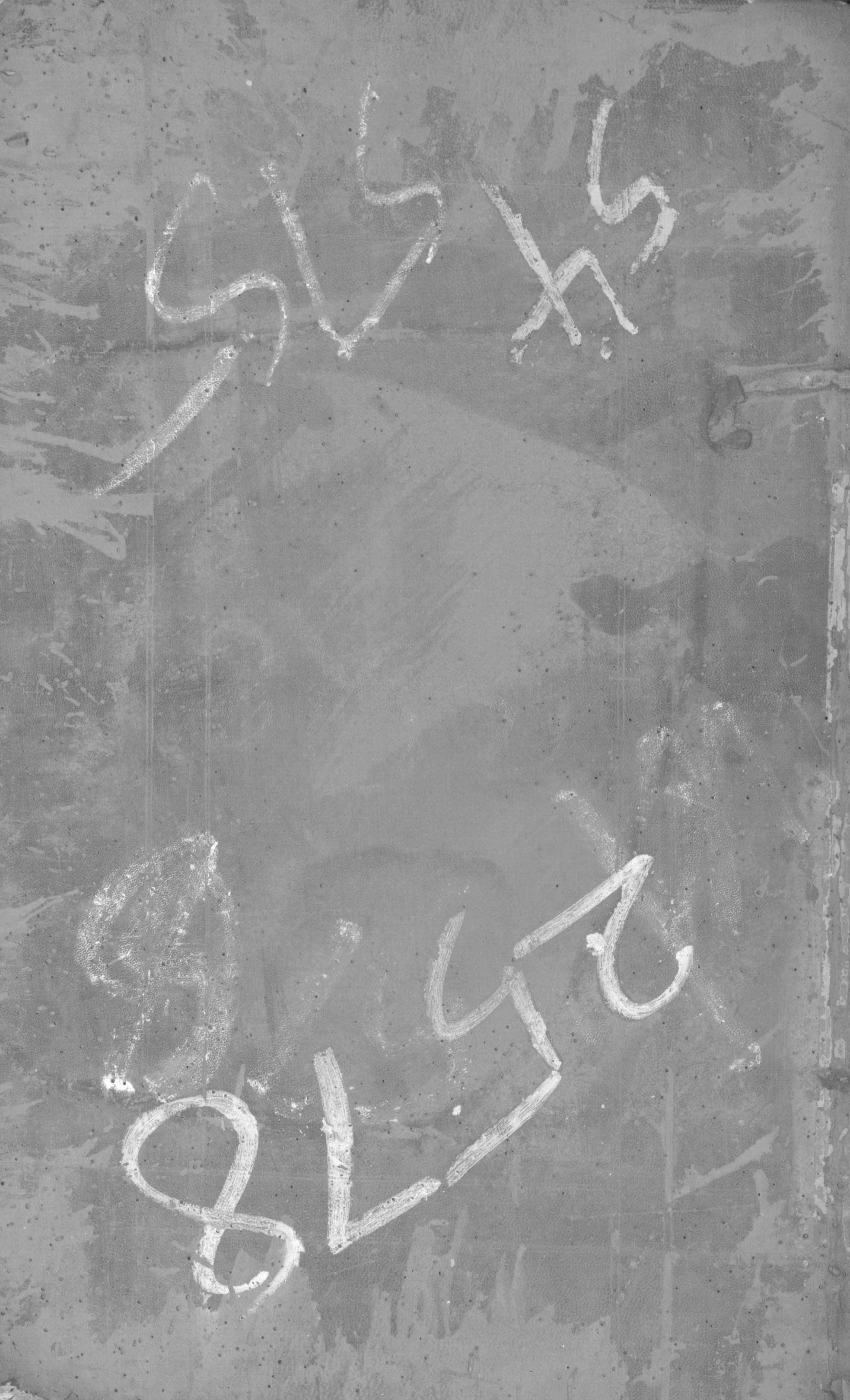


Contents

No.	From and To whom	Subject	Page
151	From Govt—	Whether Maps for certain districts required by the Nagpore Commissioner are available	3463
565	From— do—	Early information regarding the above desired	"
763	To— do—	None of the required Maps are available	"
376	From— do—	Statement showing all the alterations in the Maulikanah paid to certain Rajahs with explanation as to how the recipients are related to former incumbents desired	3464
751	Order Malabar	On the above	"
755	To all Collrs	No allowances to be continued on the occurrences of lapses without the special sanction of Govt—	"
807	From Govt—	Treasure Chest under charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests to be within the ranges of the guard of the district Treasury	3465
772	Order Malabar	On the above	3466
879	From Govt—	Delivery to the Proprietors of the Estates of Sainuttoor & Cotampatty sanctioned - Why so large a sum remains uninvested to be explained	"
770	Order Coimbatore	On the above	"
882	From Govt—	Exact origin of a certain Cram desired	"
767	Order Tanjore—	On the above	3467
18	F. Madura—	Papers regarding Zemindaries returned - Copies of documents on the succession to the Ramnad Estate requested	3467
761	Order— do—	The above forwarded	3468
762	To Govt—	Copies of papers respecting the principle which guided the succession to the Ramnad Estate solicited	"
539	F. Supt. Engineer Nor. Circle	Opinion and advice in reference to the purchase of a piece of land for the use of the Basin on Cochrane's Canal solicited	3469
764	To Chief Engineer	Opinion on the above afforded	3471
361	From Tanjore Dep. Pub. Works	Report on the claims to remission of ryots in the Mulungoo pented villages	3473
760	Pro Govt & Tanjore	Views on the above	3609

