Bezoara, Vinnacottah and Goodewadah. The Nozeed Zemindary was under management on account of the Minority of its Proprietor for 15 years or from Fusly 1225 / A.D. 1815/16. to Fusly 1239 / A.D. 1829/30. the col-
-lection of the Durbary Kurchaloo which
was part of the assets on which the per-
-manent assessment had been based, was
discontinued by the Collector. The re-
purchased Estate of Padapand belonging
to the same Zemindar like sources of land
Revenue were also discontinued at the
same time and under similar circum-
-stances. Notwithstanding the non collection
of these sources of income the Revenues
of the whole Estate during its term of manage-
-ment gradually improved, and at the expiration
of the Minority it was made over to the Zemin-
-dar free of all public or Private debt, and with
a clear Surplus of Rupees 6,29,000. On assuming
charge

Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.-

charge of his Estate the Zemindar reimposed the Durbar Kurchaloo and other taxes, which had been suspended for only ten years, and they have continued to be collected from that time. Padapaud has since been sold for arrears. No compensation has been made to the Nozeed Proprietor for the non realization of these Taxes during the period Fusly 1230-1239 A. D. 1820-21-1829-30. alone alluded to. Nor does any claim appear to have been advanced by him during the 15 years which have elapsed since his Estate was restored to him. Indeed a claim on account would not be sustainable as the Collector was bound to manage the Estate to the best advantage, and the successful result of his management shews that all the several items were enumerated at the time of the Permanent Settlement as constituting the assets of Estates, the amount finally assumed, on which the Peishcush was framed, was moderate. It will be remembered that the Board adverted to this circumstance in their Proceedings dated 30th October 1845. Para 11 on the proposition for a reduction of the Peishcush

1.

Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.-

Peishcush of Vinnacottah and Goodevadah.

Bezoara. 6. Certain Sources of Revenue were given up in the Bezoara Zemindary whilst under management for Minority, but it does not appear that these had been included among the assets on which the Permanent assessment was fixed.-

Corocolloo. 7. In the Corocolloo Mootah under management certain items of land Revenue seem also to have been discontinued by orders of the Collector in Fusly 1230 A. D. 1820-21. the collection of these items was foregone for two periods each of seven years Viz. from 1230-1236, and from 1240-1246, but on the other hand when the Estate was delivered up to the Zemindar in Fusly 1246 A. D. 1836-37. the arrears of Peishcush which has accrued during Minority and which exceeded the full value of the Taxes temporarily relinquished were remitted by Government. The Zemindar has since resumed the Collection of these items on his own account.-

Vinnacottah and Goodevadah. 8. In Vinnacottah and Goodevadah the remission of the items which were given up was effected with the consent of the Proprietor.-

The

9. The above are the only instances in which the realization of any item of land Revenue, included among the assets on which the Permanent Assessment of a Zemindary was fixed, has been discontinued or suspended under orders of an Officer of Government. It does not appear to the Board that any of these cases are strictly analogous to that of Davaracottah and under these circumstances they would hope that no obstacle would be considered to exist to the restoration of that Zemindary to its owner on the terms specified in their letter of 14th April last.—

10. In the above observations the Board have confined themselves to the consideration of items of Land Revenue included among the assets of permanently settled Estates. They should however observe that remissions on account of Moturpha have been granted to many of the ancient Zemindars, in place of being calculated on the principle prescribed by the Government of India at the total value of the Moturpha Revenue less ten per Cent as cost of Collection, has been allowed only to the extent of the 2/3rds of the Revenue derivable

derivable from that source included in the Peishcash. The circumstances appear however to the Board to be totally dissimilar. The realization on the part of the Proprietors of permanently settled Estates of any of the Extra Sources of Revenue is prohibited by the Regulations of 1802 and by the terms of the Permanent Sunnuds under which the Estates are held. On it being discovered therefore that a demand on account of this item of Revenue had been erroneously included in the Peishcush of several of the Zemindaries it only became necessary to make a reduction from the Peishcush to the extent of the overcharge, and to grant compensation for the overcollections of previous years on the same principle. No compensation could be claimed by the Proprietors for a Source of income of which they had been deprived because this Source had at no time legally belonged to them.

In the case of Davercottah however the Durbaree Kurchaloo was as legitimate an item of the Zemindari Revenue as any other included in his Assets, and this consideration would appear to have influenced the

Supreme

Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.

Supreme Government in determining that the compensation to be awarded to him should be calculated at the full net value of this source of his income and not at that proportion of it only included in his Peishcush.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23rd March 1846.—

Signed T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched.—

55

To the Acting Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot.

To the Actg Collector of North Arcot.—

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you for report the accompanying two Petitions noted in the Margin from Dubvajee Rammappah Naidoo the Zemindar of Congoondy in North Arcot.—

No. 104 } of 1846.
" 105 }

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23rd March 1846.—

Signed T. Pycroft
Secretary.

56

To the Collector of Timmelly.

To the Collector of Timmelly.—

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Petition No. 93 of the Current year, from A. Kristnien and

Fort St. George 23rd March 1845.

and Poolegooroodeah Pillay, Durmacurtahs of the Pagodas therein named, and to request that you will be pleased to report your opinion thereon, stating at the same time the Amount of the Surplus Funds of the Pagodas in deposit.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23rd March 1846.—

Signed T. Pycroft
Secretary.

To The Accountant General
Civil Auditor and
Sub Treasurer—
Committee for passing
Contingent Charges.

57

To the Accountant Genl. Civil Auditor and Sub Treasurer.

Gentlemen,

With reference to the orders of Government of the 8th June 1841 published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 8th of that Month, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward the accompanying Bills of Contingent Charges incurred in this Office for the Month of February last amounting to Rupees 29-3-6 and to request that they may be passed and returned.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23d March 1846.—

Signed T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements.—

Indent.—

1,355 Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.

From the Accountant General. Indent on the Commissary General for Coolies required for removing records &c.a.
58

From the Accountant General. Indent on the Commissary General for certain Articles required for the use of the General and Revenue Departments for the Month of April 1846.
59

Order on the 2 above.d Indents. Ordered that the original Indents be passed and returned.
58-60

From the Princ.l Coll.r of Madura. Return of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of Feby. last.
61

From the Princ.l Coll.r of Madura. Return of persons in confinement under Regulation IX of
62

1,356 Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.

of 1822 during the Month of February last.

From the Princ.l Coll.r of Madura. Return of persons suspended and dismissed from Office under Regulation VI of 1831 during the Month of February last.
63

From the Collector of Madras. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of February last.
64

From the Coll.r of Madras. Statement shewing average bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of February last.
65

From the Coll.r of Nellore. Statement of Salt for Exportation on account of the Chittagong Indent
66

Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.

From the Accountant General. Indent on the Commissary General for Coolies required for removing records &c.a.

58

From the Accountant General. Indent on the Commissary General for certain Articles required for the use of the General and Revenue Departments for the Month of April 1846.

59

Order on the 2 above Indents. Ordered that the Original Indents be passed and returned.

58-60

From the Princl Collr of Madura. Return of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of Feby last.

61

From the Princl Collr of Madura. Return of persons in confinement under Regulation IX of

62

Fort St. George 23rd March 1846.

of 1822 during the Month of February last.

From the Princl Collr of Madura. Return of persons suspended and dismissed from Office under Regulation VI of 1831 during the Month of February last.

63

From the Collector of Madras. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of February last.

64

From the Collr of Madras. Statement shewing average bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of February last.

65

From the Collr of Nellore. Statement of Salt for exportation on account of the Chittagong Indent

66

Fort St. George 23d March 1846.

Indent for 1845/46 up to 8th March 1846.

67

From the Collector of Nellore. Statement of Salt for exportation on account of the Chittagong Indent for 1845/46 up to 15th March 1846.

" J. D. Drury

" A. Maclean

" Goldingham

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

No Diary.

At a Meeting Present

Thursday 26th March 1846 } G. D. Drury Esqre. Senior Member
A. Maclean Esqre. Acting Second Member
and
J. Goldingham Esqre. Acting Third Member

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.-

Read the following Extracts and letters.-

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 23d December 1845.-

Read the following letter.

1

From the Secy. to Government transmitting for report a Petition from Sharshagherry Row late Head Sheristadar of Guntoor praying to be allowed a pension on the subject of his dismissal by impartial and unconnected officers as may be granted to him.-

To His Excellency The Most Noble
The Marquis of Tweeddale
G.C.B. & K.T. Governor of
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of
N. Sashagarry Row the late
Head Seristadar of Guntoor.-

Most humbly Sheweth,

1. Your Excellency's Petitioner most humbly begs leave to lay before your Excellency a copy of his Petition to the Board of Revenue under dated the 30th Ultimo. Neither to this nor to

to any of his six previous petitions therein alluded to, which he addressed to the Board, since his suspension from his situation, which took place on the 2d. May last, has he received a reply.- He has reason to belive that the Board omitted to forward the said petitions to your Excellency with their report in his case, or to take any notice of them in it, and that they depended merely on statements made by the Acting Collector under the influence of adverse circumstances.- Your Excellency's petitioner, therefore, begs that the said Petitions may be ordered to be laid before your Excellency, in order that your Excellency may be convinced from the matters therein set forth, how loudly justice, both in respect to his character and to the public service, demands the institution of a strict enquiry into his case by competent and impartial Officers, and how, though in vain he has prayed to the Board for such enquiry.- In addressing these Petitions your Excellency's petitioner entertained the hope that however forcibly the representations of the Acting Collector may have been made to his disparagement the Board would in their protective capacity to the Native Servants of the Government and especially those of high and important standing regard also the prayers of his petitions, and lay down a course for ascertaining the correctness of those representations and do him justice, as that Board, under a former constitution, had done on the occasion of the accusations brought against him by the then Collector Mr. Goldingham, through the intrigues of

of one Subnavis Kistna Row.- Instead of such a course being adopted, the Board have come to the decision of summarily dismissing Your Excellency's petitioner without any enquiry, and have issued orders to that effect leaving his numerous petitions to slumber in the records of their Office unnoticed. your Excellency's Petitioner takes leave to remind your Excellency that on the late occasion alluded to, Mr. Goldingham, who had removed your Excellency's petitioner from his situation of Head Sheristadar, filled that Office by one Moongmoor Lutcheemenarsoo, an individual whose intrigues are notorious in the Zillahs of Nellore and Rajahmundry too.- Although the then Board did no more than an act of justice by removing that individual, and reinstating your Excellency's Petitioner, yet the said Mr. Lutcheemenarsoo has been remaining still in Guntoor, and it will be seen from the above petitions that his intrigues are the foundation of the false accusations brought against your Excellency's petitioner on the present occasion.-

2. Your Excellency's petitioner having arrived at his 57th year of age, and having during the last 35 years honestly and zealously served the Madras Government, and the later years in the most important Office, which the State has opened to the Natives of India, he has come down to Madras with a view

to

to clear his character, which he has thus long honorably maintained, of those false accusations, now brought against him, but not with any desire or ambition of getting back the situ=ation of which he has been improperly de=prived.- He therefore begs with due submission that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to have a strict investigation instituted into his case by two competent and impartial Officers, as he feels that without such investi=gation and so conducted, he cannot, under the influence of those adverse circumstances to which he has before alluded, hope to obtain his hitherto fair name restored to him. He understands that, upon the report of the Board, your Excellency has already issued orders for a strict and full investigation into his case, and this circumstance encouraged him to hope; but, the full measure of justice will not be meted out to him, unless his anxious prayers are answered, that the same investiga=tion may be conducted by two competent and impartial Officers, but not by those whose reports are already adverse to him by the intrigues of people who have influence over them.-

3. Of the character which your Excellency's petitioner maintained in the two Zillahs, wherein he served the Government, viz.t.

viz.t. Guntoor and Rajahmundry, M.r Lewin now in the Sud.r Adalut can bear full testimony, and of the other Gentlemen, who can do the same, M.r Bruce and M.r Mathison are also present at the Presidency.- The enclosed papers will also exhibit the general tone and character of his Official conduct, and he having preserved his character precious for the five and thirty years of his service, the present calumnies, which the intrigues of few designing men have given birth to, from their influence over the local Officers, have been a matter of surprize not only to your Excellency's petitioner, but to every honest thinking man in the above and neighbouring Zillahs.-

A letter from M.r White	1
19th. April 1827	
From M.r Lewin 15th. June 1835.-	1
From M.r Mathison 18th. Sept.r 1835	1
From M.r Bell 29th. March 1836.-	1
From M.r Bruce 7th. June 1836.-	1
A Certificate from M.r Grant 25th. May 1836.-	1
His letter to M.r Bruce 27th. June 1836.-	1
From M.r Lewin 9th. July 1836.-	1
Ditto - 14th. September &c.-	1
From M.r Bruce 21st. Nov.r 1836.-	1
From M.r Lewin 26th. Nov.r 1845	1
Ditto - 14th. December 1838.-	1

4. If your Excellency's petitioner should be favored with permission to approach your Excellency for few minutes, when the reports of M.r White and the papers he submitted with them to the Board are brought before your Excellency, he can be trusted, point out the falsity of the accusations and the necessity of having his case investigated strictly and thoroughly by two competent and impartial Officers before the issue of final orders.-

It.

5.

It does not appear improper for your Excellency's petitioner to mention here that on the occasion of the accusations brought against him by Mr. Goldingham as Collector, that Gentleman was induced (by the intriguing man then about him) to use his efforts to confirm the dismissal of your Excellency's petitioner, and for this pur=pose made a direct reference to the Govern=ment against the decision of the then Board, though the Collector's communication was returned to him as coming out of the proper course. Your Excellency's Petitioner alludes to this circumstance to bring to your Excellency's benevolent consideration, his unfortunate posi=tion, especially as the same Mr. Goldingham who, as Collector had strived to procure the dismissal of your Excellency's petitioner, is now one of the Members of the Board - your Excellency's Government, ever mindful of the rights and privileges which belong to your Excellency's native Subjects, have wisely ruled that no person shall act in the capacity of prosecutor and Judge in the same case, and many instances are forthcoming to shew that this rule has been observed in the most trivial of cases in the Judicial branch. Your Excellency's petitioner's position is just now the same, He is former prosecutor - Mr. Goldingham ex=when Collector is now in the Board in the capacity

capacity of Judge in this case, and with what prospect, or hopes can he rely on the Board for justice under such circumstances - Your Excellency's Petitioner therefore humbly solicits that his prayers for a full enquiry by impartial and unconnected Officers, may be granted to him, and for which act of justice, your Excellency's petitioner will as in duty bound. -

Ever Pray -

Madras - - - }
14th December 1845. }

A

N. Tashagerry Row -

Thank you for your Note of the 7th -

Regarding going to the God's Feast at Coontapaud, I cannot without enquiry judge of the necessity or call for your being present, but leave it to your own good sense I may say generally if, according to the degree of acquaintance existing between you and the Suthanapully Zemindar it is expected you should go it would be a point of bad breeding not to go. and in such case you should by all means go. -

Again, should there be however indirect connection with public Business in the Invitation, I need hardly say, it would be prudent to excuse yourself from going. -

Your friend

(Signed) J. C. Whish

Bangalore -
9th April 1827. }

(True Copy)
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Sect. to Government

To

To Shashagerry Row-

I have reason to believe that the Board of Revenue will sanction your appointment for a year, subject to confirmation at the expiration of it- and I wish you to be prepared to start for Cocanada without delay as your services are now much called for Basha Karloo wished me to give his father an appointment will you write to me, the causes of his quitting the public service, and state whether since his dismissal from the Head Sheristadar's office he has ever held any other sirkar- situation give my salams to Seetaram the Head Sheristadar, who I hope is quite well.-

Your friend
(Signed) M.C. Lewin
Collector

Cocanada-
15th June 1835-

(A true Copy
(Signed) E.P. Thompson
Secretary to Government

To Shashegherry Row.

I send herewith a Certificate of your services in this District, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity to record the high Sense I entertain of your exemplary conduct and the great ability displayed by you in the discharge of your duties while employed with me in this district. your present appointment will speak more in your favor than any recommendation of mine- you have only to perform your new duties with the same Zeal and talent as you have

have hitherto shewn and you may be sure that you will enjoy the praise and confidence of your Superiors and gain the approbation of the Government whom you serve.-

I have now only to add my best wishes for your future welfare and to assure you that, as long as you follow the same upright course as you have hitherto done, you will always find a friend in.-

Your well wisher
(Signed) A.S. Mathison
(Signed) E.P. Thompson
Secretary to Government.

Guntoor-
September 18th 1835-

To N. Shashagerry Row.

When I was at Veeravanamam some time ago I heard you mention that you had read Shakespeare and appreciated his beauties- I now send you a Book which will give you much useful and interesting information on many points, and I shall be glad to hear that you like it- I am about to leave Cocanada and it is doubtful whether I shall return However that may be, I shall always be happy to learn that you continue to give that satisfaction to your Superiors that you have done hitherto and sustain the character you have gained by your integrity and strict attention to your duties.-

Your friend and well wisher
(Signed) J. H. Bell

Cocanada-
March 29th 1836-

(A true Copy
(Signed) E.P. Thompson
Secy to Government

J.

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

To

Shashagerry Row-

I have reason to believe that the Board of Revenue will sanction your appointment for a year, subject to confirmation at the expiration of it- and I wish you to be prepared to start for Cocanada without delay as your services are now much called for Basha Karlu wished me to give his father an appointment will you write to me, the causes of his quitting the public service, and state whether since his dismissal from the Head Sheristadar's office he has ever held any other sirkar- situation

give my salams to Seetaram the Head Sheristadar, who I hope is quite well.

Cocanada- 15th June 1835-

Your friend
(Signed) Alex. Lewin
Collector

(A true Copy
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government

To

Shashegherry Row.

I send herewith a Certificate of your services in this District, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity to record the high sense I entertain of your exemplary conduct and the great ability displayed by you in the discharge of your duties while employed with me in this district- your present appointment will speak more in your favor than any recommendation of mine- you have only to perform your new duties with the same zeal and talent as you have

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

have hitherto shewn and you may be sure that you will enjoy the praise and confidence of your superiors and gain the approbation of the Government whom you serve.-

I have now only to add my best wishes for your future welfare and to assure you that as long as you follow the same upright course as you have hitherto done, you will always find a friend in.-

Guntoor- September 18th 1835-

Your well wisher
(A true Copy) (Signed) A. S. Mathison
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government-

To

N. Shashagerry Row.

When I was at Veeravanamam some time ago I heard you mention that you had read Shakespeare and appreciated his beauties- I now send you a Book which will give you a much useful and interesting information on many points, and I shall be glad to hear that you like it- I am about to leave Cocanada and it is doubtful whether I shall return However that may be, I shall always be happy to learn that you continue to give that satisfaction to your superiors that you have done hitherto and sustain the character you have gained by your integrity and strict attention to your duties.-

Cocanada- March 29th 1836-

Your friend and well wisher
(Signed) J. H. Bell

(A true Copy
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secy to Government

J.

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

In accepting the Resignation of Shashagerry Row who acted as Sheristadar in this District, I think it due to him to state that while I consider him to be a very able and intelligent man and well qualified to perform Revenue and Magisterial duties generally yet in a District so unsettled as Rajahmundry and where the duty of Sheristadar requires so much decision despatch and local experience, I am reluctantly obliged to declare that his qualifications, though of a high order, are not of that peculiar description which would do justice to such an appointment He bears a most unexceptionable character.-

(Signed) P. Grant

Amalapoor-
25th May 1836.-

(A true Copy
(Signed) C. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government

Shashagherry Row.

Seeta Ram informs me circumstances induce you to wish to return to this Cutcherry provided a suitable opening presented itself.- I have considered how to create it and it appears feasible in this way.- Seeta Ram under the Rules of Service for the Sheristadar's Department, is entitled upon 10 years service, which he has more than completed, as Head Sheristadar to additional Salary.- I propose to apply to the Board and procure this benefit.- From the Zufty Estates he draws somewhat more than 111 Rupees a Month, as he needs Assistance he will forego this and I purpose making it over to you with the Board's concurrence with the title of Assistant Sheristadar

Should-

Fort St. George. 26th March 1846.

Should this arrangement which I contemplate answer your purpose I beg you will lose no time in coming here.- If Mr. Grant wishes for a personal application from me for permission for you to resign I shall readily make it, but if shewing this letter to him yourself will suffice, you can do so and act accordingly.

yours faithfully
(Signed) A. F. Bruce

Baupetta-
7th June 1836.-

(A true Copy
(Signed) C. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government

My Dear Bruce,

The Bearer, who served as acting Sheristadar in this District and who has lately resigned, has asked me to give him a note to you.- I beg to refer you to the character which I have given him, by which you will perceive that he stands very high in my estimation, tho' I think that a better man might be found for a District situated as this one is at present In Guntoor as he has a great deal of local experience he will I have no doubt give you every satisfaction in the situation of Nail Sheristadar.- His judgment is in most cases exceedingly good, and he will be invaluable in the Magisterial Department, where he served for many years in your District.- In my letter to the Board I objected to the manner in which the Anchanah Accounts were Kept, and he is apprehensive that my remarks may operate against his appointment under you.- I am not of that opinion

but

but should the Board hereafter make any objection on that head I shall be glad to offer the necessary explanations - I trust you and Mrs. Bruce enjoy good health - I am at present suffering from my old friend Dyspepsia and the hard work here certainly has not a curative tendency. -

with best respects to Mrs. Bruce

Believe me,

Sincerely yours

(Signed) P. Grant

Rajahmundry
27th June 1836 -

(A true Copy)

(Signed) E. P. Thompson

Secretary to Government

To N. Shashegherry Row

Late Head Sheristadar of

Rajahmundry

I have lately been informed of your having resigned the Office of Head Sheristadar at Rajahmundry, and am surprised that you have not acquainted me with the cause of your appointment took place at my instance - During the time you conducted the duties of the Office under me I had much reason to be satisfied with your Assiduity and I have no difficulty in asserting that if you left any thing unperformed the cause was not owing either to a want of exertion or ability - It always appeared to me that there was a detail in the revenue Management of Rajahmundry which neither ability or exertion in any one man could entirely compass, and that a load of inquiry of the most unsatisfactory

unsatisfactory nature was imposed on the Sheristadar such as he had not the requisite means given him to accomplish - The labor of the revenue Management of Rajahmundry is fully equal to that of Canara, but it has been neglected, the Collections there are made under a System of Scramble, this is the only mode that at the present time can be adopted as there are no means for one more rational As I have a confidence from the Knowledge I have been able to derive of your character that your resignation has not proceeded from misconduct, I hope you will address the Board of Revenue a respectful remonstrance - You will be sure to obtain a hearing there, and no one at the present day doubts the justice you will meet with - You should send any testimonials you have, and refer to such Gentlemen as know your character Let me hear from you and always consider me your friend. -

Mangalore
9th July 1836 -

(Signed) Wm. Lewin

(A true Copy)

(Signed) E. P. Thompson

Secretary to Government

To Shashagerry Row

late Head Sheristadar of

Rajahmundry

I have this day received a Statement from the Board of Revenue, in which there is the following paragraph. -

"It will be observed from the

Correspondence

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

"correspondence herewith submitted, and particularly
"from the statement No. 2 which accompanies the
"Collector's letter (Mr. Grant's) of the 21st ultimo,
"that the late Collector Mr. Lewin did not confine
"the advances for Fusly 1245 within the sum sanc-
=tioned by Government, under date the 14th July
"1835, but that the sum allowed by him, above the
"estimate, amounts to Rupees 10.999-13-6. This was
"very irregular- If additional advances were
"required sanction ought to have been ap-
="plied for."-

I shall be glad if immediately or as soon as you can after the receipt of this let me Know if your Memory enables you what is the meaning of the above- I was entirely ignorant that any advance beyond the estimate had been made; and believe most firmly that the above Statement is false- but there may be something that you are acquainted with which has given rise to it, and if so, I shall be glad to know what it is.-

I received your last letter mention-
=tioning that you were about to petition the Board I wish you had done this earlier Do not let your Petition be too long and be careful not to insert in it matter which it may be said you have no concern with- nor let it appear that you are actuated by any other than a desire to obtain justice- you need not suspect that misconduct will be imputed to you, as those who Know you, and there are many are fully acquainted with the worth of your character. I much regret that you took the step of resigning as I am sure had you

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

you remained Mr. Grant would have found out your worth, and been glad to retain you- you do not mention whether yourself or Basha Narloo have got any employ.-

I remain as ever
your friend
(Signed) Wm. Lewin

Ootacamund --
14th September 1836.-

P. S: when you write to me Send your letters post unpaid

(A true Copy)
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government

Shashagarry Row.

I believe, on good authority, the Mulrauze Estate will be given to Mr. Lutchmiah's Management as a Judicial question the matter of her Heir will be avoided at the same time the giving up the Estate is tantamount to a declaration of the Board's opinion on the subject, and that the issue of an escheat likely to occur is not tenable, so far all is right.-

This will however throw you out of your present office, when I addressed the Board in your favor you are well aware I did not foresee being led to take the step of recommending the Estate being given up to the Proprietor, on the contrary I judged it was not advisable to do so, and it was not till obliged to go into the question upon her last letter that I saw and was convinced of the expediency of the measure.

Your character in Office and in the District I should trust is sufficient guarantee that you will obtain employment in another Depart-
=ment in the Huzzoor, to me your qualifications are

are strictly public and of a high order- In the selection of Servants I have been guided by public considerations as fitness and integrity I intended to appoint you Sheristadar on any thing happening to Seeta Ram- your experience, sound judgment, ability and aptitude for general business and your long tried fidelity are the grounds on which I would have justified this Choice in Guntoor especially- I consider you have had the formation of some of the very best Native Servants, Kistna Row and Neelleycundum both filling High Offices are instances at hand in proof- I shall be happy to write to Mr. Glass in your favor, but it would be much better if that should be unnecessary and that he should employ you of himself on the public account and without reference to any direct opinion coming from me as if implying there was an occasion for such a thing where there is not I have a high personal regard for you privately as well as publicly and cannot but feel a deep interest in your personal and official welfare- Remember me if you please to Seeta Ram and acknowledge for me the receipt of his letter- I am sorry S. Kistnamah's son has not been provided for, for his Fathers sake I regret the disappointment; his Father has proved himself a good and faithful public Servant, and for his sake consideration is due to the Son- make my salam to Sashia and Coopa Row. I hope Mr. Glass will follow up in the Mulrauze Estate the Police arrangements as

as to increase of pay, as they have met the approbation and support of the Board of Revenue without reserve.-

Yours sincerely
(Signed) A. F. Bruce

Madras - - - -
21st November 1836.-

(A true copy)
(Signed) R. G. Clarke
Dept. Sec. to Govt.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter dated the 1st Instant reached me Yesterday only.-

I had already heard by report of your appointment to the Office of Head Sheristadar, but am, I assure you, exceedingly glad to have it confirmed by your own hand.-

I must sincerely and cordially congratulate you on this happy occasion- I hope God will bless you and your family and make you a blessing to the people of Guntoor seek their welfare and prosperity and you will assuredly benefit the Government and do him and credit to your Superiors.-

Remember me very kindly to Kristna Row, and speak a good word for him for my sake and his old master Mr. Whish who is dead and whom you know I respected and you also did the same.-

I am glad to hear of the restoration of the Police Manager and the old Guntoor Cutwal, tho' I would not see them till they had cleared themselves still I felt much for them.-

Say to Cullapully Ramarow I derived much

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

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Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

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I am glad to hear of the restoration of the Police Manager and the old Guntoor Cutwal, tho' I would not see them till they had cleared themselves still, I felt much for them.- Say to Cullapally Ramarow I derived much

much pleasure from his letter of 29th October last that I am very glad he is under such excellent protection and care as Mr. Goldingham's and that I trust he will exert himself and become a useful and good Public Servant. I had much regard for his deceased Father Soobarow. Pray be kind to him and give him good advice.-

Believe me My Dear Sir
Your's very faithfully
(Signed) A. F. Bruce

Madras - - - - -
14th December 1838.-

To

N. Sashagerry Row
Head Sheristadar
Guntoor.

P. S. Pray let me hear from you occasionally and the State of the District and Zemendars.-

(A true Copy)
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Sec.y to Government

My friend Shashagerry Row

I return the draft of petition, which does not appear to me to contain any thing improper or unsuitable. From the respect I entertained for your character when at Guntoor and Rajahmundry, I shall not consider myself precluded from seeing you occasionally when you call at my house - but I cannot do any thing which would lead to the opinion that I would or could support you beyond the bounds of the strictest propriety - which receiving a visit from you every two days might give rise to - from the character you bore when I was at Guntoor, I cannot believe that you have been guilty of any act which would compromise an honorable man, and until I do believe as much I shall be always ready to bear testimony to the very high character

character you had among the people of the two Districts I have mentioned - you may call upon me on Sunday next at 12.-

Your friend
(Signed) Mr. Lewin

26th November 1845.-

(A true Copy)
(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Sec.y to Government

B

To The Honorable the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.
Fort Saint George

The humble Petition of V. Shasha-gerry Row the late Head Sheristadar under the Collector of Guntoor.-

Most humbly Sheweth

Your Petitioner has addressed several petitions to your honorable Board since his suspension from the situation of the Head Sheristadar of Guntoor, relating the various proceedings which have been adopted towards him by the local authorities of the district, to none of which he has received a reply - He has now been dismissed under an order of the Head Assistant Collector in charge, dated the 30th October 1845, which states that that proceeding has been adopted in obedience to instructions issued by your Honorable Board and your Petitioner is led to infer that your Honorable Board's decision has been ex parte upon the representations of the acting Collector, without any regard being paid to the Statements contained in the above several petitions, or to the prayers conveyed in them for a fair investigation of his case by Officers impartial and competent to undertake such duties.-

2. Your Petitioner is now 57 years of age, of which 35 have been zealously and honorably devoted to the service of the Honorable Government and 8 of them in the capacity of Head Sheristadar. From his age from

from his service, and from the position he occupied previous to his suspension, and eventual removal, he now claims the protection of your Honorable Board, the Honorable the Government, and the Honorable the Court of Directors.-

3. He has now come down to Madras not to beg favor, but only to obtain a hearing neither is it his ambition to get back the situation he has lost by the influence of adverse circumstances but to clear his character (which has continued clear in the service of Government for five and thirty years along) of those grave accusations which have been preferred against him and to enable himself to die in peace and leave a name unbranded with infamy.-

4. The Government have framed Regulations for the punishment of abuses. The Regulation 9 of 1822 comprehends within its scheme all manner of charges of corruption from the most trivial to the most serious and all classes of persons, so that where guilt exists none may escape. There are regulations enacted by Government for the punishment of charges of other descriptions too - your Petitioner most respectfully and earnestly solicits that his prayer, which is now again repeated for a proper investigation, and the refusal of which he will regard as a denial of justice may be permitted to him copies of the acting Collector's Reports and of your Board's Proceedings to enable him to explain and refute the charges brought forward and to enable him to make his appeal to the Honorable Government.-

For which your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever Pray.

(True Copy)
(Signed) in Gentoo N. Shashagherry Row

Madras - - -
30th November 1845.-

Resolved that the foregoing Petition be referred to the Board of Revenue for report with reference to the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 28th November 1845 No. 1386.-

Resolved that Testimonials submitted by Shashagherry Row be returned to him a Copy of the same being previously taken, and that the Petitioner be informed that orders have been issued on his case to the Board of Revenue on the 28th November last.-

Fort Saint George -
23d December 1845.

(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government

2

From the Secy. to Govt. -

Transmitting with reference to the order of Govt. dated 23d December last a Petition from Sashagherry Row late Head Serishtadar of Guntoor soliciting that his case may be investigated by disinterested parties and not by those whose reports are already adverse to him.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 5th February 1846.

Read the following

To

His Excellency The Most Noble the Marquess of Tweedale C. B. & K. T. Governor and President in Council of Fort St. George

Most humbly Sheweth

The humble Petition of N. Sashagherry Row the late Head Serishtadar of Guntoor -

With copy of a petition which your Lordship's Petitioner addressed the Board of Revenue, after his arrival at the Presidency, he took the liberty of submitting one to your Lordship in Council under date the 14th Ultimo stating among other things how often he submitted petitions to the Board in his case since he was unjustly suspended from his office, and how, without taking any notice of them, they came to the decision of summarily dismissing him, without any enquiry, and depending merely on statements made by the acting Collector from

adverse

adverse circumstances, instead of laying down a course for ascertaining the correctness of those Statements, and doing him justice, as that Board, under a former constitution, had done on the occasion of the accusations brought by the then Collector Master Goldingham = through the intrigues of a person then about him, your Lordship's Petitioner begged in it, for orders to the Board to lay the petitions before your Lordship in Council, in order that your Lordship in Council might be convinced, from the matters therein set forth, how kindly justice, both in respect to his character, and the Public service demands the institution of a strict enquiry into his case, by competent and impartial Officers, and how, though in vain he prayed the Board for such enquiry - Be it Remembered your Lordship in Council, how Mr. Goldingham on the late occasion alluded to, removed your Lordship's Petitioner from his Office unjustly, and filled it with one Moongannoor Lutchee = menursoo, who, though removed forthwith, by the reinstation of your Lordship's = Petitioner by the Board, has been =

continuing

continuing still in Guntoor and whose in = trigues are the foundation of the false accu = = sations on the present occasion as will be seen from the above mentioned petitions. - Of the former Collectors of Guntoor who can bear testimony to the character of your Lordship's Petitioner, he named in his Petition, those who were and are present at the Presidency, and submitted likewise such testimonials as are present. As the cause of your Petitioner's not having ob = = tained redress from the Board, as he had on the late occasion, your Lordship's Petitioner particularly brought to your Lordship's = benevolent consideration, his unfortunate position especially as Mr. Goldingham, who as Collector had strived to procure his = dismissal, is one of the Members of the Board, or, he may say, his former prosecutor when Collector, is now in the Board in the capacity of Judge in his case, while the rule wisely laid down by Government that no person shall act in the capacity of prosecutor and Judge in the same case, has been observed in the most trivial of the cases in the judicial branch. Your Lordship's Petitioner has stated all these, not with

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adverse circumstances, instead of laying down a course for ascertaining the correctness of those Statements, and doing him justice, as that Board, under a former constitution, had done on the occasion of the accusations brought by the then Collector Master Goldingham — through the intrigues of a person then about him, your Lordship's Petitioner begged in it, for orders to the Board to lay the petitions before your Lordship in Council, in order that your Lordship in Council might be convinced from the matters therein set forth, how kindly justice, both in respect to his character, and the Public Service demands the institution of a strict enquiry into his case, by competent and impartial Officers, and how, though in vain he prayed the Board for such enquiry - He likewise reminded your Lordship in Council, how Mr. Goldingham on the late occasion alluded to, removed your Lordship's Petitioner from his Office unjustly, and filled it with one Moonganoor Lutchemenarsoo, who, though removed forthwith, by the reinstation of your Lordship's Petitioner by the Board, has been —

continuing

continuing still in Guntoor and whose intrigues are the foundation of the false accusations on the present occasion as well be seen from the above mentioned petitions. Of the former Collectors of Guntoor who can bear testimony to the character of your Lordship's Petitioner, he named in his Petition, those who were and are present at the Presidency, and submitted likewise such testimonials as are present. As the cause of your Petitioner's not having obtained redress from the Board, as he had on the late occasion, your Lordship's Petitioner particularly brought to your Lordship's benevolent consideration, his unfortunate position especially as Mr. Goldingham, who as Collector had strived to procure his dismissal, is one of the Members of the Board, or, he may say, his former prosecutor when Collector, is now in the Board in the capacity of Judge in his case, while the rule wisely laid down by Government that no person shall act in the capacity of prosecutor and judge in the same case, has been observed in the most trivial of the cases in the judicial branch. Your Lordship's Petitioner has stated all these, not with

a

a view to obtain any more than his hitherto fair name, which has been unjustly attacked by those vague accusations which the intrigues of the above mentioned individual and his party, gave birth to, which Mr. White fortified by his own assertions, and which the Board of the present constitution supported. For this fair purpose your Lordship's Petitioner prayed a full enquiry into his case by two other competent and disinterested Officers, but not by those whose reports are already adverse to him. Your Lordship's Petitioner has been favored, upon his Petition, with an Extract from the minutes of Consultation under date the 23d. Ultimo, informing him that orders had been issued in his case to the Board of Revenue on the 28th. November last. We, now, upon the report of the Board, your Lordship in Council had been pleased to pass orders for strict enquiry into his case, which Mr. White avoided instituting from its groundless nature, though the support given in the report of the Board, to the groundless assertions of Mr. White and to the suspicions he sprinkled among them, in not proceeding through the case with

with a view to procure his dismissal, had screened your Lordship in Council, from the injustice of approving his dismissal, before knowing the result of the strict enquiry which your Lordship in Council saw it lawful to order. But however strict may have been the orders given for such investigation, your Lordship's Petitioner is sure that it will not, if instituted by the same authorities, whose reports are already adverse to him, bring before your Lordship in Council what is requisite for the ends of justice, as the case itself is one composed of intrigue, and forgery, and as those authorities are already in the hands and under the influence of the intriguing party it was under these circumstances, that your Lordship's Petitioner prayed repeatedly for investigation on the spot by two other disinterested Officers. As however, it does not appear from the Extract which your Lordship's Petitioner received, that the principal point of his earnest prayer, viz. "enquiry by two other disinterested Officers" has yet met with the attention of your Lordship in Council, he has been obliged to address again, and in doing to to lay herewith, his petitions to the Board which he received from them since submitting his last address to your Lordship in Council with

* 1 Petition dated 3rd May 1845
1 Do. 24th Do. with one enclosure
1 Do. 31st Do. with two Do.
1 Do. 11th July Do.
1 Do. 30th Aug. Do. with 2 enclosures
7 Do. 1st Oct. Do. with 1 Do.
1 Do. 30th Nov. Do.
7

* The one dated 1st October is a Copy

copy the original has been sent against to the Board for their endorsement, which it has escaped; but the same will be submitted when received again from the Board.-

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

with their endorsements in order that your Lordship in Council may be convinced of the nature of the accusations against him, and of the unlawful proceedings towards him by the hitherto investigating Officers, trusting that your Lordship in Council will even on a perusal of them, be pleased to grant him his earnest prayer, Vizt. investigation by two other disinterested Officers."

To convince your Lordship in Council that the mode which your Lordship's Petitioner prays for adoption, has been lawful and usual under such circumstances as those of his case, he humbly begs leave to allude to some former occasions, as following.-

On the occasion of enquiries instituted by Mr. Hindersly at Nellore into the complaints against the then Seristadar and others, during the Government of his late Excellency Sir Thomas Munro, the then Board, upon complaints from accused or others, sent for the parties and witnesses &c. to their own Office at the Presidency, and granted justice after re-investigating the cases themselves.-

On the occasion of enquiries conducted

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

conducted by Mr. Stonhouse, the late Collector of Nellore, into the conduct of his then Seristadar, Mr. Casamajor was deputed as Commissioner and from his reinvestigation of the cases, that Seristadar obtained justice, so that he has been Seristadar of Masulipatam since then.-

In the case of the late Seristadar of Madura, enquiries were instituted, and he was proceeded against, first by the Collector, and secondly by the Commissioner Mr. Drury the present first Member of the Board.- Notwithstanding all complaints came to the Presidency, and Mr. Morehead was authorized to institute enquiries again and from which the cases were discovered to be the issues of intrigue and that Seristadar had proper redress, so that he has been Seristadar of Trichinopoly since then.-

During the enquiries instituted about 1810 by the then Acting Collector Mr. Robertson into the Salt Department of Guntoor, certain persons who had gathered about him having formed some intrigues, complaints were received at Madras and Mr. J. A. Oakes, the subsequent collector, was authorized to resume the enquiry from the beginning and from which the intrigues were discovered

copy the original has been sent against to the Board for their endorsement, which it has escaped, but the same will be submitted when received again from the Board.-

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

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On the occasion of enquiries instituted by Mr. Hindersly at Nellore into the complaints against the then Seristadar and others, during the Government of his late Excellency Sir Thomas Munro, the then Board, upon complaints from accused or others, sent for the parties and witnesses &c. to their own Office at the Residency, and granted justice after re-investigating the cases themselves.-

On the occasion of enquiries conducted

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

conducted by Mr. Stonhouse, the late Collector of Nellore, into the conduct of his then Seristadar, Mr. Casamajor was deputed as Cammissioner and from his reinvestigation of the cases, that Seristadar obtained justice, so that he has been Seristadar of Masulipatam since then.-

In the case of the late Seristadar of Madura, enquiries were instituted, and he was proceeded against, first by the Collector, and secondly by the Cammissioner Mr. Drury the present first Member of the Board.- Notwithstanding all complaints came to the Presidency, and Mr. Morehead was authorized to institute enquiries again and from which the cases were discovered to be the issues of intrigue and that Seristadar had proper redress, so that he has been Seristadar of Trichenopoly since then.-

During the enquiries instituted about 1810 by the then Acting Collector Mr. Robertson into the Salt Department of Guntoor, certain persons who had gathered about him having formed some intrigues, complaints were received at Madras and Mr. J. A. Oakes, the subsequent Collector, was authorized to resume the enquiry from the beginning and from which the intrigues were discovered

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846

copy the original has been sent against to the Board for their endorsement, which it has escaped; but the same will be submitted when received again from the Board.-

with their endorsements in order that your Lordship in Council may be convinced of the nature of the accusations against him, and of the unlawful proceedings towards him by the hitherto investigating Officers, trusting that your Lordship in Council will even on a perusal of them, be pleased to grant him his earnest prayers, Vizt. investigation by two other disinterested Officers".

To convince your Lordship in Council that the mode which your Lordship's Petitioner prays for adoption, has been lawful and usual, under such circumstances as those of his case, he humbly begs leave to allude to some former occasions, as following.-

On the occasion of enquiries instituted by Mr. Hindersly at Vellore into the complaints against the then Seristadar and others, during the Government of his late Excellency Sir Thomas Munro, the then Board, upon complaints from accused or others, sent for the parties and witnesses &c. to their own Office at the Presidency, and granted justice after re-investigating the cases themselves.-

On the occasion of enquiries conducted

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

conducted by Mr. Stonhouse, the late Collector of Nellore, into the conduct of his then Seristadar, Mr. Casamajor was deputed as Commissioner and from his reinvestigation of the cases, that Seristadar obtained justice, so that he has been Seristadar of Masulipatam since then.-

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discovered, and all were treated as they deserved respectively-

Officers quite new to the Northern parts like Mr. White and Mr. Elliot, are easily deceived by intriguing men. If therefore, the strict investigation now ordered, should be made by them, intrigue and forgery will yet have the ascendancy and the Laurel and the innocent will suffer. Your Lordship's Petitioner states all these not with any ambition of recovering his situation, of which he has been unjustly deprived, but what is invaluable to him, his character, which has been fouled by aspersions, at a period of his life, when they are more severely felt, and become painful to him- Your Lordship's Petitioner therefore, most humbly begs your Lordship in Council will, under the circumstances stated, be graciously pleased to authorize the strict investigation already ordered, to be conducted by two other disinterested Officers- From such investigation, the worth of proceedings which have hitherto occupied seven months, will be discovered in one month- your Lordship's Petitioner mentions this to shew that the two Officers he prayed for, will not be required to remain too long in the District

your

Your Lordship's Petitioner repeats his prayer to be permitted to approach your Lordship in Council for few minutes, when Mr. White's reports, and their accompaniments are brought before your Lordship in Council, as in that case, he can, he trusts, exhibits from the same papers, the exact nature of the case, and the demands of law for the investigation of it, by disinterested Officers as prayed for.

For which act of justice, your Lordship's Petitioner will as in duty bound.-

Ever pray

Madras ——— 26th January 1846.

[signed] W. Oliver 8008

Resolved that the foregoing Petition and its enclosures be transmitted to the Board of Revenue with reference to the order of Government dated 23d December 1845 No. 1497.

[signed] E-P. Thompson
Secy. to Government

To. J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

3

3

From Walter Elliot Esqre
3d Member of the
Board of Revenue

Stating that he considers that the time has gone by for instituting a

Sir

On the 13th Instant I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th forwarding Extract Minutes Consultation of the 28th Ultimo desiring the Board to call on the Commissioner for his opinion whether of corruption can be established in a criminal Court against Sheshgerry

a Proceedings in a criminal Court against Sashagerry Row late Head Serestadar of Guntoor on Charges of Corruption

Sheshgerry Row late Head Serestadar of Guntoor.

2

I consider that the time for such a proceeding has gone by. Much might no doubt, have been proved against him had means existed on the spot of prosecuting a summary enquiry to conviction under Regulation IX of 1822. But such was not the case. The charges transmitted by me to the Acting Collector were invariably tampered with on their way from my Camp to his Cutcherry and rendered thereby (in Mr. White's opinion) incapable of that clear proof which the nature of the enquiry demanded. For it appeared to him, as well as to myself, to be inexpedient to press any case to a conviction that might possibly have been reversed on Appeal, from the ill effects of such a result in checking farther investigation.

3- The abuses in Guntoor were carried on by a combination of the public Servants of which Sheshgerry Row was the head. Most of the acts of corruption therefore which were brought to light were established against his Subordinates only

Those

those in which his participation did appear, were less numerous than might have been imagined from the extent to which it was notorious he had participated in the spoils.

4 Under any circumstances I doubt whether it would be advisable to send cases of this description befor a criminal court. For such is the venality and disregard of truth on the part of witnesses particularly in the Northern Circars that it is next to impossible to substantiate a charge of corruption in a tribunal guided by the strict rules of evidence. The experiment has been frequently tried and failed both in Guntoor and Masulipatam.

5- The recent dismissal of the Serishtadar, it is true, by removing all apprehension of his return to power would doubtless induce accusers to come forward more willingly than before, but much of the evidence that might formerly have been elicited under other circumstances, has now perished. Sheshgerry Row had continued to place his relations and dependants in every Office of trust and authority throughout

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

throughout the District, He was enabled - therefore during the progress of the investi- =gation into his proceedings, to stifle enquiry by the destruction of papers by the fabrication of accounts, by threatening some individuals, - by cajoling others, by making restitution and by other means adopted to conceal the truth - The enquiry can only therefore now be pre- =sented at a disadvantage, while the ac- =cused would have room to plead that the adoption of farther measures in addition to the penalty of dismissal already awarded gave encouragement to his enemies, in a district where party feeling runs so high, to bring forward malicious charges against him -

Madras - - -
20th December 1845

Signed Walter Elliot
3d Member of the Bd of Revn

To
J. Pycroft. Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

4

From the Hd A fst Coll: in charge of Guntoor - - -

Para 1

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 4th instant - with Minutes of consultation of 28th Ultimo, directing me to inform the Board whether the proceedings of the Head Goomashta in the instance referred to in - - the

- Stating in reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 4th instant with Minutes of Cons: of 28th Ultimo that further Proceedings against Pooroshottum

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

- oroshottum
- nder the
- gulations
- e empow-
- cable

the latter were of such a nature as to be punishable under the Regulations.

2 In reply, I beg to refer the Board to Mr. White's report of 10th July in paras 37 to 41 of which the details of the circumstance of the fraudulent rent of the Village Tukkalapand are given, and the proceedings of the Head Sheristá Goomashta Pooroshottum in the case, are recorded.-

3 In further elucidation of the circumstances of the Goomashta's misconduct, copy and translation of a deposition given before Mr. White by Poorshottum are forwarded, together with copy of Mr. White's opinion and decision in the case.-

4 It would appear that Mr. White in dismissing the Goomashta from his situation did not consider his conduct as falling within the limits of the Regulations, and while it is clear that he was guilty of grossly misrepresenting the resources of the village "the error in estimation" of which Mr. White remarks in para 40 "was too palpable to be for a moment believed to have been the result of accident" the absolute preclusion to measure the lands contained

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Madras ---
20th December 1845

Signed Walter Elliot
3d Member of the Bd of Revs

To
T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

4

From the Hd ---
Asst Coll. in charge
of Guntoor ---

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Pooroshottum under the Regulations incompra= =hensible

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contained

contained in Mr. Lockhart's order under which he was acting seems to render it at least a doubtful whether the offence could be punished as coming under Clause 4. Section 2. Regulation IX of 1822 as the offender was thereby forbidden to use the means of ascertaining whether the accounts were correct or false before giving them in.-

5- Under these circumstances the Board will, I think, concur in the opinion that further proceedings against Pooroshottum under the Regulations, are impracticable.-

Guntoor, Coll.r Cutcherry
16th December 1845.

Signed W. Newill
Ast. Asst. coll.r in charge.

No. 1. Telugoo

No. 2.

Deposition given by Pooroshottum, house name Amburookhanavarroo, father's name Veneatarow; caste Brazmin; Religion Maurdavum, aged 30 years - occupation Sheristah Head of Muddutgar in the Mulvanze Estate - Inhabitant of Nellore, & at present residing at Guntoor, dated Monday the 8th decreasing moon of chytra, year Visvavasoo corresponding with 14th April 1845-

2 Who sent you to examine the Village of Tuckellapaud?

A. Mr. Lockhart issued an order to me in

in December last, directing me to proceed to Tuckellapaud, and Estimate the demand for the present year.-

2. Why were you sent there at that time?

A. I do not know the reason.

2. Who was with you

A. No one was sent with me at that time I went alone.-

2. What was the result of your examination?

A. I proceeded to that Village and having sent for the Villagers and Curnums, examined the fields in their presence - There were two points in the order issued to me first, to make out an Estimate of the demand of that Village; and secondly to ascertain and report on the truth or otherwise of the circumstance of the Ryots, that there were ten Cutchells of pasture land unfit for cultivation - However I inspected and found that 57 Cutchells, 4 Veesums 3 Peraks of land had been actually cultivated this year. The quantity of Land in the possession of the ryots, or cultivated last year was 65 Cutchells, 6 Veesums and 2 Peraks - I formed the Estimate with reference to the Mucta assessment fixed on the lands cultivated last year - The quantity of land

land left waste in the present year is 10 Cutchells, 10 Veesums and 3 Perahs.—

2d Do you mean to say that the whole cultivation of this year in Tukkallapaud was 57 Cutchells & Veesums 3 Perahs, and no more—?

A Yes that only was cultivated, but I framed my account of the land paying Cist with reference to last year's cultivation.—

2d How did you proceed when you went into that Village?—

A Having proceeded to the Village, I with the Curnums and ryots visited the lands left uncultivated. The Curnums were asked about the extent of the waste fields, and by wham they were left waste, and they (Curnums) having shewed them to me, I made a memorandum thereof— There was no order to measure the land, therefore I took no trouble to ascertain that point Vizt its correctness.—

2d The Commissioner having had that land Vizt the cultivated land of the Village Tukkallapaud measured, found it to be 90 Cutchells 11 Veesums & 6¼ Perahs, but you say you make only 57 C. 4 V. 3 Perahs is this?

A That authority having caused it to be measured

measured the extent of that land all came to light I had no orders to that effect, therefore it was impossible for me to find out the exact extent—

2d The Commissioner discovered that only 57½ Cutchells were waste, what have you to say to this?

A I did not measure Whatever was in the account I wrote down I dont Know the truth, as I did not have it measured I made out my account with reference to the one presented by the Curnums during the Settlement of Fusly 1253—

The signature of Ambark Khan Poorooshottum
Seristadar Mead Muddutgar in Malvanje
Estate

Given before me this 11th April 1845

(Signed) D. White
Asst Collector

(A true Translation)
(Signed) A. Newill
Asst of Sth Collector in charge

No 3—

It appears that previous to the acceptance of the Durkhast for Tuckkalapaud, the Moozoor Mead Muddutgar Poorooshottum was deputed to estimate the cultivation, but with instructions not to measure the Lands— In his report upon his examination upon which Mr Lockhart (by his order approving the rent) is proved to have founded his opinion of the value of the Village he states that he

he personally according to order, examined all the lands cultivated and relinquished, and upon this examination had fixed the list for the present year - He represented the cultivated land to be 57-4-3/4 or Rupees 2689-10-3- and of which he stated that 4-13-4 were unfit for cultivation, the waste to be 10-11-13 and accordingly fixed the dowl at that sum.

The Commissioner having deputed Surveyors to measure the land they proved the cultivated land to be 19-11-6/4 and the waste to be 5-8-3/4 all of which altho' there was some Putta grass was fit for cultivation.—

The Muddutgar in his examination before the Acting Collector stated that he merely took the accounts and finding 57-4-3. entered as the total of cultivated land for the year he upon that formed the Dowle- His defence is, that he was not ordered to measure the lands and that he took his information from the Curnums.—

The opinion and decision of the acting Collector is as follows.—

The bare admission of the Muddutgar as to the manner in which he performed the duty given to him is in the Acting Collector's opinion sufficient to render him

unworthy of future trust or confidence altho called upon for a report upon which he must have known that the amount of the rent must greatly depend he acknowledges that he took no trouble whatever but prepared his statement from the very accounts already before the Collector, and in visiting the spot, took for granted, every thing that was told him as a proff that in this point he deemed the Collector, the Collector's order is adduced in which both the Collector and Head Sheristadar are by his misrepresentation led into sanctioning a rent of a Village far below its real value - In regard to the plea of having been ordered not to measure it, must be observed that altho' the Muddutgar might have acted to some extent, in an Estimate formed on inspection its is quite impossible

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

impossible to believe that he could have been mistaken to the enormous extent he represents, and the very fact too of his having reported the waste as much above the real quantity, as he did the cultivation below it, is another strong proff of dishonest purpose. Under these circumstances, the Acting Collector considers the Muddutgar deserving of ~~his~~ dismissal as having been careless to an extreme degree in his duty, and as having connived at the fraudulent renting of the Tukallapand Village and he accordingly resolves to remove him from his situation

Guntoor April 15/45. (Signed) D. White
Aff. Collector

(A true Copy)
(Signed) H. Newell
Asst. Aff. Collector
in charge

1-5

Order on the 4 foregoing letters — Ordered to be sent again in Circulation.

(Read again in Cons. 28th May)

Read

S.C.B.

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

6

From the Secy. to Govt. Commg. communicating an Order in the Military Department directing the Military Board to dispose of certain Buff Accoutrements in the manner suggested by them.

Read the following Extract.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th March 1846.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department dated 6th March 1846.

From the Ag. Adjt. Genl. of the Army dated 5th February 1845. No. 116.

From the Military Board dated 11th February 1845. No. 54.

Read again the letters noted in the Margin recorded in Consultation 8th July 1845.

Read the following Papers.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Re. Departt.

(Here enter 2d August 1845 No. 922)

From the Military Board.

(Here enter 6th January 1846 No. 11)

1. It appears from the foregoing correspondence that the Buff accoutrements of Country Manufacture now in store cannot with advantage be made use of for any Military purpose, and that although a few might be appropriated for the use of Peons and others under the Civil Authorities, yet for the reasons noticed by the Military Board it would not be advisable to supply them.

2. The Belts having been found to become

Fort St. George 26th March 1845.

become unserviceable after very little wear even with the Troops, are not likely to last long when in use with Peons, and as it would be decidedly inexpedient to continue the supply of such articles permanently, the cost of carriage even of the first supply would apparently be only an useless expense.—

3. Resolved therefore that the Military Board be instructed to dispose of the Accoutrements in the manner suggested by them—namely the Belts to be cut up, the Brass work to be brought to account, and the Buff sold by Public Auction retaining a small quantity for the use of the Ordnance Department.—

This arrangement it is observed will reduce the actual Amount of loss to the State from Rupees 47,870—10—4 to Rupees 35984—5—4 the difference Rupees 11,890—5—4 being the value of the brass work.—

(Signed) C. A. Brown Lt. Col.
Secretary to Govt.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue and Court of Foujdaree

Fort St. George 26th March 1845.

Foujdaree Adalut.—

(Signed) C. P. Thompson
Secretary to Govt.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.—

To

The Collector of
Nellore.

(6-7)

To the Collector of Nellore—

In Cons. 30th March 1845.

The same to Bellary 22d in Cons. 31st March 1845.
Cuddapah 8th in Cons. 14 July —"—
Trichinopoly 18th in Cons. 27th March —"—
Madura 19th in Cons. 27th Do. —"—
Tinnevelly 2d in Cons. 17th Do. —"—
Malabar 28th April 16th in Cons. 17th 26th March 1846.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 25th March 1845 applying for certain condemned Buff Accoutrements for the use of the Police Peons of your District, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that Government are of opinion that it would not be advisable to supply these accoutrements for the use of Peons, and have resolved to appropriate them to other purposes.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
26th March, 1846.—

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

From the Secy. to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 18th March 1846.—

(8)

Read the following Resolutions

From 18th 5th March

The Most Noble the Governor in Council

4401

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Council sanctions the grant proposed in the foregoing letter in lieu of the Service Enamlands taken up for public purposes in the Madura District.

(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To

The Principal Collector of
Madura.

8-9

To the Principal Collr of Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the grant of land proposed in your letter of the 12th February last in lieu of the Service Enamlands taken up for Public purposes in your District.

in Consn. 5th March 1846.

Revenue Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
20th March 1846.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary.

10

From the Secy. to Government.

Read the following Resolution.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 19th March 1846.

(From Board 12th March)

The Most Noble the Governor in Council authorizes

4402

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

authorizes the Collector of Trichinopoly to enter the Agraharam alluded to in the above Proceedings in the name of Syed Cawder.

(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Govt.

10-11

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to his letter dated 5th March 1846.

in Consn. 12th March 1846. From the Secy. to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 19th March 1846.

12

(From Board 9th March)

Resolved that the Pension of Rupees (3) Three per Mensem payable to Asmeen Bebee, Widow of the late Enamdar of Suttanoor, be disbursed in future from the Treasury of the Collector of Madras from the date of last payment by the Collector of Trichinopoly.

(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Govt.

12-13

Resolution thereon.

Resolved that a Copy of the foregoing order of Government be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collectors of Trichinopoly and Madras respectively with reference to the letters noted in the Margin.

From Trichinopoly 23rd July in Consn. 11th Augt. 1845.
From Madras 23rd Feby. in Consn. 5th March 1846.
From the Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 24th March 1846.

14

(From Board 9th Feby. 1846.)

The Most Noble the Governor in Council does not see that any observations are called for from Govt. on the foregoing Proceedings. There are several points however, on which the Board require further information from the Collector, and it would have been more satisfactory to His Lordship in Council had this information been obtained before their Proceedings were submitted to Govt. to have allowed the subjects discussed being at once disposed of instead of being further delayed.

(Signed) E. P. Thompson
Secretary to Govt.

To the Board of Revenue.

Order thereon.

14-15

Ordered to be recorded.

Read.

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Read the following letter

To

T. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

16

From P. B. Smollett Esqre
Actg Collr of Vizagapatam
Submitting further report on the Moturpha of his District

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 1st December last relative to the Moturphas of this District I have the honor to report with reference to the item "Trade in Fishery" that the trade in question is that of supplying a large portion of the Zemindary of Polcondah with salt Fish. The tax on this trade was farmed out by the Zemindars of Polcondah to an influential man of the Profession, who settles with the Traders. As the practice was approved and generally satisfactory to the people, no alteration has been made since the Estate was declared forfeited to Government. This is the individual who pays Rupees 115 per Annum.—

2. As regards the articles enumerated trade on Betel, Bangles, Tom tom beaters I am happily saved from reporting at any length, as the Board will perceive that these items are included in the proposition made to strike

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.—

strike out certain Heads of Moturpha Collections by Mr. Arbuthnot in his letter of the 27th September 1845, as objectionable and vexatious in realization.—

3. The difference between the "Trade in Fishery and "Fish Catchers" will be apparent from the 1st Para of this Report. the one is the privilege of selling Salt Fish, the other the profession of Fishing.—

4. I see no reason whatever for exempting Shepherds from Moturpha. I object too from Mr. Arbuthnot's recommendation to abandon the tax on the Village Musicians or Tom tom tax which is universal throughout the District. The "Wild

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

"Wild tax" is a farm for the privilege of cutting Timber in certain parts of the Hill Zemindaries and does not seem to me to be objectionable.—

5 In reply to the observations about Veesabady, and the system followed in the Ceded Districts, I can only say that the system approved of in Cuddapah, is quite unsuited to the Hill tracts of Vizagapatam.—

Vizagapatam District,
Bimlipatam, Collectors
Circuit Cutcherry, —
18th November 1846.—

/Signed/ P. B. Smollett
Acting Collector.

Order thereon,

Ordered to be brought

(16-17) forward at a future Meeting.—

/Read/

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Read the following letters.

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(18)

From R. S. Porter Esqre Collector of Masulipatam submitting an advertisement for the sale of the Bezoarah Zemindary and affording explanation on certain points remarked by the Board on the affairs of this Estate—

Sir,

Para 1— Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 19th Ultimo, I have the honor to submit an advertisement for the sale of the Bezoara Zemindary for arrears of Revenue.—

2— In their Proceedings of the 28th April last the Board appear to require explanation upon certain points adverted to in my report dated the 16th November 1844, as affording grounds, amongst others, for a reduction of the Peishcush at present payable on the Bezoara Zemindary the principal points being the admission amongst the Assets on which the permanent Bareez was originally fixed of certain items which apparently ought to have been excluded therefrom Viz.t 1st the Gross proceeds of certain Mocaso Villages in the Bezoara Estate on which the Zemindar only receives a reduced rate payable at all times. 2d the Estimated Gross proceeds on the Village of Gonnoor which formerly belonged to the Coroocolloo Mootah, but was transferred

Board's Proceedings 28th April 1845 Para 24. 25. 26. & 27.

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

transferred to Chavendara long before the transf
of the Coroocolloo Mootah to the Bezoara Zemin
dar - and 3d. the amount formerly derived fro
Salt by the Charmahal Zemindar the former
owner of Coroocolloo - Upon these points in pa
=cular I shall take this opportunity of endeavo
=ing to supply the information required. There
was another point noticed in Para 18 of my
report in regard to the manner in which the
Peishcush was fixed on the Coroocolloo Mootah on its
severance from the Charmahal Estate. which
does not appear to have called for any particular remark.

3- 1st As regards the Gross Collection
on the Bezwadah Mocafs Villages I would beg
to observe that the circumstance of the
small amount payable by the Mocafsadars being
known to the Circuit Committee, and noted
in the report to Government, as stated
in Para 27 of the Board's Proceedings, does not
alter the fact that the Bezoara Zemindary was
assessed at 2/3ds of a sum considerably larger
that which he actually received; the gross
proceeds of the Villages in question being
Rupees 2580-15-3 and all that was enjoyed by
the Zemindar being Rupees 577-8-0

Para 16 To Board 16th Nov. 1844 -

4- The circumstance of the Gommo
Village together with the other Villages comprised

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

in the Chavendra Mootah having been held
up to this time free of Peishcush, was brought
to the Board's notice in a Statement which
accompanied my letter of the 23d June 1843
wherein a distribution was made of the Nedadavole
Peishcush so as to include these Villages pre=
=viously to their being handed over to the
Noozeed Zemindar. this distribution was recog=
=nized by the Board and the previous State
of the Villages as regards Peishcush was recog=
=nized in the Proceedings of the Board noted
in the Margin. -

A

5th July 1843 Board's Proceedings 20th June 1831 Para 26.

5 In support of the Statement
made by me regarding the Salt revenue being
included in the original assets of the char=
=mahal Estate, of which Coroocolloo was for=
=merly a portion, I have the honor to submit
the accompanying copy of an Extract from the Circuit
Committee Accounts, and to observe that this subject also
is adverted to in the Board's Proceedings of the 20th June 1831. -

Co Para 24

6- I would here beg permission to remind
the Board that the report which I had the
honor of submitting for their consideration
under date the 16th November 1844 was founded
on instructions sent down from Government with
an Extract from a despatch from the Home
authorities

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

transferred to Chavendara long before the transfer of the Corocolloo Mootah to the Bezoara Zemindar. and 3d. the amount formerly derived from Salt by the Charmahal Zemindar the former owner of Corocolloo. Upon these points in particular I shall take this opportunity of endeavouring to supply the information required. There was another point noticed in Para 18 of my report in regard to the manner in which the Peishcush was fixed on the Corocolloo Mootah on its severance from the Charmahal Estate which does not appear to have called for any particular remark.

3- 1st As regards the Gross Collections on the Bezwadah Mocasa Villages I would beg to observe that the circumstance of the small amount payable by the Mocasadars being known to the Circuit Committee, and noticed in the report to Government as stated in Para 27 of the Board's Proceedings, does not alter the fact that the Bezoara Zemendary was assessed at 2/3ds of a sum considerably larger than that which he actually received; the gross proceeds of the Villages in question being Rupees 2580-15-3 and all that was enjoyed by the Zemindar being Rupees 577-8-4

Para 16 To Board 16th Nov. 1844.

4- The circumstance of the Gonnoor Village together with the other Villages comprized in

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

in the Chavendra Mootah having been held up to this time free of Peishcush, was brought to the Board's notice in a Statement which accompanied my letter of the 23d June 1843 — — —

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

authorities, the tenor of which was any thing but indicative of an intention to have recourse to the extreme measure, to which the Government have subsequently found it necessary to resort.-

Conformably with the wish almost invariably evinced some years back, that ancient families should, if possible, be maintained in possession of their ancestral property the Collector was desired to enquire into the condition past and present of the Bezoara Estate, and submit his opinion as to the best means of extricating it from its embarrassments, stating at the same time his opinion as to whether this could be best effected by a temporary or permanent abatement of the Government demand.- such being the case, I considered myself bound to lay before the Board for consideration every circumstance upon which any claim for remission would be founded by the Zemindar, and not being aware of the view which the Board appear to have taken of the question, that the

Para 26. claim for reduction should be founded solely on the reduced capability of the Estate, I proceeded to submit for their consideration the results of the management of different periods, as shewn from Accounts which I had no reason to distrust, instancing among other periods, the

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

the last 4 Years, to which the Board have taken exception, but the result of which was merely introduced as an illustration of the impoverished condition of the Estate, and likewise noticed the cases of Original over-assessment on which I have been called upon to afford explanation; and the reduction which I finally proposed was suggested as involving the very smallest concession that Government could make with any prospect of carrying out what appeared to be the wish of the Home Authorities Viz. the maintaining the Zemindar in possession of her Estates.-

7. The claims for relief, founded on original over assessment have been considered untenable, and the Accounts intended to shew the deteriorated condition of the Estate have been pronounced unworthy of credit. The Government have sanctioned the Board's recommendation that the Estate should be sold, on the broad ground of its being palpably impossible for the Zemindar to pay the amount of Peishcush which after making every allowance for altered circumstances they have a right to expect; it would therefore be but a waste of time to attempt any lengthened explanation regarding the accounts which have

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.-

have been laid before the Board, otherwise I doubt not that it might be shewn that the objections taken to the Accounts were hardly of sufficient weight to entitle them to the summary rejection they have met with. I have taken the liberty of making the above observation not with the slightest hope or wish to obtain any revision of the resolution which has been adopted but in the hope that I may not be considered as having been inconsiderately biassed in the proposals I submitted to the Board by Accounts and Statements admitted without due scrutiny or a reasonable conviction of their validity.-

8. The amount of provision which should for the present be made for the Zemindar of C. Lutchmeenursiah will form the

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

the subject of a separate Communication when the result of the sale has been ascertained.-

Masulipatam Gillahs - Collector's Circuit Cutcherry Veyore 6th March 1846

(Signed) R. T. Porter
Collector

Advertisement -

Parish of St. George 26th March 1846

Assessment

Collection

1214.3	2200	5	"	301.6	9	2	521.6	44.2
1215.	3257	13	11	3867	1	6	7121.	16	5
1216.	1127	9	7	1183	1	10	2310	11	5
1217	6600	14.	11	6237	6	8	1238	5	7
1218	7250	13	2	6063	3	7	1331.	"	9
1224	5234.	6	8	3905.	2	6	9337	9	2
1250	1039	9	8	6327	7	1	1679	"	9
1251	4819	15	1	2289	7	8	7109	6	9
1252	7877	10	8	2716.	"	2	1623	10	10
1253	6410	6.	5.	1142	1	5	7889	6	10
1254.	7051	2	1	775.	3	11	7826	6.	"
	Total	6241.50		10	2	3785	9	13	6	1091310	7	8
	Deduct Exemptions & Allowances	1255		3667	3	"	96	11	3	3763	14.	3
	Total	6611		13	2	3798	8	9	1011.10	5	11
		2360.		14	9	1588	9	"	7	1091.63	15	4

Grand Total 59 20 79 4797 15 11

Parish of St. George Meath 11 25 1134. 15 11

Total 59 20 79 4797 15 11

Deduct Exemptions & Allowances 1255 11 3 3763 14. 3

Total 6611 13 2 3798 8 9 1011.10 5 11

Grand Total 59 20 79 4797 15 11

Statute Law Revision Act, 1874.

An Act for the Revision of the Statute Law. [14th August 1874.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Statute Law should be revised, and that all Statutes which are not required should be repealed:

And whereas the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Statute Law have reported that they have prepared Bills for the purposes aforesaid, and have recommended that such Bills should be passed into Law:

And whereas it is expedient that the Statutes mentioned in the Schedules to this Act should be repealed to the extent in the said Schedules mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Statutes set forth in the Schedules to this Act shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of the said Schedules mentioned.

2. This Act shall not affect any Act passed in the present Session of Parliament.

3. The repeal by this Act of any Statute or part of a Statute shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right or liability acquired or incurred, or any penalty incurred, or any proceeding commenced in any case before the passing of this Act.

4. Where any Statute or part of a Statute is repealed by this Act, and re-enacted by this Act, all Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, Appointments, Schemes, Certificates, Notifications, and other things whatsoever made or done under the Statute or part of a Statute so repealed, and in force at the passing of this Act, shall continue in force, and be construed as if made or done under the corresponding enactment in this Act, and may be altered, revoked, or rescinded accordingly.

5. Where any Statute or part of a Statute is repealed by this Act, and re-enacted by this Act, all Offences committed against the Statute or part of a Statute so repealed, and all Proceedings commenced in relation to those Offences, and all Penalties, Forfeitures, or Punishments incurred or to be incurred in respect of those Offences, shall remain unaffected by this Act.

6. This Act shall not affect the Validity, Invalidity, Effect, or Consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right or liability acquired or incurred, or any Proceeding commenced in relation to any Matter before the passing of this Act, other than the Repeal of the Statutes or parts of Statutes mentioned in the Schedules to this Act.

7. This Act shall not affect the Operation of any Statute passed in this Session of Parliament, and that is not part of the Statute Law Revision Act, 1874.

Short Title. (Repeal 26 & 27 Vict. c. 125.)

8. This Act may be cited as the Statute Law Revision Act, 1874.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule (A.) Enactments wholly repealed.

Chronological Table of the Statutes.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
1 Edw. 2. c. 1.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 2.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 3.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 4.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 5.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 6.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 7.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 8.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 9.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 10.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 11.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 12.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 13.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 14.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 15.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 2. c. 16.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
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1 Edw. 2. c. 18.	Statute of Northampton.	The whole Act.
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Court de Queen's Bench 26th March 1814.

Present

The Right Honorable Sir Vicary Gibbs Knt. Chief Justice
The Honorable Sir Simon Le Blanc Knt.
The Honorable Sir Alan Chambre Knt.
The Honorable Sir William Garrow Knt.
The Honorable Sir Robert Graham Knt.
The Honorable Sir Richard Richards Knt.
The Honorable Sir Thomas Plumer Knt.
The Honorable Sir Thomas Manners Sutton Knt.

The Justices appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery of the County of Middlesex and also the Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery of Newgate holden for the City of London and County of Middlesex, and also the Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the City of London and also the Commission of the Peace for the City and County of the City of London and also the Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the County of Surrey and also the Commission of the Peace for the County of Surrey, having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, and the Proclamation for opening the Court having been made by the Crier thereof,

The Grand Jury were called over and the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury to inquire for the body of the County of Middlesex.

Sir Francis Vincent Bart. Foreman.
Thomas Hankey Esq.
Thomas Plumer Esq.
Thomas Wilson Esq.
Thomas Raikes Esq.
Thomas Bell Esq.
Thomas Hyde Esq.
Thomas Bates Esq.
Thomas Hodgson Esq.
Thomas Bonsor Esq.
Thomas Hankey Esq. Junr.
Thomas Bell Esq. Junr.
Thomas Bell Esq. Junr.
Thomas Bell

Fort St. George

Abstract of the Revenue Collections of the Purganah of

Extract from the accounts of the

	Names of the Villages.	1776			1777			1778		
		Pa.	Fs.	Lo.	Pa.	Fs.	Lo.	Pa.	Fs.	Lo.
1	Carakolloo Hauvahah	280	27	60	11.9	11	20	331	6	45
2	Mundanelly	11.24	33	60	321	3	30	72	25	10
3	Soatoomurroo	320	42	45	135	43	25	318	18	60
4	Saunaroodraueram	11.2	33	"	127	4	10	275	17	6
5	Goapaueram	287	"	"	278	19	70	11.1	4	10
6	Caullapollem	360	38	35	215	11	20	150	1	40
7	Rauchapatam	254	4	70	273	"	60	181	9	15
8	Cheegoorocottah	123	29	72½	271	17	5	215	10	10
9	Tandeenadah	221	5	65	168	42	15	251	4	55
10	Ramaueram	268	19	55	117	46	25	183	24	15
11	Doddeeputtah	188	8	50	165	15	75	176	29	20
12	Seatanapillee	248	23	35	103	21	"	100	31	25
13	Varauchapatam	139	"	75	62	1	25	73	8	5
14	Chouhee Coodravaram	10	6	"	17	35	50	90	"	"
	Mokasah Villages.									
15	Boanumpaudoo	153	20	35	267	11	50	306	15	"
16	Tamanaram	132	15	62½	262	6	75	15	31	10
17	Chinna Camanapoody	9	37	10	105	24	75	167	26	50
18	Danapoody	17	13	10	42	2	35	178	36	"
19	Moolatantapilly	16	26	20	38	2	57½	73	22	40
20	Goakonumpaudoo	5	"	"	20	4	5	19	15	15
21	Taumaracolloo	151	12	15	299	35	50	179	36	60
22	Gonnoaroo	80	37	70	190	25	2½	252	35	5

26½

Coriu... and Eight years.

Culdi...

	Average on Three years.		Total on Eight years		Average on Eight years.				Average on Eight years.			
	Pa.	Fs. Lo.	Pa.	Fs. Lo.	Pa.	Fs. Lo.			Pa.	Fs. Lo.		
Pa.	Fs.	Lo.	Pa.	Fs.	Lo.	Pa.	Fs.	Lo.				
	23	35 50½	7	65	275	8	38	50	34.4	10	66 2/8	
9	30	30 85	3	26	10	1837	3	75	604	30	39 3/8	
4	18	" 4.10	38	"	2255	37	70		281	46	58 6/8	
2	27	15 26	4.1	5	1623	15	"		202	43	70	
2	21	" 24.0	23	"	1644	30	60		205	27	67 4/8	
4	12	37½ 192	20	12½	1477	21	52½		184	32	56 4½/8	
2	4.0	4.0 168	29	4.0	1370	4	25		171	12	43 1/8	
1	"	15 296	32	5	1746	39	52½		218	16	76 1½/8	
2	13	25 166	36	35	1310	29	65		167	27	58 5/8	
9	30	30 186	42	10	1328	40	70		166	5	8 6/8	
6												
1	21	" 97	7	"	938	42	"		117	17	20	
1	42	45 95	30	15	870	40	10		108	41	12/8	
1	27	15 145	41	5	798	12	15		99	37	41 7/8	
12	43	10 147	46	30	707	45	45		88	23	55 5/8	
"												
6	41	35 166	13	65	1430	45	45		178	41	55 5/8	
4	24	45 101	24	15	877	36	42½		109	34	45 2½/8	
11												
4	39	60 137	13	20	726	47	57½		90	41	7 1½/8	
"												
4	19	10 48	6	30	411	33	"		51	22	10	
3												
4	46	10 58	15	30	395	12	42½		49	19	152/8	
4												
1	0	6 46	22	34	15	125	39	15		15	34	71 7/8
"												
18	15	15 149	21	5	1442	18	71		180	14	28 7/8	
19												
1	84	39 30	461	29	10	2150	17	57½		268	38	17½/8

Pa.	Fs.	Lo.	Pa.	Fs.	Lo.
"	12	"	"		
20	86	27	22 4/8		
40	12	41	35		
45	7	8	51 7/8		
"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"		
30	22	5	53 6/8		
66	1,078	14	58 2/8		
50	541	25	66 2/8		
36	1,619	40	44 4½/8		
30	29	62	20	23	6/8
11	9	165	7	31	3/8
25	170	35	3 1/8		
50	541	25	66 2/8		
36	1,619	40	44 4/8		

Resolution

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Resolution thereon. Resolved that the adver-
(18-19) tisement received with the foregoing letter
be published in the Board's office Thursday
the 30th April next being fixed for the day
of sale. The Collector will be pleased to
make a corresponding alteration in the adver-
tisement published in his office.

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(20)

From R. T. Porter Esqre. } Sir,
Collector of Masulipatam } With reference to your letter
of the 22d January last, I have the honor to
forward the accompanying Copies and
No. 182 Translations of two forms of Security Bonds
taken from the Native Public
Servants in the Revenue Department
in this District, and from persons
No. 384 giving Security in their behalfs.

Masulipatam
Collector's Cutcherry
17th March 1846 } (Signed) R. T. Porter
Collector

To

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

No. 1

To The Honorable Company's Circar.

Translation of a Parwanah executed and
delivered in by Manapaka Naugathoosana
Naidoo Son of Ramah Naidoo Inhabitant of Rama-
naidoopett in the Zillah of Masulipatam.

Dated 19th December 1835.

As I am appointed as Acting Cash
Keeper of the Revenue and General Treasuries
in the Huzzoor Cutcherry of the Collector of
Masulipatam, I will receive charge of the
Cash remaining in the said Treasuries, the Money
on account of the Courts' Deposits, Jewells,
and all description of things, as well as docu-
ments &c. which are now in charge of Maumbalum
Veerasawamy Naidoo Cash Keeper, and I hereby en-
gage that I will continue to discharge the
functions connected with the said office with
every care Correctness, Zeal and propriety.

If, on the Contrary, I should com-
mit any irregularity, or if any incorrectness be
reported to your honor to have been committed
by me in the Accounts &c. I engage to be respon-
sible for all and every demand or Loss that
may occur in it. I will according to the provi-
sions of the Regulations immediately pay to the
Circar such amount of the loss or demand
as

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

as may be proved to have been sustained in it.
If I should fail to pay the Amount to the
Circar in full or any balance remain due I
engage that the Circar may according to the
Regulations not only attach the property real
and personal belonging to me and recover
from it the Amount of all such demands
and losses that may occur as above alluded
to, but also I engage by this that I will
submit and conform to all such instructions
as may be given by the Circar on the subject.

Thus I executed and delivered
this Baramamah with my free will
and Consent. I further declare that I
cannot hold myself responsible for any
Casualties that may accidentally happen
to the said Treasury by the will of God or
by Ruling authorities.

(Signed) Manapaka Naga:

Witnesses

Choshana Naidoo

(Signed) D. Baularoostamah

(a/) B. Venkatroydoo/

To

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

No. 2.

To

The Honorable Company's Circar

Translation of a Kararnamah Mochilika exec=
=uted and delivered in by Woopputoor Venkatapah
Son of W. Nursiah an Inhabitant of Bezoarah=

Dated 31st May 1837.

As I am appointed to act as
Tahasildar of Deevy Talook I do hereby engage
that I will continue to discharge the duties
of the Revenue and Police Department con=
=nected with the said Office with much dili=
=gence, activity, and impartiality and without
committing any incorrectness or injustice what=
=soever, and conduct myself agreeably to the Rookums
which may be issued from the Huzzoor as also
in conformity to the rules and Regulations
without any irregularity both in assessing and
collecting the revenues.

If on the contrary I should
fail to conform to the engagement above re=
=ferred to and commit any irregularity whatever
or receive any illicit profits of bribery &c. either
in money or Goods or do any injustice or partiality
I will be answerable to pay double the Amount
of all the demands or losses that may be sustained
thereby, and in default the Circar may not

only

only attach the property real and personal belonging to myself. My heirs and of my Sureties according to the Regulations and expose the same to public sale and carry the proceeds thereof to the credit of such losses or Demands. but also I hereby engage to be liable to the removal from my employment and will be ready to receive higher punishment and pay such penalty as may be ordered by the Circar.

This Moochilka is drawn out and delivered with my free will and consent.

(Signed) V. Venkatapah.

Witnesses

(Signed) G. Venkiah

" C. Hanoomuntarow.

No. 3.

To.

The Honorable Company's Circar.

Translation of Money and Personal Security Bond executed and tendered by said Goredaradoss, Maunekajee Sadabayee, Breeje Mohundoss Sowcar, inhabitants of Godoogoopetta Manapaka Salvapaty Naik son of Ramanah Naik and Velloory Venkatareddy Naik Proprietor of Krottevemoo Samut Inhabitants of Ramanaikpettah in the Masulipatam

Dated 19th December 1835.

We the said 3 persons do hereby engage to stand ourselves security, on behalf of Kangabhooshana Naidoo.

Kangabhooshana Naidoo (son of Manapaka Ramanaidoo of Ramanapettah in Masulipatam) acting Cash Keeper of the Revenue and General Treasuries in the Masulipatam Collector's Cutcherry for the sum of 40,000 Rupees as follows Viz. J. Brije Mohundoss for 15,000 Rupees J. Salvapaty Naidoo for 15,000 Rupees, and J. Venkatareddy Naidoo for 10,000 Rupees making a total of 40,000 Rupees. We engage that Kangabhooshana Naidoo Cash Keeper will continue to discharge all the functions reposed in him by the Circar with great assiduity, correctness and punctuality. If on the contrary, any the least deficiency or discrepancy shall be proved to have been committed by him either in the Revenue and General Treasuries or in those of the Courts Vea. Deposits as also in the jewels Vea. things deposited under his charge or in keeping the accounts Vea. connected with them, we will be responsible and make good to Circar all such losses or discrepancies on his part. If we should fail to make good the same accordingly we abide by this not only to pay to Circar the money from our own respective properties as according to the provisions of Regulations but also be answerable to make him appear in person before the Circar when

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

when his attendance may be required. This money and personal security Bond is executed and tendered by us respectively with our free will and consent.

Witnesses / Signed / Brojee. Mohundoss
/Signed/ D. Baulakroostamah " M. Salwapaty naidoo
" B. Venkataroyadoo. " V. Venkatareddy naidoo

To No. 4.

The Honorable Company's Cirkar

Translation of Money and personal Security Bond executed and tendered by Culdindy Hareeswararow Puntooloo son of Nursimloo Puntooloo Inhabitant of Avanegudda 2 Chaurty Lutchmenarrainah son of C. Venkatachellum of Yakanoor, 3 Lunka Ramaswamy son of Lunka Venkiah of Chodavarum Village appertaining to Deevy Purganah in the Zillah of Masulipatam.

Dated 31st January 1838.

As we the said 3 persons do engage to stand security for Wooppoloor Venkatapah[son of Wooppoolook Nursiah] Acting Sabasildar and Head of Police of Deevy Purganah as long as he may continue in this situation or in any other situations to which he may hereafter be

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

be changed without intermission in this Zillah we engage that he will be punctual and Zealous in the discharge of the Circar affairs connected with the situation held by him agreeably to the rules Hookooms, and the provisions of the Regulations in assessing or collecting the Circar revenue &c. and with much alacrity continue to perform the functions of all duties entrusted to him in a regular manner without any partiality or any illicit gain by bribery &c. or on the contrary if he should either in the present Talook or in any other Purganahs to which he may hereafter be changed act or commit any irregularity or discrepancies of any kind whatever, or seek for any illicit gains of bribery &c. and commit any defalcations or other fraud or misappropriations in making the collections or assessing the revenue or act contrary to the rules provided in the Regulations &c. we will be responsible and agree to pay to Circar in satisfaction of all demands and losses that may be accrued thereby to the amount of 4000 Rupees. If we should fail to pay the said money our properties as hereunder stated together with the other real and personal property belonging to us shall agreeably

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

agreeably to the Regulations, be attached and put up to sale in public auction, and the proceeds there of shall be recovered in satisfaction of all the demands or loses which may occur during the whole length of time in which the said Venkatapah may hold employment in this Zillah. The property in question exclusively belongs to ourselves respectively and has not been placed under Mortgage &c. to others. If in future any one advances any claim regarding the said property the claim in question should be considered as a forged one, and until such time as we may be relieved from the responsibility for our standing as sureties to him, the same property shall be placed under the disposal of the Government as Mortgage. In the event of this individual having absconded on any account, we will bring and present him in the Huzzoor and engage to conform to such instructions as the Circar may issue. This money and personal security Bond has been drawn out and tendered with our free will and consent.

Particulars

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

Particulars of Property belonging to —

C. Bareeswara Row Puntooloo 1st Surety.

C Rs. A. P.

1	Situated at Avaneguddo a Tiled house including a Hall and 5 Godowns below the upstair House together with its compound valued	1700 — — —
1	Stall or a compound with Thatched House for cattle	200 — — —
1	Six cutties of Dry and wet land in Avaneguddo valued	600 — — —
		2 500 — — —

(Signed) C. Baree Swarow

Carried forward —— 2 500 — — —

Rs A P

Brought forward ——— 2500-"-"

Property belonging to Chamurty Lutchmen marrainah 2nd Surety.