No	From and To Whom	Subject	Page
380	F. South Arcot	No objection to permission being granted to petitioners in 2857 of 1856 to sue for certain shares in a Shotrium	3623
753	Pro Govt	On the above	3625
363	F. Madras	Report upon the proposed Wharf and Wood Yard	3626
774	Pro do	Further information on the above desired	3627
620	From Malabar	Doubts as to the applicability of Reg. XXVIII of 1802 for the recovery of arrears of revenue	3628
771	Pro do	Further explanation of the doubts expressed as to the applicability or otherwise of the Regulation	3630
729	From Madura	List of Prizes for the Exhibition	3631
769	Pro do	The above approved with exceptions	"
818	From Nellore	Copies of standard plans for bungalows requested	3632
752	Pro Chief Engr	On the above	3633
911	From Madras	Applⁿ of B. Cunliffe Esq for 3 months leave	"
747	Pro Govt	On the above	3634
775	To Govt	Report on the state of the Season in certain districts in February 1857	3635
778	To Salem	Report on petitions from two Goomashtahs respecting their dismissal called for	3639
		Miscellaneous papers recorded	3642
585	From Govt	Proposed establishment for the Pittapore Salt Pans approved	3644
789	To Rajahmundry	On the above	"
612	From Govt	Estimates of Extra Establishments proposed to be incurred in Fusly 1266 sanctioned - Explanation on certain points requested	"
779	Order to certain Districts	On the above	3645
782	Circular	Estimates of Extra Establishments proposed for Fusly 1266 sanctioned	3646
763	From Govt	Licenses to be issued to Washermen using the Northern Esplanade of the Fort	3648
809	To Madras	On the above	"
781	From Govt	Claim of Ls Ramasawmy to extra remuneration whilst officiating Tahsildar - rejected	3648
790	To Masulipatam	On the above	3649
819	From Govt	Information of the state of prices of grain as compared with the past month should be supplied in the Season Reports	"
788	To all Collrs	On the above	"
806	From Govt	Measures to be adopted to repress the destruction of timber by Coomery cultivation in the forests referred to by Dr Gibson	3650
796	Order Canara	On the above	"
880	From Govt	Proposed reduction to meet the charges of the Press sanctioned - a further reduction desired	3651
797	Order Malabar	On the above	"
881	From Govt	Pension to Mahomed Saibs family sanctioned	3652
791	Order Kurnool	On the above	3653
5145	From Nellore	Report on Petition 2045 of 1856 respecting the dismissal of certain Curnums for perpetrating fraud	3654
756	Pro do	Sentence passed on the above confirmed	3666
759	To Govt	Grant of reward to an informer of Concealed Cultivation recommended	3669
5313	F. Rajahmundry	Report on Petition 3074 of 1856 regarding the levy of assessment on a tope	"
757	Order do	Further information on the above requested	3670
5288	From Nellore	Cause of the omission in obtaining previous sanction for the erection of a Choultry cannot be traced	"
758	To Govt	On the above	3671
323	From Tanjore	Increased rate of allowance to a woman of the family of the Colastallum Estate recom^d	3672
784	Pro do	The above declined	3674
568	From Malabar	Prices offered for Salt raised	3675
897	From do	Revised rates for Salt at five Depôts submitted	3677
777	Pro Govt	Measures adopted for obtaining a supply of Salt in Malabar reported	3680

No	From and To whom	Subject	Page
569	From Malabar	Proposition for extending the period for storing and selling Bombay Salt	361
776	Pro Govt	The above recommended	361
702	F. Tanjore	Required report on Petition 12 of 1857 regarding an Exam has been already submitted	361
781	Pro — do	The above Petition again sent for report	
737	F. Coimbatore	Applⁿ of Lieut Darling for three pieces of land at Coonoor submitted and enquiring whether the upset price could be reduced	
794	Pro — do	The above to be put up to auction - question of reducing the upset price will be considered	
738	From — do	Applⁿ of Major Hunter for 15 Cawnies of land at Coonoor for growing Coffee	
795	Pro — do	The above to be put up to auction - question of reducing the upset price will be considered	
721	From Nellore	Withdrawal of Suit No 7 of 1856 reported	
800	Pro Govt	On the above	
813	F. South Arcot	Report on the experimental Revenue Survey conducted by Captn Priestly with observations	
793	To — do	Explanation on certain points in connection with his letter regarding the Survey operations under Captn. Priestly during 1856 requested	
823	F. Rajahmundry	Appointment of the Tahsildar of the Woondy talook as Manager of the Pittapoor Estate recommd	
766	Pro — do	The above approved	
950	F. Ganjam	Applⁿ of the Head Serishtadar for three months leave submitted	
939	F. Canara	Applⁿ of Mr W. Fisher for six months leave to England	
765	Pro Govt	On the above with opinion that an additional European Officer should be appointed to the district	
802	To — do	Report on the state of the Season in certain districts during February 1857	
		Miscellaneous papers recorded	

3463

Fort St George, 12th March 1857.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
Thursday, the 12th March 1857.

Read the undermentioned Memorandum -

Memorandum

400
Bd No 151.
From the Chief Secy to Govt -

Ganjam -
Vizagapatam
Rajahmundry -
Masulipatam
Salem — i e
Vizagapatam -

The Commissioner of Salem having applied to Government for a Map of each of the Districts noted in the Margin, the Chief Secretary has the honor to request that the Secretary to the Board of Revenue will inform him whether there are any such Maps available in the Board's Office -

(signed) S. Pycroft
Chief Secretary -

Fort St George,
8th January 1857.

To the Actg Secretary to the
Board of Revenue -

After No No 565.
From the Actg Secy to Government, 27th February 1857. Requesting early information

401

regarding the No of the Indian Atlas available -

Ordered that the following Official Memorandum be sent in reply -

400-402
Bd No 763.
To the Chief Secy to Government.

Official Memorandum

The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to inform the Chief Secretary to Government with reference to his Official Memorandum noted in the Margin, that none of the Maps required by the Commissioners of

3464 Fort St George, 12th March 1837.

of Nagpore are available in the Boards Office.

Revenue Board office, Fort St George, 12th March 1837. Bd No 376.

Signed J. D. Sim, Acting Secretary

From the Secretary to Government

(403)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department, dated 23d January 1837.

Requesting the Board to require the Acting Collector of Malabar to submit a statement showing all the alterations in the Malikanahs which may have been made without authority from Government, with information relating to the same, and to call the attention of all Collectors to the order of Government dated 12th April 1836 with respect to the renewal of such allowances.

(See No 87, in separate Volume) P. 250

(404)

Bd No 751.

Order thereon.—

Ordered to be communicated to the Acting Collector of Malabar, for early report on Paras 2 & 3.—

(403 & 405)

Bd No 755

Circular to all Collectors including Sea Customs Madras.

Ordered also that the following Circular be sent.—

Circular

Instances having recently occurred of ready money allowances having been continued without

3465 Fort St George, 12th March 1837.

without the sanction of Government, on the ground of the grants being of a hereditary nature, and of other changes having been made solely with the consent of the recipients, the Board of Revenue have been desired by Government to prohibit the continuance of such practices, and to inform Collectors that no allowances should be continued, on the occurrence of lapses, and no alteration, whether involving extra expense or not, made in the amount payable to existing incumbents without the special sanction of Government.—

Dated 22d January & 27th R. D. Recd: 12th March 1837.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St George, 12th March 1837.

Signed J. D. Sim, Acting Secretary

Bd No 807

From the Agency to Government

(406)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department, dated 27th February 1837.