1. Tiled House in Vakanoor including a Hall and a Varandah with Brick wall around it valued ——— 500-"-"
1. Stall with a Brick wall compound for Cattle ——— 70-"-"
5. Cutties of Sary Dry and Wet land in Vakanoor Village ——— 430-"-"

——— 1000-"-"

Signed C. Lutchmenarrainah

Lunka Ramaswamy 3d Surety.

1. House situated at Choda varam together with the compound around it valued ——— 80-"-"
1. Stall for cattle ——— 30-"-"
2. Cutties of Sary land in the said Village ——— 150-"-"
26. Cattles valued ——— 240-"-"

——— 500-"-"

Total Company Rupees ——— 1,000-"-"

Signed L. Ramaswamy

20-21

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie on the table

Read

Read the following letters

To T. Tyrrell Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

22

From H. Stokes Esqre Collector of Guntoor

Submitting a Revised Statement of contingent Charges not exceeding 20 Rupees each incurred in the 2d Quarter of 1845 and requesting sanction for the amount.—

Para 1. I have the honor to submit a Statement of Contingent Charges not exceeding 20 Rupees each incurred in the second Quarter from 1st April to 30th June A.D. 1845 Fusly 1254 and request you will obtain the necessary sanction for the amount—

2. It will be observed that the item of this charge was included in the Statement forwarded on the 23d July 1845 upon which the Board recorded the following remark—"These charges being on account "of Convicts should be sent to the Court of "Foujdaree Adalut as instructed by a Circular "letter from this Office under date 5th May last." The same item was subsequently submitted to the Foujdaree Adalut Court who in a letter from which an Extract is annexed for the information of the Board, declined obtaining sanction for it upon the ground that the Statements submitted to them should under the Circular orders of the Board include only expenses incurred for convicts employed on Public works.

Dated 9th Decr 1845

5th May 1845.

As

1429 Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

3. As this item is not strictly of this description, being a charge for escorting Convicts, passing through this District on their way from one Zillah to another, I trust the Board will approve of its being submitted to them and obtain the sanction requested.

Guntoor ..... / Signed / H. Stokes
Collector's Cutcherry } Collector
14th February 1846. }

Extract from a letter dated 9th December 1845 from the Register to the Court of Foujdaree Adalut.

Para 2. "The Judges have ordered "me to point out that the Extract from the "Minutes of Consultation on which the Circular "from the Board of Revenue to which you "advert, has apparently been issued, refers only "to expenses incurred for Convicts employed "on Public Works whereas the Charges entered "in the Statements now re-transmitted include "many which are not of that description, and "cannot be checked in this Court."

Dated 10th May 1845 No 86.

/ Signed / H. D. Phillips
Register

Revised

1430. Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Revised Statement of Contingent Charges exceeding 20 Rupees each incurred in the 2d Quarter from 1st April to 30th June 1845 pursuant to Circular Order dated 9th May 1845 No 86.

Stations	Actual Total Charges in Cash in this Quarter	Collectors' Remarks Increase, Decrease, Explanation	Orders of the Board	Orders of Government
Vaguitate Department				
1 Ballo to Peons who escorted Convicts proceeding through this District beyond the limits of this Zillah	8 " "			
Dto Dto Peons who escorted Convicts from Beyond the limits of this Zillah to Dto

Fort St George 26th March 1846.

Resolution thereon—

22-23

The Circular from this Office dated 5th May 1845 directing that all Charges on account of Convicts &c be submitted for sanction through the Court of Foujdaree Adalut was issued with reference to the orders of Government dated 10th March and 29th April 1845, which the Board find were not communicated to the Court of Foujdaree Adalut till the 15th December 1845. This will account for the refusal of that Court to receive and pass the Charges above referred to, on the 9th of that Month—If the Charges be now submitted anew to the Foujdaree Adalut and reference be made to the orders of Government of the 10th March and 29th April 1845 with which they have now been furnished, the Board do not doubt that the charges will be passed—

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenues
Fort St George

Sir,

24

From H. Stokes Esqre Collector of Guntoor } Para 1.

Requesting Boards sanction for certain arrangements proposed to be made with the pay of the Ameen of Timmercottah to provide for the revision of the Palnad Survey

To Board 15th May 1845 Board's Proceedings 5th June

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin I have the honor to request the Board's sanction for the following arrangement, which I trust will approve itself to their judgment—

In Cons 27th March 1845 Para 4.
In Cons 5th May 1845 Para 3.

Vide order of Government 15th December 1845 No 96. Department of Public works—

Fort St George 26th March 1846.

2 Since Chuckrapany Row the Ameen of Dachapully has officiated as Nair Sheristadar the Revenue Peishcar has carried on the business of the Talook—On the 23d Instant the Timmercottah Tanah became vacant by the death of the Ameen Meenagayacharloo—

Chuckrapany Row is a young man of much activity and intelligence, and more trustworthy I hope than the generality of the Native Servants in those parts—I think he is in fact the most suitable person I can find to carry into effect the Boards orders for completing what is defective in these Palnad Survey—I therefore have placed him in charge of both Tannahs, the business of which he can easily conduct and at the same time superintend the arrangements for the above purpose—

3 In consideration of the additional labour, responsibility and travelling expenses thus devolving on him and to provide for an efficient revision of the Survey—I beg permission to appropriate the pay of the Timmercottah Ameens situation as follows—

To Chuckrapany Row as Principal Ameen of Palnad ——— Rs a p 20—0—0

carried over 20—0—0

	Rs	a	p
Brought forward	20	0	0
To the Revenue Peishcars who are to be styled Deputy ameens in addition to their present pay of Rupees 28 each Rupees 7	14	0	0
3 Pymashdars each 15 Rupees	45	0	0
1 Mutsuddie	8	0	0
Contingent Charges	13	0	0
Total	100	0	0

4. The Pymashdars will not be appointed till I receive the Board's instructions as to the particular course I propose to adopt which I shall speedily explain; nor will the whole amount now proposed be expended if it is not found to be necessary. Out of the undrawn pay of the Nair Sheristadar I beg permission to pay to the Revenue Peishcar of Dachapully from the time he has had Charge of the Talook a deputation allowance of one third, being Rupees 23 3 4 per Month Until I can find a suitable person to fill the situation of Nair Sheristadar permanently Kotya Salt Mutsaddy has been placed temporarily in the office.

5. In conclusion I may mention that the Talaid has on former occasions been managed by one Ameen, and if it should

should appear that the plan now proposed does not work well it will be easy to revert to the previous arrangement when the Survey is revised and completed.

Guntoor
Coll.r's Circuit Cutcherry.
Goorjalah 28th February 1816

(Signed) H. Stokes
Collector

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

(24-25)

To The Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

To the Collector of Guntoor

Stating in reply to his letter of the 28th February last that it does not appear to the Board expedient to commit the Superintendence of the Dachapully and Timmercottah Tanahs to Chuckrapany Row in addition to the Talaud Survey and that if any Pymashdars or other Servants are required for the purpose of the Survey, they should be specially

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th February last requesting their sanction to certain arrangements in your Talook and Hoozoor Establishments in connection with the revision of the Talnaud Survey.

From this the Board learn that you propose to place Chuckrapany Row ameen of Dachapully, but for some time since acting as Nair Sheristadar of your Hoozoor Cutcherry in charge of both the Dachapully and Timmercottah Tanahs, the latter of which has lately become vacant. He is at the same time to carry into effect the Board's orders for the completion of all that is defective in the Survey of Talnaud. Kotya Salt Mutsuddy has

specially entertained as a temporary establishment and an application to that effect submitted in the usual form also stating that the Board cannot sanction the appropriation of any part of the Nail Sheristadar's undrawn pay in remuneration of the services of the Datchapully Peishcar

has been directed to officiate temporarily as Nail Sheristadar and it is suggested that, the Ameenship of Timmeracottah not being for the present filled up, the salary of that situation shall be applied in part to compensate Chuckrapany Row, and the two Revenue Peishcars under him, for the additional labor thrown upon them and partly in payment of the temporary establishment to be entertained for the revision of the Survey and of the Contingent expenses. You further request permission to disburse to the Revenue Peishcar of Datchapully as deputation allowance for the period that he has been in charge of the Talooks Rupees 23-5-4 Monthly out of the undrawn pay of the Nail Sheristadar.

3. In reply the Board instruct me to inform you that it does not appear to them expedient to commit the Superintendence of two Talooks to Chuckrapany Row in addition to the revision of the Survey. They think it preferable that each Talook should be under charge of a separate Ameen but if Chuckrapany Row return to Datchapully there would seem to be no reason why he should not complete what is wanting in the Survey of Talnaud in addition to the management of that Tanah. If it should be found that any

Sheristadars or other Servants are required for the purposes of the Survey it would be better that they should be specially entertained as a temporary establishment and you can submit an application to that effect with full explanation in the usual form. The Board regret that they cannot sanction the appropriation of any part of the Nail Sheristadar's undrawn pay in remuneration of the Services of the Datchapully Peishcar but if the conduct of this latter Officer has been meritorious they trust that the opportunity will be taken of advancing him to some higher office on an occasion presenting itself.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
26th March 1846.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

Read

specially entertained as a temporary establishment and an application to that effect submitted in the usual form also stating that the Board cannot sanction the appropriation of any part of the Nail Sheristadar's undrawn pay in remuneration of the services of the Datchapully Peishcar

has been directed to officiate temporarily as Nail Sheristadar and it is suggested that, the Omeenship of Timmeraddah not being for the present filled up, the salary of that situation shall be applied in part to compensate Chuckrapany Row, and the two Revenue Peishcars under him, for the additional labor thrown upon them and partly in payment of the temporary establishment to be entertained for the revision of the Survey and of the Contingent expenses. You further request permission to disburse to the Revenue Peishcar of Datchapully as deputation allowance for the period that he has been in charge of the Talooks, Rupees 23-5-4 Monthly out of the undrawn pay of the Nail Sheristadar.

3. In reply the Board instruct me to inform you, that it does not appear to them expedient to commit the superintendence of two Talooks to Chuckrapany Row in addition to the revision of the Survey. They think it preferable that each Talook should be under charge of a separate Ameen but if Chuckrapany Row return to Datchapully there would seem to be no reason why he should not complete what is wanting in the Survey of Palnaud in addition to the management of that Tanah. If it should be found that any

any Pycashdars or other Servants are required for the purposes of the Survey it would be better that they should be specially entertained as a temporary establishment and you can submit an application to that effect with full explanation in the usual form. The Board regret that they cannot sanction the appropriation of any part of the Nail Sheristadar's undrawn pay in remuneration of the Services of the Datchapully Peishcar but if the conduct of this latter Officer has been meritorious, they trust that the opportunity will be taken of advancing him to some higher office on an occasion presenting itself.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
26th March 1816.

Signed T. Pycroft
Secretary

Read.

Fort St George 26th March 1846

Read the following letter

To F. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Sir,

26

From H. Stokes Esqre
Collector of Guntoor
Stating in reply to the Board's Circular of 19th January 1846 that 11 Complete sets of Teloogoo Regulations are required for the native Functionaries in the Guntoor District suggesting that Mr Campbell's Code of Teloogoo Regulations be furnished and trusts the outlay of 19 Rupees each = 266 Rupees will not for stated reasons be thought too large

19th January 1846

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, directing me to submit Indents of the Telugu Regulations required for the use of the Talook Cutcherries in this District to complete existing deficiencies.

2. Returns having been called for from the Ameens, shew that in Tannahs, being those of the last attached Zemindaries, there are no Regulations — In 4 others there are Copies in manuscript of Police Regulations only, and in the rest there are Copies also in M.S. of both Revenue and Police Regulations, but for the most part incomplete and worn — In the Hoozoor Cutcherry there are not even two complete sets of the Regulations in the Native language, so that none can be supplied from it to the Talooks — I therefore forward herewith an Indent for 11 Complete sets of the printed Telugu Regulations noted in the subjoined list —

3. At the same time I would beg

Fort St George 26th March 1846

beg to suggest that by far the most desirable mode of attaining the object which the Board have in view, namely to furnish every Native Functionary with a Complete set of the laws necessary to guide him in the execution of his duties, as well as promoting the no less important and of extending the knowledge of the laws of the Government among its Native subjects, would be to place in each Talook Cutcherry a Copy of the printed Telugu edition of Mr Campbell's Code of Regulations lately published at Madras, and sold I believe for 19 Rupees a Set — The Cost of 11 of those will be therefore 266 Rupees, which Government would probably not think too large an outlay for so beneficial a purpose —

Guntoor Zillah
Coll'rs Circuit Cutcherry
Innacondah 17th March 1846

Signed H. Stokes
Collector

Indent

Fort St George 26th March 1846

Read the following letter

To T. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Sir,

26

From H. Stokes Esqre Collector of Guntoor stating in reply to the Board's Circular of 10th January 1846 that 14 Complete sets of Teloogoo Regulations are required for the Native Functionaries in the Guntoor District suggesting that Mr Campbell's Code of Teloogoo Regulations be furnished and treats the outlay of 19 Rupees each = 266 Rupees will not for stated reasons be thought too large

19th January 1846

Para 1 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, directing me to submit Indents of the Telugu Regulations required for the use of the Talook kutcherries in this District to complete existing deficiencies.

2. Returns having been called for from the ameens, shew, that in Tammaks, or being those of the last attached Zemindaries, there are no Regulations - In 4 others there are Copies in manuscript of Police Regulations only, and in the rest there are Copies also in M S. of both revenue and Police Regulations, but for the most part incomplete and worn - In the Hoozoor kutcherry there are not even two complete sets of the Regulations in the Native language, so that none can be supplied from it to the Talooks - I therefore forward herewith an Indent for 14 Complete sets of the printed Telugu Regulations noted in the subjoined list.

3. At the same time I would beg

Fort St George 26th March 1846

beg to suggest that by far the most desirable mode of attaining the object which the Board have in view, namely to furnish every Native Functionary with a Complete set of the laws necessary to guide him in the execution of his duties, as well as promoting the no less important and of extending the knowledge of the laws of the Government among its Native subjects, would be to place in each Talook kutcherry a copy of the printed Telugu edition of Mr Campbell's Code of Regulations lately published at Madras, and sold I believe for 19 Rupees a set - The Cost of 14 of those will be therefore 266 Rupees, which Government would probably not think too large an outlay for so beneficial a purpose -

Guntoor Zillah
Coll'rs Circuit kutcherry
Innacondah 17th March 1846

Signed H. Stokes
Collector

Indent

4439 Fort St. George 20th. March 1846.

Standard for the Sets of Talooqoo Regulations No. 101.

Revenue Regulations | Do. Acts | Police Do.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 17th. March 1846.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Guntoor dated 4th. Instant.

Ordered, that the Standard required for the use of the Talooks in the District of Guntoor be transmitted to the Collector.

(Signed) H. Stokes
Sub Collector

(Signed) H. Stokes
Collector

Revenue Regulations

| | | |

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

Masulipatam, Palnad and Cuddapah. On the South the line dividing it from Nellore is broken and irregular, several Villages of the one District being included within the frontier of the other, and vice versa.

2. The space within these limits is an extensive plain, from the Centre of which rises the Condaveid Hills, a granite range, extending about 12 Miles from South West to North East. Beyond its termination on the South West towards Rajapett, a few detached Hills appear to indicate a continuation of the ridge in the same direction, but the intervals between them are low and the streams flowing from the Westward take their courses thro' them. From the North East extremity of the range to the Kistna the plain is considerably elevated and a series of rocky Hills again appear above it near Mangalgerry extending to the banks of the river, opposite Bezwarah. Another spur elevated itself near Poonikul and pursues a more North Easterly course terminating likewise at the Kistna not far from Amravatty. The intermediate plain between them is studded with isolated hills. The Minor ranges themselves are not continuous, but are broken here and there by opening thro' one of which a cut for a new head to the Tungabhadra channel has lately been carried. To the South and East of the central range the plain sloped gradually

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

gradually to the Sea and has the appearance of an extensive alluvial deposit, from the surface of which the hills rise like so many islands. Traditions are current of the Kistna having once found a more southerly passage to the Sea thro' the low line of Country forming the channel of the Tungabhadra Nullah and also of Racheor and Rapully having formerly been near the shore. In proof of the former the deep rich soil of the Villages lying between the supposed former and actual present channel is instanced. The latter opinion receives support from the marks of an ancient beach along the Eastern road to Masulipatam between Chandala and Chinna Ganjam. The black Cotton soil here gives place to a belt of Sand from 8 to 10 Miles in breadth commencing with the dunes and elevated ridges generally found above high water Mark and thence sloping gradually to the present Coast. So remarkable are these indications that the drainage of the Country lodges against them and forms occasional Swamps. This effect is very perceptible under the Bapatla Tank, the surplus water of which, arrested by the Sand heaps, renders a considerable portion of valuable land unfit for cultivation. The slope of the plain from the base of the Wills is at first rapid. The descent from Guntoor (situated on the skirts

of

of high ground. North East of the Condavid range to the Tungabadra. Nulla near Chageelamoody being 60 feet or about 6 feet per Mile, while from thence to the Sea the fall does not amount to 20 feet in a distance of 25 Miles or less than one foot in a mile. The drainage therefore is uniformly towards the South East, except on the North West of the Central Hills. A line dividing the heads of the streams that flow North and South extends from this range across to Palnad with an elevation above the plain so trifling as to be hardly perceptible. The soil contains a great proportion of clay which likewise forms the subsoil in consequence of which the Moisture does not sink to any depth and in heavy rains the surplus water flows over the surface in the direction of the drainage, washing away the loose soil and sometimes increasing to dangerous floods.

3- This peculiar character of the soil exercises a corresponding influence on the System of agriculture. Neither the Plough nor the roots of Plants can penetrate so unyielding a medium. Ploughing therefore is confined to a slight disturbance of the surface, for which a single yoke of Oxen is sufficient. In many parts of the mixed (mesub) and finest black lands it would prove very advantageous to work deeper with

with a larger plough and 2 or more pair of bullocks. But the practice is little followed. Even old waste is broken up with the Common small plough. The great plough of the Ceded Districts drawn by 8 yoke of Oxen is unknown. Nor is it so much required, for the Clayey subsoil is unfavorable to the growth of the obstinate Poonda Kutt Grass, the deep seated roots of which are extirpated with such difficulty from the best Cotton soils elsewhere. The District Cowlenamah therefore only allows a period of three years for reclaiming immemorial waste taking one fourth of the Assessment the first year, half the next, three fourths in the third year, and the full amount in the fourth.

4- The climate of the Circar is likewise remarkable situated nearly at the point where the South West Monsoon ceases and the North East begins it partakes of the influence of both without receiving a full share of either. The first rains come from the South West and fall in the latter part of June, but these are rarely more than a succession of showers. The heavy rains are much later and do not fall till July and August. The subsequent supplies from the North East Monsoon are occasional and irregular, but do not cease altogether till December or January. During the

the rainy months the lighter Clouds attracted by the hills discharge themselves in frequent slight showers, which are wholly unfelt in the plains. By means of these the cultivation of the early (or Poonasa) crops is carried on in the red soils at the base of the hills. They consist of Bayra Ragee Hungonee, Indian corn, pulses &c., but are of trifling amount not exceeding above 7 per Cent of the whole cultivation. The staple Crops of Jowaree and Pyra, or mixed produce amount to 84 per Cent, and are much later being sown in July and August and reaped in December and the following Months. They require much less rain and produce but in a scanty monsoon. There is comparatively little Wet or Garden produce except for the Poonasa crops and in the Wet lands, which are prepared in the hot weather ploughing commences late. Contrary to the usual belief that the black soils do not require to be manured, those of Guntoor are frequently so improved either by spreading over them the mud and sweepings of the streets containing the refuse of the Village in addition to the ordinary manures, or by penning large flocks of sheep on them for a fortnight or three weeks before ploughing. But the latter Custom is confined to spots destined to raise superior produce, as Chillies, Tobacco, &c.

Note. The Wet lands are about 4 per Cent of the whole. — The Jowaree about 5.

For

Nor are the same fields always selected for this purpose, but a sort of rotation of Crops is observed and a lighter Kind of produce raised upon them in succeeding years. The same process is observed in the Common dry farming, the staple produce of Jowaree being succeeded by one, or still better by two, of the lighter crops as castor Oil plant, Horse Gram, &c.

5. The gradual slope of the plain from an elevated centre, would seem to be favorable to the formation of reservoirs for purposes of irrigation. Few however exist, and these are of the most indifferent description. The Wet cultivation as already observed is small, not exceeding 4 per Cent, and of this a large proportion belongs to a single Tamah which has lately derived much advantage by Channels conducted from the Pistna. It would appear however from the great number of ruined and choked up Tanks in all parts of the District, that the extent of irrigated land was greater formerly than at present. Captain Caldwell who reported on this subject soon after the province came into our possession considered it favorable for such works and attributed the general state of decay in which he found them to the improvidence of the Zemindars. The supply

Bapatla Report of Civil Engineer 2d Division 26 July 1839. Diary of Civil Engineer for June 1839.

From Capt. Caldwell to the Bd of Revenue 23d June 1801.

of

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846-

of water generally is scanty even for domestic purposes. Most of the Tanks are exhausted by the end of March and the Wells (where they exist) seldom last throughout the hot months. But in most parts of the black soil, the springs are brackish and the construction of Wells is useless for the water obtained from them is undrinkable. There are no rivers of any size. The largest stream is the Nullemooda which forms the supplying channel of the Baputla Tank. The Gundelacumma passes thro' a small part of the Innacondah Tannah at the most southerly point of the District, without conferring any benefit on the cultivation. Forest and Timber trees are almost unknown and the few Topes planted near Villages checked by the ungenial nature of the subsoil, exhibit only a stunted and sickly growth. As soon as the crops are off the ground, the aspect of the Country becomes inexpressibly bare and dreary. The eye wanders over a boundless extent of black plain unrelieved by signs of vegetation. Yet notwithstanding the absence of such apparent requisites for animal existence, as water, shade and herbage, during a fourth part of the year, Guntoor is celebrated for its breed of Cattle, which is exported in large numbers to all parts of the Dekhan.

These

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6- These remarks on the physical characters of the Circar will help to elucidate many circumstances that demand attention in fixing a new assessment, particularly with reference to the classification of the lands and the fluctuations of the Revenue in former years. The remarkable coincidence between its Geographical position receiving little rain and the nature of its soil requiring a less than ordinary share of moisture explains the reason of its being greatly affected by vicissitudes in the regular course of the Seasons. It shows why tho' suffering from severe droughts, it has flourished in times of comparative scarcity elsewhere, whilst on the other hand a plentiful Monsoon which has conferred abundance on the neighbouring Districts has subjected it to failure and loss.

7- Altho' the necessity of a new assessment has been admitted on all hands it may not be amiss, particularly with reference to the observations of the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings of the 16th June Para 5- 14. last, to give a short outline of the revenue System hitherto in force, from which it will be seen how unsuited it is whether in principle or in detail, to assist in the

formation

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formation of a new Settlement. The materials for this purpose are singularly deficient. No records of any antiquity are forthcoming, and the earliest information extant, rests only on the traditions of the Despondees and Village Accounts. These all concur however in referring to former Surveys and Settlements by the different dynasties which have from time to time exercised supremacy in the Circar. Some of these measurements yet exist and account for the variety of standards found in the District. * But the rates of assessment have wholly perished. They probably subsisted to the time of the Mahomedan conquest about the end of the 16th Century. The subjugation of the Musulman Kingdom of Golconda, to which Guntoor was attached, by Aurungzebe in 1687 was followed by the introduction of a rent roll (the Kamil Bereiz) which brought exaction to a climax. But the consolidation of the Mogul conquests having been checked by the rise of the Mahrattas, it is not probable that so large a revenue was ever actually collected. It was during this period, in the early part of the 18th Century, when the paramount power was in abeyance, that the hereditary revenue Officers of the Imperial Exchequer, the Ancestors of the present Zemindars, began to arrogate to themselves the right of appropriating the Revenues

* Note

In illustration of this view a Statement of these is given in the appendix and marked A together with an Abstract of the information derived from an old Village record professing to relate to the Surveys of the former Governments.

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of which they were merely the Collectors. In 1724 the formation of the Soobah of the Dekhan into an independent State again established a preponderating authority. The most turbulent Zemindars were rooted out and destroyed, but others were created in their room, and the System of administrating the revenue thro' their hereditary agency still continue. In the vain attempt to attain to the Kamil standard, annual estimates were taken of the produce, the realization of which, commuted to money was entrusted to the Zemindars. The Ryot, unable to meet a heavy demand based on fallacious inspections of their crops, objected to pay in money, and their Kists were therefore of necessity taken in Kind. From this time we never hear of the revenue being realized otherwise than by a division of the crops. In this condition the District passed into our hands.

8. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, the Collector was instructed to impress on the newly created Proprietors the advantage of substituting a fixed money rent for the practice of sharing the produce. This led the Zemindar to introduce the present fixed.

See paras 87 Dis. of a draft of instructions to Mr. A. Scott by the B. of Rev. dated 25 Dec. 1801 in a letter to Govt. of 1st January 1802.

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of the best land the extent was limited to the exact standard measure of the Village, but they reckoned, say double the same area as one compensation measure for the second class of land, three or more for the third and so on, increasing the extent, in proportion to the inferiority of the soil, on the principle of quantity in for quality. But we look in vain for a systematic development of either of these principles. The details vary in every Village and are characterised by one common feature only Viz^t. that the inequalities are always found to be in favor of the leading Ryots and to the prejudice of the poorer ones. A few instances will exemplify the want of System and principle that pervades the whole.

1st. There are 560 Villages paying graduated rates on the standard (or Halari) Koochal, one of these, Pedda Koorpad, a remarkably fine Village, containing between 7000 and 8000 Acres, was originally devided into 6 classes as follows.

Class	Extent	Koochaloo	Rate Pags.	Fs.
1	3	1/2	18	18
2	1		12	18
3	1	3/4	12	"
4	1		10	"
5	1		9	"
6	1	3/4	8	"
	369			

This

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fixed (Mukhta) rates, but they did so only in the dry lands. They do not seem to have followed any certain plan, but contented themselves, for the most part, with fixing the demand on each Village and leaving the details to be settled by the inhabitants. Neither were these permanent. Not only have the original rates been changed wholly or in part, from time to time, in particular Villages but even where they remained unaltered in the accounts discretionary Settlements (Chellaneermayem) were often made from year to year without reference to them, for the sake of conciliating the Ryots.

9. In subdividing the Assessment the Ryots seem generally to have been guided by one of two plans 1st. They classed the lands according to their supposed fertility with reference to the Village standard measure, and applied a graduated scale of money rates or 2dly. They arranged the Village standard measures according to what may be called compensation measures - and imposed one uniform money rate on the whole. Thus they fixed a sum of say 20 Pagodas, the Coochal as the Village rate, and in the case of

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This at once shews the fallacious nature of the settlement. For it is absurd to suppose that there could be 7,500 acres of the first class land and only 110 in the five others - In 1836 the Collector under whose management the Estate then was, remitted two Pagodas in the first class, abolished the five inferior classes and threw all the land into one - and very shortly afterwards having made over the property to the Zemindar, he added 1/8th of a Cochal to each standard Cochal as (Toogada) an inducement to the Ryots to Cultivate, thus in fact establishing a uniform rate of 10¼ Pagodas or 41 Rupees the Cochal of about 20½ Acres throughout the Village - I went carefull over all the lands and found them to consist of every variety of soil black, red, and mixed - The Ryots themselves admitted that the best lands † see para a fine Wondoo, in the bed of an old Tank might pay 5 or 6 Rupees an Acre, but this was in the possession of the Head Cumamawar Ryot, whilst there was much that ought not to have been taxed above 1 Rupee or even less, yet the whole now pays 2 Rupees per Acre - In another Village named Wadlamoody consisting of 68 Coochaloo of about

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about 1300 Acres the number of Classes originally fixed in the dry lands was 5 the rates varying from 8 to 40 Pagodas per Cochal and in the garden lands 16 at from 1½ Pagoda to 6½ Fanams per Coonta in all 70 rates - This arrangement continued nominally in force till the Village came under attachment in 1833/4 In 1834/5 a discretionary amount was assessed by the Collector on each field, but in reality the revenue was received in Kind - In 1842/3 the Zemindar reverted to the original rates in which he gave a remission of 25 per Cent - to which was afterwards added a further deduction of 8 annas per Pagoda or 12½ per Cent more at which rate the assessment is now levied -

2nd The compensation (Warade or Badi) Coochaloo Villages are 58 in number each with a different rate varying from 2½ Pagodas to 40 - The greatest number are found in the Mugamdarii Estates of Suttanapully and Chillacoopaud, 38 out of the 159 Villages in which are so settled - Oopulpad is an instance of the simplest form of this tenure -

Class	Calari Coochal	Bade Coochal at 30 Ps.	Deduction per Cent
1	1	1	"
2	1¼	1	20
3	1½	1	33
4	2	1	50
5	3	1	66
6	4	1	75
7	5	1	80
8	6	1	83

But

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This at once shews the fallacious nature of the settlement. For it is absurd to suppose that there could be 7,500 acres of the first class land and only 110 in the five others. In 1836, the Collector under whose management the Estate then was, remitted two Pagodas in the first class, abolished the five inferior classes and threw all the land into one — and very shortly afterwards having made over the property to the Zemindar, he added 1/8th of a Coochal to each standard Coochal as (Togada) an inducement to the Ryots to Cultivate, thus in fact establishing a uniform rate of 10¼ Pagodas or 41 Rupees the Coochal of about 20½ Acres throughout the Villages. I went carefull over all the lands and found them to consist of every variety of soil black, red, and mixed. The Ryots themselves admitted that the best lands † see para a fine Wondoo, in the bed of an old Tank might pay 5 or 6 Rupees an Acre, but the was in the possession of the Head Curnamawar Ryot, whilst there was much that ought not to have been taxed above 1 Rupee or even less, yet the whole now pays 2 Rupees per Acre. In another Village named Wadlamoody consisting of 68 Coochalos of about

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about 1300 Acres the number of Classes originally fixed in the dry lands was 54 the rates varying from 8 to 40 Pagodas per Coochal and in the garden lands 16 at from 1½ Pagoda to 5½ Fanams per Coonta in all 70 rates. This arrangement continued nominally in force till the Village came under attachment in 1833/4. In 1834/5 a discretionary amount was assessed by the Collector on each field but in reality the revenues was received in Kind. In 1842/3 the Zemindar reverted to the original rates in which he gave a remission of 25 per Cent. to which was afterwards added a further deduction of 8 annas per Pagoda or 12½ per Cent more at which rate the assessment is now levied.—

2nd The compensation (Warade or Badi) Coochaloo Villages are 58 in number each with a different rate varying from 2½ Pagodas to 40. The greatest number are found in the Muzamdari Estates of Suttanapully and Chilla-loopaud, 38 out of the 159 Villages in which are so settled. Oopulpad is an instance of the simplest form of this tenure.

Class	Calaricoochal	Bad Coochaloo at 30 Ps.	Deduction per Cent
1	1	1	"
2	1¼	1	20
3	1½	1	33
4	2	1	50
5	3	1	66
6	4	1	75
7	5	1	80
8	6	1	83

But

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This at once shews the fallacious nature of the settlement. For it is absurd to suppose that there could be 7,500 acres of the first class land and only 110 in the five others. In 1836, the Collector under whose management the Estate then was, remitted two Pagodas in the first class, abolished the five inferior classes and threw all the land into one — and very shortly afterwards having made over the property to the Zemindar, he added 1/8th of a Coochal to each standard Coochal as (Toogada) an inducement to the Ryots to Cultivate, thus in fact establishing a uniform rate of 10¼ Pagodas or 41 Rupees the Coochal of about 20½ Acres throughout the Village. I went carefully over all the lands and found them to consist of every variety of soil black, red, and mixed. The Ryots themselves admitted that the best lands a few Wondoo, in the bed of an old Tank might pay 5 or 6 Rupees an Acre, but this was in the possession of the Head Cumawar Ryot, whilst there were much that ought not to have been taxed above 1 Rupee or even less, yet the whole now pays 2 Rupees per Acre. In another Village named Wadlamoody consisting of 68 Coochalvo at about

† see para

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about 1300 Acres the number of Classes originally fixed in the dry lands was 54 the rates varying from 8 to 40 Pagodas per Coochal and in the garden lands 16 at from 1/2 Pagoda to 5/2 Fanams per Coonta in all 70 rates. This arrangement continued nominally in force till the Village came under attachment in 1833/4. In 1834/5 a discretionary amount was assessed by the Collector on each field, but in reality the revenue was received in Kind. In 1842/3 the Zemindar reverted to the original rates in which he gave a remission of 28 per Cent. to which was afterwards added a further deduction of 8 annas per Pagoda or 12½ per Cent more at which rate the assessment is now levied.

2nd. The compensation (Warade or Badi) Coochalvo Villages are 58 in number each with a different rate varying from 2/2 Pagodas to 40. The greatest number are found in the Mugamdari Estates of Suttanapully and Chilka-vopaud, 38 out of the 159 Villages in which are so settled. Oopulpad is an instance of the simplest form of this tenure.

Class	Calari Coochal		Bade Coochalo at 30 Ps. per Cent	Deduction
1	1	=	1	"
2	1¼	=	1	20
3	1½	=	1	33
4	2	=	1	50
5	3	=	1	66
6	4	=	1	75
7	5	=	1	80
8	6	=	1	83

But

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This at once shews the fallacious nature of the settlement. For it is absurd to suppose that there could be 7,500 acres of the first class land and only 110 in the five others - In 1836 the Collector under whose management the Estate then was, remitted two Pagodas in the first class, abolished the five inferior classes and threw all the land into one - and very shortly afterwards having made over the property to the Zemindar, he added 1/8th of a Cochal to each standard Cochal as (Togada) an inducement to the Ryots to Cultivate, thus in fact establishing a uniform rate of 10¼ Pagodas or 41 Rupees the Cochal of about 20½ Acres throughout the Village - I went carefull over all the lands and found them to consist of every variety of soil black, red, and mixed - The Ryots themselves admitted that the best lands a fine Wondoo, in the bed of an old Tank might pay 5 or 6 Rupees an Acre, but this was in the possession of the Head Cumamawar Ryot, whilst there was much that ought not to have been taxed above 1 Rupee or even less, yet the whole now pays 2 Rupees per Acre - In another Village named Wadlamoody consisting of 68 Coochaloo of about

† see para

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about 1800 Acres the number of Classes originally fixed in the dry lands was 5 the rates varying from 8 to 40 Pagodas per Coochal and in the garden lands 16 at from 1½ Pagoda to 6½ Fanams per Coonta in all 70 rates - This arrangement continued nominally in force till the Village came under attachment in 1833/4 In 1834/5 a discretionary amount was assessed by the Collector on each field but in reality the revenue was received in Kind - In 1842/3 the Zemindar reverted to the original rates in which he gave a remission of 25 per Cent - to which was afterwards added a further deduction of 8 annas per Pagoda or 12½ per Cent more at which rate the assessment is now levied -

2nd The compensation (Warade or Badi) Coochaloo Villages are 58 in number each with a different rate varying from 2½ Pagodas to 40 - The greatest number are found in the Mugamdavi Estates of Suttanapully and Chittavoopaud, 38 out of the 159 Villages in which are so settled - Oopulpad is an instance of the simplest form of this tenure -

Class	Calavi Coochal	Bade Coochalo at 30 Ps	Deduction per Cent
1	=	1	"
2	1¼	= 1	20
3	1½	= 1	33
4	2	= 1	50
5	3	= 1	66
6	4	= 1	75
7	5	= 1	80
8	6	= 1	83

But

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But in Wallore there is first a general rate of compensation (.Katsoo) for all lands. then an additional one (.Madapoo) for the high lying lands - than a second addition (Vase) for Pycaries and another (Wandra) for Bramins equivalent to the Tyaggaree of other Districts. In this manner out of the 135 Calari or standard Cochalas comprising the Village area 85 go to make up the general compensation (.Katsoo) 12 3/4 (.Madapoo) to the high lands 1/2 (Vasi) to Pycaris and 5/4 (Wandra) to Curnums and privileged Classes leaving only 30 Compensation of Badi Coochalas assessed at 20 Pagodas each.

10- The number of different money rates under these two modes of Settlement amount to 450 in the four Estates. The highest 207½ Pagodas (= 284½ Rupees per Coochal or about 9 Rupees per Acre, the lowest is 1/16 Rupee per Coochal or less than 2 Annas an Acre - There are besides a number of Villages assessed at purely discretionary rates with the appropriate name of Nazar Mukhta and others in which the Revenue is taken by a share of the crop -

On standard or Calari Coochalas	357
On Compensation or Badi Coochalas	58
On Jareeb Coontas	128
Deduct rates common to two	543
	93
Remain	450

+ ie assessed by the eye or glance

The

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11- The distribution of the whole number of Villages in the four Estates is as follows -

Settled on the Calari Coochal	560
" Badi Coochal	58
" on Nazar Mukhta rates	126
" by Division of Crops	134
Motirfa Pettahs	4
Total Zemindary Villages	882

The above particulars are given as they are found in the Revenue accounts - But they are little observed in practice - Through fraud or neglect or partiality, or for purposes of conciliation, the extent of land actually held is often found greatly to exceed the recorded measurement and that not as a general result, but in a greater or less degree with reference to particular individuals some having more than the standard measure allows while others hold double or treble the extent to which they are intitled - In some of the Villages of the Guntoor Taluk in which the same standard or a Coochal of 20½ Acres prevailed the actual measurement gave for the average extent of the Coochal as enjoyed 19 7/40, 23 21/40, 24 16/40, 25 24/40, 29 39/40 (or almost 30) Acres in each of 5 Villages respectively -

12. Besides these more immediate defects -

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defects the registry of land is extremely imperfect. The fields have neither names nor numbers. The extent of a Ryots holding is entered in the gross as one, two or more Cochalies, tho' it may be composed of several parcels of land in different quarters of the Village, and thus it is in many cases difficult (impossible indeed when the Ryots and Curnum combine) to discover the precise locality required. From this Sketch into which for the reason already stated I have gone with greater minuteness than perhaps was required, I trust it has been shown satisfactorily that no elements of any former Settlement exist in a shape that will admit of their being engrafted on the present Survey.

Extract Min: Cons 17th Jan/1845 Para 3.

13. The personal labors of the Commissioner being restricted within the limits specified in the orders of Government of the 16th November 1844 which prescribe that it will be sufficient if he causes the Survey and Settlement to be made as an example in one or two divisions of Talooks Selected the Guntoor Tanah, as being most conveniently situated for the performance of this, in conjunction with my other duties. The Triennial Survey having been

Note. In the Guntoor Collectorate the Talooks are called Tanahs & the Talookdars Amegans. Many of the Revenue terms differ from those in use elsewhere.

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been completed a party of 10 Surveyors was obtained by an application to the Commissioner. They were instructed in such particulars as the peculiarities of this District required and commenced surveying on the 1st. April. The whole was completed on the 4th July. The rules for their guidance were submitted to Government with my letter to the Board of Revenue of the 24th. May last. They will be found as required by my instructions to be in all essential points the same as those of the Ceded Districts. In addition to these the Surveyors were made to enter their measurements in books free from erasures and to annex a sketch of each field shewing the number of division (or taks) in which it was measured and specifying all topographical features according to a prescribed form. These have been executed with tolerable accuracy in some cases tho' not with the equal success in all, but even where roughly drawn they illustrate the written description of the dimensions, boundaries &c. It was in contemplation to have constructed Village Maps, from these, but, as the Surveyors work against time, according to the rules of the Ceded Districts, they cannot fairly be required to perform such extra labor, besides which the sketches being made without scale

and -

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defects the registry of land is extremely imperfect. The fields have neither names nor numbers. The extent of a Ryots holding is entered in the gross as one, two or more Cochalies, tho' it may be composed of several parcels of land in different quarters of the Village, and thus it is in many cases difficult (impossible indeed when the Ryot and Curnum combine) to discover the precise locality required. From this Sketch into which for the reason already stated I have gone with greater minuteness than perhaps was required, I trust it has been shown satisfactorily that no elements of any former Settlement exist in a shape that will admit of their being engrafted on the present Survey.

Extract Min. Cons 17th Jan 1845 Para 3.

13. The personal labors of the Commissioner being restricted within the limits specified in the orders of Government of the 16th November 1844 which prescribe that it will be sufficient if he causes the Survey and Settlement to be made as an example in one or two divisions or Talooks. I selected the Guntoor Tanah, as being most conveniently situated for the performance of this, in conjunction with my other duties. The Tsurnavol Survey having been

* Note. In the Guntoor Collectorate the Talooks are called Tannahs the Talookdars Ameens. Many of the Revenue terms differ from those in use elsewhere.

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been completed a party of 10 Surveyors was obtained by an application to the Commissioner. They were instructed in such particulars as the peculiarities of this District required and commenced surveying on the 1st. April. The whole was completed on the 4th July. The rules for their guidance were submitted to Government with my letter to the Board of Revenue of the 24th. May last. They will be found as required by my instructions to be in all essential points the same as those of the Ceded Districts. In addition to these the Surveyors were made to enter their measurements in books free from erasures and to annex a sketch of each field shewing the number of division (or taky) in which it was measured and specifying all topographical features according to a prescribed form. These have been executed with tolerable accuracy in some cases tho' not with the equal success in all, but even where roughly drawn they illustrate the written description of the dimensions, boundaries &c. It was in contemplation to have constructed Village Maps, from these, but, as the Surveyors work against time, according to the rules of the Ceded Districts, they cannot fairly be required to perform such extra labor, besides which the sketches being made without scale

and

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and without hearings it would be no easy matter to fit them into each other. Two or three of the most intelligent Mootsuddies now employed in chaybrole having become more expert, have however made the attempt, but they are still unfinished and the Villages for which they are drawn do not come within the scope of this Report. The object of these additional precautions was to guard against frauds and subsequent falsifications of the Accounts. a practice too prevalent in Guntoor. But even were it otherwise it is highly desirable that a new registry of the lands should as far as possible be placed beyond the reach of alteration and doubt. In this respect the Village Maps afford an important guarantee to the accuracy of the accounts and I consider the construction of them to be very desirable. But it is hopeless to expect that they can be prepared by the description of surveyors now employed, as long as Surveys continue to be carried on in the present imperfect fashion. The work of the Kurnool Surveyors did not exhibit the superiority over that of the Mootasuddies newly entertained in the District, that might have been expected from their greater practice several of the latter displayed

Fort St. George 26th March 1840

displayed great aptitude for the employment and if placed under proper instruction and superintendence, they would turn out first rate Surveyors. Two Indo-British Surveyors lately employed in the Nellore Survey were placed under my orders. Neither of them arrived till after the greatest part of the work had been completed. This however was of the less consequence as I found them little qualified to assist me. Their knowledge is confined to the practical use of the plane table. They are unacquainted with the general principles of surveying and incompetent to give instructions to others. I was very desirous that they should train a party of Surveyors to measure with the Crossstaff, but they were unable to do so.