Communicating certain correspondence from the Bombay Government respecting the insecurity of the Government Treasure Chest under the charge of the Assistant Timber Agent and Conservator of Forests in Malabar, and requesting the Board to issue the necessary instructions to the Collector to receive charge of the Chest within the range of the guard of his District Treasury

(See No 208, in separate Volume) P. 251

ordered

3466

406-7

Bd No 772

Fort St George, 12th March 1857.

Order thereon.— Ordered to be forwarded to the Acting Collector of Malabar, who will give effect to the orders of Government.—

408

Bd No 879.

From the Agent to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Revenue Department, dated 6th March 1857.

Sanctioning the delivery of the Pollams of Sunnattoor, and Cottamputty in Coimbatore to their proprietor with all his other property, now under the Collector, amounting to Rupees 93,696-6-9- and desiring that the latter officer be called upon, to explain why he allowed so large a sum as Rupees 17,678- to remain uninvested.

/See No 234, in separate Volume/ P. 255

408-9

Bd No 770.

Order thereon. Ordered to be forwarded to the Collector, who will furnish the information required in para 2 and attend to the instructions therein conveyed.—

410

Bd No 882.

From the Agent to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Revenue Department, dated 6th March 1857.

Calling for sundry further information previous to passing final orders with respect to Enam No 39 of the Acting Collector of Tanjore's Report, dated 21st September 1855.

/See No 232, in separate Volume/ P. 250

ordered—

3467

Bd No 767.

Order thereon.— Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

410-11.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Acting Collector who will supply the information required by Government as soon as practicable.—

No 294.

To J. D. Sim, Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St George—

412

Bd No 18.

From the Ag. Collector of Madura } Sir,

In returning the Papers received with the Board's Proceedings of the 9th October last, after taking Extracts of such Paras which relate to the Zemindaries of this District, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward me either the copies or the original Papers noted in the Margin which are quoted in the 5th and 6th Paras of the Report of a special Commission to Government, dated 5th April 1803, as I hope they will be useful in determining the succession to the Zemindary of Ramnad.—

The report of the special Commission does not throw any light on the succession to the Zemmundary.—

Madura,
22d December 1856.

/Signed/ R. J. Sullivan,
Acting Collector.

ordered—

× From Mr Lushington to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th August 1799.
From the special Commissioners to Government, dated 12th August 1802.—
From the Board of Revenue to Government dated 14th March 1797.
Minute of Lord Hobart, dated 24th March 1799.....
General letter dated 15th June 1795.—
Para 355 @ 58.— 5th June 1799. Para 4 @ 18. Para 6.—
Consultation of Government, dated 3rd March 1795.—
From Govt to the Collector 4th July 1795.
From Do to the Commissioners dated 15th March 1803.....
From Mr Parish, 12th Do—
Para 16.
From Mr Parish, dated 19th April 1802.
To Mr Lushington, dated 9th June 1802.

3468

413/15

Bd No 761.

Fort St George, 12th March 1857.

Order thereon.

From Mr Lushington to Board of Revenue 20th in Cons: 26th August 1799.
From Special Commissioners to Govt 12th in Cons: 18th August 1802 No 48.
From Bd to Govt 4th March 1797 No 115.
From Govt to Special Commissioners 15th in Cons: 23d Feby 1802 No 172.
From Mr Parish 12th March 1803.
From Mr Lushington 19th April in Cons 12th May 1802 No 39.
To Do 9th June 1802 No 35 in Cons: 16th Do

Ordered that the original Papers, noted in the margin, be forwarded to the Acting Collector of Madura with a request that they be returned when no longer required.—

2. The Government have been applied to for the remaining papers required by Mr Sullivan.—

Ordered also that the following Official Memorandum be sent.—

412.14

Bd No 762.

To the Ag Secy to Government.

Official Memorandum.

The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to request that the Acting Revenue Secretary to Government will be pleased to furnish him with the originals or Copies of the Papers noted in the margin.—

Minute of Lord Hobart dated 21st March 1799.
General letter dated 10th June 1795, Paras 56 to 58.
Do 5th June 1799 Paras 4 to 18.
Cons: of Govt dated 3d March 1795.
From Govt to Collr 4th July 1795.—

They are emergently required by the Acting Collector of Madura, with a view to ascertain the principle which guided the Succession to the Rammad Estate.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St George, 12th March 1857.

Signed J. D. Sim,
Acting Secretary.

Extract

3469

Fort St George, 12th March 1857.

No 9122.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Fort St George, under date the 23d December 1856.

Read the following

No 353.

To, The Chief Engineer in the Department Public Works, Fort St George

415

Bd No 5319.

From the Ag Superintending Engineer, Northern Circar.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that I may be favored with instructions in regard to the subject of Lieutenant Chambers's letter No 268, of the 20th October 1856, which had reference to the purchase of a piece of private property, occupying the N.E. portion of Cochrane's Basin for the use of the Basin.—

The owner of the patch mentioned (Doobroya Chetty) was in vain summoned by the Collector of Madras to appear before him for the purpose of coming to terms, as will be seen from copy of that gentlemans letter forwarded by Lieutenant Chambers.—

I be...

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

The matter has been so well discussed before that I need not again enter into any explanation of the anomalous state of things now obtaining at the Basin, by which a private person is in possession of half the available wharfage, to the great detriment of the public interest — suffice it to say, that the evil is any thing, but mitigated by delay; that at this moment the piece of ground, alluded to, is one large stack of faggots, occupying the space which should be employed for unloading the wood boats, now arriving in large numbers from the Doogoo-raz patam Canal, and that several small houses are interspersed with the stacks in such a manner, as to render possible, if not probable, a fire which would inevitably destroy the toll office &c in close proximity.

C. C. Canal Office,
Ennore,
18th December 1856.

/signed/ R. A. Sankey, Lieut.
Supt. of the C. C. Canal.

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing letter, No. 353, dated 18th December 1856, be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, with a request that they will be good enough to favor the Chief Engineer with their opinion and advice on the subject.—

/A True Extract/
/signed/ W. Johnston, Captn.
Ag. Supt. Engr. N. Circle.

To the Ag. Secretary
Board of Revenue

Ordered that the following letter be sent.

415.16

Bd No. 764.
To the Chief Engineer,
Dept. Public Works.

To
The Chief Engineer,
Department Public Works.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your

2d Comm. 12th March 1857.

Proceedings, dated 23rd December 1856, requesting their opinion and advice upon a communication from Lieutenant Sankey, superintendent of the Eastern Coast Canal.—

From Lieutenant Sankey's letter

2.

it appears that a piece of land, comprising half the space available for wharfage

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857

wharfage, near Cochrane's Basin, be-
longs to a private individual to the
detriment and inconvenience of the
public - that several small houses are in-
terspersed with stacks of faggots on the land
so as to render it probable, that a fire may
break out, which would result in the destruc-
tion of the public buildings in close proxi-
mity - and that the Collector of Madras
has not been able to procure the attend-
ance of the owner, to come to terms with
him for the purchase of the ground for Govern-
ment -

3. The Board desire me to inform you
in reply, that if the object be to obtain posses-
sion of the land for public purposes, the course
to be followed is to make application to
Government to put Act 1 of 1854 into opera-
tion if the owner will not agree to sell the
ground at a just price -

4. As regards danger to public pro-
perty from fire, the Board see no other mode
of proceeding than to request the interposi-
tion of the Police authorities -

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St George,
12th March 1857

Signed J. D. Sim,
Acting Secretary

To

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

No. 8

To

J. D. Sim Esquire
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(417)

B. No. 361
From the Ag. Collr.
of Tanjore

Sir,

Furnishing information requested by the Bd with reference to the remission recommended in favor of the Woolungoo rented Villages.

Para 1 I have had the honor to receive two Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 29th September and 24th October last respectively, with an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 21st October, on the reference to my letter of the 6th September in which I recommended a remission in favor of the Wolungoo rented Villages for fasly 1266 -

2 In their Proceedings of the 24th of last October, the Board direct me to report whether any and if any what portion of the balances suspended from Collection has been realized -

3 In reply I beg leave to report that of the amount of Rupees 2,33,167 recommended in my former letter for remission Rupees 32,172 have been realized and

* Vide para 49

and Rupees 20995 are outstanding - In another part of this report I crave to the subject and explain the circumstances under which the above sum of Rupees 32172 has been realized.

4 In the same Proceedings, the Board further call upon me to state what measures I would recommend in regard to the Collection of the portion still outstanding - I feel some difficulty in answering this point at once. The matter is one in which the interests of Government, no less than the welfare of thousands of the Ryots are involved. If I were only to look for the present interest of Government, I fear that the future prosperity of the country on which the revenue of the state must ere depend hereafter, will materially suffer. The only ground on which the Board and Government decline to confirm the measure proposed by me, is, that the information submitted by me is insufficient - There are I think Reasons to

enough to show that the indulgence I have recommended is necessary, and I feel it therefore in every way my duty to submit the circumstances of the case, more fully and strongly for the favorable consideration of the Board and Government.

5 It will be observed from my former letter that my recommendation for a remission in the Olungoo rented Villages was based upon two grounds; i.e. 1st short produce and 2dly high prices - As the second ground has been admitted by the Board of

* Pro: 29th Sept. 1858 Paras 13 & 17. Revenue, it only remains for me to prove the first, i.e. that the produce was short - By produce, it is to be understood the Kunjah produce - In the Walungoo rented Villages, to which alone my recommendation referred, paddy is the chief cultivation - The cultivation depends entirely upon the river freshes and north East monsoon.

6 In order to prove that the Kunjah produce was deficient, I will show 1st at what periods the freshes and rains ought to come, and the cultivation commence and progress, to secure a good yield - 2dly what will be

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

will be the effect of a delay or failure in
any of them and 3dly the state of the season
justly 1265.—

7 . . In case my own assertions do not
carry sufficient weight, I will endeavour
to prove the several points by Official record
Copies of which I beg leave to forward.—

8 With regard to the first and
second points, I beg leave to refer to an
elaborate Report of Charles Harris Esquire
the first Collector and the most distin-
guished of all the Officers that have had
the administration of this District. I
also beg leave to quote Paras 5, 19, and 73 of
it below, for the purpose of immediate
and easy reference.—

"Para 5.— x x x x x

"The Cadapoo cauvi crop must
"be sown and transplanted with the freshes
"of May, June, and July, and nourished
"until its October and November harvest
"with the freshes of August, September and
"October; and the Sumbau Peshanem crop
"must be sown and transplanted with
"the freshes of August and September,
and

x 15th June 1803
Encl. No. 1.—

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

"and nourished until its January February
"and March harvest by the full and not by the
"preserved waters of the great monsoon.—

"Para 19. The inhabitants saw their seed
"so that the Produce may be ready for trans-
"plantation at the usual periods of the rains
"and freshes, and therefore, accordingly to the
"punctuality-lateness-or absence of water at
"either of those periods, the cultivation de-
=pending on it prospers suffers or dies.—
"But even if by any sign in the weather
"it were possible to foresee a drought,
"and to sow seed so that its produce might
"be fit for transplantation after the cal-
=culated duration of the evil, the cultiva-
=tion would be injured by the delay, because
"each crop has its term. The common season of
"the freshes, not only from its waters, but
"from its invisible agency, is the great
"source of nourishment to every production
"in Tanjore. The paddy, tho' sown and
"transplanted sooner, will not in any es-
"sential degree ripen sooner, and tho'
"it may be put in the earth a month
"later, it will grow up and shoot out its
ears

"ears not above a few days later, than usua
"but in case of the delay having last the
"benefit of early life, it will be then, e
"sickly, and not immediately sensible
"to the ripening influence of the sun and
"not half productive. Besides, as the e
"Cadapoo carcrop should be ripe befor
"the body of the Monsoon, so as to escape
"extreme wetness at its harvest and a
"(there being no tanks) as the Sumbar
"Peshawen crops should grow up so as
"receive its last nourishment from the
"moisture that may remain in the fields
"and from slight showers after the body
"of the monsoon, a material protraction
"of the cultivation would injure or destroy
"the Cadapoo Car Crop by an excess, and
"the sumbam Peshawen Crop by a defici
"ency of water. —

Para 73 "The season of the freshes
"and rains, which support the sowing, or
"transplantation and growth of the crops
"begins on the 15th of May, and ends on
"the 15th of January. The accidents of

"that may happen before the close of
"August are rare and partial, but the
"September or October rains and freshes
"are as likely not to come as they are
"to come in September, and it is possible
"tho' improbable that they be absent ex
"likewise during all October, and accord=
"ing as the evil prevails either in Septem=
=ber only or in October also, tho' its se
"verity has several degrees correspond=
="ing with various heights, it occasions
"over the whole Peravarumbum either the
"injury of a scantiness of water or the
"ravage of a drought. —