14. The measurements of the Surveyors have been tested in the usual manner and have been found on the whole to be tolerably Correct. The first examination or that of the Native Aymayesthdar gave the following results.

No. of fields examined.	Extent in Goontahs by original measurement	Extent in Goontahs by test measurement.	Goontahs in excess by test.	Goontahs less by test.	Net excess by detected by test
105	60,044	59,502	1416	874	542, = 14/16 per % or 875.

But

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

and without bearings it would be no easy matter to fit them into each other. Two or three of the most intelligent Mootsuddies now employed in chaybrole having become more expert, have however made the attempt, but they are still unfinished and the Villages for which they are drawn do not come within the scope of this Report. The object of these additional precautions was to guard against frauds and subsequent falsifications of the Accounts. a practice too prevalent in Guntoor. But even were it otherwise it is highly desirable that a new registry of the lands should as far as possible be placed beyond the reach of alteration and doubt. In this respect the Village Maps afford an important guarantee to the accuracy of the accounts and I consider the construction of them to be very desirable. But it is hopeless to expect that they can be prepared by the description of surveyors now employed, as long as Surveys continue to be carried on in the present imperfect fashion. The work of the Kurnool Surveyors did not exhibit the superiority over that of the Mootasuddies newly entertained in the District, that might have been expected from their greater practice several of the latter displayed

Fort St. George 26th March 1840

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No. of fields examined.	Extent in Goontahs by original measurement	Extent in Goontahs by test measurement.	Goontahs in excess by test.	Goontahs less by test.	Net excess by detected by test
105	60044	59502	1410	874	542 = 14/16 per % or 875

But

Fort St. George 26th March 1840

But as this only shews the total amount of mis measurement, the following Table has been prepared to exhibit the proportion of error in individual fields, within the allowed limits in 4 degrees.-

No. of Fields examined	Area of Ditto	No. of fields in which the difference between the original and tested measurement is.-				
		Not above 3 per Cent.-	Not above 6 per Cent.-	Not above 9 per Cent	Not above 12½ per Cent..	above 12.-
	acres					
105	1501	63	22	10	5	5

The total number of Cultivated fields measured being 2070 or Acres 18919—11/4—

A further test was applied by causing the two Deputy Assistant Surveyors from the Surveyor Generals' Department to measure a certain number of fields by means of the plane table from which was obtained the following results.-

Number

Fort St. George 26th March 1840

No. of Fields examined.-	Extent in acres by.-		Acres found in excess-	Acres found less	Net excess
	original measurement	Plane Table			
55	1175	1284	149	39	109=9 per %

or arranging the error in degrees-

No. of Fields	Area	No. of fields in which the difference between the original and test measurement did not exceed.-				Do.— Do. exceeded
		3 per Cent	6 per Cent	9 per Cent	12 per Cent	12 per %
55	1284	10	13	13	6	13

The ratio of error detected by the second process tho large, is perhaps not greater than may be expected between a very rude and a very accurate process- The weather was very unfavorable for survey operations being the hottest part of the year, in addition to which the season was one of unusual intensity so that almost all the Surveyors got ill, which caused them to resign their situations and leave the District.-

15. The Classification was Commenced in May- The person employed as Tehsildar had previously gained experience under Mr. Bayley at Kurnool- Before undertaking the classification of the Villages under report

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Fort St. George 26th March 1840

But as this only shews the total amount of mismeasurement, the following Table has been prepared to exhibit the proportion of error in individual fields, within the allowed limits in 4 degrees.-

No. of Fields examined	Area of Ditto acres	No. of fields in which the difference between the original and tested measurement is.-				
		not above 3 per Cent.-	Not above 6 per Cent.-	Not above 9 per Cent	Not above 12½ per Cent.-	above 12.-
105	1501	63	22	10	5	5

The total number of Cultivated fields measured being 2070 or Acres 18919—11¼-

A further test was applied by causing the two Deputy Assistant Surveyors from the Surveyor Generals' Department to measure a certain number of fields by means of the plane table from which was obtained the following results.-

Number

Fort St. George 26th March 1840

No. of Fields examined.-	Extent in acres by.-		Acres found in excess.-	acres found less	Net excess
	original measurement	Plane Table			
55	1175	1284	149	39	109=9 per %

or arranging the error in degrees-

No. of Fields	Area	No. of fields in which the difference between the original and test measurement did not exceed.-				D°—D° exceeded 12 per %
		3 per Cent	6 per cent	9 per cent	12 per cent	
55	1284	10	13	13	6	13

The ratio of error detected by the second process tho' large, is perhaps not greater than may be expected between a very rude and a very accurate process- The weather was very unfavorable for survey operations being the hottest part of the year, in addition to which the season was one of unusual intensity so that almost all the Surveyors got ill, which caused them to resign their situations and leave the District.-

15. The Classification was Commenced in May- The person employed as Jemadar had previously gained experience under Mr. Bayley at Kurnool- Before undertaking the classification of the Villages under report an

FORT St. George 26th March 1840

an extendive examination of the soils of the District generally was made under my own superintendence. In the Course of this scrutiny it was observed that both the Ryots and the Tendar formed their Estimate of the value of the land Chiefly from the Color of the surface and without reference to the influence of depth position or the accidental occurrence of natural defects. According to native ideas there are three principal divisions of soil, the Black, the Red, and the mixed, besides some minor ones. The last or the mixed lands, Contrary to the usual opinion, are in Guntoor reckoned the most valuable, tho' the superior varieties of black are nearly equal to them. The finest mixed lands are near the Kistna. They bear the heaviest rates in the District and Consist of a rich mould mixed with vegetable matter stand Yea varying in Color from a very dark to a reddish brown, and breaking easily with a Coarse-grained fracture. They are not so tenacious or Coherent as the black soil and are generally of greater depth resting on granite or limestone rock in the neighbourhood of hills or on intermediate beds of gravel or more rarely on Clay in the

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the vicinity of the black soils. Near the river they are mixed with alluvium, but the pure alluvium is reckoned among the black soils from which however it is distinguished by a particular name that of Woondoo, or Kistna Woondoo. It has a very peculiar Character being firm and Compact when dry yet breaking easily with what mineralogists would call a Conchoidal fracture, like that of the Common flint. But tho' its sharp edges and Smooth surface give it an appearance of hardness, it dissolves immediately when moistened. It is then found to Consist of finely Comminuted and almost impalpable particles free from admixture with foreign bodies. When moist, it is of various Colors, from an Indigo black to Yellowish-brown and when first taken from the bed has a purplish bloom which disappears as it dries. It is found on the banks and on the islands of the Kistna and also near Nullahs and in the beds of old tanks. The Ryots esteem it highly and say that a Coochil of it will yield 30 Pootlies which is double the product of the best black or mixed soil. The black land which is called Regur by the Natives,

and

and Cotton soil by Europeans, constitutes by far the largest proportion of the District- It is supposed to be of volcanic origin and to be derived from the decomposition of the exten= =sive basaltic formation of the Deckan thro' which a great part of the Course of the Kistna lies- This may account for its extraor= =dinary fertility, and for the fact that it suffers no exhaustion by continued Cropping and does not require manure- But that of Guntoor is of an inferior quality being much intermisced as already observed, with a stiff Clay which likewise invariably forms the Subsoil at depths varying from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet- This Clay is black unctuous and shining, deposited in their horizontal layers which break across with sharp jagged edges, like a piece of slate- It is imper= =vious to water and therefore after heavy rain, the superincumbent soil is converted into mud, unfitted either for labor or vegeta= =tion, and the water instead of being ab= =sorbed, runs off, carrying with it the loose soil and whatever advantages the Ryot has conferred on it by Culture and manure. The natives reckon about six kinds of regur and the same number of musul soils as founded

Dr Voysey as. Res. Vol XV P 26.

founded on difference of Color, the presence of stones nodules of lime, Earths salts, &c. The red soils are produced by the degradation of the Hills- They Contain more or less gravel Sand, &c. According to their vicinity to the Hills and Streams- As the plain recedes they become misced with vegetable matter and pass into the Mudul lands or are lost in the prevailing regur- They generally rest on beds of gravel, Kunkur or granite- These are the least valuable lands and require ma= =nure and a plentiful supply of moisture- A fourth variety of soil called *padi* occurring in the neighbourhood of habitations and containing much animal and vegetable matter is likewise recognized- It is a= =whitish clayey earth, requiring much rain, but is reckoned very productive and is gene= =rally appropriated to the growth of dry garden produce- The native principles of Classi= =fication go no further and therefore when applied to a Settlement they are found to be very unsatisfactory- The Ryots are aware of this themselves and when they come to class a field with reference to the Assess= =ment, they attend but little to its Color and are guided Chiefly by their practical knowledge of

From Pt. Coll.r 26th July 1807 V Report P. 764-

of its productive powers- The errors in to which the Classifiers of the Ceded Districts were led from this Cause, obliged Sir T. Munro to change the Instructions to Tenndars soon after the beginning of the work and to make them class and assess the land at the same time, so that the Ryots might at once perceive the effect of classification in raising or lowering their own individual rents, in other words obliged them to be guided by experience instead of theory- But the classification thus made rests merely on opinion- The Registers exhibit only the arbitrary verdicts of the Tenndars and Ryots without shewing the means by which they arrived at the conclusion recorded by them.-

16. The want of accurate data of a classification was early felt in the progress of the Guntoor Survey and several attempts were made to establish some general principles that might serve as a foundation for a systematic scale of soils- Dry lands can hardly under any circumstances yield a rent of more than 6 Rupees or less than ¼ annas per acre- It might be supposed therefore that a few well marked classes would include all possible varieties

varieties within these limits- But this did not prove to be the case- It was found that no definition would embrace the numerous disturbing causes affecting the value of land in other respects of the same quality- The Conditions of the same field often vary materially within the space of a few feet, and to arrive at any thing like an accurate conclusion it would be necessary to assign a certain value to each variety and then to strike an average of the whole- This demanded a far greater amount of experience and practical knowledge than was forthcoming- The attempt to form general classes was therefore abandoned for the old system of making the Villagers class their own lands, but the Assessors were required carefully to note all the peculiarities of each field in the Firm Register according to a prescribed form so that any person examining a particular number at any future period could ascertain the data on which it had been so placed- This is a step at least in the right direction Even if it does not lead to a more

From Pt. Coll.r Ceded Districts 26th July 1807 P4-

+ Such for instance, as
1- Depth of superficial soil in various parts of the field-
2- Nature of the subsoil-
3- Proportion of different kinds of soil-
4- Presence of foreign bodies and their proportions-
5- Relative site or position of the land-
6- Degree of liability to overflow of water.
7- Average produce ascertained by enquiry Compared with Stubble Grain ricks or other indications.-

more correct system, it furnishes a mode of detecting errors whether arising from indolence or fraud on the part of the Termdar-

17 The following was the process observed in the classification- The Termdar assembling the Ryots explained to them the object of the present undertaking- He impressed on them the necessity of the Classes bearing the same relative value to each other and of the same degree of difference being maintained between each in regular gradation from the best land in the Village to the worst- A Statement of Classes was then taken from them exhibiting their view of the matter but for the reasons above stated this was (at least in every case hitherto) found very defective- The Termdar then proceeded to the fields accompanied by as many Ryots as he could collect and in their presence noted all the particulars affecting the value of the land according to the form and with their aid and Concurrence assigned it to its proper Class, taking the best land in the village as a standard- But as this occupied some time and it was found impossible to have a sufficient number of Ryots always present they were assembled at the close, and the whole of the Classes carefully revised with their

assistance

assistance- objections taken to particular fields sometimes as too low and oftener as too high, were decided by a Punchayet of the neighbouring Villagers, who generally induced the parties interested to acquiesce willingly in their decision- The Punchayet was chosen with great care and I believe their decisions to have been on the whole fair, but their leaning was rather towards the interests of the Ryots, than of the Government- For instance the Ryots pointed out 45 numbers in Cudbah Guntoor, which should in their opinion be raised from lower to higher Classes- The Punchayet confirmed the arrangement of the Termdar in every instance- Of 93 Number indicated by the inhabitants as Classed too high 62. were confirmed 24 lowered and 7 were partially reduced but not to the extent pointed out by the Ryots.-

18 In fixing the amount of assessment I paid due attention to the Course approved by Government at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue Viz^t "that of fixing the Beriz of the whole District first, then descending to Purgunnahs and Divisions and thence to Villages." This is undoubtedly the most correct order of proceeding but it pre= =supposes the existence of accounts of the

Cultivation

cultivation and collections of former years- In Zemindary Estates however these can only be procured from the Proprietors and in Guntoor they are not for the coming in a sufficiently complete or accurate state to allow of an Estimate being based upon them: Every effort was made to induce the Zemindars to yield up their accounts but in almost every instance the appeals were without success.-

19 In the Vasseredddy Estates the only perfectly satisfactory returns are those of the eleven years from Fusly 1219 / A. D. 1809-10 to 1225 / 1815-6 which were prepared (but only for the Chintapully Estate) by the Servants of the Zemindar and those of the Collector conjointly in great detail, from the Curnums accounts; for a subdivision of the property between the two sons of the late Zemindar- The accounts for the remaining years are either those of Headsons when the Villages were rented or when the Estates or portions of them were taken under the Collectors' Charge for longer or shorter periods by orders of the Civil Court or for arrears, and managed by temporary Establishments and which cannot therefore be depended upon- The

Mulrauze

Mulrauze accounts are more complete, they extend over a longer period but are not in the same detail as those of Chintapully above mentioned- About the year 1227 / 1817-18- the late Zemindar then an old man without heirs found that his income had begun to fall off- He thereupon resolved to resign his Estates, after an uninterrupted enjoyment of them for 17 years, into the hands of the Company, in return for an allowance to himself and his family- In conformity with this determination he rendered the accounts of the previous 17 years unreservedly to the Collector- but these are found now only to exist in abstract- the next 9 years are those of the Collectors own management then come five years of the Zemindars administration and the rest refer to the Collectors of the two divisions of the Chittanapilly Estate the Chilkaloorpaud accounts are tolerably complete- The earliest belong to a lengthened minority during which the property was under the Court of Wards- Those of the subsequent period were given up on my requisition by the widow of the late Zemindar and bear every appearance of being correct- This was the only instance in which a ready and cheerful acquiescence was accorded

to

to the call for accounts repeatedly made to the different proprietors- The Sattaindi=pully Coproprietor met the demand with obstacles and difficulties and Consequently the Statement of the corresponding period in that Estate is blank- In both the accounts of the last 12 years for the reasons stated in the Case of the Vadde=reddy Estate are of a doubtful description- The Reypilly accounts are the most imperfect of all- None of any kind are forthcoming anterior to $\frac{1220}{1816-17}$ Fusly- Those for the next eleven years are all more or less defective and the missing particulars have been supplied by Estimates- During the next seven years the Estate was under the Court of Wards and the last period is open to the objections stated in the other cases above mentioned.-

20. Insufficient as these data are, they will prove useful when Compared with the time extent and value of the land to be ascertained by the Survey, but at present the means of Checking them do not exist- Under these Circumstances it became necessary- to depart in some degree

degree from the letter of my instructions and to adopt some other plan Calculated to yield a more Satisfactory result- The Survey and Classification of that portion of the Vaddereddy Estate that has been Completed (Viz. the Guntoor Tannah) furnished grounds for testing the value of the accounts of its revenues in former years and the data so obtained have been taken as a means of adjusting the rest.-

21 The accounts of this Tannah are found in an uninterrupted series for the last 23 years or from $\frac{1232}{1822-23}$ to $\frac{1253}{1843-44}$ inclusive- Statement No. 1

But we are likewise in possession of those of seven years of the best period of the District which, given when the two adopted Sons of Vencatadri Naidoo were about to divide the Estate, may be considered to be tolerably authentic- The average of these seven years, from $\frac{1219}{1809-10}$ to $\frac{1225}{1815-16}$ is Rupees 27223-2-10 The average price of Sowaree, the staple produce for the same period, being about 147 Rupees the Garce- after these come three broken years and then the connected series from $\frac{1231}{1824-22}$ to $\frac{1253}{1843-44}$ the accounts of

263/4 per Candy-

of which are of a mixed character but on the whole less trustworthy than the preceding ones in as much as they are derived partly from Renters and partly from occasional servants employed by the Collector as exigencies arose and then discharged - In $\frac{1230}{1820-21}$ the whole Estate was attached and placed under a temporary Establishment but in December $\frac{1234}{1824-25}$ the Guntoor and Koorpaud Tannahs were released and remained in the hands of the proprietor for little more than a 12 Month when they were again assumed in February $\frac{1235}{1825-26}$ - They Continued under attachment till $\frac{1240}{1836-37}$ in which year the administration was made over to the Zemindar not as proprietor but in the Capacity of a ministerial Officer on behalf of Government, tho' with full control over the Servants and accounts - This arrangement lessened the Collectors' means of Control and held out irresistible temptations to the Zemindar to Conceal the true Condition of the Estate and to divert the proceeds to his own use - Great Caution is required therefore in receiving Statements derived from such Sources - The average Collections (exclusive of

of Agraharam Lodges) were -

For the whole period (1231 to 1253) Rupees 18984-0-10
For the first 10 years (1231 to 1240) —"— 22194-0-6
and for the last ten (1244 to 1253) —"— 14913-2-"

The Average price of Sowaree for each Series respectively being Rupees 12 9 14 5/4 and 10 1/2 the Garce - About the middle of this period of 23 years occurred the severe famine of $\frac{1242}{1832-33}$ Fasly followed by an Epidemic Fever in Fasly $\frac{1244}{1834/35}$ that swept off a Considerable proportion of the already reduced population - The District was beginning slowly to recover from these Calamities when a Combination among the public Servants to defraud the Government by extensive malversation and a great and rapid fall in the price of grain again reduced it to the lowest ebb -

22 In judging of the Capabilities of the Circar to bear an increased revenue, it must be kept in mind that the depression under which it now labors has arisen partly from natural Causes of frequent occasional recurrence but of transient influence - partly from maladministration to be provided against in future; and partly from an influx of cheap grain derived from a new source

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The average price of Sawaree for each clerieds= respectively being Rupees 129145/4 and 101/2 the Garce - About the middle of this period of 23 years occurred the severe famine of $\frac{1242}{1832-33}$ Justly followed by an Epidemic Fever in Justly $\frac{1244}{1834/35}$ that swept off a Considerable proportion of the already reduced population - The Dis= =trict was beginning slowly to recover from these Calamities when a Combination among the public servants to defraud the Government by extensive malversa= =tion and a great and rapid fall in the price of grain again reduced it to the lowest ebb -

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22 In judging of the Capabilities of the Circar to bear an increased revenue, it must be kept in mind that the depression under which it now labors had arisen partly from natural Causes of frequent occasional recurrence but of transient influence & partly from malad ministration to be pro= =vided against in future; and partly from an influx of cheap grain, derived from a new source

source of supply, which / as will be more fully noticed hereafter / has every appearance of being permanent and must exercise a Continued influence on a tract so exclusively agricultural as Guntoor.-

23 Two Estimates have been framed under these considerations; the basis of the first is the Collections of the last 20 years exclusive of the two last years of mis management and low prices- This gives a sum of Rupees 19497-11-7 for the average Revenue and of Rupees 135 per Garce for the average price, but the latter includes the famine prices of Fusly 1242/1832/33 and the two following years during which the Revenue did not fluctuate in the same proportion- Excluding these, the average is 32 Rupees per Candy 12 3/4 Rupees- If this be Compared with the average of the 7 best years above mentioned, after deducting one fourth as was done in the Ceded Districts the result is Rupees 20,417-6-3 which nearly corresponds with the average of the whole 32 years for which accounts are forthcoming viz^t. Rupees 20740-14-10- The same results are exhibited in the accompanying diagram

33 3/4 Rupees per Candy

* See the introductory paras end of P. C.

Suggested by the Bombay Papers-

At

It may fairly be assumed therefore that the Guntoor Tannah is capable of yielding a revenue of 20,000 Rupees one year with another if properly managed with an average price of 100 to 121 Rupees the Garce.-

24 But it may be objected that an Estimate based on accounts of Collections is liable to doubt, especially for the period of the last 10 years, in which it is known that the Zemindars levied Considerable Sums as Nuzzurrana and that the Native Servants received Extra Collections to a large amount, none of which appear in the accounts- Proofs of this were obtained from all parts of the District and in particular, as regards the surveyed Lands, from the seizure of the Duftors of the Curnums of Takellapad a Village of the Guntoor Taluk- A Scrutiny of these detected a difference between the average Collections of 12 years recorded in the public accounts and that obtained from the true accounts of 20 per Cent.-

	Rs.
Takellapad average Collections as per public accounts	2599
Do Do as per Curnums' accounts first reduced	2740
Do Do as per Do Do Seized under warrant	3131-

the last being 14 1/2 per % in excess of the Second and 20 1/2 in excess of the first-

Another

* N. B. The Circumstances of Takellapad differ from those of most other villages- It was long under rent and has been more improved than any other Village in the Tannah, so that there is hardly any

4479- Fort St. George 26th March 1840.

25 Another Estimate therefore has been framed on the Demand of the 10 years preceding the famine or from Fusly 1232/1822/23 to Fusly 1241/1831/32 thus excluding most of the disturbing Causes now in operation. The Collections of this period fell little short of the demand but to the latter have been added on Wandra / the reduction to privileged Classes) and some other items giving a total / exclusive of Agraharum Jodee)

Average of 10 Years — Beriz 22379 — Collections 22222 of Rupees 23098 — On this basis the Demand for the

Add Wandra &c. — 876

23098

Guntoor Talook has been taken at Rupees 22,112 as in the subjoined Table

Names —

any waste land in it. This progressive improvement and increase of Beriz rendered it more easy to make away with the Collections. An Estimate founded on these data adding 20 per cent to the Collections of the last 12 years proved altogether inadequate. —

4480

Fort St. George 26th March 1840.

Names of Villages.	Nature		First Estimate framed by the Commissioners		Second Estimate framed by the Commissioners	
			Average Collections of 20 years from Fusly 1231 to 1251 —	Estimated Beriz	Average Beriz of 10 years prior to Famine including Wandra &c.	Estimated Beriz
			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Guntoor	Village	1	8203 1 4	9843 9 4	8296 1 3	9955 5 3
Nallapad	"	1	7324 14 4	8789 13 4	8158 11 9	9790 6 3
Tatiellapad	"	1	8253 8 9	9903 10 8	4761 11 2	5713 13 4
Pantapad	"	1	3091 12 2	3709 14 8	1091 1 6	1309 1 11
Vamavarampad	"	1	912 8 2	1095 1 10	414 2 3	496 14 8
	Total	5	27784 11 7	33341 14 4	22721 11 8	27266 2 5
Ramachendrapooram	Village	1	1995 5 3	2394 6 4	1054 12 1	1265 9 1
4 Agraharams			930 6 1	1116 7 5	930 6 1	1116 7 5
Grand Total		6	30710 6 8	36852 12 9	23779 1 8	28532 2 11

26. Of these two calculations (the one derived from the collections, the other from the demand) the first agrees most nearly with the information obtained from the Survey and Statistical enquiries made without reference to it, for the settled Villages. I have therefore assumed it to be the most accurate in that particular instance. It is certainly the most favorable to the Ryot and may be considered according to the Spirit of the 8d Para of my instructions to be "in accordance with the great principle of moderation repeatedly inculcated by the Court of Directors and by the Governmt. The other is made more with reference to the interest of Government and in our present very limited knowledge of the resources of the District it is safer that the calculation of the probable Revenue of the whole province should rest on this principle, because so easily susceptible of correction, as better data are procured hereafter whereas if the scale is pitched too low in the first instance, the dues

of

of Government may be unnecessarily sacrificed before the error is discovered. Guided by these views the following Estimate of the demand according to the present extent of Cultivation has been prepared.

Average

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Average

4483

Fort St. George, 26th March 1846.

		Beriz			
		Amount of the above five Villages of the Guntoor Jaunah consisting of 40 Villages.	Amount of the Guntoor Chintapilly Zemindary consisting of 266 Villages.	Amount of the Chintapilly Zemindary Consisting of 266 Villages	Total Amount of 4 Zemindaries consisting of 882 Villages.
1	Average of 7 years Viz.t from 1191 to 1197	31176	65963	572631	1908384
2	D.o 6 years — 1203 to 1208	24591	32069	397987	1199625
3	Permanent Settlement	"	"	429765	1225458
4	Average of 7 years Viz.t from 1219 to 1225 Fusly	30794	57093	752006	"
5	D.o 10 years — 1232 to 1241	23098	39444	583457	1709921
6	For Fusly 1241 previous to the famine Viz.t Fusly 1242	22429	30777	495131	1044927
7	Average of 10 Years Viz.t from 1242 to Fusly 1251	18430	25749	317270	1034595
8	D.o 20 years — 1232 to 1251	20707	32597	450284	1305084
9	D.o 12 years — 1242 to 1253	28321	25084	312308	1023320
10	For Fusly 1253.	17097	25220	271503	963057
11	Estimate framed by the Jaumdar	22721	"	"	"
12	D.o by the Sub Jaumdar	23474	"	"	"
13	First Estimate framed by Messrs. Commissioners	19999	"	"	"
14	Second D.o D.o D.o	22112	37000	540000	1430000
	Difference between N.os 1 and 14	8082	14093	212006	"
	Per Centage	28	27	28	"
	Differences between N.os 5 and 14	986	2444	43457	339921
	Per Centage	4	6	7	19
	Difference between N.os 7 and 14	3675	11250	222920	395404
	Per Centage	19	43	70	38
	Difference between N.os 3 and 14	"	"	140235	204541
	Per Centage	"	"	22	16

26th March 1846.

Collections

Amount of the above five Villages	Amount of the Guntoor Jaunah consisting of 40 Villages	Amount of Chintapilly Zemindary Consisting of 266 Villages	Total amount of 4 Zemindaries Consisting of 882 Villages.	
31176	65963	572631	1908384	Nizams Government.
24591	32069	397987	1199625	Despondees 1/4 of the Company's administration
"	"	429765	1225458	Permanent Settlement 1210 Fusly.
27942	48125	727533	"	Sub division accounts of Vaseredy Estates only
22940	38038	538557	1621437	Ten years before the Famine.
22429	36125	401048	1372877	The year before the Famine
17492	23092	274423	847023	Ten years after the Famine.
20216	30565	406491	1203443	The Collections are inclusive of the unauthorized amount discovered in the late enquiry.
16800	22734	272077	846208	
13448	21370	243995	764941	
22721	"	"	"	For the Villages of the experimental Survey only
23474	"	"	"	
19999	"	"	"	
22112	37000	540000	1430000	For the whole Circar.
				For the Vaseredy Estates only.
				For the whole Series.

Fort St George 26th March 1846.

The proportion assigned to the Chintapully Division of the Vaseresoy Estates is based on No 4 because the accounts of that period are believed to be more exact than those of any other. From the average Beriz of the 7 years Viz. Rupees 7,52,006 a deduction of 28 per Cent has been made (on the principle explained in Para 20) that being the proportion of difference between the second of the proposed Estimates and the 7 years average demand of the surveyed Villages. The quota assigned to the remaining Estates is derived from No 5 the Beriz of the 10 years preceding the last great famine a period for which more than for any other, the accounts of all the Estates except in a complete form, the series being perfect except for Sattanapully of which 2 years only are forthcoming and for Chalkaloorpad in which a single year is wanting. During this period many Villages were held on Rent which were punctually discharged, from which fact and from the less satisfactory nature of the accounts themselves, it is to be inferred that the resources of the Villages are under rather than over rated. From the average of these ten years therefore, minus the share of Chintapully already disposed of, it has been judged sufficient to subtract a smaller proportion or 25 per Cent for the disasters of late years, and the remainder together with the Estimated demand of Chintapully

	Rupees
°	17,69,921
*	5,83,457
	11,86,463
#	2,96,615
††	8,89,847
‡	5,40,000
	14,29,847

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Chintapilly makes a total of upwards of 14 Lakhs for the demand of the whole District - an amount less than the assets of the Permanent Settlement by 22 per Cent but exceeding that Settlement itself by 16¾ per Cent. It is not improbable that this may be found somewhat above the mark, but that it is not excessive may be inferred from the fact that nearly the same amount was actually collected in the year before the famine and that the average demand of the last 20 years falls not far short of it. The revenue even of 1253 Fusly (1843-44) under every disadvantage arising from former misfortunes, from fall of price, from fraudulent rents, from collusive abandonment of land, from needless balances, and from shameless peculation, exhibits a Beriz of 9,63,557 of which 7,64,941 were recovered notwithstanding so many drawbacks. Having obtained a standard of comparison for the settlement of the surveyed Villages from the accounts of their former revenue, it remains to be explained how their present capabilities were ascertained from a consideration of their intrinsic fertility and other statistical facts. ——

°	18,38,187
	14,29,847
	4,08,340 = 22.3.5 per Cent
	See Table
*	Collections of 1241 Fusly Rs 1,37,878 See Table
°	No 8 of the Table Rs 1,36,584

The

27. The principle of classification described in a former Para was that of causing the Cultivators themselves to arrange their fields according to their productiveness under the check of the Assessors. To ensure uniformity and diligence in the proceedings of these agents, they were required to note certain particulars connected with each field, one of the most important of which was the quantity of Grain it would yield when bearing a full Crop. The whole were then arranged in classes according to their degrees of productiveness and lastly a rate of assessment was settled upon each class. This was calculated on its produce converted into money at an average market price, two thirds of which were left to the Ryot for his labor and profit and the remaining third allotted to the Land Tax. It is not pretended nor is it possible, that these calculations should be accurate in every instance, but being founded on numerous enquiries made not only in the surveyed Villages but all over the District they are probably not very far from the truth.—

28. The great demand for fodder in a Cattle breeding Country like Guntoor induced me to frame

two

two Estimates of produce one including straws and forage (boosa) the other confined to grain alone. These will be found in the Tabular Statement No. 2. It includes the staple produce Jonna and the Grains usually sown with it and miscellaneous products which are of trifling amount. The produce is that of a fair Crop in an average year when no remissions are required and the commutation price has been assumed at a low average with reference to what may be expected in seasons of plenty. In an unfavourable season the Conditions will of course be reversed — the produce will be less the price greater — but the relative bearing of both on the assessment will be the same. The produce assigned to the first class Viz. 8-7½ Candees the Cowhal of 24 acres of 418⅔ seers an acre appears a small out-turn for the best land. And so it is in comparison with other Districts. But this arises from physical causes. The Guntoor Circar tho a very productive is not a very fertile tract. The whole extent of its surface, however except that occupied by a few hills is arable and a large proportion of it is actually under tillage. But the soil

Col. 11
Col. 20.

and

and other natural qualities already described in the opening Paras are not of a superior order. Its productiveness as a district arises from the large proportion of its area that is fitted for ordinary cultivation rather from the superior richness of particular parts. Not that it is without spots of great fertility, but they bear no comparison to the great extent of very moderately productive soils. The latter predominate largely in the surveyed lands which are moreover of a remarkably uniform character+. Their position near the Condavid Hills and the greater inclination of the plain in that neighbourhood render them more subject to the action of the general drainage. The superficial soil therefore has not the depth and richness of that nearer the sea and in the neighbourhood of the Kistna.

+Vide See in Statement No 5. the large proportion of land in the Six Medial Classes and the small extent in the two first and two last.

Sec. Para 2.

29.

The comparatively inferior produce of Guntoor has often attracted attention and has led to frequent discussions between the local and Controlling authorities, particularly at the time of the Permanent Settlement. At length Mr. Andrew Scott by whom that assessment was concluded employed his assistant for some time in

From Coll.r to Board 19th Decr 1795
" " — " 12th July — 1796.
" " — " 25th November 1796.
" " — " 30th Do. — 1797
To Coll.r 10th May in Cons.s 13th — — 1799 P.3
" " 3d April 1800 - Paras - 7 - 8 -
" " 27th May 1800 - Para — 3 - 4
" " 1st April 1801. P. 7 -
From Coll.r 6th June 1801 Encl.s 1 -
To Coll.r 25th in Cons.s 28th Decr 1801 Pg @ 16 and Para 20.
From Coll.r 24th Febr 1802 Pg @ 11 and enclosure.

in cutting, threshing and measuring the produce of a certain extent of Land in different Villages throughout the District. The result is given in a table that accompanied his report to the Board dated 24th February 1802. One of the Villages examined was Cusba Guntoor. the produce of which for three sorts of land, the best, the Medium and the worst is mercals 20½ - 18⅝ - 8⅛ per Madras Cawney+ the equivalents of which are 185/½ 165 73¾ Seers per acre which is considerably under the estimate now made. But the disparity is less if we suppose, as was probably the case, that the predominating soils only were examined, those namely which are placed in the 3d to the 8th Classes of the present settlement, tho' the Comparison is still in favor of the latter. —

+Portes Pardon 1st. - 4 - 3. per Cocheal
P. - 3. 2. -
P. - 1 - 17 -
Average 3. 4 -

The produce thus determined

30.

has been converted into money at an average price of 24 Rupees per Candy, which is equivalent to 96 Rupees the Garce and in the lowest

of

of several averages taken as follows.—

	Per Garce. Rs	Per Candy
1. Average of the last 7 years of the Nizams Government from 1191 to 1197 Fusly	155½	38 7/16
2 Do — Do. of 3 years from 1223 to 1253	141½	35 5/16
3 Do — Do of 10 years before the famine from 1232 to 1241	141	35 1/16
4 Do. Do. of 10 years including three famine years from 1242 to 1251	129½	32 1/16
5. Do Do. of 12 years including famine year from Fusly 1242 to 1253	116¾	29-3
6 Do Do of 8 years excluding the two highest 1242. 3 and the two lowest 1252. 3	113¾	28 7/16
7. Do — Do. of 6 years after deducting the 3 highest and 3 lowest	112	28-
8 Do Do 9 years from 1245 to 1253 Fusly	96	24-

These Averages at first sight appear to indicate a tolerably steady market price of about 120 Rupees the Garce or 30 Rupees the Candy decreasing slightly since the famine, and the accompanying Diagram exhibits a similar conclusion - But the loose manner in which these accounts are prepared and the averages are calculated in our Cutcheries render such returns somewhat fallacious - In point of fact the fluctuations have been far greater

greater than those averages would lead to infer. This will be more apparent from the second Diagram shewing the maximum and minimum price of each year. From this it is seen that the limits of fluctuation of Sowaree, the staple Grain in the 13 years since the famine

See Statement No 3. have been Rupees 414 and 44, and antecedent to the famine Rupees 292 and 80 - All the information however, and both the Diagrams, go to shew that prices have fallen gradually since the famine and that in 1253 Fusly they had declined to a point altogether unprecedented. several causes are alleged in explanation of this state of things the chief of which are the decrease of non-productive consumers owing to the decay of the Zemindars, and the more economical establishments of the Government, the increase of producers caused by the difficulty of obtaining service as formerly which makes the supply exceed the demand, the supply of foreign grain from the opposite Coast - the Cheapness of which has not only made it supersede

the

† Note 44 Rupees the Garce or 11 Rs. the Candy in 1796/7 41797/8 it fell to 66 Rs. the Garce or 14 per Candy from the famine price of 1791/2 which had attained the height of 480 Rs the Garce or 120 Rs. the Candy See Statement No 4.

the use of Jonna among a class of the inhabitants who formerly ate nothing else, but has forestalled and undersold the dry grains that used to be esported to the districts north and South of Guntoor where only the more expensive article of Paddy is usually grown. All these causes have undoubtedly operated to bring about the present state of the market, but whereas the two former are general and apply more or less to all parts of the Company's possessions the last affects the Northern Circars only. The rapid improvement of the provinces wrested from the Burmese and their conversion from pestilential swamps and forests into populous and richly cultivated tracts with a land tax of the lightest description have given birth to an extensive esportation of rice, a large and increasing proportion of which finds its way into the Indian markets. Previous to the famine of 1832/3 the trade had hardly an existence but since then it has gone on steadily increasing with reference to the demand in this Country nor has it apparently been discouraged by the great fall of prices in

Fusly 1231@35	Rs
" 1236	12,44
" 1237	"
" 1238	"
" 1239	11,101
" 1240	2584
" 1241	7490
" 1242	3,12,451
" 1243	2,68,438
" 1244	4,13,192
" 1245	1,46,289
" 1246	3,34,259
" 1247	1,78,182
" 1248	1,27,733
" 1249	1,56,218
" 1250	1,06,536
" 1251	1,16,029
" 1252	66,157
" 1253	1,19,514

	Rupees
Fusly 1244 — 1834-35	20076
" 1245 — 1835-36	
" 1246 — 1836-37	
" 1247 — 1837-38	
" 1248 — 1838-39	
" 1249 — 1839-40	
" 1250 — 1840-41	
" 1251 — 1841-42	
" 1252 — 1842-43	
" 1253 — 1843-44	

in the two last years. The statement in the margin of the imports of Grain into the Gillah for the last 23 years shews how completely the course of the grain trade has changed and the return of imports from the East coast of the Bay of Bengal alone proves how rapidly the supply from that quarter has arisen into importance. nor is it to be expected that the light import duty imposed by act VI of 1844 can exercise any material influence when the year of the lowest prices ever known opposed no check to the influx of a supply valued at 12,000 Rupees. This shews that the trade is firmly established and that the supply may be expected to increase rather than to diminish. It is for this reason that I have adopted the lowest of the above averages in calculating the value of the Government share of the produce in a season

Note. The statement of general importation was obtained in the District. It does not discriminate the Countries from which the supplies were received that of the Imports from Aracan Pegu was furnished by the Reporters of External Commerce to the Board of Revenue. There are some discrepancies between the two but the agreement of the general results amply bears out the argument in support of which they are quoted.

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season of plenty because it is derived from the only period during which the influence of the foreign supply has been felt on the home markets. I do not consider it probable under existing circumstances that the occurrence of a bad harvest will allow the average to rise above 100 or 120 Rupees the Garce until a new impulse is given to agricultural enterprise and the cultivation of exportable produce is made to supplant in a considerable degree the present exclusive growth of articles of food.

31. Having described the different stages of the survey in detail it is time to shew the results obtained from them. The dry lands for ten classes, the Gasden which are of trifling amount, two as shewn at length in Statement No 5 of which the figures in the Margin are an Abstract. The whole number of classes occurs only in one Village Mallapad which however is more properly a group of Villages having seven Mazrus or dependent townships within its limits. It extends from the base of the Cordaud chain

Class No.	Rate Rs.	Area Acres	Rupees
1	3	204	614
2	2½	483	1108
3	2	2100	4200
4	1¾	1022	1789
5	1½	2282	3423
6	1¼	5573	6892
7	1	3679	3679
8	¾	2082	1561
9	½	781	390
10	¼	608	152

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chain into the black plain thus including every variety of soil from the most inferior red to the best mixed and black. The other Villages have not more than from 4 to 8 each. The general result of the settlement is shewn in the following Table.

Number of Villages.	Sirkar Land.	Enam Land.			Total Arable Land.	
		On Quit Rent.	Rent Free.			
Mouzas.	Mouzas.	Total Villages.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Assignment.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
					Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.				
5	8	13	18775	23970	100	114	20 7/16	3733	4802	22608	28947
"	1	1	"	"	842	842	184	"	"	842	842
5	9	14	18775	23970	942	956	184 7/16	3733	4802	23420	29769

From

From this it will be seen that the Government land of fully cultivated is capable of yielding a revenue of 23970 Rupees or an average assessment of 1 R 4 A 5 P the acre which compared with former settlements is as follows-

Bewz of the Government arable land assessed according to-				The present Survey assessment therefore-		
The present Survey-	Average Demand of 7 years of the best times.	Average Demand of 10 years before the famine.	Average Demand of 20 years to 1251 Fusly-	Is less than the 7 years average by-	Exceeds the 10 years average by-	Exceeds the 20 years average by-
Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees-	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees-
23970	30794	23098	20767	6824	872	3203-

32- The Guntoor Talook possesses advantages in the uniform character of its soil, its general aptness for tillage, the constant demands of the principal market of the District for its produce, favorable to its extensive cultivation. It has indeed recently fallen off like every thing else in the District, but this effect is only temporary and it may reasonably be expected that when the new rates come into force the present occupation of land will be extended and the proposed assessment realized in average seasons nearly to its limit. The proportion now

now under cultivation is 14,312 1/2 Acres on which the demand of Fusly 1253 was Rs 16291 3/4. The proposed assessment on it is fixed at Rs 19271 3/4. But this increase has not been effected by raising the assessment- a large portion is derived from items omitted from the just dues of Government. These alone come to 1832 Rs and the rest is made up by the equalizing operation of the new rates. Much of the best land was held by favored individuals at reduced rents. In the majority of the Villages throughout the District the Curnums exercise an undue degree of influence that enables them to Monopolize the best land. what they cannot cultivate with their own means they sublet to Ryots claiming Wandra or privileged remission from Government and exacting the full demand from their under tenants. The Curnums of Cusbah Guntoor are a very powerful and numerous family They had possession of upwards of a fourth part of the lands of the Village, all of which they enjoyed on the most favorable terms- The effect of the new rates on the holding of a single individual among them was to raise his

Items omitted in the Demand of 1253- Fusly old reductions in the rates	526
Waste land in Cools	171
Wandra	46
Concealed Cultivation & Appropriations of the Grama Coutam or Village site	54 335
	1832-

his assessment upwards of 200 Rs and of another upwards of 150. The apparent increase of assessment as it affects the present cultivation therefore must not be supposed to arise from the imposition of higher rates but from the effect of a just and uniform system of taxation in developing resources and in regulating unequal and partial rates. This consequence must be kept in mind by the Collector when the new rates are brought into force. They will naturally meet with the determined opposition of all the leading inhabitants who will probably not only refuse to cultivate themselves but will incite those within the sphere of their influence to follow their example. The claim of Wandra by the privileged classes of Cusbah Guntoor is a recent pretension to which they have no right whatever. It was never allowed by the former Zemindar, tho conceded by the present one during the short time he acted as Manager on behalf of Government, that he might purchase the connivance of the Curnums at his own malversations. It has been since regularly brought to account in the Settlement of the Collector but payment has been with held and it has remained among the unrecovered balances.