9. I should observe here, that although important works at a large expense have been constructed for the improvement of the irrigation of Tanjore since the above letter was written, they serve only when the freshes descend, to regulate their supply and to conduct them to the remotest corner of the wet parts of District, but not to preserve the water so that it may be

be used where the freshes and rains fall

These works have merely been channels of
communication to extend the cultiva-
tion and are not reservoirs to preserve
when commenced — The condition of the
province is therefore the same as it was
half a Century ago, if a drought occur
I would also observe that while these
works have greatly improved the stat
of the shollay and Myeveram [illegible] or
Taloks which were before suppliced the
worst, the extensive cultivation under the
Vennar, now is under consideration, has
been materially affected temporarily affect-
ed by some obstruction above the head
of the River — It is further to be
observed that according to the pre-
sent Division of the District, the
Walungo rented Villages in all
the eight Taloks noted in the
margin, except Papanasem, are
situated in the Central and Eastern
Divisions as made by Mr. Harris

With

1 Trivalore
2. Codaacheel
3. Telingamau
4 Tranquebar
5 Mannargoody
6 Tirapoody
7 Combaconum
8. Papanasem

10 With respect to the third point,
i.e. the state of the season of July 1856 —
no freshes came down in June 1856, and no
land was sown in that Month — The cultiva-
tion of the year had thus lost one month
of its proper season —

11 In the following July, the
freshes descended, and the cultivation was
commenced; but it was not carried on to
any great extent, as will appear from the
marginal Statement annexed to para 17 —
The quantity of rain which fell during the
month was too trifling to be of any service —

12 In August, the freshes were so
unusually low, that cultivation was very
much retarded — The some rain fell in this
month, it was only partial but not general —

13 In September the freshes continued
in the same low state in which they were
in the preceding month, and the cultivation
was consequently impeded, tho' the rain that
fell in the latter part of the month had a
beneficial effect upon it —

14 In October the freshes rose
and rain fell — But during the whole of the

× This fact is borne out by the reports on the state of the freshes at the ex grand annicut — Vide also the 1st part of Encls. No. 2. Mr. Forbes's Official year's report —

× Vide Encls. No. 3 Mr. Forbes's report —

× Average Metl. Inches 1 — 6 —

× Vide No. 4 Do. Do.

× Vide Encls. No. 5 Do. Do.

× Vide Enclr No. 6 Do. Do.

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

*Vide Endlr. 4-8-49 Do. Do.

the following month of November the rain almost entirely failed. there was no rain, the crops both wet and dry were languishing

*Vide Encls. No. 9 Do. Do.

15 On the beginning of December, the monsoon set in, but being late in appearance it was compressed into short and heavy bursts

*Para 1 of No. 2

use to Mr. Harris' expression, and did not last for more than four days, tho' it generally extends over six weeks at the end

*Vide Encls. No. 10 & 12 Do. Do.

of the month, partial showers again fell, accompanied by sudden and violent gales

16 There was no rain at all in January. The crops were therefore excluded from that moisture which is necessary to bring them to maturity. a Clerical error in the 4th Para of my letter of the 6th September, whereby the words "of rain in January," were written instead of "in rain in January." has led the Board to suppose (see Para 2 of their Proceedings 29th September 1856) that there was an excess of rain in January.

Vide Encls. No. 11 & 12

I

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

17 I beg leave to annex here a statement shewing the progress of the Kunjah cultivation in the whole wet parts of the District in each month.

† Months.	Values
July	2,222
August	11,030
September	52,755
October	24,431
Total	90,438
From Nov. to June	3919
	94,357.

18 It will be thus seen from Paras 10 to 14 that the cultivation season in 1265. did not commence till one month later than usual, and that of the remaining six months, i.e. July to December, during which a constant and full supply of water either from the freshes or from the rains was required for the Kunjah crops, it was received only in three, i.e. July, October, and December, and during the remaining three, i.e. August, September, and November, there was a serious scarcity of water; that of the entire Kunjah cultivation of the wet part of the Province, only 14 per Cent was made

made in the proper season; that more than 8¼ per Cent was carried on in the latter part of September and in October - a period when the season for sowing and transplantation is almost past and that the Cadapoo Car and Samba Peshanem crops, that were raised in July and early in August were deprived of sufficient nourishment during the greater portion of August and September, while the Samba and Peshanem crops that were reared in the latter part of September and in October together with those already raised and partly injured, suffered from drought in November and again from want of moisture in January.

19 What I have stated above is not a full description of the state of things - as I have already remarked, my recommendation for a remission is limited to the Olungoor rented villages - These Villages are situated in the eight Talooks named in the Margin,

[x] 1 Tiruvalore
2 Codavasel
3 Velunganoor
4 Tranquebar
5 Manargoody
6 Tattapoondy
7 Combaconum
8 Papanasem

which are watered by the Vennar, the Codamoorty, and the Cavery. The total extent of Nunjah cultivation under each of the rivers, and its assessment, are given in the Marginal Abstract[x] - It will be observed from it that nearly 71½ per Cent of the total extent is irrigated by the Vennar and its branches; and that the revenue derived from it is 65 per Cent upon the Total assessment, Owing to some irregularity above the head of this river, its supply in the last year was very deficient as I will presently show.

[x]

Rivers	Extent in Valies	Assessment in Rupees
1 Vennar	32,136	1088097
2. Codamoorty	6,174	293,948
3. Cavery	6684	287088
Total.	44994	1669133
Centage of the Vennar irrigation upon the total	71½	65

20 At the begining of the cultivation i.e. 16th July 1865, the Vide Enclos. No. 13 Mr. Forbes letter Collector complained to the Civil Engineer that there were only two feet of water at the Vennar bridge at Tanjore when there were 6 feet at the

Fort St. George 12th March 185

the Cavery bridge at "Combaconum, a
stated that "the water required" im
mediate and careful attention". In
a subsequent letter to the same o
Officer 8th August 1855. it is very
properly observed that the state
of the water at the Vennar bridge a
Tanjore and at the Cavery bridge a
Combaconum" does not show the reale
"difference in the quantity received
"by the two rivers, as Combaconum
"is much further from the Vennar
"head than Tanjore is", and "the Cavery
"at Combaconum has thrown off more
"streams than has the Vennar at Tanjore"

Vide Encls. 21 On the 3d September follow
No. 14 &c. &c. ing the "very immediate attention" of the
Civil Engineer was drawn to the state
of the head of the Vennar where the
water was stated to have stood only
at

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

at the height of 2 ft and 6 inches up to the 28th of August.

Vide Encl. No. 15 &c. &c. 22 When addressing the Board on the 10th September 1855, the Collector orde as follows- "From is some irregularity in the "ieo cuo bed of the Cavery above the head of "Vennar, or from the bed of the Cavery being "deeper in consequence of the powerful sin- "plus sleeces, it has drawn a far greater c "quantity of water than the Vennar, al "though requiring less - The consequences have "been and are still severely felt in Tritra "poondy, Trivalore, and Kevalore, whose "rivers draw their water originally from "the Vennar; and in the former Taluk "especially, out of a Lac and twenty thous- "and Calums of seed, not fifty thousand "have yet been sown, and of the young plants "raised from the quantity that has been sown "a large proportion has withered."

Vide Encls. No. 16 &c. &c. 23. On the same date, a letter to the like effect, was addressed to the Civil Engineer; and it was pointed out in it th that there remained "but about ten days of the sowing season".

Vide Encls. No. 17 &c. &c. 24. In another letter addressed to this

this Officer on the 14th of that Month, it was stated that "the inequality in the distribution of water between the Cavery and the Vennar Continues and if it be not speedily removed, the consequences will be the loss of some lacs of Rupees of this year's revenue" what year? why the very year under consideration.—

25 In Parag of the Jemmabundy report for fusly 1264 dated the 15th of the same month, it was observed that "as in a report lately received from the Civil Engineer, he notes that while 1100 Cubic feet of water per minute were going down the Cavery only 300 were flowing in the Vennar".—

26 To remedy the evils above described several prompt measures were adopted, such as diverting the Stream into the Vennar but these were not always successful in as much as there was not sufficient water to divert.—

27 On the 17th October 1855; the Collector reported to the Board to say that although the freshes had risen and rain had fallen, the cultivation in that part of the District which is under the Vennar and its branches "was" still backward owing to some irregularity at the head of the river as was mentioned in his letter of the 10th of the preceding

* September

Vide Encl: No. 6

preceding September.

28. The almost total failure of the rain and freshes during the whole of November added to their previous scarcity, created so great an anxiety for the preservation of the Crops, that it appears there were loud cries for water both on the part of the Ryots, as well as the public servants Collector included— The apprehensions also of the people of the visitation of a scarcity of food, after 2 successive years of high prices, were very great and general, and the first rain in December, short as it was, was received with much joy and welcome. I have thus endeavoured to shew from Mr. Forbes' correspondence how much the cultivation under the Vennar actually suffered—

† Vide Enc: No. 9 "Prices almost daily rose".

29. As regards the lands under the Codamoorty, this river branches from off the Cavery about 15 Miles to the east of the Vennar head. Although the bed of the Cavery was formerly higher than the beds of all the

the rivers branching from it, it has now become deep in consequence of the influence of the many surplus sluices built on the North bank of it, thro which the accumulations of sand in it are washed away into the Caleroon - At the head of the Coelamoorty, the bed of the Cavery is as much lower than that of the former - as Except in high floods, only a comparatively small quantity of the freshes ever flows into the Coelamoorty - I think it will be sufficient for me here to point out that while the lands under the Vennar were receiving only a scanty supply, those under the Coelamoorty were represented by the Talook Officers as suffering from nearly a dearth of it in Fusly 1265.

30. Now it may be judged from what I have above shewn, what could possibly have been the extent of produce yielded by the Crops raised under so unfavorable

unfavorable circumstances, especially in the Villages in favor of which I solicited an indulgence - If further proof of the deficiency of produce be required, it is not wanting -

Enclo No 9. 31. The Collector stated on the 3d December (when reporting upon the fall of the golden rain, as the natives term it, but for which the Province would have suffered very considerable losses) that "it would be premature to say that the Crop was now safe;

Enclo: No 18 and on the 18th idem that there was then "no fear of any extensive failure of produce but another fall of rain early in January," was "looked for by the people".

Enclo: No 10. 32. It was further stated on the 2d January 1856, that as a fall had occurred at the end of December," a further supply was "still necessary to ensure a full yield". On the 16th (January) that "the Nunjah Crops in some Villages" needed more "one fall of rain to ensure a full yield;" and on the - February "that the Crops in the meeraroumbum lands which were sown early in the season" were "healthy".

Enclo: No 11

Enclo: No 12

"healthy," that "in the eastern Talooks which receive
"the water late - there" would "be but short pro-
"duce on a considerable extent of land," and
that" numerous complaints had been received
"of damage done to the crops by water pute-
+ Encls: No. 14. Para 1. I have already showed how late the lands
consideration received their supply, and how
little in quantity the supply was.

33 It was reported on two different oc-
+ Encls: No. 19 & 20. =casions, i-e the 18th February and 1st March 185
that "in the Meerarumbum Villages the sumbar
Peshanem Crops" were "being harvested," and that
"the outturn" fell considerably short of the
+ Encls: No. 21 standard," and on the 1st April 1856. again that
the Crops were "almost wholly reaped in both
"Meerarumbum and Cadarumbum parts of the
District," and that "the outturn" was "short of
of the standard." Thus, in three different
reports made in the Months of February, March
and April, the whole season of harvest, the
diminution of the actual produce below the
* standard was prominently brought to the
notice

notice of the Board by the Collector.

34. If these are not sufficient for conv
=iction, I beg leave to refer to Mr. Forbes' report
+ Encls: No. 2. to the Board of Revenue dated the 8th May 1856
in which, with reference to the Neerarumbum or
wet parts of the District, he asserts that "the
"outturn has not been very favorable and has
"not averaged more than 75 per Cent of a full
"yield."

35. It will be remembered here, that
on the 2d and 16th January 1856, the Collector co
stated that one further fall of rain was needed
to ensure a full yield. Taking therefore, his own
rate, Viz. 25 per Cent of a full yield, as the
measure of the deficiency of produce caused by the
want of this further fall of rain in January just
before the harvest, it may be asked what must
have been the esctent of the diminution in pro
=duce when the Crops that were raised after the
proper season, suffered from want of water for
+ August & Sept. nearly two Months and afterwards one month
* November. at the most essential period of the growth.

36. Admitting the average deficiency of
produce

produce to be no more than 75 per Cent of a full yi
it is to be borne in mind that the average includes
Crops on the lands watered by the Cauery which dra
"a far greater" quantity of water than the Vemar
although requiring less. I also beg leave to remind
Board of the well known fact that the grain as
amount fixed by Mr. Cotton on the Villages is
very high. I will not go further on this point,
but only enclose Extracts from two Reports lately
addressed to the Board by Mr. Forbes, which
bear upon the point.