Ramnath Baboo

Any

Any such resistance as has been anticipated cannot last, and if the new settlement is firmly maintained I have such confidence in its moderation and equality that I am persuaded it will shortly ensure an increased permanent revenue. It is essential to the accomplishment of this object that the rates should be rigidly enforced and no remissions allowed. This will both discourage pauper Cultivators unable to retain their lands without annual abatements to make up for their want of capital and for their slovenly farming and it will check the fruitful source of corruption opened to our Native servants by the recurrence of annual remissions and balances. This punctuality is a condition indispensable to the success of any regular settlements based on principles of moderation ——

* Note Occasions must arise on which general remissions will be necessary but these are exceptions to the rule I may always receive special sanction. The strict execution of a just demand tho it may seem harsh will eventually prove a lasting benefit both to the Ryots and the Government.

33. The titles of the alienated lands underwent a careful scrutiny. they consist of an Agraharum Village named Ramachendrapooram and of detached Manems in the other Villages. The only data forthcoming for the assessment of Ramachendrapooram are part of the 7 years

Subdivision

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subdivision accounts some of which exhibit estimates of the produce converted into money - The average of these for three years / from 1220 to 1222/ gives a demand of Rupees 869- 10- 8 and as all the land was under cultivation then as well as now and the commutation price was assumed at 1/3 less than the Nereck of the day or nearly that adopted in the calculations of the present statement, I felt no hesitation in confirming the assessment derived from the classification and produce amounting to Rupees 842- 9- a-

Note
The Market price was from 8 to 9 Pags the Candy or 138 to 144 the Garce - That in the Zemindars account is 6 to 6½ Pagodas the Candy or 96 to 104 Rupees the Garce probably in Consideration of the sacred character of the Cranadars -

34. The annual Quit Rent to which the Village is liable in the present accounts is 60 Rupees - But in the 7 years accounts above referred to it is 164 Rupees - when called on to shew why they should not be subjected to the latter demand they produced five documents, - a Summud dated A. D. 1718 granting 30 Coochaloo of land on Rent free tenure to 17 Bramins, a second dated in 1759 burthening it with a quit rent of 15 Pagodas or 60 Rupees, a third dated in 1762 adding 6 Coochaloo more to the 30 - formerly given, but not specifying the Lodiga; a fourth in 1784 by the late Zemindar, limiting it to 60 Rupees, but this document though it bears the seal of Venkatadry Naidoo is without his signature - The last paper is an

order

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order given by Mr Oakes the Collector, dated 17th August 1819, stating that as their summuds limited the demand upon them to 60 Rupees, they were not to pay more than that sum in future - This Takeed appears from the terms in which it is couched to have been given without an investigation of the merits of the question - The accounts from 1219/1809/10 to 1225/1815-16 clearly shew the Lodiga to have been 164 Rupees, which was regularly collected during that period and from subsequent account appears to have been realized till 1228/1818/19 Fusly - This fact neutralizes the doubtful summud / No 4/ of Venkatadry Naidoo who if he ever gave such a document cancelled it by his own subsequent acts - The grant was originally rent free then saddled with a Tax of Rupees 60, then more land / not falling naturally within the limits of the original Village but cut out of the boundary of the Cusbah / was added - then a quit rent of 164 Rupees realized from the whole for a succession of years, which was reduced by the Collector to 60 Rupees - a Consideration of all these circumstances leaves no doubt that the true quit rent was 164 Rupees and as the Collector had no power to reduce the public dues without the sanction of superior authority and had evidently taken no pains to ascertain the real state of the case, the former

Note
In the Register of Cenam prepared by Mr Ram the Collr in 1798 the agraharam is entered at 30 Kesarpatee or Cenam Coochaloo only with a Lodiga of 60 Rs. The whole 36 are now enjoyed and are equivalent to 26 Kalais or standard Coochaloo -

demand

4502

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demand has been brought to account with it
reference to the returns of the Village may be
considered a very quiet rank.

35.

The Cutcherls Cannoolaus keep
surveyed as they stood in the Village Accounts
for 1253 Fusly. where they are stated to amount
to 139 1/16 Cawdies. By the survey they are found
to consist of 284 Numbers of fields measuring acres
3833—15. / and yielding at 2 96/100 Rent in the
proportion of 20 per Cent to the area of the
Government Lands. Shews being no account
Register of Cannoolaus in the District it is
impossible to say whether the whole of these are
Cells or fond Cutte or not but the probability is
that nearly 1/3 or 1/4 will be found to be exempt-
tions. A List of Cannoolaus was prepared by the
Collector in 1798 in English only, but of course
not of a very authentic character the entries
in which are confined
as follows.

Thomas Thackeray
Collr

From the Collr
Mr Pam Cutcherl
24 Septr 1799.

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	Amount alienated	Entered but claimed	Claimed in part only	Remain in actual enjoyment	Equivalent according to survey.		Of which enjoyed uninterrupted		Resumed and again restored	
	Cocholoo	Cocholoo	Cocholoo	Cocholoo	No	acres	No	acres	No	acres
Entered in Mr Ramis Register	103/4	23	6 10/16	73 9/16	109	1877	79	1395	30	482
Not entered in the Register but held on Summons from the Zemindar	10/2	2/4	"	7/4	27	483	21	348	6	135
Not entered in the Register and no Summons forthcoming or parties unable to attend	47 9/16	"	"	47 11/16	128	1472	"	"	"	"
				139 1/16	284	3833				

The

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The sub Division accounts of the seven years from 1219 to 1224 afford another ground of comparison.

	Arrent on free tenure	quit rent Tenure	Total	Of which unclaimed	Claimed in part only	Remain actually enjoyed
	Cochalos	Cochalos	Cochalos	Cochalos	Cochalos	Cochalos
According to the 7 years old accounts	66 1/4	27 3/4	94	11 11/16	11 2/16	81 3/16
According to the present accounts	"	"	139 1/16	"	"	139 1/16
Excess	"	"	"	"	"	57 5/4 16

at a still later period in Fusly 1233 the Collector [Mr. Welsh] commenced an examination of all the Enam lands but did not bring it to a conclusion. The returns for these Villages in this list gives the following.

†Sirjapoor Sreenivas Row's Register.

	Rent free Enams	Jodee Enams	Total
	Cochalos	Cochalos	Cochalos
Amount Registered	118 11/16	2	120 11/16
Deduct unclaimed	"	"	2
Remaining	"	"	118 11/16
Present amount	"	"	139 1/16
Excess	"	"	20 6/16

These

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These several Statements not only differ remarkably in their totals but also in their details. The proportion held free of all demand appears formerly to have been much less than at present. The Curnums explained the large proportion of Quit Rent Enams exhibited in the sub division accounts to have arisen out of a fit of displeasure on the part of the Zemindar, who resumed the Surva Maniems of Nellapad and imposed a quit rent on them, a Statement which receives some color of probability from the terms in which the Jodigee is credited in the accounts of that period. The small amount entered at present under the head of Jodiga is stated to have been imposed as Assessment on some land in excess of the stipulated measurement found in the possession of an Enamdar, but the particulars never having been recorded in the accounts it has been long charged against the whole Maniem, and has thus in effect come to be a quit rent. This very small amount of Jodegee however and the anxiety to explain the tenure away altogether throw great doubt on the pretensions of many of those now

†Rs. 20-7 See page 31.

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now holding their lands rent free. other claims have been established through the connivance of the public servants by means of fictitious summons. A remarkable instance of such fabricated papers came to notice when examining the Title-deeds. one Pannal Ramana produced 5 documents professing to confer half a Coochal of land in Takella pad on his Father. P. Pardese which have been forged in a manner so ingenious as might easily deceive one whose suspicion was not alive to the frequency of the practice in Guntoor. They are written on old worn out paper and stamped with the seal of the late Zemindar. The latter tho remarkably well executed exhibits some slight discrepancies when compared with a genuine impression, but the Ink is so black and so fresh that it comes off to the touch and contrasts singularly with the pretended age of the paper and the paleness of the writing. The hand too, is exactly the same in all the documents and shews them to have been written at the same time, though dated at considerable intervals. They have been detained among the records of my Office. The scrutiny of the rent free Tenures of the whole District is an important subject and has received full consideration in

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in my general report. It is unnecessary therefore to pursue the subject farther at present.

36. I trust that the observations now submitted will be considered to have fulfilled the object of my instructions and to afford a ground work sufficient to enable the Collector or such other Officer as may be appointed for the purpose to carry out the survey in the rest of the Zemindary Estates. The points that seemed to demand consideration for this object are the general character and capabilities of the District, an Estimate of its resources derived from its past revenues, the principles on which the measurement and classification are to be conducted, the means of ascertaining the productiveness of the different soils, the average value of such produce and the proposal of an assessment founded on a consideration of all these particulars, low enough to secure the prosperity and improvement of the Ryot without a needless sacrifice of the public revenue. If this Conclusion and the data on which it is founded meet with approval no difficulty need arise in applying them to the remainder of the Circar. A set of Surveyors has been left to carry on the measurement of the

Chebrole

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Chebrole Tamnah under the superintendence of the most experienced Tehsildar. Three more sets were organized and dismissed to their homes before my departure with the hope of getting permanent employment hereafter, who with Examiners, Assessors &c. will all be forthcoming at a short notice if the work is soon to be recommenced.

37. It may not be out of place to submit on this occasion a few observations on the subject of Revenue Survey generally, particularly under the following circumstances. The late Board of Revenue in forwarding a review of the survey of Chingleput District made known their intention of addressing Government again on certain changes and improvements in the conduct of such undertakings calculated to ensure a greater degree of success in future. The Members were occupied for several weeks in the examination of former reports and of other information contained in very voluminous papers and had completed the draft of the communication to be submitted when they were unexpectedly dispersed by disease and the calls of duty, and the Office was newly constituted. Under these circumstances the labors of the late

Proceedings dated 10 Aug

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late Board necessarily fell to the ground, after they had been prosecuted with much labor and research almost to a conclusion.——

38. In the draft above mentioned the Board took a short review of the history of Revenue Surveys under this Presidency bringing it down to the period when that of the Ceded Districts was adopted as the model for all succeeding Settlements. They observed that no very full exposition of his proceedings had been placed on record by Sir Thomas Munro. His letters give a excellent view of the general scope and purpose of his survey but the only explanation that is found of the mode in which the details were conducted is confined to the instructions issued to the subordinate Native Agents. It was further contended that Sir Thomas never considered his own work to be perfect, nor contemplated the probability of its being adopted as an unerring guide for all future Surveys. The difference visible between his last and his first survey sufficiently attest his readiness to adopt improvements. Moreover they urged that because a survey and settlement had been successfully accomplished by the rare abilities

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abilities of Sir Thomas, it did not follow that every Collector should be able to effect the same for his own District and they quoted the opinions of the most eminent authorities to show the futility of such an expectation. Yet what has been the practice? The execution of this most elaborate and delicate of all finan. cial operations, has invariably been imposed on the Collector for the time being without preference to peculiar fitness or otherwise, like any other revenue duty. After these preliminary observations the Board proceed to account for the want of success in subsequent surveys by the following causes - 1 The want of the requisite knowledge and qualifications on the part of Collectors; 2 the Multiplicity of their other duties and 3 the frequent change of superintendence during the progress of the work - from the usual contingencies of the service - They described the process by which a Collector himself unacquainted with the theory or practice of Land Survey ing - sets about the organization of a Survey Estab. lishment from materials as little qualified by previous training for the discharge of such functions as himself

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himself, and shewed that by the time the different agents have become expert their services cease to be required, and the experience they have purchased at the expense of the public interests is lost.

They drew attention to the numerous other avocations of a Collector and Magistrate, and shewed how little time remained available for the survey after the performance of his more pressing current duties and lastly they quoted instances of the great number of individuals, under whose supervision the surveys of some districts had been carried on.

39. Reference was then made to the progress of Revenue Surveys in Bengal and Bombay. In both Presidencies the System has been carried to a pitch of improvement far beyond the condition in which they received it from Madras where it originated, and where it has long been Stationary. This advance is due to an important change introduced under both those Governments for the relief of the Collector from a portion of the duties hitherto heaped exclusive ly upon him. The plan however differed some what in each. In Bengal the details of the survey were committed to Officers trained in the art of survey- ing, but the Assessment was made by the Collector. In Bombay both

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both survey and settlement were entrusted to a distinct department. The Collector had merely to give effect to the assessment which was placed ready made in his hands. The first and most important improvement therefore recommended by the Board was that of a division of Labor by which the whole of the details should be taken from the Collector and be placed under a distinct superintendent with a proper establishment. The benefits to be expected from such a step were stated to be the introduction of a more correct measurement of the area, a more certain and definite classification and the preservation in a separate department of all the experience gained, and constantly increasing so that the loss or absence of the head or of any of the subordinate officers would be immediately supplied. The improvements suggested in detail were taken from the Reports of the Bombay Officers and consisted in surveying with the Cs staff and chain checked by examiners with the theodolite in the adoption of field-books and the construction of field and Village Maps. By the employment of the two first mentioned processes the amount of error was reduced in Bombay to less than 2 per.

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per Cent. By the two last, false measurement and other fraudulent acts were checked and the preservation of the results of the survey greatly promoted. They were of opinion that what is called a purely scientific survey was unnecessary but they considered that the present revenue field survey might with advantage be connected with the primary and secondary trigonometrical surveys already completed. This could be accomplished without additional expense or much extra trouble, if the execution of the revenue survey was entrusted to Officers properly qualified, who must necessarily possess a general knowledge of Surveying. The Board had more difficulty in dealing with the subject of classification the most intricate as well as the most important process connected with the Survey. Their review of the Bombay rules did not enable them to offer any suggestions of much apparent value beyond that of limiting the classes which they seemed to think, as the present Board do and as I myself was persuaded, when I commenced the Guntoor survey, might easily be reduced to a comparatively small number on the mode of fixing the assessment they were unable to throw

Extract Proceedings 16th June 1846 P.C. From the Comissioner in Guntoor to the Board May 24th 1845.

throw any new light. They then proceeded to take a general view of all the past surveys of those in progress and of those that would probably be required hereafter, for the purpose of shewing that if the Government should be pleased to entertain their proposal of organizing an Office of Surveys there was ample occupation for it for many years to come.

40. As a member of the late Board, I fully concurred in the views of which the above is a sketch, and the six months experience of the details of a survey which I have had at Guntoor have abundantly verified them. The amount of error detected by the check survey in the measurements performed according to the Ceded District plan, was 9 per Cent† that in one of the Bombay Reports is stated at 1.7 per %*. The uncertainty that was experienced regarding the correctness of the classification has already been described. It is in fact hardly possible to detect a collusive understanding between the Ryots and the Assessors if they find it their interest to combine. The check relied upon in the Ceded Districts was the self-interest

† In 1284 acres surveyed again out of 13919.—

* In 11625 acres the measurement of 44338 by Goldsmid's Report stated 1st Nov. 1840 para 40.

of the people which it was supposed would lead to the exposure of undue partiality by those less favorably situated. This may operate in glaring cases particularly if one Village has been preferred to others but I confess I have never found such readiness to appeal tho I have often tried to evoke it. The fact is that inequalities in the same Village are generally in favor of men of superior intelligence and influence and the rest have neither knowledge nor independence enough to resist their encroachments. Even at best the vagueness of the principles of classification renders it difficult to decide between idle clamour and well-founded complaint.—

41. The main difficulty in the way of a more perfect system of survey that suggested itself to the late Board, was that of the additional expense of a permanent separate Establishment with extended European Agency. The means of ascertaining this point are not available to an individual but might be easily learnt by a reference to the Agra and Bombay Governments. The only point then to be determined would be the degree of perfection to which the organization of the Survey Department should be carried. The question lies in a small Compass,

Yrs

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Viz. whether a cheap and rapid settlement attained with considerable inaccuracy is preferable to an exact but more tedious and expensive plan of assessment. Under the first, if it is low enough to make land saleable the Country would improve tho' the interests of the Government might suffer for the inequalities of taxation would in time be neutralized as regards the Ryots by the market price of land. By the second both the dues of the public and the rights of individuals would be secured, while at the same time a knowledge of the resources of the Country would be obtained applicable to other schemes of general improvement. The one will probably at some later period have to be done over again, the other may be so executed as to serve for all future exigencies. The choice between these two objects will decide the nature of the subsequent arrangements for a survey. Can only be executed in one of two ways. either by making use entirely of native agency and confining the duty of the European Officers simply to supervision and direction or by securing a higher degree of perfection thro' the direct application of European skill and knowledge to the execution of details. But in either case it is assumed that the business

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business is to be placed under a separate responsible head.

12. If the first mentioned plan should be preferred, it will be necessary that the system now in vogue under this Presidency of which the ceded District survey furnishes the best example should be retained in all essential points. The process of measurement might it is true be made more perfect and the checks on fraud and error multiplied and rendered more effectual. But there does not seem to be any room for improvement in the mode of classification beyond that of more careful supervision because the principle on which it chiefly proceeds is that of having the whole performed by the people themselves in the absence of a system based on scientific characters which neither ryots or assessors would be capable of working. The mode of proceeding is modified some-what according to the nature of the cultivation. In irrigated districts where the revenue has always been taken in kind and where the amount has been recorded in greater or less detail for a series of years the classification has been founded on the Village accounts of actual produce. In dry Districts and wherever a money assessment is

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is paid the produce has been estimated. In both however the settling Officer is wholly dependent on the information and judgment of parties interested in conveying their own views of the matter. He does not possess any direct or certain method of controverting their assertions or testing their accounts. For the actual examination of the produce of one field is no clue to the produce of another of the same alleged class the circumstances of which may apparently be the same, while in reality they are totally different—

43. The advantages of a more perfectly constituted system such as has been introduced in Bombay are, that the superficial survey would be brought nearly to a state of perfection the classification would proceed on defined and intelligible data, the revenue survey might be incorporated with the scientific survey and illustrated by field and Village maps so as to present an accurate topographical picture of the country on the largest scale. The present class of native surveyors if better instructed

Fort St George 26th March 1846.

instructed will be competent to perform most of the first stage and for supervision and check under the European Superintendent and his assistants a very useful class of men has been employed in the other Presidencies Viz. the non Commissioned officers of Sappers whose services are equally available here. No rules can be laid down for a scientific classification as in every other branch of natural science a systematic arrangement of soils according to their comparative richness can only be conveyed by an extensive observation of facts. The number of simple soils and their characters may soon be learnt, but not so the circumstances under which they are associated with each other. Neither is it an easy task to estimate the influence of extraneous matter non to allow for the influence of site, exposure, climate or the action and force of the elements, or other contingencies which can only be ascertained by repeated and careful examination, any attempt therefore to establish a small number of simple classes or divisions of land with exact and definite characters must of necessity fail, but the number of money rates can easily be restricted within very narrow limits. To bring

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bring the varied and even conflicting qualities and conditions that exist in nature within these bounds requires the application of considerable sagacity and of continued attention to the subject.

44 The Bombay officers have not rejected the use of Native agency in this part of the process but they have employed it only to a certain extent. According to their Survey Rules the Native assessors ascertain and note the intrinsic qualities, the field only comprising the palpable and apparent external characters but the detection of the more delicate and less appreciable distinctions in other words, its extrinsic qualities is the exclusive duty of the European Officers. In England the subject is well understood and the study of it has become a distinct profession by the exercise of which the value of an Estate or of a piece of land can be correctly discovered. The opinion of the appraiser is founded on recognized data and supported by sections of the different localities from which an opinion of the truth of his conclusions can be formed by other Competent Judges. How far the experience of Europe will prove useful in India, remains to be seen, but the same principles will probably

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

probably be found applicable to both Countries, and a Knowledge of them will most enable the officers entrusted with the duty here to lay down rules applicable to all cases.

45 One other point remains on which a difference of opinion may exist, Viz. whether the assessment is to be framed by the Superintendent of the Survey or the Collector, or by both Conjointly. No doubt the local knowledge of an experienced Collector might prove very useful in deciding on the proper assessment, but the information acquired by the surveying officer

officer in the course of the measurements and classification is also very important. In the North West Provinces the duty was entrusted to the Collector because there no Ryotwar or fieldwar settlement is known. It was imposed only on Estates or was what may be called a Mouzewar Settlement. In Bombay again where the Ryotwary system is in full force and the process of settlement by fields is one of great detail the duty of the Settling officer has devolved on those who Conducted the previous steps. The assessment indeed is so intimately Connected with the classification that it will not be an easy matter to divide them and experience does not shew that any detriment has been sustained from the Combination of both duties under a Common Head.

Madras
18th December
1846

[Signed] Walter Elliot
Third Member of the
Board of Revenue.

Appendix

No. 1.

Appendix A

Ancient Land Measures in Guntoor.

There are 19 kinds of Coochals in the Guntoor District. The following Table exhibits the extent of each, the number of Villages in which it is found and its equivalent in Acres and Cawnies.

The old traditional standard is the half fathom and fathom of 4 or 2 Cubits and these are converted into square feet in the Collectors Cutcherry by an arbitrary estimate which makes the fathom to equal.

Ft. 6 - Inch. 6 - Barley Corns 8 - The 3d Column shows the equivalent of the Coontah and Coochal according to this standard - and Column 5 the value of the same measures according to the English standard of 1½ foot to a Cubit or 6 feet to a fathom -

Statement

5th & 6th Geo. IV. Anno 1824

Allotment & Measuring of the Contract Land Allocated in the Plantation

Three Farms Tenements Tracts and Parcels

Allotment of the Contract Land to Thomas Cranfield Esquire Chief Engineer & Surveyor General of Public Roads Bridges Buildings & Plantations in the Island of Antigua

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The following particulars of former Survey is abstracted from a danda kaeela or ancient Village record in possession of one of the Despandeas

"The most ancient standard known is the following.

32. Hhandes = 1. Ghada.

200. Ghades = 1. Coochal.

2. Coochals = 1. Cutty.

Subsequent to this another was introduced.

32 Hhandes = 1 Ghadas.

32 Ghadas = 1 Tuja

2½ Tujas = 1 Coochal

2 Coochals = 1 Cutty.

Afterwards under the Woda Rajas the Hhandoli was brought into use which contains 100 Ghadas and it was at a later period of their rule reduced to 80 Ghadas. Under the Reddies the measure was.

50 Coontas = 1. Tuja

2. Tujas = 1. Coochal

and lastly came the Survey of the Rayeels which made the Coochal to consist of 64. Coontahs or Ghadas."

Acres Gs.
= 12 — 12½

= 16 — 37.

The nreya of Gejapate Kings of Cuttack.

Fa G
= 21 — 6¼

F
= 16 — 37

= 10 — 23

= 21 — 6¼

F
= 13 — 21½

The Hhande is the half fathom of two Cubits and the Ghada or Coonta therefore equals 64 Cubits in the first standard which is pro:bably that of the ancient Buddhist Kings one of whom named Inukunti Roya enjoys a great celebrity in the Circar, as the founder of all existing institutions.

The next was probably that which prevailed under the Cholukya dynasty who reigned

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846

reigned at Rajahmundry over the whole of Telingana from the 5th. to the 12th. century. It nearly corresponds with No. 11 of the table and is still the prevailing standard in 293 Villages. It seems likewise to have been in use under the Cuttack Princes who got possession of the Circar for a time after their overthrow of the Cuttack celebrated minister under this race named Goparaz Ranana is described by tradition as having made an entirely new settlement of the Circar. He is said to have displaced all the old (Buddhists) accountants and to have Established both the present Bramin Village Accountants (Sthala Curnaloo) and the Despendus or District Accountants (Des Curnaloo). The Gejapates were succeeded by the Reddies a local dynasty that for a time governed the Circar from their Capital at Condavid and who seem to have Reverted to the first Cuttack Measurement which yet exists in 285 Villages (See No. 8).

The last standard introduced that of the Rayeels or the Kings of the last great Hindoo dynasty reigning at Bijanagur or Anagondy is now only found in 15 Villages, No. 17.

Statement

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

No 2 Statement of Pariz and Collections of Guntoor Tanah.—

Number	Fusslies	Guntoor.		Nallapaud		Takellapaud		Bontapaud		Vamanarapaud		Ramachendrapoo: rum Shrotreyem		Total of 6 Villages.	
		Double	Collections	Double	Collections	Double	Collections	Double	Collections	Double	Collections	Double	Collections	Double	Collections
	1	2	3	4.	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	1219	10427	5795	11116	7701	2536	2535	1393	811	160	160	164	164	25796	17172
2	1220	8554	9106	11811	16030	3719	3753	1393	1561	168	168	164	164	28869	30782
3	1221	9283	11067	11630	15047	3719	3722	1403	1682	173	173	164	164	29402	31855
4	1222	9035	9964	16587	16531	4693	4679	1797	1935	176	176	164	164	32452	33449
5	1223	11861	12553	17560	16980	3756	3743	1847	1843	68	68	164	164	35256	35351
6	1224	12023	9714	16263	11226	2321	2029	1379	682	84	84	164	164	32234	23929
7	1225	9669	7320	13186	8153	2397	2197	1832	914	123	123	164	132	27671	19139
	Total	70852	65519	101183	91971	23201	22658	11044	9431	952	952	1148	1116	211680	191677
	Average	10122	9364	11926	13139	3314	3237	1578	1347	136	136	164	159	30240	27382
1	1228	8841	6727	7940	5920	2572	1243	1337	630	178	100	164	155	21032	14675
2	1229	9002	9463	7803	8723	2572	3758	1106	1350	178	176	60	89	20721	23557
3	1231	7662	8009	8695	8632	2934	3225	1334	1321	246	244	60	60	20931	21491
	Total	25505	24199	24438	23275	8078	8224	3777	3201	602	520	284	304	62684	59723
	Total for 10 years	96357	89748	128921	115246	31279	30882	14821	12632	1554	1472	1432	1420	274364	251400
	Average Do.	9636	8975	12892	11525	3128	3088	1482	1263	155	147	143	142	27436	25140

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Fort St. George 26th March 1846

Number	Jurisdiction	Guntoor Double	Guntoor Collections	Nellapaud Double	Nellapaud Collections	Takellapaud Double	Takellapaud Collections	Bontapaud Double	Bontapaud Collections	Vamavarapaud Double	Vamavarapaud Collections	Ramachendra:poorum Mirotreyem Double	Ramachendra:poorum Mirotreyem Collections	Total of 6 Villages Double	Total of 6 Villages Collections
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	1232	95:87	94.10	8998	9155	2990	2429	1359	1351	251	252	60	60	232.3-	22657
2	1233	9132	8067	9011	8941	2996	3586	1362	1383	252	253	60	60	22816	22290
3	1234	94.47	9307	11928	11743	3673	3541	1613	1611	205	200	60	60	26956	26192
4	1235	74.85	74.85	9848	9848	2642	2642	1186	1186	170	170	60	60	21391	21391
5	1236	74.94	74.94	9950	9960	2645	2645	1186	1186	170	170	60	60	21505	21505
6	1237	74.85	74.85	10045	10045	2642	2642	1185	1185	169	169	60	60	21586	21586
7	1238	74.85	74.85	10139	10139	2642	2642	1186	1186	169	169	60	60	21681	21681
8	1239	74.85	74.85	10163	10163	2642	2642	1185	1185	169	169	60	60	21704	21704
9	1240	74.85	74.85	10202	10202	2642	2642	1185	1185	169	169	60	60	21743	21743
10	1241	74.85	74.85	10229	10229	2642	2642	1185	1185	169	169	60	60	21770	21770
	Total	80570	79188	100516	100415	28166	28063	12662	12673	1893	1890	600	600	224397	222819
	Average	8057	7919	10052	10042	2816	2805	1266	1267	189	189	60	60	22440	22282
1	1242	74.85	6969	10212	9161	2642	4070	1185	1176	169	169	60	57	21783	23602
2	1243	8065	7271	8762	9288	3132	3060	1208	507	312	188	60	56	21539	20360
3	1244	8041	3116	7827	6025	3073	1335	608	86	353	81	60	56	19962	10679
4	1245	6268	5575	6621	7082	2902	2371	287	196	338	281	60	56	16476	15564
5	1246	5252	5862	6867	6864	3054	3563	309	329	251	324	60	81	15793	17013
6	1247	5552	4905	6612	6660	2751	1545	410	482	251	259	60	57	15666	16908
7	1248	5658	4924	6831	6238	2951	3942	510	610	251	322	60	37	16261	16073
8	1249	6081	3906	7306	7211	2751	2995	610	516	251	223	60	29	17059	14810
9	1250	5939	6237	6953	6190	2751	3933	710	1016	251	319	60	83	16664	17808
10	1251	5775	4401	7002	6696	2751	3172	731	599	251	241	60	80	16570	15489
11	1252	5813	3797	7140	5894	3028	1910	751	699	347	218	60	54	17139	12572
12	1253	5635	4295	7233	5076	2996	2310	781	912	334	238	60	42	17039	12773
	Total	75564	63148	89426	82385	34782	37499	8100	7088	3359	2863	720	668	211951	193651
	Average	6297	5262	7452	6865	2899	3125	675	591	280	239	60	56	17663	16138
	Total for 32 years	252491	232084	319863	298016	94217	96434	35583	32393	6806	6225	2752	2688	710712	667870
	Average for Do	7890	7253	9995	9314	2944	3014	1112	1012	213	194	86	84	22210	20871

Guntoor Commissioner's Office

E. E. "J."

Signed W. Elliot

3d Member of the Bd of Revenue

Statement

4529 George

No 3 Government

26th March 1846.

and the Ryots share converted into Money at the

per Cowchal

Number	Particulars of the Produce	Class	Total Gross Produce	The same converted into Seers at 1200 per Pootty	Straw Yea	Value at 2 annas for 100 Bundles	Buffaloe or Husks	Value at 2 Rs per Cart load	Miscellaneous Produce	Total Value of Produce in Cols 13-15-17 and 18
	Produce of Grain									
	Value in Money at the average price as per Col 14 and 16 per Pootty	Pro: = duce			Bun: = dles.		Cart loads			
	13		11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs a p		Pootties	Seers	Nos	Rs a p	Nos	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	1st Class		8.	7½ 10050	202	12,000	15	2 4	4	225
2	2nd Class		7.	7½ 8850	178	9,600	12	2 4	4	198
3	3rd Class		6.	7½ 7650	154	8,400	10 8	2 4	4	173 6
4	4th Class		5½	6300	126	7,200	9	1 2	3	140
5	5th Class		4.	2½ 4950	99	7 6,000	7 8	1 2	3	111 15
6	6th Class		3.	2½ 3750	75	7 4,800	6	1 2	3	86 7
7	7th Class		2	11¼ 3075	62	3,600	4 8	½ 1	1 8	69
8	8th Class		2	1¼ 2475	50	3,600	4 8	½ 1	1 8	67
9	9th Class		1¼	1500	30	3,000	3 12	1	1	34 12
10	10th Class		½	600	12	3,000	3 12	1	1	16 12
			41.	49200	992 6	6,200	76 8	10 20	26	1114 14
			4.	2 4920	99 3 10	6120	7 10 5	1 2	2 97	111 7 10

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Fort St. George 26th March 1846

Average price of Grain according to the Survey of Guntoor Taluks in the Zillah of Guntoor.

Seers of Grain	Value	Straw per Ca.	Estimated assessment & Average gross produce per acre calculated upon the whole gross produce. Total of Deduction of 2/3 per in favor of Columns 21 and 22 Ryots.	Remains 1/3 per for the assessment	Assessment proceeded by the Commissioner	Increase in favor of Government	Decrease in favor of Ryots.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Seers	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
418 3/4	8 7 3	4 15 4	9 6 7	6 4 5	3 2 2	3 " "	" " "	" 2 2
368 3/4	7 7 3	4 13 4	8 4 7	5 8 6	2 12 2	2 8 "	" " "	" 4 2
318 3/4	6 7 3	" 12 4	7 3 7	4 13 1	2 6 6	2 " "	" " "	" 6 6
262 1/2	5 4 7	" 9 4	5 13 11	3 14 7	1 15 4	1 12 "	" " "	" 3 4
206 1/4	4 2 3	" 8 4	4 10 7	3 1 9	1 8 10	1 8 "	" " "	" " 10
156 1/4	3 2 4	" 7 1	3 9 8	2 6 5	1 3 3	1 1 "	" " 9	" " "
128 1/8	2 9 4	" 4 8	2 14 "	1 11 8	" 15 4	1 " "	" " 8	" " "
103 1/8	2 1 4	" 4 8	2 6 "	1 9 4	" 12 8	" 12 "	" " "	" " 8
62 1/2	1 4 "	" 3 2	1 7 2	" 15 5	" 8 "	" 8 "	" " 3	" " "
25	" 8 "	" 3 2	" 11 2	" 7 5	" 4 9	" 4 "	" " 3	" " "
2060	41 5 7	5 1 8	46 7 3	30 15 6	14 8 "	" " 1 11	1 1 8	
206	4 2 2	" 8 2	4 10 4	3 1 7	1 7 9	1 7 2	" " "	" " "

Guntoor Talooks in the Zillah of Guntoor.

4531 Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Estimated Collections from Cists, Quit Rent, Peishcush, Acre Rent, Sayer, Abkarry, Salt Revenue, Stamps, Customs, Land Revenue, Judicial Fees, Pollams, Miscellaneous Receipts, Interest on Bonds, Deposits, Advances, Balances, Remittances, Bills on Treasuries, Bills on Private Bankers, Bills on Commercial Houses, Bills on Government, Bills on Public Bodies, Bills on Individuals, Bills on Foreign Governments, Bills on Foreign Public Bodies, Bills on Foreign Individuals, Bills on Foreign Commercial Houses, Bills on Foreign Bankers, Bills on Foreign Treasuries, Bills on Foreign Revenue, Bills on Foreign Customs, Bills on Foreign Stamps, Bills on Foreign Sayer, Bills on Foreign Abkarry, Bills on Foreign Salt Revenue, Bills on Foreign Land Revenue, Bills on Foreign Judicial Fees, Bills on Foreign Pollams, Bills on Foreign Miscellaneous Receipts, Bills on Foreign Interest on Bonds, Bills on Foreign Deposits, Bills on Foreign Advances, Bills on Foreign Balances, Bills on Foreign Remittances, Bills on Foreign Bills on Treasuries, Bills on Foreign Bills on Private Bankers, Bills on Foreign Bills on Commercial Houses, Bills on Foreign Bills on Government, Bills on Foreign Bills on Public Bodies, Bills on Foreign Bills on Individuals, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Governments, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Public Bodies, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Individuals, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Commercial Houses, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Bankers, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Treasuries, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Revenue, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Customs, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Stamps, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Sayer, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Abkarry, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Salt Revenue, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Land Revenue, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Judicial Fees, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Pollams, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Miscellaneous Receipts, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Interest on Bonds, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Deposits, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Advances, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Balances, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Remittances.

Estimated Collections from Cists, Quit Rent, Peishcush, Acre Rent, Sayer, Abkarry, Salt Revenue, Stamps, Customs, Land Revenue, Judicial Fees, Pollams, Miscellaneous Receipts, Interest on Bonds, Deposits, Advances, Balances, Remittances, Bills on Treasuries, Bills on Private Bankers, Bills on Commercial Houses, Bills on Government, Bills on Public Bodies, Bills on Individuals, Bills on Foreign Governments, Bills on Foreign Public Bodies, Bills on Foreign Individuals, Bills on Foreign Commercial Houses, Bills on Foreign Bankers, Bills on Foreign Treasuries, Bills on Foreign Revenue, Bills on Foreign Customs, Bills on Foreign Stamps, Bills on Foreign Sayer, Bills on Foreign Abkarry, Bills on Foreign Salt Revenue, Bills on Foreign Land Revenue, Bills on Foreign Judicial Fees, Bills on Foreign Pollams, Bills on Foreign Miscellaneous Receipts, Bills on Foreign Interest on Bonds, Bills on Foreign Deposits, Bills on Foreign Advances, Bills on Foreign Balances, Bills on Foreign Remittances, Bills on Foreign Bills on Treasuries, Bills on Foreign Bills on Private Bankers, Bills on Foreign Bills on Commercial Houses, Bills on Foreign Bills on Government, Bills on Foreign Bills on Public Bodies, Bills on Foreign Bills on Individuals, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Governments, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Public Bodies, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Individuals, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Commercial Houses, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Bankers, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Treasuries, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Revenue, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Customs, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Stamps, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Sayer, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Abkarry, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Salt Revenue, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Land Revenue, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Judicial Fees, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Pollams, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Miscellaneous Receipts, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Interest on Bonds, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Deposits, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Advances, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Balances, Bills on Foreign Bills on Foreign Remittances.

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Sixth Day. 26th March 1846.

No 3. Rounds of Platinum Inclosed from mutual Causes of indemnation Among the Prisoners of Journeyes in the Queen's Gallery.

No.	Names	Place for Roads	No.	Names	Place for Roads	No.	Names	Place for Roads
1	1169		1	1186		1	1228	
2	1170		2	1187		2	1229	
3	1171		3	1188		3	1230	
4	1172		4	1189		4	1231	
5	1173		5	1190		5	1232	
6	1174		6	1191		6	1233	
7	1175		7	1192		7	1234	
8	1176		8	1193		8	1235	
9	1177		9	1194		9	1236	
10	1178		10	1195		10	1237	
11	1179		11	1196		11	1238	
12	1180		12	1197		12	1239	
13	1181		13	1198		13	1240	
14	1182		14	1199		14	1241	
15	1183		15	1200		15	1242	
16	1184		16	1201		16	1243	
17	1185		17	1202		17	1244	
			18	1203		18	1245	
			19	1204		19	1246	
			20	1205		20	1247	
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			23	1208		23	1250	
			24	1209		24	1251	
			25	1210		25	1252	
						26	1253	

Names	Boards	Numbers	Names	Boards	Numbers
Boards	10.	40.	Boards	10.	40.
	10.	40.		10.	40.
	10.	40.		10.	40.
	12.	48.		12.	48.
	10.	40.		10.	40.
	10.	40.		10.	40.
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4534.

Fort St. George 26th

No. 6. Statement shewing the proposed Settlement of the Guntoor Taluk ac

Land	Class.	Rate per Class.	Cultivated Land.			Waste & Arable Waste Cultivated and Waste.					
			Nos. of Fields.	Measured Area.	Proposed assessment.	Nos. of Fields.	Measured Area.	Pr. ass	Measured Area.	Proposed assessment.	
1	2	3. Rs. A. P.	4.	5. acres G. M.	6. Rs. A. P.	7.	8. a. G. M.		17. a. G. M.	18. Rs. A. P.	
Lands. Dry Land. Circars.	1.	3. " "	106.	197. " "	591. " "	3.	7. 30. 1/4.		204. 30. 1/4.	614. 3. "	
	2.	2. 8. "	75.	451. 23. 9.	1129. " "	3.	31. 29. 3/2		483. 12. 12/2	1208. 5. "	
	3.	2. " "	186.	1716. 22. 9.	3433. 1. "	21.	366. 25. 14 3/4	7	2100. 11. 7/4.	4200. 8. "	
	4	1. 12. "	98.	980. 4. 15.	1715. 4. "	8.	42. 12. 12 1/4		1022. 17. 11 1/4.	1789. 5. "	
	5	1. 8. "	196.	1838. 25. 6/4.	2758. " "	68.	430. 29. 14 3/4	6	2282. 11. 15 3/4	3423. 7. "	
	6	1. 4. "	460.	4161. 12. 12/2	5201. 10. "	114.	1258. 32. 15.	15	5513. 28. 1 1/4	6892. 2. "	
	7.	1. " "	351.	3054. 39. 4 3/4	3055. " "	66.	616. 38. 14.	6	3679. 16. 14 3/4	3679. 5. "	
	8.	" 12 "	177.	1568. 10. 8.	1176. 3. "	61.	456. 25. 10 3/4.	3	2082. 2. 11 3/4.	1561. 7. "	
	9	" 8. "	42.	287. 6. 10.	143. 9. "	48.	320. 8. 1 1/2	1	781. 18. 10.	390. 12. "	
	10.	" 4. "	8.	39. 30. 11/2	9. 15. "	8.	126. 22. 11 1/2		608. 8. 12 1/4.	152. 1. "	
	Total	" " "	1699.	14295. 16. 6.	19212. 10. "	400	3658. 16. 2 1/4	42	18757. 39. 1.	23911. 7. "	
	Gardens. 1.	4. " "	4.	7. 32. 6/4.	31. 4. "	"	" " "	"	7. 32. 6 1/4.	31. 4. "	
	2.	3. " "	2.	9. 11. 3 3/4.	27. 13. "	"	" " "	"	9. 11. 3 3/4.	27. 13. "	
	Total	" " "	6.	17. 3. 10.	59. 1. "	"	" " "	"	17. 3. 10.	59. 1. "	
	Total	" " "	1705.	14312. 20. "	19271. 11. "	400	3658. 16. 2 1/4	42 8	18775. 2. 11.	23970. 8. "	
Crown Land.	Sirkar & Jagee Manegeam	" " "	90.	942. 6. 3 1/4	957. " "	"	" " "	"	942. 6. 3 1/4.	957. " "	
		" " "	275.	3657. 25. 1 1/4	4787. 5. "	4	75. 21. 7 3/4	7	3733. 6. 9.	4862. 7. "	
	Total	" " "	365.	4599. 31. 4 1/2	5744. 5. "	4	75. 21. 7 3/4	7	4675. 12. 12 1/4	5819. 7. "	
	Grand Total	" " "	2070.	18912. 11. 4 1/2	25016. " "	404.	3733. 37. 10.	4,35	23450. 16. 7 1/4	29789. 15. "	

* N.B. The Poramboke land incapable of Cultivate in the above. Being a total of ac. 25,610- G. 1

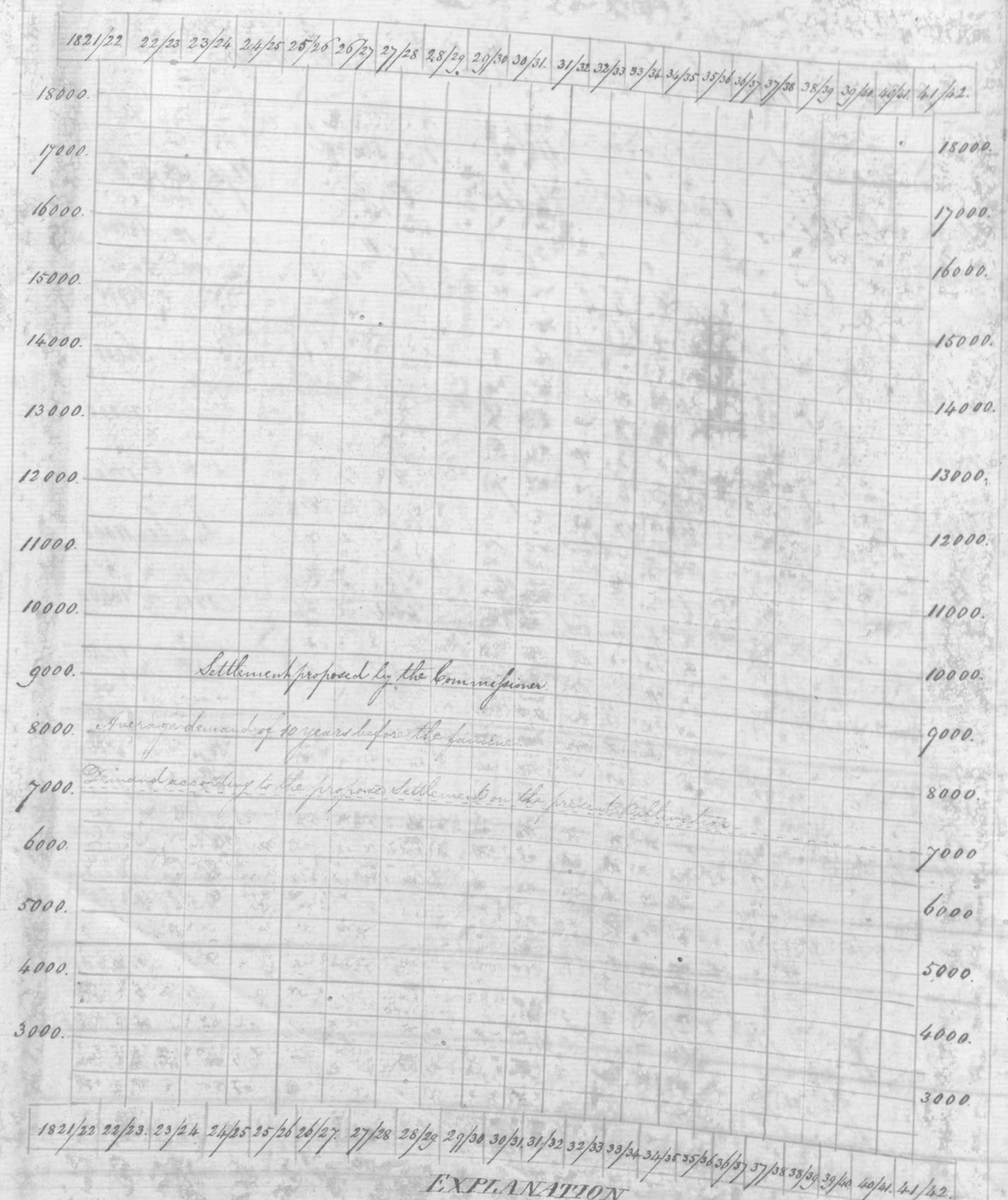
Guntoor, Commissioner's Office,

Board of Revenue.