37. With reference to the remarks of the Board
in Para 10 of their Proceedings of the 29th of Sept.
last, I subjoin a Statement in
the margin, shewing the outturn of
the Ammany Villages, which
outturn was well cared for and
secured by efficient management
under the orders of my predec-
-essor. It will be seen from
it, that the actual outturn has not been more than
45 per Cent of the standard grain amount, and
that

Standard Cultivation of the 27 Villages Ammany in Fasly 1265	Valies 1180
	Columns.
Standard grain demand thereon	133269.
Actual outturn	60225
Difference	73044.
Centage of the actual upon the standard grain amount	45.

+ Vide Encl: No 15.

× 12th Feby 1855 Para 6 No 22
16th May 1855 do 9 to 12 No 23.

that the deficiency of produce amounts to 55 per cent:
Of the 27 ammani Villages, only 11 were under
Ammani in Fasly 1263. and 16 were under rent
even in that very disastrous season.

38. If we look into the state of the
Villages, that were first under rent and were
then brought, on account of short produce, under
a division of the crop in Fasly 1265, that state
is still worse. In the Margin an
abstract is given showing the standard
and actual Cultivation and
produce in these Villages. It
will be observed from it that
almost half of the Dittum
Coctent was left waste or produce
unproductive, and that the actual
outturn was not quite 30 per Cent on the
standard grain, the deficiency amounting to
more than 70 per Cent.

+ Coctent	Valies
1 Dittum	6187
2 Productive	3269.
3 Waste and unproductive (2078 + 840)	2918
Centage of waste 2918 on Dittum	49

Produce-	Columns
Dittum	79,1358
Actual	230,403
Centage of the latter upon the former	29

39. Under these explanations, I trust
that the Statement contained in my former
letter, that the "whole outturn of the District
last

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

"last year did not exceed 70 per Cent" will be considered to be quite correct, and if any thing, under the mark-

40.

Taking the deficiency of produce to be no more than 30 per cent of the standard grain Demand, I will show what will be the pecuniary loss of the Merasdeedar in the Olungoo rented Villages, if the Government Demand for Mailwarum of the standard grain, converted into money at the Current enhanced prices were insisted on.

41, To make the matter clear an example is given in the margin. It will be observed

Particulars-

Produce.	standard		actual		Deficiency.		Centage of 4 on 2
1	2		3		4		5
	Calms	M	C	M	C	M	
Gross Produce	100	"	70	"	30	"	
Deduct sotintarums	11	83/4	8	2	3	63/4	
Remaining Produce	88	3/4	61	10	26	5 1/4	
Deduct Merasdars share inclusive of Cultivators	44	15/8	30	11	13	25/8	30
Remaining Mailwarum or Sirkar share	44	15/8	30	11	13	25/8	
Add Cavil &co allowances from sotintarums	2	103/8	2	"	"	103/8	"
Total Government Share	47	"	32	11	14	1	

Money Demand for the Government grain	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
At the standard Price of half a rupee per Calum	+ 23	8	"	16	7	9	7	"	8
On account of increase in the current above the standard Price	15	11	"	11	"	"	4	11	"
Total money Demand	39	3	"	27	7	4	11	11	8

Total money Demand	39	3	"	27	7	4	11	11	8	+ 50
Deduct usual remission of 10 per Cent on the standard money Beriz of Rs. 23-3-- out of the increase by price	2	5	"							* 29 3/4
Balance	36	14	"							
Deduct the amount value obtained by the Merasdeedar for the Mailwarum in the actual produce, at the current prices	27	7	4							
Balance which the Merasdeedar has to pay to Government for deficiency in the Mailwarum of actual produce							9	6	8	+ 40 * 25 1/2

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

observed from it that for 47 Calums of co Mailwarum the Veerasfeedar obtained only 32 Columns and 11 Mercals, and that he has to pay to Government, at the Current enormous co prices, the demand for 14 Calums and 1 Mercal which he did not receive - The amount that he will thus have to pay is Rupees 11-11-8, which if the usual remission of 10 per cent on the standard Beriz bee deducted, remains at Rupees 9-6-8- The Centage of this sum is 40 on the standard money demand, or 25 1/2 on the gross money Beriz, after the deduction of the usual remission of 10 per cent- What I have recommended for remission is 20 out of the co first centage or 12 3/4 out of the second- The Merasfeedar has yet to bear a loss of 20 co per Cent on the standard, or 12 3/4 on the co Gross Demand, on account of Government co Besides this his own loss in the actual co Coodivarum grain, amounts to 30 per Cent on the standard- This is not still his whole loss- The hardship that is entailed upon him

him by the mode in which the Current prices
are returned is well explained in Mr. Forbes'
report as per margin, and this hardship
not to be overlooked, because it is these prices
that form the basis of the annual commuta-
tion price at which the Mailwarum of the
produce is converted into money-

42. It is true in the above example
Calama Mar
30—11— of produce are set as the Meerasdar's
share, and it may perhaps be asked why
cannot enable him to meet the loss- But the
answer is ready at hand, that out of this
he has to pay the Cultivator his share called
Porakoodywarum, to support himself and
family for a whole year, and to carry on
the Cultivation of the ensuing season- a
It is to be observed here that in the
Current fusly of 1266 no advance whatever
on account of Cultivation was made to
the Merasdars-

43. The circumstances of Fusly 1265

were

+ Vide Coll'r's letter 19th January 1852. Vide Do— 7th June 1854 Paras 8 and 9.

+ Vide Coll'r's letter 7th June 54 P 12. at the average rate of 26½ per Cent on the remainder of the actual gross produce, after the deduction of Sotintarums- In several cases it rises to 30 per cent. and in some to 35. and 40 tos.

were peculiar- The loss of the Meerasdar did
not arise from short produce alone, but from
short produce and high prices combined- It is
the rule of the Wolungoo Settlement not to grant
remission on account of short produce, unless
the actual outturn falls short of the standard
grain Beriz by more than 30 per cent- The
extent of deficiency in the actual produce is
ascertained by Estimates formed by Government
Servants- The untrustworthiness of the Esti-
mates as a data, I need not comment on
here- It is sufficiently explained in para 15
+ 7th June 1854. of Mr. Forbes' Report to the Board; and
and the result of the outturn of the Villages
brought under Cumdromodul compared with the
+ Vide Encls No 27. estimate in Fusly 1263, has shewn one of the
most objectionable features of the system-
After all the inconvenience and delay which
the Meerasdar has to undergo before he
can obtain an order for estimating his crop,
he is generally left to reap it at the last on

his

his own responsibility, should it be estimate

at 70 per cent. The current prices, which we

+ Dt. 5 — 10½ the Cullum in December 1855, fell to

5 — 3 5/16 in the following January, and to 4. 21/16

the succeeding February. This led the Meerasid

to expect that the prices would still fall an

lighten the demand upon him for the produc

which he was not likely to reap. As the pro

of excess in the Current above the standard

prices as far as 10 per Cent goes to the

Meerasidar, he had also reason to expect

some relief from this source. under these

circumstances many of the Meerasidars

reaped their lands at their own risk.