4535.

Fort St. George

DIAGRAM shewing the annual amount of the DEMAND and COLLECTIONS from 1821/22 to 1841/42 in Cusbah GUNTOOR.

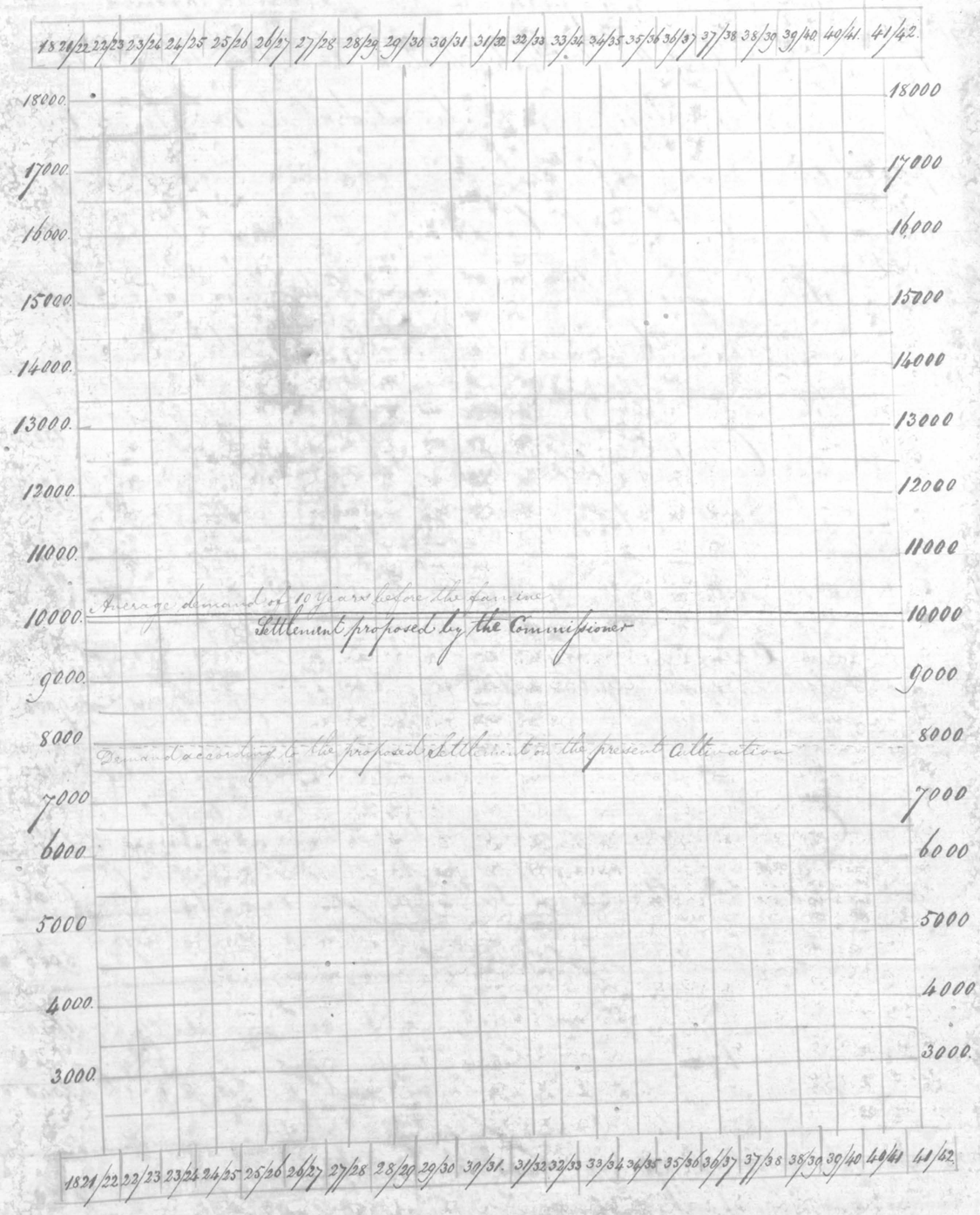


EXPLANATION

A scale of Acres and Rupees is carried across the Diagram.
The vertical lines indicate the Years noted at their extremeties.
The Demand is coloured red & the Collections yellow.
The points at which the zig-zag lines across the perpendiculars let fall for each year, show the amount of the Collection and Assessment for that Year.
In the Years when the Revenue was rented there is only a single zig-zag line
When the Collections exceed the Demand, it denotes the Recovery of Arrears.

26th March 1846.

DIAGRAM shewing the annual amount of the DEMAND and COLLECTIONS from 1821/22 to 1841/42 in Mouza Nullapaud



29 Proceedings thereon. Para 1. Before the details of the letter recorded above are discussed it will be useful to recapitulate the material points in the correspondence which has already passed on this subject. In their Proceedings dated 16th June 1845, the Board expressed their opinion that it was not the intention of Government in regard to the new Survey about to be prosecuted throughout the Northern Circars that there should be no deviation from the "mode in all its details" followed in the Ceded Districts, but rather that such modifications should be introduced as the experience of nearly half a century might suggest. they also observed that the agency to be employed in a Survey ought to be instructed in right principles of land measurement before the work was allowed to be begun. On the subject of the assessment they observed that the Ancient assessment of the Country was simple in character and correct in principle, that the existence of such an assessment would greatly facilitate the assessment to be introduced by a Survey and that generally in framing the assessment of a Country, it was an important rule that a

Recording observations on a letter from Mr. Elliot, third Member of the Board on deputation to Guntoor transmitting Copy of his Report to Government on the Survey and assessment of the Guntoor Taluk.—

as few rates of assessment should be allowed as the soils of a district would admit which in Guntoor from the physical character of the Country and existing money rates was of easy attainment.— The Board further remarked that as a general rule the assessment should be about ⅓ of the gross produce, the Produce being assumed at what the land will yield "under the most ordinary degree of Culture", and that in regard to the holdings of Ryots, it was "desirable that large holdings should meet with every encouragement", the settlement being made with the occupants, according to the varying circumstances of each District, on such definite terms as would obviate the necessity of annual interference. Lastly the Board requested Mr. Elliot would afford explanation on certain points connected with the instructions issued by him to the Tarumdars, particularly with reference to the data on which the scale of assessment proposed by him had been fixed and to the principles which were to guide the Ryots and Tarumdars who conjointly were required by their instructions to fix the rates.

Minute by Sir T. Munro 28th Dec. 1824 P.C. On the State of the Country and condition of the People.

2. Mr. Elliot replied to the foregoing

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foregoing Proceedings in a communication dirty
27th June in Court to Government forwarding copy to the Board
3d July 1845 who recorded their Proceedings thereon under date
3d July 1845, copy of which was transmitted
to Government on the 4th July 1845.—

It will be seen on reference to these Papers
that in the opinion of Mr Elliot the "means
afforded" for carrying out the Survey did not
admit of any considerable deviation from the
plan which had been followed, and that as regards
the assessment, the Board considered that the
Table of classes was not sufficiently simple, that
the difference between the rates was merely
nominal in most cases, and that a number
of rates had been introduced which in practice
would be found unnecessary. They also noticed
the remark of Mr Elliot that the Scale which
had been prepared under his orders "must be
considered as a theoritical rather than as a
practical suggestion." It was further observed
by the Board that they entirely concurred in
opinion with Mr Elliot that "a Scale to suit
the circumstances of a whole District should
be the result of a careful examination of numerous
facts, observed in every part of the Country" and they
added that a Scale framed on an enquiry of this
description was the consideration on the present occasion

In

Fort Saint George 26th March 1846.

Extract from Minutes of Court 30th Augt in Court 15th Sept 1845

3 In proceeding the foregoing correspondence the Government were pleased to call the attention of the Board to certain points requiring consideration and report. Before adverting further to the directions of Government the Board propose to take into consideration the Report of their 2d member on Deputation recorded at the Head of these Proceedings.—

Read Pp. 8

4.— In these Papers Mr Elliot gives a short Sketch of the Revenue System in force till the present time, as was to be expected the Village accountants all concur "in preferring to former Surveys and settlements by "the different dynasties which have from time "to time exercised Supremacy in the Circar". The different Standards of measurements are still found to exist but the assessment in the Province of Mr Elliot was probably lost in the Kamul Bazi of Aurungzebe and exactions of the Zemindars &c. Collectors of Revenue, and the Ryots unable to meet a heavy demand based on fallacious inspections of their Crops objected to pay in money and their Rists were therefore of necessity taken in kind". From this time a division of the Crops it is supposed prevailed till the period of the Permanent Settlement when a Mucta or money rent upon the Land was introduced by the Zemindars who were created Proprietors by Law.—

5 It is very certain that the original

original Hindoo assessment in its characteristics
of moderation in the Demand and simplicity
in the mode in which it was fixed was disregarded
in the attempts subsequently made by the
Ruling Power and the Zemindars under it
to realize an excessive demand, but the leading
principle of a money rent on the land was
probably never lost sight of, and to the general
recognition of this principle is to be traced the
Muctah Settlements of the Zemindars at
the period of the Permanent Settlement; altho'
accounts have not been discovered to connect the
ancient Hindoo assessment with the Muctah
rates just noticed, it is not to be inferred that such
do not exist, nor is it improbable that a further
acquaintance with the details of the Muctah assessment
as they now present themselves, and a comparison of
them with the knowledge, the small, which we possess
of the assessment under former Governments will
lead to the identity of the two being established.
The principle of a money assessment on the land
is recognized generally in the Circars and other parts,
and as the different ancient standards of measurement are still found to prevail it is
improbable that the principles of the ancient
assessment should have been altogether obliterated.

6. There is not however any

any practical necessity for the determination
on the present occasion of the question
as to the identity of the Muctah rates
with the ancient Hindoo assessment. The subject
though interesting, and in an historical
sense important may be safely left
as it is. But it is of great importance to
consider that a money assessment upon the
land, notwithstanding its acknowledged defects
is presented to us, which has been the standard of Demand, and in many instances of
Collection for a series of years, and the value
of this assessment is greatly enhanced by
the probability that its main principles at least
have been handed down from the most
remote antiquity.

7. The Board do not therefore
concur in opinion with Mr. Elliot that the
Revenue System heretofore in force is
"unsuited, whether in principle or detail,
"to assist in the formation of a new settle-
"ment." On the contrary they are
disposed to attach much importance to
the Muctah assessment of Guntoor as
furnishing principal data upon
which

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which the proposed Survey Assessment is to be based. It is more easy to determine how little shall be taken from the Ryots than to fix a Maximum which the exercise in itself is nevertheless a guide for the determination of that which is true. The Muctah Rates furnish this desired maximum as well as a relative standard of Demande for soils and villages, and the labors of the Settlement Officer are therefore abridged pro tanto, and his attention has simply to be drawn to the discrimination within his reach, as well as certain collateral data, according to which the Assessment should be adjusted. The Village accounts always exhibit the detail of the Lands their distribution among the Ryots, their rent and the extent of the several Fields or Shares either founded on estimate or on some ancient measurement, and from such accounts it has long been the custom in most parts of India to make the Ryot-war Settlement.

Sir T. Munro Rep. Ed. Vol III Para 552, 555

Para 9th

8. The rates of assessment in the Village of Pedda Coorapaud are adduced as tending to prove the errors of the former assessment. There are 450 Acres of Land of the first class in this Village and

Fort St George 26th March 1846

and 110 acres comprised in 5 inferior classes and it is observed that it is absurd to Suppose "that there could be 4500 acres of the first land "and only 110 in the five others." It is very probable that the original assessment was faulty but there does not appear to be any grounds for questioning the uniformity of the Soil for it is stated that the Collector in 1836 "omitted two Pagodas in the first "Class and threw all the Land into one." Shortly afterwards the Zemindar himself into whose hands the Property was again placed, established an uniform rate of 4 Rupees the Coochell, not by a production of the rate in money but by adding ⅛ of a Coochell to each Standard Coochell. These facts are important, and go far to shew an uniformity in the capability of the Soil and to establish the practicability of introducing generally a simple system of assessment. This will be more fully apparent if our discrimination is observed of the distinctive characters of an "assessment" fixed by Government for purposes of Revenue and of the "Demand" of a Land-lord upon a Tenant.

9. The Ryots of Pedda Coorapaud

it is stated object to the present assessment and urge that there is much land which ought "not to have been taxed above 1 Rupee or even "less, yet the whole now pays 2 Rupees per acre" The assessment is probably high but the objections of the Ryots appear to apply to its excessive character rather than to the want of uniformity of the Soils.

10. The great number of cases noticed in Wudlamandy appears to have been only normal. It will be desirable that the Settlement Officer should ascertain, not only in the case of Wudlamandy but throughout the District what the rates actually in force are, the nature of the original rates and the circumstances which led to a modification of them.

Paras 11 & 12 11. The defects and irregularities noticed in Paras 11 and 12, shew chiefly the laxity that has prevailed for a series of years and the necessity of a Survey assessment conducted on such principles as shall ensure the perpetuity of the work. For the assuming up shewn at the end of Para 12, "that no elements "of a former settlement exist in a shape that "will admit of their being engrafted on the "present Survey". The Board would substitute that the Mootah rates

afford a valuable and important basis for the formation of a new assessment. In principle they are correct but administered as ignorance, corruption, and rapacity dictated. a faulty administration of a right principle will not warrant the rejection of the principle itself, particularly in the case of the Mootah rates of Guntoor which appear to be the best guide at hand for ascertaining the maximum capability of the Lands.

Paras 13 & 14 12. In Paras 13 and 14 Mr. Elliot describes the survey of the Guntoor Sanah and observes in regard to the rules by which he was guided that they will be found as "required by my instructions to be in all "essential points the same as those of the "Ceded Districts".

13. In regard to the Survey it will be sufficient to refer to the Report itself (Para 13) to shew the imperfect assistance which Mr. Elliot had to depend upon and the incompleteness of the work in consequence. it also points out that some of the Mootasudirs entertained for the purpose shewed great aptitude for the work required of them, and that if placed under

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Districts, and in other Surveys, it is proper
to bear in mind that though former
Classifications were made professedly with
reference to the capability of the soil, in
reality the means of the Ryots as well as
other circumstances determined the rates
or in the words of Sir T. Munro the Ryots
perceiving "the effect of Classification in
raising or lowering their own individual rents,
"felt the necessity of making it with care."
Mr Elliot's remarks on this subject are
generally to the point. The classifications
"thus made he observed, rests merely on
"opinion. The Registers exhibit only the
"arbitrary verdicts of the Serrendars and
"Ryots without shewing the means by which
"they arrived at the conclusion recorded
"by them."

16. In the Survey of the Baramahl (Colonel Read's Report 4th April 1800) the condition of the Ryots of a Village regulated the assessment on the Fields. This appeared unavoidable where each Village has its separate rates independently of the rates in the other Villages of a Taluck or District. To further evil springs from this

Note
If the former
rent & Demand were
above the valuation
and the Ryot such
"the assessment was
"raised, if poor, it
"was lowered." If
"they were below the
"valuation & the Ryot
"poor, they were
"admitted at the
"fair assessment"
Revd Tebbs
p 917 Paras 153-
154, 155, 156.

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Note
If the former rent & Demand were above the valuation and the Ryot such "the assessment was "raised, if poor, it "was lowered." If "they were below the "valuation & the Ryot "poor, they were "admitted at the "fair assessment" Revd Tebbs p 917 Paras 153-154, 155, 156.

"under proper instructions and Superintendence
"they would turn out first rate Surveyors"
Mapping an essential requisite to render
the work permanent, failed but is attainable
with an Establishment properly instruct-
-ed - But, as observed by Mr. Elliot
"it is hopeless to expect that they (Maps)
"can be prepared by the description of Surveyors
"now employed, as long as Surveys continue
"to be carried on in the present imperfect fashion"
14- Mr. Elliot (Para 14) tested
the measurements of the Surveyors in
the usual way and the measurement of
55 Fields was further tested by means of
the plane table. By the former the net
Excess brought to account was less than 1
per Cent and by the latter it was about
9 per Cent - In an ordinary Revenue Survey
conducted as heretofore these errors are to
be expected -

Para 15. 15. The Report adverts next to the important subject of the Classification - To bring the question within its proper limits and to remove undue dependance on the Classification observed in the Ceded Districts

Districts, and in other Surveys, it is proper to bear in mind that though former Classifications were made professedly with reference to the capability of the Soil, in reality the means of the Ryots as well as other circumstances determined the rates, or in the words of Sir T. Munro the Ryots perceiving "the effect of Classification in
"making or lowering their own individual rents,
"left the necessity of making it with care."
Mr. Elliot's remark on this subject are generally to the point - The Classification "that made he observes, rests merely on
"opinion. The Registers exhibit only the
"arbitrary verdicts of the Serndars and
"Ryots without shewing the means by which
"they arrived at the conclusion recorded
"by them."

From Fort Calle 28th Jany 1807 Vol Report Page 784

16. In the Survey of the Baramahl (Colonel Read's Report 4th April 1805) the condition of the Ryots of a Village regulated the assessment on the Fields. This appears unavoidable where each Village has its separate rates independently of the rates in the other Villages of a Talook or District. A further evil springs from this

Note
If the former rent & Demand were "above the valuation and the Ryot rich "the assessment was "raised, if poor it "was lowered." If "they were below the "situation & the Ryot "poor they were "admitted at the "fair assessment"
Revd Tebbs Page 147 Paras 152 154, 155, 164.

this System Viz.t the perpetuation of the injurious
practice of an excessive assessment on rich
lands and an unnecessarily low assessment
of the inferior soils, thus forcing both a —
a concentration of Capital on the less productive
lands and causing a fraudulent occupation of the
best soils.—

Para 16 17th Mr. Elliot experienced much difficulty
in the classification from the want of accurate
data for a systematic scale of soils. which
"demanded a far greater amount of experience
and practical Knowledge than was forth-
"coming." "The attempt to form general classes
"was therefore abandoned for the old System of
"making the Villagers class their own lands." The Board ap-
-prehend that the very error of former Surveys, —
which Mr Elliot, so justly deprecates, was here
inadvertently fallen into, that it was not the class
which determined the assessment but that the
Tarandar and Ryot fixed what appear-
-ed to them a fair assessment. The Specifi-
-cation of the particulars shewn in the margin
of Para 16 will Enable "any person —
Examining a particular assessment" to
ascertain, at any future time the iden-
-tity of such number but nothing more.

The

18. The Board are of opinion that Mr.
Eliot is in error when he says in regard to the
classification of Lands "it was found that no
"definition would embrace the numerous —
"disturbing causes affecting the value of Land
"in other respects of the same quality." In
fixing an assessment upon the Land the
assessment Officer has simply as it appears
to the Board, the quality of the Soil to attend
to the produce being assured, at what the —
lands will yield "under the most Ordinary degree of culture"
Vast its value from positions in the Village Expensive culture
and other extrinsic circumstances, affecting
its value - By departing from this rule
the imperfections of former assessments as
already noticed necessarily creep in. If the
assessment is moderate all disturbing causes
even where "the conditions of the same field vary"
will merge in the rates - The holder of a dis-
tant Field will derive a fair profit from
his land, tho' disadvantageously situated,
compared with the Holder of land in
the immediate vicinity of the Village - Both
will

will draw from his land the profits which he has a right to expect and advantages which depend on extrinsic circumstances will be more equally balanced as the general prosperity of the Village is advanced. It is not to be expected that Government can raise or lower its demand with reference to circumstances which may render another distribution of demands necessary at a future period as Population increases and Villages spring up in the vicinity of distant Fields.

19. The same reasoning applies to the vicinity or otherwise of a market Town with this difference that there can be no objection to ascertain Per Centage being taken off the distant locality when necessary as a temporary measure.

Para 17. 20. The instructions to Surveyors noticed in Para 17 provide for a graduated Scale of rates for each Village. The principles on which this Scale is founded require that the different classes shall bear the same relative value to each other "the same degree of difference being maintained between each in regular gradation, from the best land

"land in the village to the worst" As the general principles are established for the classification of Lands it is probable that this rule will be modified. It owes its Existance in its present form to the number of rates which are allowed to prevail and to the necessity of reducing these to something like form.

Para 18. 21. For the determination of the aggregate amount of assessment Mr Elliot adverts to the rule "of fixing the Beriz of "the whole district first, then descending "to Purgunnahs and Divisions and thence "to Villages" and in regard to the Guntoor Accounts he states that they are "not "forthcoming in a sufficiently complete or "accurate state to allow of an estimate "being based upon them". The Board would simply observe that the rule as literally applied is not suited to a period when the capability of the Country and the rights of the people have become pretty well understood. The proper use of past accounts is correctly stated in Para 20 of the Report where Mr Elliot observes "they will prove useful when compared "with the true extent and value of the

Fort Saint George 26th March 1846—

"the Land to be ascertained by the Survey"

Para 20. 22. To supply the defective information furnished by the existing Accounts throughout the Vaspurrdy Estate, it is stated that a "Survey results of the Guntoor Zamah "furnished grounds for testing the value of the "accounts of its Revenues in former years and "the data so obtained have been taken as a "means of adjusting the rents." Following the information drawn from this source with the actual Survey results of 5 Villages of the Guntoor Zamah it is calculated (Para 26) that the total Demand for the whole District will amount to about 14 Lakhs of Rupees, an amount less than the assets of the Permanent assessment by 22 per Cent subsisting that Settlement itself by 18¾ per Cent

Probable Survey Demand — 14,00,000
Permanent Assets — 18,38,184
Do. Assessment — 12,25,458

Para 22 22. Mr. Elliot traces the present depression of the Revenue to 3 distinct causes and notices them, as bearing on conclusions to be drawn regarding the future capabilities of the District. The causes are stated to be 1st Famines, which are of transient influence 2nd Maladministration to be provided against in future and 3rd the influx of cheap Grain from a new source of supply (Arracan) which Mr.

Fort Saint George 26th March 1846.

Mr. Elliot observes "has every appearance of being permanent and must exercise a continued influence on a tract so exclusively agricultural as Guntoor."

24. The destructive effects of the Zemindary system on the Revenue and People were fully noticed by the Board in their Proceedings on the Report of Sir H. Montgomery on the affairs of the Rajahmundry Circar &c. Estates fall into Government and a better system of Revenue Management is substituted the operation of this cause will cease to exist. Famine is of transient effect only and as improvements are made in the irrigation the calamities which have sprung from this source will be mitigated perhaps removed. The relative positions of Home and Foreign

Proceedings dated 16th Feby. 1846. Grain were recently noticed by the Board and they observed that the importation of foreign Grain was confined chiefly to periods when scarcity and high prices at home render supplies from foreign sources desirable and that the quality of Arracan Grain was such that it was not likely to maintain a position of any consequence in the Home Market when full encouragement shall have been afforded

14th July 1845.

afforded to domestic agriculture, under the system about to be introduced in the Northern Circars.

25. It would be premature at this period of the Survey to fix the probable amount of the Survey Assessment for the whole Circar, the Estimates framed by Mr. Elliot appear to have been prepared in some degree with reference to the assumed successful competition in future of foreign Grain with that of domestic growth. The Estimates have been framed "he says" under these circumstances" (Para 23) One Estimate represents the average Collections of 20 years, exclusive of the 2 last years of mismanagement and low prices (Para 23) and the other the Demand for 10 Years preceding the Famine or from Fusly $\frac{1232}{1822/23}$ to Fusly $\frac{1241}{1831/32}$ (Para 25). The former includes the misrule of the Zemindars of late years and the extra cesses of Native Servants. it is of little value and is justly viewed by Mr. Elliot as open to objection the latter is of much value as a collateral source of information, and if correct is of importance as the Beriz and Collections nearly correspond. It is seen that the probable Estimate of 14 Lacs of Rupees for the whole District is based on the

Beriz.

Beriz of the ten years preceding the famine less 25 per cent for 3 Estates out of four and the amount for the fourth or Wassareddy is fixed with reference to the accounts of 7 years or from Fusly $\frac{1219}{1809/10}$ to Fusly $\frac{1225}{1815/16}$. The deductions made have been allowed with reference to "the disasters of late years." The average Collections for the 10 years preceding the famine was Rupees 16,71,439 and for the year (Fusly $\frac{1241}{1831/32}$) immediately preceding the Famine it was Rupees 13,72,877 Mr. Elliot correctly infers that a demand of 14 Lacs is not excessive, as nearly the same amount was collected in the year before the Famine, and the average demand of the last 40 Years does not fall far short of it.

See Table No. 5. in Para 26.

+ No. 8 of Table — Demand Rs. 13,06,684
Collections 19,03,143
Para 27 & 28.

26. The Classification is next adverted to by the Commissioner and Statements No. 2. and No. 5 of the appendix exhibit the new Survey rates for the Guntoor Tanah. The following remarks are suggested by these Statements.—

1st. The amount of difference 1/2 and 1/4 Rupee and one Pooty and 1/2 Pooty between each class is so small that the number of rates is unnecessarily larger.

2d. Further experience, as the Survey proceeds, may shew that a reduced scale of rates.

rates embracing the physical varieties of the Dist. is desirable. It is true that the scale is stated to be "founded on numerous enquiries "made not only in the Surveyed Villages, but all over the District. These enquiries were probably of a general nature as the Report does not exhibit what they were.

3d. The area of Circar Land comprised in the Statement is Acres 18775, and 2 separate rates the 1st and 2d embrace only 304 and 483 Acres respectively and the 2 last rates Viz. the 9th and 10th contain only 781 and 608 Acres respectively. These results appear to indicate that a greater number of rates has been introduced than was required.

4th The uniformity of the Soils appears to be a well ascertained fact. The Statements under consideration confirm it. The 5th 6th & 7th rates comprise nearly 12,000 Acres or 2/3 of the whole extent of Circar Land and yet this extent has been distributed into 3 Rates, the Amount of difference being almost nominal.

27. The commutation Price for Dry lands has been fixed at Rupees 24 per Candy which appears to be moderate. The data for fixing

fixing the commutation standard are exhibited in Column 9 of Statement No. 3 and in Statement No. 4 in both of which much interesting information is afforded.

Para 32. 28. The observations of the Commissioner in regard to Remission are valuable Occasions must arise as Mr. Elliot observes on which general Remissions will be necessary but these are exceptions to the rule and may always receive special sanction. The strict exaction of a just demand, tho' it may seem harsh will eventually prove a lasting benefit both to the Ryots and the Government. It is an important condition of a moderate and fixed demand in which many disturbing circumstances merge that it should be punctually discharged.

29. Having expressed their sentiments in the foregoing Paras regarding the measurement and assessment of the Guntoor Tanah as developed in the Report of the Commissioner the Board would now notice the important remarks contained in the concluding paras of the Report on the subject of Revenue Surveys in general In the Survey of the Guntoor Tanah Mr. Elliot has considered himself bound by

by specific instructions in respect to the principles by which he was to be guided and has not deviated in any essential particular from the system formerly pursued in the Survey of the Ceded Districts. He is however aware of the defective character of that system. With past results before him and the great accuracy obtained in Bombay in the measurement of the Land Mr Elliot is of opinion that a more perfect system of Land surveying with an Establishment organized for the purpose to be "placed under a distinct Superintendent" is indispensable. The Board concur generally in these views.

30. In regard to the Classification Mr Elliot seems to think that to establish a small number of simple classes is of difficult attainment. "To bring the varied and even conflicting qualities and conditions that exist in nature" he observes "within these bounds requires the application of considerable sagacity and of continued attention to the subject." The difficulties which occur to Mr Elliot seem to be traceable to a want of attention to the important principle

Para 43.

which has been laid down by Government in regard to the assessment Viz. that the rent which

Rev. Selections Vol. III Page 551. Para 65.

"the assessment is intended to fix is that of Government, not that of the Ryot and his "Tenant." and 2ndly to an attempt at a nice scientific arrangement of classes. By the former every varying circumstance of fertility is disposed of and the way made clear for a simple arrangement of classes. There can be no objection to a scientific arrangement of soil according to our present state of knowledge but this the Board think give way to the practical part of the question whereby several classes the difference of assessment on which being merely nominal will be arranged under one money rate.

31. But the practicability of a simple arrangement of money rates is suggested by Mr Elliot's Statements Nos 2 and 5. The Board have already noticed that the 1st and 2d and 9th 10th classes appear to be redundant. This would at once reduce the 10 classes to 6. Again it is to be considered that the amount of difference between each of the Medial classes. Viz. 4 Annas is in reality nominal the number

then

then it is obvious may be still farther reduced, or rather the whole number may be re arranged under a new classification.—

32. The Natives class their Lands generally under 3 general Heads. best middling and bad, a practice which appears to have existed from the earliest times. Perhaps we cannot improve upon this in apportioning the amount of Revenue. Each Head has 1 or more rates with specifications of soils, but always limited in number.

Ayen Akbary Vol. 1 Page 285.

Statement No. 2.

33. The principles upon which Mr. Elliot has calculated the Money rates appear to be correct, but the rates the Board think should be fixed as shewn in Column 31 of Statement No. 2 upon the Grain produce alone, exclusive of other Articles sown with it and Fodder. These if added swell the rent unnecessarily which is sufficiently high without it. The fodder moreover is required by the Ryot for his tillage Cattle an inspection of Column 31. shews that the 1st 2d and 3d rates may with advantage be thrown into one. the 4 Medial rates into 2 and the three last rates into one.—

34. The Board now propose to

advert

advert more particularly to the several points enumerated in Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 30th August 1845.—

In Cons. 1st Sept. 1845.

35. In respect to the Survey they are of opinion that it should be carried on by means of an Agency duly organized for the purpose, an object of easy attainment, as the secondary Triangles having been laid down by the former Trigonometrical operations nothing remains but the field survey to render the work complete. The Boundaries of Villages and the leading subdivisions in each Village, which have generally permanent marks to indicate their limits, may be thus defined and a permanent record of them obtained. Instructions for the measurement of the component portions as fields of each subdivision in a Village should be drawn up by the Officer entrusted with the work for submission to the Board. In the mean time they would observe that where defined subdivisions do not exist or the marks which formerly denoted them have been obliterated, it is desirable that convenient subdivisions should be now formed and permanent marks indicative of

of their limits be fixed.-

36. The Board think that stones are not suited for permanent marks whether of the larger subdivisions of a Village or of the fields composing them. Trees, two or more in a clump, Hillocks, permanent Buildings &c. are more suitable Generally permanent marks will be found to exist or may be readily raised. The custom in the Village will at once suggest to the Survey and Settlement Officer what is the most appropriate mode of marking boundaries whether of a large area or a small field. The Board do attach much importance to the definition of a field and think that the subdivisions and extent known as fields amongst the Ryots should not be abandoned for any arbitrary rule such as the extent which a pair of Bullocks will plough. Where a Field is large and it is necessary that its component parts should be defined this may be easily done by subsidiary numbers.-

37. The Classification can only be effected after a full enquiry regarding the different soils.-

soils which are to be found in a District. In the case of Guntoor it will be seen from the review of Mr. Elliot's report that the general uniformity of soils renders a simple classification of easy accomplishment.-

38. In regard to the assessment the Board would submit for the consideration of His Lordship in Council the following rules which embrace the general Principles on which it should rest.-

1st That the rates of assessment shall be as few as practicable. It must be borne in mind that the assessment is the revenue to be paid to Government and not the rent derived by the Landlord. The Government and the Ryot share the Produce of the Soil, but the Land Tax falls directly on the Ryot or Landlord, whose profits are moreover liable to be intercepted by indirect Taxation. It is very important therefore that the assessment on the Land should be so regulated that future Production, and the general augmentation of the Wealth of the Country by means of Land shall not be injured.-

2d Moderation being the rule it is believed the

the rates may be so adjusted that all disturbing circumstances will be sufficiently provided for.—

3d. No distinction shall in general be observed between the near and distant lands of a Village apart from the intrinsic quality of the soil itself as the assessment is fixed on a Principle of moderation the profits to the owner of the distant locality will be ample, a differential Estimate would lead in process of time to inequality, and ultimately to a necessity for revision to meet the exigency of Ryots transferring their abodes to the vicinity of their Farms.—

4th. The same rule shall be observed in regard to the proximity or distance of a Market Town, except in special cases to be laid before the Board when a Per centage may be allowed pro tempore, in favor of the distant locality.—

5th. Dry land when irrigated shall bear one uniform rate in addition the additional rate being regulated by its capability for producing Rice and not with reference to the production of more valuable Articles as Sugar &c.—

No.

6. No distinction having for its object a reduction of the assessment shall be allowed between irrigation of whatever kind, including Wells supplied by Government and that which private Capital furnishes except as specially provided for under the Head of Settlement.—

On the Subject of the Settlement the Board would observe.—

1st. That the leading object of the Settlement shall be the formation of Ryotwar Estates, each component part with its assessment being entered in the Cuttah. Proprietary Tenure is the essential Principle of Ryotwar. The full and complete development of that Principle is exhibited only when all Fetters on agriculture are removed and the Patent Farm or holding of the Ryot has become a valuable Property.

2d. That Ryots with a given extent of Patent Farm or Holding be allowed a suitable portion thereof for Pasturage rotation of Crops and Fallow. The extent with the conditions to be defined in the Hookoomnamah of the District.—

3d. The Ryots with the prescribed extent of Patent Farm or Holding and paying for the same

same shall be allowed to dig Wells away from the Circar sources without additional Assessment.

4th That a Ryot with the prescribed extent of Extent Farm or Holding shall be allowed to use his quota of the Government water in any way he pleases. Thus if a Ryot is taxed with water for 4 Acres, he may use the same as he pleases for any extent and for any description of Crop or Land comprised within his Extent Farm or holding.

5th That Ryots with less than the prescribed Extent Farm or holding shall not be allowed the privileges enumerated in the foregoing rules unless special circumstances as compactness of Holding render the application of the Principles of the rules desirable.

39. Having enumerated the most material points under the heads of Survey & Assessment and Settlement the Board proceed to shew the probable expence of the Survey of one District.

40. To take up the Field Survey in one District the following Establishment fixed with reference to the Establishment allowed for the Survey of the Neilgherries appear.

appear requisite.—

	Rs	as	ps
1. Head Surveyer per Mensem	265	10	2
3. Surveyors 2nd class @ 136-14-3	410	10	9
Writers Gomastahs Lascars &ca including all contingent Charges	400	"	"
	1,076	4	11

or in round numbers an annual Charge of Rupees 12,500.—

41 The Assessment will be under the Officer who Superintends the Survey, and the following Establishment will be required for the purpose.—

Head Assessor and Sheristadar,	700	"	"
2 Assistant Assessors @ Rs 175	350	"	"
Gomastahs &ca	150	"	"
	1,200	"	"

or Rupees 14,400 per annum—

42 Thus the total expense per annum on an ample scale will be

Survey Rupees	12,500
Assessment	14,400
	26,900
For 3 years	80,700.

Mr. Elliot's Estimate for the Survey and Assessment of Guntoor in 3 years — 80-832-12-"

43. The Board have not suggested the

same shall be allowed to dig Wells away from the Circar sources without additional assessment.

4th That a Ryot with the prescribed extent of Putcut Farm or Holding shall be allowed to use his quota of the Government water in any way he pleases. Thus if a Ryot is taxed with water for 4 Acres, he may use the same as he pleases for any extent and for any description of Crop or Land comprised within his Putcut Farm or holding.

5th That Ryots with less than the prescribed Putcut Farm or holding shall not be allowed the privileges enumerated in the foregoing rules unless special circumstances as compactness of Holding render the application of the Principle of the rules desirable.

39. Having enumerated the most material points under the heads of Survey Assessment and Settlement the Board proceed to shew the probable expence of the Survey of one District.

40. To take up the Field Survey in one District the following Establishment fixed with reference to the Establishment allowed for the Survey of the Ceylon Districts appear.

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1. Head Surveyer per Mensem—	265	10	2
3. Surveyors 2nd Class @ 136-14-3--	410	10	9
Writers Gomastahs Lascars &c.ca including all contingent Charges ----------	400	—	—
	1,076	4	11

or in round numbers an annual charge of Rupees 12,500.—

41 The assessment will be under the Officer who Superintends the Survey, and the following Establishment will be required for the purpose.—

Head Assessor and Sheristadar,	700	—	—
2 Assistant Assessors @ Rs. 175	350	—	—
Gomastahs &c.ca	150	—	—
	1,200	—	—

or Rupees 14,400- per annum—

42 Thus the total expense per annum on an ample scale will be

Survey Rupees.	12,500
Assessment --	14,400
	26,900
For 3 years ----	80,700.

Mr. Elliots Estimate for the Survey and Assessment of Guntoor in 3 years ----- } 80-832-12-0

43. The Board have not suggested the

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4th That a Ryot with the prescribed extent of Patent Farm or Holding shall be allowed to use his quota of the Government water in any way he pleases. Thus if a Ryot is taxed with water for 4 acres, he may use the same as he pleases for any extent and for any description of Crop on Land comprised within his Patent Farm or holding.

5th That Ryots with less than the prescribed Patent Farm or holding shall not be allowed the privileges enumerated in the foregoing rules unless special circumstances as compactness of Holding render the application of the Principle of the rules desirable.

39. Having enumerated the most material points under the heads of Survey & Assessment and Settlement the Board proceed to shew the probable expence of the Survey of one District.

40. To take up the Field Survey in one District the following Establishment fixed with reference to the Establishment allowed for the Survey of the Neilgherries appear-

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	Rs.	as.	Ps.
1. Head Surveyer per Meneem-	265	10	2
3. Surveyors 2nd class @ 136-14-3 --	410	10	9
Writers Gomastahs Lascars &c.a "including all contingent Charges --	400	"	"
	1,076	4	11

or in round numbers an annual charge of Rupees 12,500.—

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Head Assessor and Sheristadar,	700	"	"
2 Assistant Assessors @ Rs. 175	350	"	"
Gomastahs &c.a	150	"	"
	1,200	"	"

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Assessment --	14,400
	26,900
For 3 years ----	80,700.

Mr. Elliot's Estimate for the Survey and Assessment of Guntoor in 3 years ----- } 80-832-12-"

43. The Board have not suggested the

the appointment of a professional Officer to Superintend the Survey under the directions of the Settlement Officer as such is not — perhaps absolutely necessary- If an Officer can be Spared for this purpose he would be a salutary check on the Survey Establishment and his supervision would be attended with benefit in all other respects- As soon as — may be convenient after the commencement of the Field Survey in one District, say Guntoor, preparatory measures should be taken by the Officers in charge of the work for the Survey of another District- In this way the whole 5 Circars may be surveyed and settled as is urgently required at an early period.—

44. The remaining point for consi-deration is the enquiry into unauthorized alienation- The Officer in charge of the Survey will have primary cognizance of all alienations, admitting such as are clearly valid and referring all others to the Collector for enquiry and report.—

45. Two general rules apply to — unauthorized alienations- 1st That they should be declared liable to resumption on the broad ground of their being invalid and

2nd

2nd That indulgence should be shewn to present incumbents, in Cases in which immediate resumption would be a harsh measure, or otherwise impolitic.—

46. The Board have communicated personally with Mr. Elliot on the present question in fulfilment of the object of that Officers' return to the Presidency and they are led to infer a general coincidence between his views and those expressed in these Proceedings on the subject of Surveys, views which have been already declared by Mr. Elliot in the concluding Paras of his Report on the Survey of the Guntoor Taluk in regard to the Assessment Mr. Elliot appears to be of opinion that a better system is — attainable but not with present means — and that the course therefore pursued by him in the Assessment of the Guntoor Taluk is alone desirable under existing circumstances.—

47. It is proper to add that the Senior Member is unable to concur fully in all the observations contained in the preceding paras, and has stated his own views on those points on which he has been constrained to differ from his

Colleagues

Colleagues in a separate Minute.—

Ordered that copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government, and copy of the same be also furnished to the 3d Member on deputation for his information with reference to his letter dated 20th December last.—

Ordered also that the following Minute be recorded.—

28-30

Minute by—
G. D. Drury Esqre
Senior Member of
the Board of Revenue

Stating that he is of opinion that the result of Mr. Elliots enquiries & the principles upon which he has proposed to survey & assess the Guntoor Tannah might be recommended for the Sanction of Government—

I cannot concur generally in the views entertained in the draft—

I am of opinion that the result of Mr. Elliots enquiries, and the principles upon which he has proposed to survey and assess the Guntoor Tannah might be recommended for the sanction of Government—the exceptions which have been suggested, involve questions which might safely be left to be determined in the progress of the work, if it is to be carried out, as I believe it might be, with a due regard to the interests of the People and of the Government, according to the principles upon which the Survey of the Ceded Districts was completed, as far as local

Note.
In the original draft it was thus stated—
"He (the Commissioner) is however aware of

"of the defective character
"of that system—of the im-
"-perfection and perishable
"nature of all surveys which
"have been professedly made
"after that model"—and
again "The practical in-
"-struction to be drawn from
"the experience derived
"from the Survey of the
"Guntoor Tannah under the
"personal Superintendence
"of a Member of the Board
"of Revenue apart from
"a consideration of the al-
"leged failure of previous
"Surveys after the same
"model."—

This passage is now omitted—

local circumstances will admit—
In declaring the defects of this system it seems to me that the Board should state specifically what they are—and how they operate injuriously to the welfare of the Ryots—and to the disadvantage of the Government—That there are imperfections in a work of such magnitude may be readily admitted—but it can scarcely be supposed that defects are to be avoided in any Survey upon whatever principle, it may be conducted and it appears to me to be the safer course to follow a system which is well known to the people, and has been approved by the Board of Revenue by the Government, and by the Honorable the Court of Directors and has been acknowledged to be the best model of Survey hitherto formed in this Presidency.—

I do not desire to enter into detail on those points in this Draft in which I am unable to concur—I would however observe with reference to the

Colleagues in a separate Minute.—

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"of the defective character "of that system—of the im-"perfection and perishable "nature of all surveys which "have been professedly made "after that model"—and again "The practical in-"struction to be drawn from "the experience derived "from the Survey of the "Guntoor Tannah under the "personal Superintendence "of a Member of the Board "of Revenue a part from "a consideration of the al-"leged failure of previous "Surveys after the same "model."—

This passage is now omitted—

local circumstances will admit—In declaring the defects of this system it seems to me that the Board should state specifically what they are—and how they operate injuriously to the welfare of the Ryots—and to the disadvantage of the Government—That there are imperfections in a work of such magnitude may be readily admitted—but it can scarcely be supposed that defects are to be avoided in any Survey upon whatever principle it may be conducted and it appears to me to be the safer course to follow a system which is well known to the people, and has been approved by the Board of Revenue by the Government, and by the Honorable the Court of Directors and has been acknowledged to be the best model of Survey hitherto formed in this Presidency.—

I do not desire to enter into detail on those points in this Draft in which I am unable to concur—I would however observe with reference to the

Note

In the original draft—
"For the determination of the "aggregate amount of assessment "a principle is enunciated in "Para 18 of the Report which "is stated to have received— "the sanction of the Board "of Revenue and of Govern- "ment."—

the mode of determining the amount of assessment to be fixed— that the principle enunciated in Para 18 of Mr. Elliots report is that— upon which the Revenue of the Ceded Districts was determined as stated in Para 6 of the letter of the Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts dated 26th July 1807— and with respect to the classification proposed by Mr. Elliot in the Guntoor Tannah it may be re- marked that the proposition of throwing the 1st 2d and 3d rates into one— the— 4 Medial rates into two and the three last into one," must obviously depend— upon the concurrence of the Ryots—

In regard to the general Principles on which it is proposed that the assessment should rest however desirable it is that the rates of assessment shall be few— I doubt if it would be practicable to make "no distinction between near and distant lands of a Village apart from the intrinsic quality of the soil itself— I know not how the expences of labor and

Note
The proposed draft I observe has been altered the change— however in the rates would still require the assent of the Ryots— is I believe— impracticable—

and the actual state of the cultivation of the land can be overlooked with a due regard to the interests of the Ryots— themselves— The principle of moderation in the assessment could never be carried beyond the limits which the just rights— of the Government impose.—

The rule that all land shall be assessed in the first instance as— Dry— such being its original state" would seem impractica- -ble with regard to wet lands— it would be impossi- -ble I imagine to assess such lands as Dry which for 50 years had been cultivated as wet— and before recommending such a rule for the— adoption of Government this difficulty might be considered.—

Note
In the proposed Draft "all lands shall be assessed— "in the first instance as Dry land when irrigated it shall bear one uniform— "rate" Pce Pce
The rule is now modified which seems objectionable— as— referring rather to the— produce than to the capa- -bilities of the soil by— which the assessment should be regulated.—

The proposition of establishing— Ryotwar estates has been discussed and— disposed of by the Government as inapplicable to the circumstances of the Country— and it appears

* See Board's Pro- -ceedings on the Settlement of Bellary for- -merly 1252— Paras 207 to 212 and letter from Govt dated 9th Novr 1824

Fort St. George 26th March 1846—

appears to me that any allowance of a portion of such Estate for pasturage, rotation of crops and Fallow would be attended with such a serious sacrifice of Revenue that it could never be sanctioned.—

The question of carrying out a Survey upon Scientific Principles is one of expenditure.—The Charges for the Superintending Officer, whether Professional or otherwise, and for the European Assistants he would necessarily require, does not seem to have been estimated and I am apprehensive that the whole outlay for a Scientific

Fort St. George 26th March 1846—

Scientific proceed would very much exceed that of the common mode of survey, without commensurate advantages, even if a separate Officer was appointed to superintend the latter, which I do not doubt would be found advantageous to the Public service.—

22nd March 1846—

Since the above note was written I observe that considerable modifications have been made in the Draft—but I see no ground for changing the opinion I have already recorded, with regard

4576 Fort St. George 26th March 1846

regard to the principles of the Survey which are recommended by my colleagues for the sanction of Government I will only add that from the conversation we had with Mr. Elliot I was not impressed with a belief that there was "a general coincidence "between his views and those expressed "in their Proceedings on the subject of "Surveys" - On the subject of classification he appeared to me to be at direct variance with the sentiments recorded in the Draft. —

24th March 1846. —

/Signed/ G. D. Drury
Senior Member -

Read -

4577 - Fort St. George. 26th March 1846 -

Read the following letter.

To

J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(31)

From the Coll.r of Vellore - - -

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 20th Febuary, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Statement shewing the proposed increase to Mr Ward's salary prepared in the form prescribed by the orders of Government dated 6th March 1844 as therein directed -

Vellore District.
Woodiagherry. - - -
Coll.rs Cutcherry. - -
10th March 1846 - -

/Signed/ J. T. Bishop
Collector -

Application -

4578-

Fort St. George

20th March 1846-

Application for an Increase of the Establish-

ment of the Nellore Collectorate.-

Actual as per Receipts & Disbursements-	Year-	Receipts-		Charges-		Total		Net	
		Ordinary	Extraordinary-	Ordinary	Extraordinary-	Receipts	Charges-	Surplus	Deficit-
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	1842/43	2,39,274	9,081	4,23,854	5,527	2,48,355	4,29,381	19,78,974	"
"	1843/44	2,44,816	6,745	3,45,141	3,958	2,51,561	3,49,099	21,02,462	"
"	1844/45	2,51,209	6,175	3,92,594	5,524	2,57,387	3,98,118	21,19,569	"
Estimated as per Sketch Estimate	1845/46	2,40,2,333	5,802	3,86,705	4,600	2,46,135	3,91,305	20,70,830	"

Office to which the proposition refers-	Nature of Charges-	Permanent- Increase per Month	Permanent- Decrease per Month	Temporary- Increase &c. Month-	Temporary- Decrease &c. Month-	Casual or Extraordinary-	Grounds of Proposition-
Nellore Hoozoor Cutcherry-	Salary of Head Accountant to be raised from 100 to 120 Rupees p. Month being a personal increase of Allowance	20	"	"	"	"	In consideration of the length of his service being an uninterrupted period of nearly 40 years during which time he has earned the confidence and approbation of his employers and having recently suffered a loss of allowances from the deminished amount of Commission on the Sale of Stamp Paper-
Nellore District Woodiagherry Collector's Cutcherry 10th March 1846-	E. E. &c.						

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Collector-

Resolution-

4579 — Fort St George, 28th March 1840.

(31-32)

Resolution thereon.

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted to Government with reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 21st February 1840 No 223.

Letter from 28th Feby 1840.

Read the following letter.

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

(33)

From A. Mellor Esqre } Sir,
Collector of Bellary } Para 1.

In advertence to your Circular letter of the 7th July last, requiring that on all occasions on which real property may be tendered as security to Government by any Party, the Security Bonds may in conformity with Regulation XVII 1802 and Act XIX 1843 be invariably registered in the Office of Registry within the jurisdiction of which such property may be situated, I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that although the orders noted in the margin* have been passed by them and by Government regarding Security there has still been practically no instance prior or subsequent to those orders in which the property of the person who offered himself as security for a Renter was

Reporting on the present mode of obtaining Security from Renters and public Servants in the Bellary District and suggesting a plan for its adoption if approved by the Board.

* From Board Circular 22d December 1831.
18th August 1834.
29th December —
23d May — 1835.
Proceedings 18th May 1837.
Circular 27th July —

4580 — Fort St George, 28th March 1840.

was pledged to the Collector as Security to the rent. In fact it has never been usual to do so in this District during the time of the former Principal Collectors or since I came to the District owing as it appears to me to the Character and credit of the people of the Province being considered preferable to property, and the same course has continued to be observed also in respect of Security demanded of Public Servants.

2. Should the new System of Pledging property be adopted, Persons of substance desirous to oblige and become Security to a Renter or Public Servant will it is feared, be disinclined to tender and specify in writing his property or mortgage and rather refrain altogether from becoming Surety. This may operate to such an extent as to render the procuring respectable competent Sureties by renters &c a matter of difficulty. Should this happen competitions for rents and the Beriz will decrease.

3. The Established practice of the District (as is still observed) in regard to Bellary Rents is to accept Security for the aggregate amount of such Rent. As the whole Beriz is usually liquidated by the Renters in 12 Kists or monthly instalments. I have the honor to request the

the Board's opinion as to whether it would not be proper to take from next July (1840) and after Deposit of one Lakh in ready Cash together with Security founded on the property of the surety equal to the value of 2 Lakhs specially pledged for the due performance of the Renters engage-ment with the Government. This arrangement appears to me easy and less hazardous.

4. Even in cases of Security to Public Servants no sum of money is ever specified in the Security Bonds usually taken from the Sureties in this District. But should the Board be of opinion that it is necessary to mention the sum in the Bond for the sake of indemnity the rule might in future be adopted, the sums to be so mentioned being fixed with reference to the nature and extent of responsibility attached to the Offices as follows.

	Amount of Security.
	Rs. a. p.
For the Cash Keeper in the Collector's Bazoon Treasury	15,000 " "
For the Head Shroff in — Ditto —	10,000 " "
For each Assistant Shroff in — Ditto —	3,000 " "
For each Gollah — in — Ditto —	1,000 " "
For each Talukdar of Talook	5,000 " "
For each Talook Sheristadar	3,000 " "
For each Talook Shroff	1,000 " "
For each Talook Gollah	500 " "

It is for the Board to decide whether the Security Bond

Bond should be drawn up with a specification to the effect that the property of the Surety has been pledged to Government for the Amount of Security as above fixed; or without such specification but merely inserting therein the Amount.

5. In the event of the Board determining on having the system of real property tendered as Security to Government by any Party (Renter or Public Servant) introduced to the extent herein before proposed the Bonds which will have to be in future obtained accordingly shall invariably be registered in the Office of the Registry as required in the Circular now under reference.

Bellary, Collectors Office, 10th February 1840.

(Signed) A. Mellor
Collector.

Proceedings thereon.

33-34

The Collector is informed that the general question in regard to the forms in which Security Bonds shall henceforth be drawn up is at present under the consideration of the Board and instructions upon the subject will be communicated to him hereafter. Meanwhile the practice which has hitherto obtained in Bellary should continue. The specification of the property of the Security in the body of the Bond as directly responsible to Government

needs

Fort St. George, 25th March, 1846.

need not for the present be insisted on, but where such specification may be agreed to the document should always be duly registered in the Court. Though the property may not be specified in the Bond, nor made directly answerable for the fulfilment of its conditions, the Surety should in all cases be required to state what his property is, its extent, nature and value should always be ascertained, and the competency of the party established before his Security is admitted - As regards the Abkarry the renters should invariably be required either to make a deposit in ready money or Jewels of two monthly instalments or to make a similar deposit of one kist and furnish good collateral security to the extent of three kists more.

Read again letter from the Collector of Chingleput dated 20th December and entered in Consultation 18th Ultimo -

35

Resolution thereon - 35

16th February 1846.

The Statement received with the foregoing letter has been submitted for the orders of Government -

With reference to the letter from the Register to the Toujdaree Adalut declining to receive and submit to Government for sanction charges incurred on account of Convicts Vide the Board observe that their Circular

Fort St. George, 25th March, 1846.

In Cons. 27th March 1845 Para.

* In Cons. 5th May 1846 Para 3.

Circular dated 5th May 1845 was issued with reference to the orders of Government dated 10th March* and 29th April 1845. which the Board find were not communicated to the Court of Toujdaree Adalut till the 15th December 1845. This will account for the refusal of that Court to receive the

Vide order of Govt 15th Dec 1845 No. 916 Depart of Public Works.

Charges above referred to on the 9th of that Month - If the Charges be now submitted anew to the Toujdaree Adalut, and reference be made to the orders of Government of the 10th March and 29th April 1845, with which they have now been furnished the Board do not doubt the Charges will be passed. -

Read

4585- Fort St. George, 20th March 1846.

To,
W. Oliphant Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith
36 Copies of Collector's Letter No.
dated 9th Instant with Enclosures
relative to the Establishment
of Native Doctors employed
during the prevalence of Cholera
in the Ostramaloor Talook
during the months of October
and November 1843.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
/Signed/ G. Oliphant
Acting Secretary to Govt.

36
From G. Mallby Esqr. Collr.
to Collector of Chinglepute
dated 9th March 1846.

4586- First St. George, 20th March 1846.

A

Statement shewing the Amount actually disbursed in July 1253 on Account of Native Doctors temporarily employed in the Zillah of Chinglepute as per Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th October 1843.

	Rupees	A.	P.
Paid pay to two Native Doctors employed to afford Medical aid during the prevalence of Cholera in the Ostramaloor Talook from 22d October to 10th November 1843 at 14 Rupees each per Months.	18	5	10
Total Company's Rupees Eighteen Annas five and Pice ten	18	5	10

Chinglepute District,
Collectors Cutcherry,
Pullicarney, 9th March 1846.

E. E. J. P. /Signed/ E. Mallby
Acting Collector

Ordered-

Fort St. George, 20th March 1846.

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

To, The Chief Secretary to Government—

Sir,

(36-37)
To the Chief Secy. to Government—

With reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th October 1843 No. 1119 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for submission to the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of Chingleput and to recommend that sanction may be granted for the charge of Rupees 18—5—10 incurred on account of two Native Doctors temporarily employed to afford aid to the inhabitants during the prevalence of Cholera in his District.

Inl. cons: 19th October 1843.

9th in cons: 20th March 1846.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
20th March 1846.

/ Signed / J. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

6th in cons: 26th January 1846.

Read again letter from the Collector of Salem reporting upon the Astamanagalum division in the Jagadavoo Mootah in that District and forwarding the Subdivision Accounts for the Sanction of the Board.

(Here enter No. 3.)

38
Proceedings thereon; Para 1. On referring to the Accounts transmitted with the above letter the Board observed that in calculating the Beriz on the proposed Subdivision of the Estate into two parts, an average of 10 Years has been taken, Viz.t from Fusly 1244 to 1253 thereby including in the Estimate a period of 6 Years (1244 to 1249) which had been previously estimated in fixing the Assessment of the original subdivision of the Mootah in the Year 1841.

Directing the attention of the Collector of Salem to certain points with reference to the principle upon which the Assessment should be fixed on the Astamangalum in Division in the Jagadavoo Mootah about to be separated, and stating that if the Apparent difference in the relative value of the two Divisions should appear essentially immaterial and the parties on being made acquainted with the circumstance agree to the present terms of the Subdivision, the Board will be disposed to confirm the arrangement.

2. The Collector has not explained whether any circumstances rendered it expedient to extend, in the present case the period so far back as to comprise the above six Years; under the provisions of Section IX Regulation XXV of 1802 it is required of a Zemindar "to furnish true and correct "accounts of the Entire Zemindary and of the portion "about to be separated for a period of time not less than the "three years preceding such transfer," it was therefore not incumbent upon the Collector to carry back the Estimate beyond the Years which

which have elapsed since the date of the late Sub-
division which took place five years since. This
arrangement appears to have been unnecessary and
open to the objection of being hereafter questioned
should disputes between the parties arise.

3. The accompanying Statement exhibits the result of averages of 3 4 and 5 years respectively compared with the result of the average of the 10 Years given by the Collector.

	Averages of 3 Years Viz. from 1251 Fs. 1841/42 to 1253 1843/44.			Average of 4 Years Viz. from 1250 A.D. 1840/41 to 1253 1843/44.			Average of 5 Years Viz. from 1249 A.D. 1839/40. to 1253 1843/44.			Collectors average of 10 Years Viz. from 1244 A.D. 1834/35 to 1253 1843/44.		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Utchoomungalum	1,215	5	-	1,206	7	10	1,188	8	5	1,115	3	-
Pooroostolumpooram	1,270	3	9	1,231	15	3	1,197	6	3	1,054	2	4
Total	2,515	8	9	2,438	7	-	2,385	14	8	2,169	5	4

The permanent assessment calculated upon the above is as below.

Utchoomungalum	618	6	2	617	15	7	622	4	2	612	3	-
Pooroostolumpooram	630	13	3	631	3	10	626	15	3	607	-	5
Total	1249	3	5	1249	3	5	1249	3	5	1249	3	5

From

From the foregoing Statement as calculated by the Board it appears that the larger amount to be fixed as Permanent Peishcush appertains to the Pooroostolumpooram division while the result of the Collectors averages gives a contrary result.

4. On referring to Columns 3 7 8 of the accompanying Enclosures Nos. 1. and 2. the flourishing condition of this division is apparent, both as regards the extent of Cultivated land, increase of population, and light assessment. but on the other hand the Utchoomungalum division presents a less favorable aspect, the extent of waste lands being large the assessment comparatively high, with a reduced number of Cultivating Ryots.

5. The Board desire to direct the attention of the Collector to these points with reference to the principle upon which the Assessment should be fixed on the portion of the Estate about to be severed. They are aware that the present subdivision is an amicable transaction between the proprietors Vencatarawiah and his brother Audenaryen and that they have signified their consent to the arrangement proposed by the Collector, but as it would seem that the points now noticed

Sec. IX Reg. XXV of 1802.

Fort St. George 26th. March 1816.

noticed have been overlooked, the Board reserve their sanction to the Subdivision accounts until the Collector shall have again communicated with the proprietors and revised the accounts if necessary. Should it appear however that the apparent difference in the relative value of the two divisions adverted to above, are essentially immaterial, and that the parties on being made acquainted with the circumstance agree to the present terms of the Subdivision, the Board will be prepared to confirm the arrangement.

Read the following letter.

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

39

From W.D. Davis Esqre. ... Collector in the ... Southern Division of Arcot } Sir,

The attested copy of the Pymash account forwarded with my letter of 19th. January 1816 being required by the Petitioner Narrain Naick, I have the honor to request you will be pleased to return the same to me for the purpose of its being delivered to the party.

South Arcot, ... Collectors Cutcherry .... Cuddalore, 18th. March 1816 } (Signed) W.D. Davis
Collector

Ordered

Fort St. George 26th. March 1816.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To,
The Collector in the
Southern Division of Arcot

39-40

To the Collector ... in the S. D. of Arcot } Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th. Instant, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to return the attested copy of the Pymash Account received with your letter of the 19th. January 1816.

Revenue Board Office .... Fort St. George, 26th. March 1816. } (Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary.

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

Read the following letter.

41

From J. Blackburne Esqre. Dy. Collector of Madura .. } Sir,

Para 1. In consequence of an applica-tion from the owner of a Godown at Muntapom, near Pamubem, in which contraband paddy and rice confis-cated and sold under the resolution of Government of the 28th. March 1815, communicated by the Board on the 31st. Idem, had been secured during 6 months and 16 days, or from 14th. October 1814 to 30th. April 1815, for payment of its rent, I have the honor to re-quest sanction for disbursement of Rupees 17-2-8 at Rupees 2-10- per Mensem. The

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

2. The sale proceeds, Viz.t. Rupees 807 8 were carried to the Government account in June last after defraying from it the usual authorized charges.

Madura, ...
Calliarcoil ..
4th. March 1846.

(Signed) J. Blackburne
Principal Collector.

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

(41-42)

To, The Chief Secretary to Government

To the Chief Secy. to Government.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Madura, and to request that the sanction of Government may be granted for the disbursement of Rupees 17 2 5. being the rent charged for a Godown at Nantapum near Paumben in which contraband paddy and rice (confiscated and sold under the resolution of Government of the 28th. March last) was stored during 6 months and 16 days or from the 11th. October 1844. to the 30th. April 1845.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George
26th. March 1846.

(Signed) T. Bycroft
Secretary

Read

4th. inst. 26th. March 1846

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

Read the following letters.

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

43

From J. Blackburne Esqre.
Dl. Collector of Madura ...

Sir,

I have the honor to return 3 Vernacular documents, apparently Enclosures of Petition No. 1550 of 1845, from some one in the Coimbatore Collectorate, enclosed in your printed letter to me of the 16th. February and received the day before yesterday.

Madura .....
Colliarcoil 4th. March 1846.

(Signed) J Blackburne
Principal Collector.

Order thereon.

(43-44)

Ordered to be recorded.

To T. Bycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

From J Blackburne, Esqre.
Dl. Coll.r. of Madura .....

Sir,

(45)

On the 30th. November last the Head of Police of Ramnad awarded a fine of 2 Rupees against one individual accused of illegal interference with the right and privilege of another connected with Davastanum Honors; On appeal to me as Magistrate I remitted the fine and directed its return to the party on the 11th. January On the 2d. Ultimo the

the Head of Police reported the fine had been levied and remitted to the Madura Treasury; and as it was found, on enquiry that the money had been carried to the Government Account in January, I have the honor to request sanction for its re-payment.

Madura 19th March 1816. } (Signed) J. Blackburne
Principal Collector

Proceedings thereon.

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council with the Board's recommendation that, under the circumstances stated the refund of the fine thereon alluded to may receive the sanction of Government.

Read

Read the following letter.

To
J. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

47

From C. P. Thomas Esqre. Collector of Tinnevelly

Sir

Para 1. With reference to the Survey proposed in Tinnevelly and the various Cor-respondence noted in the Margin, it would appear fit to bring to the notice and consideration of the Board and Government, the desirableness of effecting if possible some arrangement with the Travancore Government, which would leave Tinnevelly in a more compact and integral

Suggesting an arrangement for the Settlement of the Boundary dispute between the British Government and the Travancore Circar.

To Board 24th December 1801
To Do 28th Do "
To Do 7th January 1802
From Do 9th February "
From Do 30th March 1804
To Do 21st May "
From Do 26th March 1805
To Do 6th April "
From Do 16th October "
To Do 4th April 1806
From Do 2d July 1812
From Do 16th October 1815
To Do 22d November "
To Do 30th December "
From Do 22d august 1816
To Do 3d September "
From Do 5th December "
From Do 4th August 1817.
To Do 12th July "
To Do 20th October "
From Do 31st March 1823
From Do 31st January 1825
with Proceedings dated
20th March 1823
5th Para of Mr. Chief Secretary Hills
letter to the Board of Revenue
dated 11th January 1825
To the Board 4th August "
Minutes of Cont. 24th November 1835
From Board 28th December 1835
From Resident 25th September 1840
To Do 28th September "
From Do 24th November "
To Do 17th December "

state than it at present is.

and suggest the reannexation of those Villages to Tinnevelly under the liberal arrangement the Government would be prepared and disposed I am sure to afford; and the known liberality and enlightened policy of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore would I think, recognize and accede to an arrangement which while it tended greatly to consolidate and define the Tinnevelly District would have the same result with regard to Travancore.

If the principle of the proposed arrangement be only agreed to there can be no ultimate difficulty under a mutual good understanding of the public Officers of either Government, in making a fair estimate of the revenues and value of the lands exchanged.

6. With regard to the boundary near the Arambooly lines and Cape Comorin to the South, the Rajahs present limit comes considerably on the Tinnevelly side of the lines (which themselves are a remarkable land mark and boundary) but as the Rajah has a Bungalow at the extreme point of the Cape, and may possibly wish occasionally to visit the Pagoda there, they can of course if His Highness wishes it, be left within his frontier.

Of the Rajahs present claim to the Villages in question I raise not the

slightest doubt, the exchange is simply suggested on the grounds of restoring to its obviously marked and natural limit, the boundary of either Province. Not a single person saving the few native Salook Officials) and they not necessarily) need move on the above arrangement the Ryots being mostly Tinnevelly people. one great cause of disputes and disagreements would be thus removed. much unsatisfactory and useless correspondence spared. the police and Revenue management of both Provinces brought more within its natural scope, and no single valid objection that I am aware of, exists to the arrangement. the Rajahs willingness to accede to the request of this Government being all that is necessary to make it complete and satisfactory. It is impossible to look at the line of Hills separating Travancore and Tinnevelly, in manners, people, Customs, and climate, without at once recognizing them as originally the natural marked and obvious line of demarcation between the 2 Provinces. I would beg therefore to suggest that a proposal in accordance with the view of the Supreme Government above quoted, be made to the Rajah of Travancore to effect an arrangement so desirable for the integrity of the Company's territory

and

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

and in no way really prejudicial to the Rajah's.

Tinnevelly 17th February 1846. } /Signed/ E. B. Thomas Collector.

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

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

(47-48)

To the Chief Secretary to Government. } Para 1

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly suggesting that arrangement be made for the better settlement of the boundary dispute between Tinnevelly District and the Travancore Circar and recommending that the acting Collector be directed to place himself in communication with the Resident of Travancore on the subject.

Sir.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for the Orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly suggesting that arrangement be made for the better settlement of the boundary between the Tinnevelly District and the Travancore Circar.-

2.

The Board fully concur in the opinion espressed by the Collector in regard to the desirableness of carrying out such arrangements as may effectually prevent for the future all boundary disputes between the Ryots of Tinnevelly and the subjects of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.- The proposal of annexing to the Tinnevelly District all the Villages at present belonging to the Travancore Circar, situated to the Eastward of the line of Ghauts from Dindigul to Cape Comorin with

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

with the exception perhaps of those referred to in Para 6 of the Collectors letter and making a proportionate abatement from the Peishcush now paid by the Travancore State seems to be the most eligible and reasonable mode of arrangement. The Board do not however think that the measure has any immediate connection with the Survey. They are of opinion that it should be treated as a separate question and a settlement be effected at as early a period as practicable. They would therefore recommend that the acting Collector be directed to place himself in communication with the Resident of Travancore on the subject with a view to its speedy adjustment on the basis of the cession of Territory by the Travancore State and equivalent reduction of Peishcush proposed by Mr. Thomas.-

Collectors letter Para 1

Revenue Board Office.- Fort St. George, 26th March 1846. } /Signed/ J. Pycroft Secretary

Read the following letter.

To J. Pycroft Esqre. Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

(49)

From F. B. Elton Esqre. Sub Collr. in charge of Tinnevelly } 49

Sir,

With reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue on Item No. 1 in the Extract

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Extract from the Statement of Contingent Charges for the Quarter ending 31st December 1845; I have the honor to state that the Table shades which were purchased in 1842 under the sanction of the Board dated 29th August 1842 were broken by some accident, while the Cutcherry was proceeding on circuit, for which the peon in charge was fined 6 Rupees and the Mafoalchie 3½ Rupees; and as Cutcherry business was frequently continued to be carried on after dark, new ones were urgently required and accordingly they were purchased at once, and the Charge ordered to be entered as emergent. Under these circumstances I request you will be good enough to obtain sanction for the 20 Rupees already incurred; and especially as nearly half has already been collected in fines for the breakage of the former ones.

Tinnevelly — 6th March 1846 } / Signed / F. B. Elton

Sub Collector in charge.

Proceedings thereon.

50

The charge for Table Shades reported in the foregoing letter amounting to Rupees 20. having been incurred is sanctioned, but the Board will not be able to pass a similar charge in future. The usual tin or brass lamps should be employed for the use

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

of the Cutcherry - if more expensive articles are required by the European Revenue Officers - such must be provided at their own expense.-

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

49-51

Order thereon.

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Proceedings be transmitted to the Civil auditor.-

Read again letter from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore dated 19th December and entered in Consultation 16th Ultimo.-

52

Resolution thereon.

16th February 1846.

The Statement received with the foregoing letter has been submitted for the orders of Government.-

With reference to the letter from the Register to the Foujdaree Adalut declining to receive and submit to Government for sanction charges incurred on account of Convicts &c.a. the Board observe that their Circular dated 5th May 1845 was issued with reference to the orders of Government dated 10th March and 29th April 1845, which they find were not communicated to the Court of Foujdaree Adalut till the 15th December 1845. This will account for the refusal of that Court to receive and pass the charges above referred to on the 9th of that Month - if the charges be now submitted anew to the Foujdaree Adalut and reference be made to the orders of Government of the 10th March and 29th April 1845 with which they have now been furnished, the Board do not doubt the charges will be passed.-

Read

* In Cons.y 6th March
* Para 4.
* In Cons.n 5th May
Para 3.

Vide order of Govt 15th December 1845

No 916 Dept of Public Works.

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Extract from the Statement of Contingent charges for the Quarter ending 31st December 1845. I have the honor to state that the Table shades which were purchased in 1842 under the sanction of the Board dated 29th August 1842 were broken by some accident, while the Cutcherry was proceeding on circuit, for which the Peon in charge was fined 6 Rupees and the Mafsalchie 3½ Rupees; and as Cutcherry busines was frequently continued to be carried on after dark, new ones were urgently required and accordingly they were purchased at once, and the charge ordered to be entered as emergent. Under these circumstances I request you will be good enough to obtain sanction for the 20 Rupees already incurred, and especially as nearly half has already been collected in fines for the breakage of the former ones.

Tinnevelly — 6th March 1846 } / Signed / F. B. Elton

Sub Collector in charge.

Proceedings thereon.

50

The charge for Table shades reported in the foregoing letter amounting to Rupees 20. having been incurred is sanctioned, but the Board will not be able to pass a similar charge in future. The usual tin or brass lamps should be employed for the use of

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

of the Cutcherry - if more expensive articles are required by the European Revenue Officers - such must be provided at their own expense.

49-51

Order thereon.

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Proceedings be transmitted to the Civil auditor.-

Read again letter from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore dated 19th December and entered in Consultation 16th Ultimo.-

52

Resolution thereon. 5 V

16th February 1846.

The Statement received with the foregoing letter has been submitted for the orders of Government.-

With reference to the letter from the Register to the Foujdaree Udalut declining to receive and submit to Government for sanction charges incurred on account of Convicts &c., the Board observe that their Circular dated 5th May 1845 was issued with reference to the orders of Government dated 10th March and 29th April 1845, which they find were not communicated to the Court of Foujdaree Udalut till the 15th December 1845. This will account for the refusal of that Court to receive and pass the charges above referred to on the 9th of that Month - if the charges be now submitted anew to the Foujdaree Udalut and reference be made to the orders of Government of the 10th March and 29th April 1845 with which they have now been furnished, the Board do not doubt the charges will be passed.-

Read

5 In Cons. 27th March Para 4.

In Cons. 8th May Para 3.

Vide order of Govt. 15th December 1845

5 916 D. Sec. to Govt. of Public Works.

22nd December in Cons. 19th February 1845.

Read again letter from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore furnishing the further information called for in the Boards Proceedings dated 18th November 1845 in respect to certain Native Festivals in that District:-

53

Proceedings thereon. (Here enter No. 109)

Soliciting the sanction of Government for the usual disbursements on account of certain Native Festivals in the District of Coimbatore together with the Continuance of the annual payment for the support of the Chettrum at Mudoocoil amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1319-11 per annum

From Pl. Coll. 10th Feb. in Cons. 10th March 1842

Para 1. In their report to Government bearing date the 26th May 1842 on the subject of the withdrawal of all interference with the Native Religious Institutions in the Coimbatore District the Board remarked that the consolidated allowance in money fixed for the Shrines in the Northern Talooks amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 53,053-3 -

2. A material discrepancy having subsequently been observed between the statement furnished by Mr. Garrow in the year 1808 when the Sus. deek was established and the amount shown in the accounts submitted by the Principal Collector, that Officer was instructed to explain the cause of the apparent difference. In his reply Mr. Wroughton stated that the total Sus. deek fixed by Mr. Garrow and subsequently sanctioned by Government amounted to Star Pagodas 15,555-9-77 or Rupees 54,444-4- which included the allowance of Rupees 1390-13-4 for

Boards Proceedings 29th June 1843.

Boards Proceedings 29th November 1843.

x Proyen Yabitah of District sanctioned by Government 31st May 1819 in Cons. 4th June 1819.

for certain Native Festivals but which had been suspended in the year 1836, thus leaving the Net Sus. deek payable to the several Religious institutions Rupees 53,053-3. the amount exhibited in the accounts rendered by him. It was at the same time brought to notice that the larger portion of this Commuted allowance for the Festivals in question was subsequently disbursed by order of the Board for the purposes for which it had been originally granted the payment being made direct from the Police Treasury and not to Trustees as in the case of the Davastanums.

Boards Proceedings 18th November 1844.

3. It being desirable to be possessed of further particulars in respect to these Festival the Principal Collector was requested to explain their precise nature and date of Institution and whether the original allowance of Rupees 1390-15-4 had been granted in lieu of resumed lands or other Endowments and to whom it had been heretofore disbursed and by whom the various ceremonies were performed.-

One reference to the letter recorded at the head of these Proceedings and to its enclosures it appears that the Festivals in question consist of certain Hindoo and

and Mahomedan ceremonies the particulars of which are given in detail in Statement No. 2. that they were established prior to the assumption of the Country by the British Government, and that Lands assessed at Rupees 3512-8-2 and other Emoluments had been formerly allotted for their support and that of a Chuttrum, but in lieu of which a money Jaudeek had been fixed to the amount of Rupees 1390-13-4 in the year 1808.

5. This sum appears to have been regularly disbursed in full up to the date of its temporary suspension in the year 1836 by the local authorities when however it was permanently reduced by order of the Board to Rupees 1309-11-- on the occasion of the discontinuance of two of the Ceremonies (Nos. 6 and 7) which were conducted under the immediate supervision of the Public Servants in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcherries. The remaining Festivals being conducted by the Natives themselves and in no degree involving the connection or interference on the part of Government with their performance were consequently continued. The Board reserve

reserve their approval of the nomination of the Trustees appointed by Mr. Broughton for undertaking the management of these ceremonies in future until the Sanction of Government shall have been obtained for the usual disbursement on other accounts, and which they accordingly resolve to solicit, together with the continuance of the annual payment of Rupees 132-8- for the support of the Chuttrum at Nadavoddy, which is stated to have been paid for about 40 years being the commuted allowance originally fixed by Mr. Garrow, to whose Jaudeek it is desirable to adhere as closely as possible. The total Annual Amount therefore which the Board beg to recommend may receive the Sanction of Government for future disbursement as proposed by the Principal Collector, amounts to Rupees 1309-11-0.

6. The further arrangement reported in the concluding paras of the Principal Collector's letter are approved and confirmed.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government.

Read the following letters.

To

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

To

J. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

54

From J. C. Wroughton Esqre Principal Collr of Coimbatore } Sir

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the accompanying Petitions Nos 237 and 245 bearing the Endorsement of the Board of Revenue dated respectively the 17th Instant.-

2. The Petitioners propose to purchase the Sandalwood now in store in this District amounting to 591 Candies 8 Maunds, and 17½ lbs at 55 Rupees a Candy, without reference to sorts, which amounts to Rupees 32,528-13-9.-

3. The average price per Candy of Sandalwood last sold was 90 Rupees, and the present offer is less by Rupees 35 or nearly 40 per Cent.-

4. Under instructions from the Board of Revenue dated 12th December 1844 Ten Candies of Sandalwood were forwarded to the Presidency in the month of November last as communicated in my letter dated the 21st of that month for the purpose of being sold by the Collector of Sea Customs with a view to ascertain the existing Madras Market price. the result of the sale of this consignment not having as yet been officially communicated to me, I am unable to offer any opinion as to the advantage or disadvantage likely to result from the acceptance of the offer of the Petitioners, which must therefore be determined by the Board in communication with the Collector of Sea Customs. I am disposed, however, to view the proposal tendered by the Petitioners as too low in comparison with the previous average prices, and also with advertence to the present Price Currents of Madras and Bombay.-

5. The Petitions Nos 237 and 245 are herewith returned.-

Coimbatore February 23d 1846 } (Signed) J. C. Wroughton Principal Collector.-

To

From the Pl Collr of Coimbatore, Returning the Petitions Nos 237 and 245 stating his inability to offer his opinion as to the advantage or disadvantage likely to result from the acceptance of the offer of the Petitioners for the purchase of Sandalwood, and requesting that the sum should be determined by the Board of Revenue.-

1810

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

To,

J. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

55

From the Pl Collector of Coimbatore ..... } Sir,

Para 1. With reference to my letter of the 23. ultimo, No. 10 reporting upon Petitions Nos 237 and 245 I have the honor to request that I may be favored with the immediate instructions of the Board regarding the acceptance or otherwise of the offer of the Petitioners for the purchase of Sandalwood in this District.-

2. They have been waiting at Coimbatore for the last 40 days and are very impatient to learn the result of their offer.-

Coimbatore, March 18th 1846. (Signed) J. C. Wroughton Principal Collector.

Read also the following letter

To, J. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

56

From J. Collr of Sea Custom ..... } Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 16th Instant I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue that the Sandalwood received from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore was sold at this office on the 14th instant, agreeably to a Notification published in the Official Gazettes of the 6th, 10th, and 13th idem, and to annexe a Memorandum shewing the weight and total amount realized on the five different Sorts, as also the names of the purchasers.

Sea Custom House Madras 23. March 1846. } (Signed) H. Morris. Actg. Collr Sea Customs

Memorandum

4611. Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Memorandum of Account Sale of Sandalwood received from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore. Sold by Public Auction at the Sea Custom House Madras 14th March 1846.

Numbers.	Article.	Names of purchasers	Weight. Cans.	m.	th.	Amount Rs.	a.	P.
1.	1st Sort 34 pieces Sandalwood	Bailim Saib @ 103 Rs. ₰ Candy	2	1	21	215	7	3
2.	2d. Sort 71 pieces Do.	Govindaraz Yooloo @ 101 Rs. ₰ Candy	2	2	12	214	8	5
3.	3d. Sort 105 pieces Do.	T. Sawmy Iyer @ 95 Rs. ₰ Candy	2	1	12	197	.	6
4.	4th Sort 163 pieces Do.	Govindaraz Yooloo at 76 Rs. ₰ Candy	2	2	1	159	12	1
5	Undersized 178 pieces do	ditto @ 54 Rs. do	2	2	4	113	13	4
		C Rupees				900	10	-
		Deduct Cuers. fees at 17½ per Cent	9	.	1			
		Coolly Hire	1	8	.			
						10	8	1
		Total Net Amount C Rupees				890	1	11

Sea Custom House
Madras 23d March 1846.

(Signed) H. Morris.
Asst Collr Sea Customs

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence -

4612 Fort St. George 26 March 1846.

To The Principal Collector of Coimbatore

54-57

To the Pl Collr of Coimbatore

Sir

Para 1- I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d Ultimo and 18th Instant on the subject of the tenders made for the Sandalwood in store in your District -

both in Cons 26th March 1846 -

2 In reply the Board direct me to forward for your information Copy of a letter just received from the Acting Collector of Sea Customs reporting the result of the sale which took place at his Office on the 14th Instant. You will perceive that the prices obtained averaged nearly 90 Rupees per Candy - The offers of the Petitioners in No. 245 and 364 of 1845 are therefore evidently inadmissible but the Board will give due attention to any enhanced offers which on consideration of the result of the sale now communicated to you, you may be disposed to recommend - They would also suggest your inviting fresh tenders by advertisement in the Fort St George Gazette - If the quantity now on hand be not speedily disposed of a further consignment might also be sent down to Madras for sale -

23d in Cons 26th March 1846 -

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George 26 March 1846

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secy

Fort St. George 26th March 1846-

Read the following letter-

To

J. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

Sir

58

From J. C. Wroughton Esqre
Pl. Collr. of Combatore — } Para 1.

I have the honor to forward a Statement of lands held by Europeans in the service of the Honorable Company in this District prepared in the form received with the Board's Proceedings dated 12th May 1845-

2. I have been unable to obtain information as to the amount

Fort St. George 26 March 1846-

amount sales and price at which the lands were purchased or transfered, consequently the Column intended for the insertion of these particulars is left blank- ——

Combatore
March 12th 1846 } J. Sgreg. C. Wroughton
Principal Collector-

4615 George

No. 1. The assessment in Justy

Names of the European Officers	Places of their residence	No. of Assessment	Assessment		
1	2		15		
The Right Reverend G. J. Spencer D.D.	Hotagherr	3	15	11	1
			16	10	4
		3	32	5	5
Major Genl. I. F. Fraser	Kyrnabad	1	16	14	6
Mr. Blandford	Hotagherry	4	6	10	8
Mr. C. W. West	Connanore	3	7		
Major General Kennet	Coonoor	1	9	6	18 7
		4	11	7	2 3
		8		13	15 10

26th March 1826 –

thereof &c. in the District of Coimbatore –

1254 –

Total	Land	Garden Assessment	Additional assessment	Total
16	17	18	19	20
2 / 4	"	"	"	
29 15 4	"	"	"	
56 15 8	"	"	"	
27 1 7	"	"	"	
8 11	"	"	"	
12 3 7	"	"	"	
8 15 4	"	"	"	
10 1 7	"	"	"	
19 " 6	"	"	"	

4616

Fort St George

26 March 1846

Lands under Cultivation in Fusly 1254 / Contd /

Land	Total Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land Wet	Assess.	Land Dry	Assess.	Land
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
20 ∘ ∼	11 5 3	15 11 1	27 ∘ 4					
26 3 1179	13 5 ∘	16 10 4	29 13 4					
46 3 1179	24 10 3	32 5 5	56 15 8					
20 1 1667	10 3 1	16 11 6	27 1 7					
4 ∘ ∘	2 ∘ 4	6 10 8	8 11 ∘					
7 2 808	12 3 7	∘ ∘ ∘	12 3 7					
4 5 1324	2 1 9	6 13 7	8 15 4					
5 4 2281	2 14 11	7 2 3	10 1 2					
9 10 1705	5 ∘ 8	13 15 10	9 ∘ 6					

uncultivated in Fusly 1254

Garden

Assess. ment	Land	Assess. ment	Land
28	29	30	31

…on the ground No 1 It was
…1828 and held on Government
…to the present Proprietor. A portion
…of Peaches apples &c &c the other
…shop in 1257 F is appropriated as a
…Cost of Rs 30 but a stream running by
…of the plantation. The Quit rent is
…Jany 1837 Pgo 5/10 24 for the Site of the
…the Compound &c &c Upon the grazing

…No 89. Quit Rent at D° D°
…tatoo Ground and thorest is
…/ –

…ant No 86 by Capt R Macleod
…ood - There is a dwelling House
…ropriated for the Culture of
…ables –

…o 113 there is a dwelling House

…ses here the land was purchas-
…Norris and Wm Palmer
…equently been sold to Major

Land

9.

Fort St George

Lands under Cultivation

Wet					Dry		Garden			
Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land		Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Additional assessment	Total
10	11	17	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			7 5 960		4 6 6	12 0 1	16 7 7				
			4 5 1188		2 2 4	6 12 10	8 15 2				
			120 3 0		68 1 3		68 1 3				
			124 8 1188		70 3 7	6 12 10	77 0 5				
			50 21 927		56 11 11		56 11 11				
			1 22 619		6 5 0		6 5 0				
			2 7 1580		6 12 2		6 12 2				
			8 17 812		14 1 7		14 1 7				
			8 14 1707		13 15 7		13 15 7				
			17 8 119		28 1 2		28 1 2				

26 March 1846

on July 1254

4618

Fort St George

Lands under Cultivation in Fusly 1254 / Con^D / Land left uncultivated

Total				Wet		Dry		
Land	Assess-ment	Additional assessment	Total	Land	Assess-ment	Land	Remarks	Total
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20
7 5 960	4 6 6	12 1 1	16 7 7				s and 8 Grounds were taken from Government Waste	
							ds purchased from Berghers - There are two Dwell	
							ees thereon	
4 5 1188	2 2 4	6 12 0	8 15 2				ch is a dwelling house here purchased from Capt^n Reynolds	
							embay Army The ground was enclosed in the first instance	
120 3	68 1 3		68 1 3				Officers of the Pioneer Corps about 20 years ago during the	
							ion of the Coleroon Road - Of this extent 39 - 1100 Cucres C. G. 570	
							d from Berghers by Captain Vallancey and the rest	
							m Government Waste - about 100 Cawnies are Cultivat	
124 8 1188	70 3 7	6 12 0	77 - 5			49 3 900	Mulberry and 20 Cawnies enclosed 49 - 3 - 900 still remain C. G. 570	
							e stream running close by is diverted for the irrigation	
							d - It was sold by Capt. Vallancey to Capt. Reynolds and	
							d to Major Minchin - For further information - Vide	
						49 3 900	the Board dated 22^d August 1843 - Survey assessment	
							was charged on the land according to the Board's instructions	
							on Extract from the Proceedings dated 30^th October 1845 -	
50 21 927	56 11 11		56 11 11				held on Cowle - 2 Cawnies are Cultivated with Coffee	
							rest with Mulberry. the Cottary water fall is diverted	
							rigation of this land at an expense of about 200 Pc.	
8 22 619	6 5 -		6 5 -				eferred to Major J. Minchin of the Madras Army -	
							ased from Captain Pinson in 1843 - there is also a	
							ving House	
2 7 1580	6 12 2		6 12 2				Do Do	
8 17 812	14 1 7		14 1 7				hased from D^r Burke on the 4^th October 1839 and	
							tly transferred to M^r Fullerton in 1845 - There is also a	
8 14 1707	13 15 7		13 15 7				House One Cawney is appropriated as Flower and	
							tle Garden	
17 8 119	28 1 2		28 1 2				This land was formerly held by M^r Burchett	
							occupation of M^r Fullerton since 1844 - There is also	
							y House - Do - Do	

4620.

Fort St George

Land under Cultivation in Fasly 1254 /Con.P./

Land	Total Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land left Wet	Assessment	Dry Land
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9 5 625	14 10 8	" " "	14 10 8	" " " " " " " " "		
23 17 1730	31 4 10	" " "	31 4 10	" " " " " " " " "		
9 14 1736	11 " 3	" " "	11 " 3	" " " " " " " " "		
11 13 1439	17 5 9	" " "	17 5 9	" " " " " " " " "		
6 12 825	11 9 1	" " "	11 9 1	" " " " " " " " "		
57 10 929	71 3 11	" " "	71 3 11	" " " " " " " " "		
4 18 525	9 9 3	" " "	9 9 3	" " " " " " " " "		
2 16 284	7 2 8	" " "	7 2 8	" " " " " " " " "		
3 17 492	4 4 2	" " "	4 4 2	" " " " " " " " "		
32 " "	36 10 8	" " "	36 10 8	" " " " " " " " "		
8 15 370	14 " "	" " "	14 " "	" " " " " " " " "		
5 22 1312	10 14 7	" " "	10 14 7	" " " " " " " " "		
14 13 1882	24 14 7	" " "	24 14 7	" " " " " " " " "		

...March 182...

...cultivated in ...

...Garden						
...ssess.	Assess.					
...ment	Land	ment				
29	29	36				

Rumbold. There is a

Do.

first instance built by Major Cotton
Major Ross & the present Inspector
purchased the same at public auction
from 1839 and subsequently by Mr. Stuart
to the present occupant in 1842. No

formerly held by the Reverend & Mrs.
to present Inspector in 1862 - Two Cawnies
Tobacco
built by Mr. Baird which is now out
Rumble Crawford Esqr. in 1843-

in 1841 a dwelling House was built
appropriated for flower gardens.

there is also a dwelling House Do Do

June 1842.

on Government Waste & subsequently trans
are cut around to an extent of 5 & 6 Cawnies
in 1838 and since transferred to Mrs. Hodges
a portion of the Compound is appropriated

piece of land from Government Waste
mee and subsequently disposed of it to
occupant purchased in January 1843-
appropriated as flower gardens.-

Land

Total

9

20

Fort St. George.

26th March 1846.

ex. Fusly 1254.

Lands under Cultivation.

Land	Wet				Dry				Garden			
	Land	Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Additional assessment	Total
	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21												
	"	"	"	"	28 4 1206	36 6 5	"	36 6 5	"	"	"	"
9												
23 17	"	"	"	"	23 14 2346	31 2 9	"	31 2 9	"	"	"	"
9 14												
11	"	"	"	"	89 1 1037	114 5 9	"	114 5 9	"	"	"	"
6 12												
57 10												
	"	"	"	"	6 12 116	15 10 7	"	15 10 7	"	"	"	"
4 1												
2 1												
3 17												
	"	"	"	"	26 3 1272	34 1 "	"	34 1 "	"	"	"	"
32												
8 16												
	"	"	"	"	11 15 1178	25 10 6	"	25 10 6	"	"	"	"
5 2												
14 1												

Lands under Cultivation in Fusly 1254.

Fort St. George

Land	Total Assessment	Additional assessment	Total	Land	Wet Assessment	Land	Dry
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28 4 1206	36 6 5	" " "	36 6 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	
23 14 2346	31 2 9	" " "	31 2 9	" " "	" " "	" " "	
39 1 1037	114 5 9	" " "	114 5 9	" " "	" " "	" " "	
6 12 116	15 10 7	" " "	15 10 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	
26 3 1272	34 1 "	" " "	34 1 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
11 15 1178	25 10 6	" " "	25 10 6	" " "	" " "	" " "	

26

marks

Land	Assessment	Total
9	10	20
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "

t Proprietor from 1838. There
A portion of the compound
Vegetable Garden. -

——— Do ——— Do ———

From Government Waste-
ing house. About 5 Cawnies
ter Potatoe ground and
e stream running by on the
ned as pata cost of 300
ed for irrigation. -

s from Government Waste-
House & small extent of the
s priated as Flower Garden.

y Mr. Haig- Major Gunning
10th September 1841. There is
e. About half a Cawney
Flower garden. -

welling houses. Of which
ieant Holmes in 1841 and the
nt Hay and transferred to
about one Cawney is a p
e plantation of Backe

LL.

Lands under cultivation in Fushy 1254 Cowries

Fort St. George.

Land left unculti

Wet

Total

Land	Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Land
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26 19 839	5 13 11	" " "	5 13 4	" " "	" " "	
6 16 1328	1 12 4	" " "	1 12 4	" " "	" " "	
4 4 1200	8 14 4	" " "	8 14 4	" " "	" " "	
3 2 2170	3 9 2	" " "	3 9 2	" " "	" " "	
" 14 140	" 10 9	" " "	" 10 9	" " "	" " "	
4 19 877	7 6 2 6	" " "	7 6 2 6	" " "	" " "	
18 15 1008	2 5 7 5	" " "	2 5 7 5	" " "	" " "	
1 22 154	6 4 10	" " "	6 4 10	" " "	" " "	
15 22 426	2 2 5 7	" " "	2 2 5 7	" " "	" " "	
4 19 87	9 9 9	" " "	9 9 9	" " "	" " "	
20 17 1243	3 1 5 4	" " "	3 1 5 4	" " "	" " "	

26th March 1846

in Fushy 1254.

Garden

Assessment	Land	Assessment
28	29	30
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "

Land

9

ment Waste in 1828 - There
ere. -
Haig - There is one Bungalow
Burns Do — Do —
Manuel — —
Pounds on the 9th February
1846 -
nt 5 Cowries of land
lower and Vegetables —
by Major Lowe on the 9th
Government Waste and in
by Mr Grover who erected
ouse about one Cowney
plantation of Vegetables.
by Mr Ryan from Govern=
ment part purchased it from
September 1842. There
There was since disposed
by Major Awdry from Govern=
sferred to the present Proprietor
ment Waste in 1843 -
Bungalow

Fort St. George

26th March 1846.

Lands under cultivation

Dry

Wet

Garden

Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			5 19 1620	10 12 5	" " "	10 12 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
			65 9 682	9 5 6	" " "	9 15 6	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
			" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	3 7 273	4 5 1	" " "	4 5 1
			65 9 682	9 15 6	" " "	9 15 6	3 7 273	4 5 1	" " "	4 5 1
			31 12 456½	57 9 5	" " "	57 9 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
			" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
			12 27 2362	18 15 3	" " "	18 15 3	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "

4626

Lands under cultivation in Fasly 1254 (Contd.)

Fort St. George

26th March 1846.

Total				Fort St. George Land left		26th March 1846. uncultivated in Fasly 1254							
						Garden		Total					
Land	Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total	Land	Assessment	Assessment	Land	Assessment	Land	Assessment	Total
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	20
5 19 1620	10 12 5	" " "	10 12 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	5 19 1620	10 " "	" " "
65 9682	91 5 6	" " "	91 5 6	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	65 9 682	91 " "	" " "
3 7 273	4 5 1	" " "	4 5 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	3 7 273	4 " "	" " "
68 16 955	95 10 7	" " "	95 10 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	68 16 955	95 " "	" " "
39 12 456½	57 9 5	" " "	57 9 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	39 12 456½	57 " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	2 14 2058	3 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	2 14 2058	3 " "	2 14 2058	3 " "	4 5 1
12 22 362	18 15 3	" " "	18 15 3	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	12 22 362	18 " "	" " "
														4 5 1

4626

Lands une

Tota

4627

Names of the European officers	Place of their Residence	Office	Lands when first obtained	Price at which the lands are purchased	George Cultivation Dry	Additional Cultivation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	15		
		Civil and Sylvan	1838	" " "			
Mr. Fr. Lascelles Honore		Judge of Honore	1842	" " "			
			1841	" " "			
			1842	" " "			
				" " "			
Brigadier Cleveland	Trichinopoly	Officer Commanding Trichinopoly	1845	" " "			
Surgeon R. Wight	Coimbatore	Superintendent of the American Cotton Farms	1841	" " "			

26th March 1846.

on Tuesday 254.

Land Assessment	Garden Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total
16	17	18	19 20
5 19 1620	10 12 5		
68 9682	9 15 9		
3 7 273	4 5 1.		
68 16 95	95 10 7		
39 12 45½	57 9 5		
" " "	" " "		
88 12 4			
12 22 23½	18 15 3		
88 12 4			
1143 14 2	3 7 273	4 5 1	4 5 1
1171 7 6	3 7 273	4 5 1	4 5 1.

4628

Fort St. George

26th March 1846

Lands under cultivation in Fusly 1254 (Contd.)

Land uncultivated in Fusly 1254

Total				Land left Wet		Dry		Garden		Total	
Land	Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total Assessment	Land	Assessment	Land	Assessment	Land	Assessment	Land	Assessment
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
9 10 2220	19 8	" " "	19 8	" " "	" " "						
6 3 792	15 3 10	" " "	15 3 10	" " "	" " "						
2 1376	2 5 6	" " "	2 5 6	" " "	" " "						
27 17 579	39 15 10	" " "	39 15 10	" " "	" " "						
46 9 227	76 9 10	" " "	76 9 10	" " "	" " "						
2 23789	7 8 2	" " "	7 8 2	" " "	" " "						
853 8 035½	1059 6 11	88 12 4	1148 3 3	" " "	" " "						
12 7 438	27 9 4	" " "	27 9 4	" " "	" " "						
865 15 1373½	1087 " 3	88 12 4	1175 12 7	" " "	" " "	51 18558	33 12 7			51 18558	33 12 7
						51 18558	33 12 7			51 18558	33 12 7

4629 Fort St. George 26th March 1846

Total

Land	Assessment	Additional Assessment	Total	Remarks
33	34	35	36	
9 10 2280	19 u 8	" "	19 u 8	The land assessed at 19 u 8 was purchased from the Revd Mr Tucker and there are two dwelling houses thereon.
6 3 792	15 3 10	" "	15 3 10	The land assessed at 15-3-10 was purchased from Mr F. Rozario Do Do
2 1 376	2 5 6	" "	2 5 6	The land assessed at 2-5-6 was taken from Government Waste and is appropriated as Potaloe ground.
27 17 579	39 15 10	" "	39 15 10	The land assessed at 39-15-10 was taken from Do Do and there are two dwelling Houses thereon.
469 227	76 9 10	" "	76 9 10	
2 2 3789	7 8 2	" "	7 8 2	
903 2 142½	1093 3 6	88124	1181 5 10	
127 438	27 9 4	" "	27 9 4	
915 9 143½	1120 12 10	88124	1209 9 2	

Coimbatore
12th March 1846

Signed J. C. Thoughton
Principal Collector

J.C.B.

4630 Fort St. George 26th March 1846

Order thereon. (58-59) Ordered to lie on the table

58-59

Read the following letter

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(60)

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Canara

Sir,

I deem it my duty to submit for the consideration and orders of the Board of Revenue the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Civil Judge of Mangalore from which it will be seen that the Judges of the Sudr Udalut have overruled the objections of the Revenue Department to the sale or transfer of Parts of Estates in conformity to Judicial Decrees unless such Parts contain fair proportions of the profitable and unprofitable lands of which the Estate consists or what is here termed "Surius Nirus".

Submits for the consideration and orders of the Board of Revenue a correspondence with the Civil Judge of Mangalore involving a question affecting the Subdivision of estates.

+ From the Civil Judge to Sudr Udalut with enclosures 28th august 1845.
Proceedings of Sudr Udalut 9th October 1845.
Ditto of the Sessions Judge 4th October 1845.

2. It was found that when owners of Estates disposed of the most profitable portion of these which they had many motives for doing, the inferior lands remaining on their hands, were allowed to lie uncultivated, and to fall in arrears to

to the Government and when put up for sale would not fetch a Price sufficient to cover the arrear.

3. To preserve the Government against loss from this cause former Collectors refused to recognize transfers which did not include a fair proportion of Sunna Nirus lands. This rule I believe to be nominally, if not practically in force in many other Districts unsettled as well as settled.

4. Parties however endeavoured to effect their object through the Courts by mortgaging the portion which they wished to transfer to the other party, and causing him to bring a suit against them which they allowed to go by default whereupon a Receipt issued for the registry of the Portion in the name of the Plaintiff such mortgages have often no doubt been made bonafide also.

5. The Revenue Department with the view I have stated above, declined to make the transfers, and

an explanation having been called for by the Civil Court it fell to me, while Acting as Principal Collector to state the grounds of the objection in a Canarese representation through the Government Vakeel which is marked A. This led to reference by the Judge to the Sunder Adalut.

6 The Judges of that Court in their answer rule that the Collector of Canara cannot refuse to register any transfer of lands by individual Proprietors because, 1st The Proprietors have a perfect right in the soil a right never disputed, but of which the plan adopted by the Collector in the instances shewn in the papers, was tantamount in the Courts opinion to an annihilation - 2d That Section XXI Regulation II of 1803 which had been quoted in support of the Sunna Nirus rule, evidently does not refer to such Estates as are in Canara which do not comprehend entire villages and if it did, does not bear out the refusal to register. The Estates of Canara, it is observed are composed of a certain area of Cultivation every rood of which has an acknowledged rent.

The

Fort St George 26th March 1846

7. The security of the Government Revenue the Court consider, may be attained by affixing on such transfers a proportionate assessment in relation to the parts not transfered, sufficient to prevent loss to Government.

8. On the point of legality the only question which can be raised, I think is this, whether where a large proportion of the gross Produce of lands is paid as assessment the Government is not necessarily, in some degree, a Co-Proprietor. If possessed as full a right to its assessment as the Ryot has to the remainder and it does not seem unreasonable that, when this assessment cannot be secured without some restrictions of the absolute right of the Possessor to do what he will with his own such restrictions should be held to be lawful. In Canara the lightness of the assessment leaves so large profit to the owner as to ren= =der his interest in the soil exceedingly valuable: but the Government assessment still forms a considerable a portion of the gross Produce for it to be secure under every circumstances of transfer. In the Cuddapah District where there is no permanent Settlement the Sirus Nirus rule was a standing order (not much enforced

Fort St George 26th March 1846

enforced however) and there its necessity had been almost superseded by the survey & Field assessment. I am unable to understand the assertion of the Sudr Adalut that the Estates of Canara are composed of a certain area of Cultivation every rood of which is an acknowledged rent. I cannot apply to the Government Beriz as there is no field Survey assessment and we are often ignorant of the exact extent of the large Bunjo - Neither does it seem correct as to the rent taken by the owner for that certainly often varies on the same lands according to their state of Culti= =vation.

But although the case may 9 admit of these observations, it does not appear to me probable that they are of sufficient weight to induce the Judges to alter their opinions and I must admit that the "Sirus e Nirus" rule will often cause considerable hardship to bona fide Mortgagees. It would also not un= =frequently lead to an intermingling of the lands of different estates, extremely incon= =venient to the Cultivators.

My

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My

4635- Fort St. George 26th March 1846

10. My chief object in laying the papers before the Board, to appraize them of a decision affecting the revenue system of the District, and to prepare them for a proportionate loss of revenue resulting from it. The apportionment of the assessment suggested by the Court, will not always prevent this some of the poorer lands from their position and want of water are valueless to any but the proprietors of the adjoining good lands and when the latter are separated, will fall out of Cultivation. In such cases the Government can be secured from loss only by throwing the whole Berij upon the rich lands, but this will be tantamount to a great enhancement of the rate of assessment of the District, and be often more than the rich lands can bear. Though valueless when separated the poor lands adjoining or intermingled with them were cultivated with profit when both belonged to the same Proprietor, and aided considerably to the payment of his Berij and the rich lands may not be able to bear the whole Berij without their assistance.

4636- Fort St. George 26th March 1846

assistance I have had occasion to see that the division of Estates is one of the most fruitful causes of their failing to pay the full assessment.

If the Sunnus Sunnuds be confirmed, the only plan I can suggest to remedy the difficulty in the execution of Judicial Decrees is that pursued in the Revenue Department for the recovery of arrears. Where an Estate is held by several persons on sale mortgage or any other title without transfer of registry and arrears have accrued in any portion of it, enquiry is made and if it should appear that they have been caused by the separation of the good portion of the Estate, that on which the arrears are due being unprofitable, the whole estate is ordered to be sold and whatever sum may be realized after satisfying the arrears, is paid to the several claimants in proportion to their respective demands.

It rests with the Board to decide whether it is expedient to bring the matter again under the consideration of the Sudr Adalut. If they determine in the negative, I beg to be informed as soon as possible that I may execute the Courts Precepts.

Colln Canterbury on Circuit Bimlipatam 1st February 1846

/Signed/ R. D. Parker
Sub Collr in charge

No

Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

No. 1

To The Register to the Court of
Sudr Udalut.

Fort St. George

Sir,

1 Considerable difficulty having lately been experienced by the District Moonsiffs in the execution of their decrees in consequence of the Principal Collector not permitting accounts to be prepared for the separation or sale of any portion of an Estate, unless such portion should comprize a proportionate quantity of the different kinds of land, of which the whole Estate is composed, I think it right to submit the subject for the consideration of the Judges of the Sudr Udalut.

2. The object of the Principal Collector as stated in the Vazee of the government Vakeel dated the 28th May, is the security of the public revenue and the reasons for the orders issued by him are detailed in that communication. The Principal Collector in a letter dated the 10th July has stated that the orders are founded in Section VI Regulation XXVII of 1802 and Section XXI Regulation II of 1803. By a reference to the Moonsiffs

A

B

Fort St. George 26th March 1846

I find that the objection to furnish the required Putties was first made in April 1844

C.D.E. 3. The Moonsiffs have represented several cases in which a portion of an estate has been mortgaged as security for money but decrees have been passed awarding the amount claimed and confirming the Plaintiffs mortgage on the land. In these cases the rest of the estate is not available having been sold to other persons and yet in consequence of the Principal Collector's order the portion of the estate mortgaged cannot be sold in satisfaction of the decree.

F 4. Upon the same grounds the Principal Collector has declined carrying into execution a precept of this Court enjoining him to change the registry of a portion of an estate.

5 The Principal Collector states that the rule in question is founded on the provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1802 and Regulation II of 1803. I beg to observe that Regulation XXVI of 1802 has been held by the Sudr Udalut not to refer to sales of all land paying revenue to Government.

Section VI. Section XXI.

but

but to sales only of such Zemindary lands held under Regulation XXV of 1802 Section VI quoted by the Principal Collector distinctly refers to the amount of permanent land revenue. But Canara is not a permanently assessed Zillah and the above Regulation does not therefore apply to it. Section XXI Regulation II of 1803 certainly appears to sanction the order issued by the Principal Collector but as till lately its provisions have not been acted upon it may be supposed that they were thought applicable only to permanently settled districts and not to Canara.

6 It is not for me to decide whether or not the measures adopted by the Principal Collector are advantageous or necessary or otherwise But as an impediment to the execution of decrees and consequently injustice to individuals has arisen from these measures, I think it my duty to bring them to the notice of the Sudr Adalut. Even supposing them to be legal it may perhaps be desirable that the subject should be brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue in order that if thought advisable the measures should be confirmed by its authority and thus their permanency be secured, seeing also that the rights of individuals

individuals are affected by them, it is a matter for consideration whether they should have a retrospective or only a prospective effect.

(Signed) J. Anderson
Civil Judge.

Mangalore
28th August 1845.

To

The Civil Court of
Mangalore

The Urzee of Government Vakeel Anantaya dated the 28th May 1845 having forwarded to the Acting Principal Collector the Extracts from the Proceedings of the Court under dates the 29th January and 24th February, I have received an order No. 167 directing me to represent to the Court as follows.

The Coop Moonsiff reports to the Court that there has been an obstacle on the part of the Revenue Department to the recovery of the amount of a bond executed on the mortgage of a field called Daraymanoo, by the sale of the same field as per decree, and that Bekul Moonsiff represents that on account of the objection as to the Sarasa Niraksa (quality of the soil) it has been difficult to execute decrees by the sale of landed property it being improper to sell a whole Wung for the small amount of a decree. The Court wishes that the objections if both should be removed.

The Collector allows that the amount of a decree should be realized by the sale of proportionate share

Fort St. George 26th March 1816

share of land, or if the land made security for it and that if an obstacle is offered to the execution of a decree on account of Surafsa Nirafsa, the execution of decrees will be impeded and the parties subjected to trouble.

It is however necessary in all respects that a system should be observed calculated to ensure a free collection of the Sirkar revenues. For this purpose an order has been circulated to the Talooks that when a portion of a Warg is to be sold, it should be composed of Surafsa Nirafsa i.e. equal portions of Byle, Majal Bett &c. In cases where it is impracticable to furnish Ajmaish Patties &c. required by the Mounsiffs &c. in accordance with the above rule, it has been resolved to furnish an Ajmaish Patty of the produce of the whole Warg considering it then to be of importance to act on this principle, the Mounsiff &c. may proceed since the above order has been issued, it has been the practice where mortgages &c. made between the Ryots, do not comprize proportionate shares of Byle, Majal Bett &c. not to admit the deeds in the Department nor to receive the Sirkar demand from the purchaser &c. but to collect the whole amount from the Mortgagor himself. This practice operates to prevent a loss in the Surafsa by the alienation of a good portion and the lying waste of a bad one. The same

Fort St. George 26th March 1816.

same practice being observed with regard to the lands sold by the Court will completely secure the Sirkar revenue. Therefore it is inconvenient to comply with the wishes of the Court.

It is notorious that a party for the security of his money obtains the good portion of a Warg and leaves the bad one to the Wargadar. The produce of this bad portion not being sufficient to pay the Sirkar revenue, it falls into arrears and when the portion is put up for sale, it finds no purchaser — and so the arrear remains unrealized nor does any one undertake its cultivation and so the whole revenue therein is lost. Even the person who has purchased the good portion refuses to take the bad one. Thus in many instances loss has accrued to Government. It is therefore indispensibly necessary with a view to prevent the loss of Revenue, that the System of Surafsa Nirafsa should be rigidly enforced. The Collector trusts that the Court will admit the necessity of a proper System being strictly observed to secure the Government revenue rather

rather than the claims of the Suitors.

I have accordingly represented these circumstances and shall act according to orders.

(Signed) Srantaya

Vakeel

B

Principal Collectors Cutcherry
Mangalore 10th July 1815.

To,
F. Anderson Esqre
Civil Judge.
Mangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th Instant requesting to be informed with reference to my letter of the 19th Ultimo whether the Rule relative to the Sub division of Estates has been established by order of the Board of Revenue or by the Collector in his own authority.

In reply I beg to state that the Rule in question is founded on the provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1802† and Regulation II of 1803‡.

2. In consequence of this rule having been evaded or lately attended to in former years much difficulty has at times been experienced in the Collection of the Beriz on Estates unequally divided with reference to the value of the land, and

† Section VI
‡ Section XXI

and the Assessment thereon. It has been on this account that within the last few years, the provisions of the Regulation above quoted have been strictly enforced in the sale of Estates either for arrears of Revenue or in satisfaction of the Decrees of the Courts.

3. For a further explanation on the above subject I would beg to refer the Court to a Canarese communication to the Government Vakeel under date the 24th May last.

(Signed) W. M Blair
Principal Collector.

C

To,
The Civil Court of
Mangalore.

The Urzee of the District Innoosiff of Mangalore dated the 28th June 1815.

In consequence of an application from Shroff Rayabhutt Plaintiff in suits 1043 and 1044 of 1813 on the file of this Cutcherry for attachment of land of Hoons 5 Beriz mortgaged to him in part of the Defendant Lutchmun Roys estate of Hoons 15-8-7a Beriz in execution of the decrees obtained by him against the said Defendant in those suits, I wrote to the Tahsildar for an azmaish Duffy, I have received a reply from the

Tahsildar

1845 Fort St. George 26th March 1846

Tahsildar No. 86 stating that on a reference made to the Huzoor about the portion of land abovementioned not being according to the Surus Nirus he has received an order No. 627 (of which he encloses a copy) and that according to this order a Putty of the entire Urug, if necessary, may be called for. He appears that the remaining part of the Urug in question has been sold to and is held by two other individuals, and therefore it cannot be expected that the latter may consent to the decrees being executed against the whole Urug and as the facts of the sale and possession by the purchasers are clearly shewn by Sirkar records, there is a doubt about the propriety of including the rights of those purchasers in the attachment. The Plaintiff asks for an attachment of the fields under mortgage to him. From the Copy of the Hoozoor order to the Tahsildar it appears that in case only it should be proposed to proceed against the whole Urug an azmaish Putty of the whole should be furnished. I am therefore doubtful as to what measures should be taken to carry the decrees into execution according to the Plaintiffs' request and therefore I beg to Submit

Herewith

1846 Fort St. George 26th March 1846

herewith the letter No. 86 from the Tahsildar and the Copy of the order which accompanied the same, and request that instructions may be given as to the mode of proceeding to execute the decrees as applied for by the Plaintiff.

(Signed) Senadhanaya

D

To, The Civil Court of Mangalore.

The Uzzee of Shaik Hammud Moonsiff of Coup dated the 22d January 1845.

In satisfaction of Rupees 49 — 1 — 6 2½ 9 reas

the amount of decree due by Purmeshra Shetty heir of Beddro Shetty Defendant in Cause No. 24 of 1828 to Narain heir of Aunay Rayoo alias Krishtraya Plaintiff a plot of rice land called Daray Manoo mentioned in the decree as security for the Amount forming part of land of No. 6 1 a 13 Tharaw Beriz registered in the name of Cavina Kootoo Timmapah was attached and advertised for sale. afterwards a letter was received from the Tahsildar stating that the Statement of the land already furnished was not a correct one and that

that he would therefore send a new one. The first Statement was accordingly returned and he then sent a new one specifying the particulars of the whole land for attachment. The whole land is not made security for the amount on the decree but only the plot called Daray Mauroo. It is therefore proper that the plot alone be sold and such is also the wish of the parties. The Sub: sildar however, writes that he has received an order from the Principal Collector under No. 45 dated 29th. August 1814 directing that Statements to be furnished from that department to this for attachment and sale of lands should be prepared for the whole Wurgees or for portions equally devided with reference to the quality of the soil but that he is not authorized to select one or two fields and send a Statement thereof &c. and he has forwarded a copy of the order. To confirm to this order there is the following objection. The whole land including the plot in question has been sold since the execution of the said mortgage. As however the plot in question had been previously mortgaged an order was issued upon the purchaser's petition that it be sold by auction without reference to the sale. It is after this that a Statement of the whole Wurg was

was received. There is not therefore the least reason for disposing of the whole estate as per Statement. There is however a doubt with reference to the above order about the propriety of selling the one field alone. If that is not sold there are no other means for paying the amount of the Plaintiffs decree. It is with the view to recover the money that a lender obtains lands or other property on mortgage. If such property is not sold people would be subject to unnecessary hardship. If the field be sold with a proportionate share of the Beriz assessed there will be no difficulty for the collection of the Sirkar demand. I therefore request that an order to that effect be passed. I forward herewith the decree, the notice for sale prepared according to the Statement received in the first instance the subsequent Statement of the whole Wurg and copy of the order No. 45, and await orders for my guidance and the return of the enclosures. There are two other cases pending on the same grounds and I will proceed with them also according to the order that I may receive in this.

(Signed) Shaik Hummed
Moonsiff

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

To,

E

The Civil Court of

Mangalore.

Urzee of Nanjappa the
District Moonsiff of Bekal
dated the 17th. February 1846.

On an application for the execution of a decree the Defendant is according to the present system produced by a warrant and called upon for payment. He then generally pleads that he professes no ready cash or any moveable property, it is very seldom that he produces the money. But no sooner does the Plaintiff produce Batta for the confinement of the Defendant the latter presents a petition praying for attachment of some particular fields of an estate sufficient to meet the Amount of the decree. Upon this it has been usual to send for an Ajmaish Putty from the Revenue department and attach the fields. I have now however received a letter No. 22 from the Taluk Tahsildar referring to two orders Nos. 51. and 121. from the Huzoor stating that the separating of particular fields from a Warg for attachment is not consistent with an equal division with reference to Sarafsa Nirafsa that therefore no statement can be furnished of a particular portion of a Warg but that if necessary an Ajmaish

Putty

Fort St. George 26th. March 1846.

Putty should be furnished of the whole Warg and that this circumstance should be communicated to me. The Tahsildar's letter is accompanied by copies of the above orders and also by a list of certain lands the preparation of Ajmaish Putties of which is stated to have been prevented by the abovementioned cause. I beg to enclose all of them in this Urzee. I have received a letter from the Vittul Peishcar to the same effect and therefore submit this reference.

Such portion of an Estate is only available for attachment and sale as remains after deducting Arwar mortgages, shares or under Wargs; and if, on the grounds that an equal division cannot be made upon Sarafsa Nirafsa the whole Warg be attached, the parties possessing the claims abovementioned will be in vain subjected to trouble, and besides a difficulty will be found in the execution of decrees. It is not also just that a whole estate of considerable value should be sold, when the Amount of the decree is very small. On these grounds applications were made by me for Ajmaish Putties of such portions of the estate as might be sufficient to meet the amount of a decree but instead of these, I have received some

Fort St. George 28th March 1816

some Azmaish Duties of some entire Murgs of a considerable value including lands held by purchasers. The Court is aware that the information possessed by the Magany Shanbogues and other revenue servants renders it easy for them according to the custom hitherto observed, in making divisions of lands to apportion the same with reference to the quality of soil, survey the whole Murgs assess beriz in proportion to the whole of the produce and fix the boundaries Bejvary &c. and that servants in this Department who possess no information, can never do so, I therefore request that on a consideration of all these circumstances, orders may be passed for my guidance in the matter.

(Signed) Manjappa Moonsiff

(True Copies)
(Signed) F. Anderson
Civil Judge

No. 2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Udalut under date the 9th October 1815.

Read letter dated the 28th August 1815. from the Civil Judge of Mangalore.

1. The Civil Judge brings to notice

Fort St. George 28th March 1816

notice that considerable difficulty has lately been experienced by the District Moonsiffs in his jurisdiction in the execution of their decrees, in consequence of the Principal Collector of Canara not permitting accounts to be prepared for the separation, or sale, of any portion of an Estate, unless such portion should comprize a proportionate quantity of the different Kinds of land of which the whole Estate is composed.

He mentions that in several cases

2. in which a portion of an Estate has been mortgaged as security for money lent, decrees have been passed awarding the amount claimed and confirming the Plaintiffs mortgage on the land; but that the rest of the Estate is not available having been sold to other persons; and yet in consequence of the Principal Collector's order that the portion of the Estate mortgaged cannot be sold in satisfaction of the decree and that on the same grounds the Principal Collector has declined carrying into execution a Precept of the Civil Court enjoining him to change the registry of an Estate.

The Principal Collector

3. is reported to have stated that the ex-

pulsion

rule he has laid down is founded on the provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1802 and of Regulation II of 1803 the first of which the Civil Judge points out, has been held by the Sudr Adalut not to refer to sales of all lands paying revenue to Government, but to sales only of such Zemindary lands held under Regulation XXV of 1802, and he remarks that Section VI quoted by the Principal Collector distinctly refers to the amount of permanent land revenue. He further remarks that Canara is not a permanently assessed Zillah and argues that the above Regulation does not therefore apply to it. The Civil Judge admits, that Section II Regulation II of 1803, certainly appears to sanction the order passed by the Principal Collector, but observes that as till lately its provisions have not been acted upon, it may be supposed that they were thought applicable only to permanently settled Districts and not to Canara.

On an attentive consideration of the subject, it appears to the Sudr Adalut that the Principal Collector of Canara cannot refuse to register any transfer of land by

individual proprietors in that District, because the proprietors have a perfect right in the soil, a right never disputed. The Court further consider that if he refuses to register he renders himself liable in each case to an Action of damages. Section XXI Regulation II of 1803, in the opinion of the Court, evidently does not refer to such Estates as are in Canara, which do not comprehend entire Villages; and if it did, does not bear out the refusal to register. The Estates of Canara are composed of a certain area of cultivation, every road of which has an acknowledged rent. But altho the Principal Collector must in the opinion of the Sudr Adalut register transfers he is obliged to do so, without affixing on such transfers a proportionate assessment in relation to the parts not transferred and it rests with him and his Office to affix an assessment which shall be sufficient to secure the Government against loss, thus realizing the object of securing the revenue which he is stated by the Civil Judge to have had in view in passing the order to which the Civil Judge takes exception. The plan which the Collector would seem to have adopted in the instances under observation is nothing short as this Court view it of an annihilation of the property as it implies that a man may not do what he will with what is acknowledged to be his own.

Ordered

1853. Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

Ordered that Extract from these proceedings be forwarded to the Civil Judge of Mangalore for his information and communication to the Principal Collector of Canara.—

/True Extract/

/Signed/ H. D. Phillips

Register

No. 3.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Judges of Mangalore under date the 11th October 1845.—

Read again letter dated the 19th June last from the Principal Collector of Canara objecting to alter the registry of a portion of land as directed by this Courts Precept of the 14th October last, on the grounds of that portion not bearing any proportion to the entire Tung as respects its quality.—

Ordered that a copy of the communication of the Civil Judge to the Sudr Udalut with its accompaniments and of the Extract of the Proceedings of the Sudr Udalut of the 9th instant in reply be forwarded to the Principal Collector of Canara for his information.—

Ordered also that a second Precept be issued to the Principal Collector of Canara enjoining him to alter the registry of the above land to the name of the Plaintiff in O. S. 1853 of 1842.—

/True Extract/

/Signed/ J. Anderson

Civil Judge

in reply.— Ordered that the following be Sent to

1856. Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

60-61

To the Collr of Canara informing him that it does not appear to the Board that it would be of any advantage to make any further reference to the Court of Sudr Udalut regarding the sale or transfer of parts of Estates in Canara and requesting him to watch the operation of the measure and should it seem likely to be attended with results unfavourable to the interests of Govt to bring the subject again to their notice.—

Inform. 26th March 1846.

To The Collector of Canara

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Parkers letter of 6th Ultimo, submitting for their consideration and orders copy of a correspondence with the Civil Judge of Mangalore from which it appears that the Court of Sudr Udalut have overruled the objections of the Revenue Department to the sale or transfer of parts of Estates in Canara in conformity to Judicial decrees unless such parts contain due proportions of profitable and unprofitable / Sweras Kiras / lands.— Mr. Parker has pointed out the effects which may not improbably result if this decision of the higher Court be acted up to and has left it to the judgment of the Board whether it be expedient again to bring the matter under the consideration of the Sudr Udalut.

2. In reply the Board instruct me to inform you that they have given their careful attention to Mr. Parkers' letter and to the papers which accompanied it but that it does not appear to them that it would be of any advantage to make any further

further reference to the Sudr Dl Salut on the subject. Under the view taken by that Tribunal it only remains for the Collector to give effect to such precepts as may be issued by the Civil Court in respect to the sale or transfer of lands and to register them in the names of the parties to whom they may be transferred or by whom they be purchased. It will of course be incumbent on the Revenue authorities to provide that the portions thus sold or transferred shall be assessed with the due proportion of the assessment payable on the entire Mauzas and if the public demand be accurately adjusted the Board would hope that no injury to the Sircar revenue need be anticipated. You will however be pleased to watch the operation of the measure and should it seem likely to be attended with results unfavorable to the interests of Government, you will bring the Subject again to the notice of this Office advising them at the same time of the remedies which may in your opinion be most fitly resorted to.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 26th March 1846.

/ Signed T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read

Read the following letter.

To

T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

62

From the Collr. of Canara — Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 5th Instant, I have the honor to forward a Plan shewing the Ground occupied by the Court house, as well as the house inhabited by Mr. Lascelles.

I beg further to enclose

2. copy of a letter from Mr. Lascelles dated 28th Instant for the consideration of the Board.

Collectors Cutcherry
Mangalore —
28th February 1846.

/ Signed T. L. Blane
Collector

Enclosure No 1 Plan

To

No 2

To T. L. Blane Esqre
Collector of Canara

Sir,

1- In reply to your letter of the 17th Instant, I have the honor to state that agreeable to your directions the Tahsildar has made a plan of the house and grounds I occupy-

2- I beg to inform you that the old building was in such a state of dilapidation, that after making the necessary application for the ground for the purpose of erecting a house upon it, and after receiving the Civil Engineers report recommending the same, and observing that the late Principal Collector advanced no objections to my application, I commenced building and have almost completed a new Bungalow on the said grounds- The approaching Monsoon and the state of the old building declared unsafe to dwell in, rendered it imperative upon me to do so, I therefore trust that the Government will grant me the land applied for or any portion of it which the Board of Revenue may think proper, on the usual terms on which grounds under similar circumstances is granted.

I

I agree to pay for the old building the sum which it has been valued at by the Engineer Department- I beg to add that the foundation of the old building is gone- and that it will very probably the 1st heavy rains, be washed down the bank, that portion of the building was not occupied during last Monsoon for the above reason-

Honore
23d February 1846

Signed F. Lascelles
Civil Judge-

Proceedings thereon

62-63

The Collector is requested to procure and forward to the Board a plan of the new Bungalow at Honore now in course of construction by Mr. Lascelles- with a Statement of the Amount which has already been expended upon it, and the sum which will still be required before the building is completed-

Read the following letter-

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

64

From the Collr of Canara

Sir

With reference to the correspondence-

DESTROYED

To the Board 13th Decr 1845 - Minutes of Revs 12th Feby 1846 Extract Proceedings of Board 12th Feby 1846.

correspondence noted in the Margin. I have the honor to request, that the Board will obtain sanction for the remission to the Abkarry Renters, of a further sum of Rupees 420, being the commission on the sale proceeds of the property attached in satisfaction of the arrears due by them.

2- On a reference to the Statement submitted by Mr. Blair, the Board will observe that it was the intention of that Gentleman, to recommend the remission of the interest, as well as the amount of fees or commission due to Government, but it was owing to some oversight that the latter amount was omitted in his recommendation, although it was distinctly exhibited in the Statement. As the remission of the interest alone will not sufficiently relieve the Renters from the losses they have sustained, I beg to request the Board will obtain the sanction of Government for the remission of 420 Rupees, being the demand for fees on the amount realized from the sale of the Renters property.

Collectors Cutcherry Mangalore 11th March 1846

Signed T. L. Blane Collector

Resolved

Proceedings thereon (64-65)

To Govt 26 Jany 1846 From D. C. in Form 12 Feby

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council with reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin. The Board beg to recommend that under the circumstances stated sanction may be granted for the further remission of Rupees 420 to the Abkarry Renters of Canara being the Government Commission on the sale proceeds of their property, attached and sold for arrears of Revenue.

Read the following letters.

(66)

From the Collr of Malabar

To T. Pycroft Esqre Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th Ultimo, and to state, that the report therein alluded to, was made from inadvertence - the accompanying letter reporting that no Public servants whose pay exceed 28 Rupees per Month were suspended or dismissed during the Quarter ending 31st December 1845 was the form in which