44. The Meerasidars could not

perceive till the end of May, the exctent to

which the Government demand was ultimately

enhanced by the high prices, as Mr. Forbes

had only ordered 30 per Cent to be collected

on this account or in excess of the standard

demand

+ Note. These were not the real prices at which the Meerasidar sold his paddy, but the average prices of the whole District.

+ 67 per cent above the standard.

demand up to that period. In June, the

Commutation rate, at which the Gross

demand is calculated was fixed, and

it was then only that the ryots

came to know the enhanced demand and

+ Per Cent.
Total Excess 67
Usual remission 10
Ordered for Collection 57.
Till May 30.
Balance 27.

feel the hardship of paying 27 per Cent

more, after the deduction of the usual

remission. They then loudly complained

of it to the Sub Collector in charge, to the

special Assistant and to myself immediately after

I arrived.

45. It was upon a careful and deliberate

consideration of all these circumstances of the case

as I have stated in para 9 of my former letter

that

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

that I submitted for the favorable orders of
the Board and Government, the claim to
indulgence of the Meerasidars of the
Wolungoo rented Villages. I am still of
opinion that these Meerasidars

Fusties.	Demand	Cultivation within the fusly	Further collection up to 1265.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1260	39,20,032	38,29,955	54,849	39,11,804
1261	39,18,288	38,23,494	85,457	39,08,951
1262	41,64,256	37,37,323	93,579	38,30,902
1263	42,89,465	34,72,173	3,32,551	38,04,724
1264	44,83,745	34,79,817	9,21,679	44,01,496
Total	20,77,5786	18,34,2762	15,18,115	19,86,3877
Average	4,15,5,157	36,68,552	3,03,623	39,72,175
1265	47,80,299	37,32,647	up to June 1266. 7,17,083	44,49,730
Deduct the proposed remission	2,33,167			
Remaining	45,47,132			
Column 5	44,49,730			
Balance outstanding	97,402			

met with
loss in the
year in ques
are entitled
consideration
therefore beg
again comme
case for favorable
46. A Statement
in the Marg
Shewing
nue of Fus
compared
five ye
prece

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

immediately preceding it. It will be observed on
from it that the demand for Fusly 1265, even after
deducting the amount proposed to be remitted, is
much in advance of that of any of the previous
5 years, and that the collection on account on
of it up to the last November is likewise ahead
of that of the previous years, while a sum
of Rupees 97402 is still outstanding. It will be
further observed that this Comparison between
the Collections of Fusly 1265 & of the previous
years, is not really a fair one, as the Collections
of only a few months after the close of the
Fusly, are included under the Head of
Fusly 1265 while the Collections of years
are necessarily exhibited under the previous
Fusties with which it is compared.

† See Col. 4.

47. Tho: the scale of remission I have
proposed can not in individual cases be
in the same ratio to the amount of loss
sustained by the Meerassidar, I am sure
that in no one case it can exceed his actual
loss in the Nuilwarum. To endeavour to
measure

measure out the relief to each of the
Meerasidars at a certain proposition upo
his loss; would be impracticable under
present circumstances, I would only open
a wide door for corruption & thus depriv
the Merasidar of a part of the benefit
of the relief.—

48 Should it be still determined th
the amount suspended from Collection
be realized, the greater portion, if not
all of it must be recovered, as I have sta
in the last Para of my former letter, by
bringing the property of the Ryots to th
hammer.—

49 I have stated in Para 3 that
of Pc 2,33,167 mentioned in my former lett
32,172 have been realized, and that I would ret
to the subject in a future part of the report
It is not to be supposed that any large p
of this sum was paid after the application o
the Merasidars for remission. The greater
portion of it had been collected before

that period. Nor was it all recovered in Cash
but a portion by the price of the paddy already
supplied by the Meerasidars to the Court of the
late Rajah of Tanjore, and a portion by the
value of labor also already supplied for the
Maramut. The accounts of the Paddy supplied
to the Rajah's Court are finally adjusted only
at the close of the year, in the same way
as are the accounts of Maramut labor in
some cases.—

50. The Revenue from the Woolungoo
Villages depending upon the Current prices,
the gross demand upon them for the year
is not ascertainable, as I have said in Para
48 till a little before the close of the year.—
As I there stated, it took up till June 1856
for the Boozoor finally to determine how
much should be demanded on account of increase
the Current above the standard prices for
Fusly 1265. After this had been communicated
to the Tahseldars, they had to make out the
actual gross demand on each Village, and

Fort St. George 12th March 18

to issue the necessary directions to the Cu
cutcherry & Tahsildars for realizing what was
I sent orders to the Tahsildars to report the
Demand founded for each Village, the por
of it recovered & the sum remaining unrea
As the necessary information had not been
in time, I stated in my former letter, on
estimate, that about Pr. 233167 should be re
From the accounts since received, it appe
that a larger proportion of Revenue ha
been realized from some Merassidars th
from the others. The number of of Wolu
Meerasidars is 30661, and the sum of Pr. 327
distributed upon that number, averages a
little more than one rupee the individual

57 In the 13th and 17th Paras of
their Proceedings of the 29th September 1856, th
Board seem to be under the impression, th
the consideration of short produce and high
prices alone, cannot, in the absence
of any serious loss in the other sources
of the Merassidars income, entitle the

+ Stated in the preceding paragraph as realized.—

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

to a remission This principle, if established
deprive the Merassidars of their just rights
and claims upon Government, and indirectly
affect the interests of Government also, to a
serious extent. I feel it therefore most
incumbent upon me, to solicit the attention
of the Board to this principle and to the
injurious effects upon the prosperity of the
Province, which such a construction of
the obligations of Government toward the
Wolungoo Merassidars must produce. neither
the Board nor the Government have ever before
at any time in the last 34 years, denied
this obligation, if they have at times disregarded
it, and in Mr. Forbes letter of the 7th June
1854. Para 16 he has plainly stated. "The
"Meerassidar" may justly claim a remission as
"their right, and the only question for decision
"is the amount that shall be given, for in
"all the Cyara Moochelekas given on the introduction
"of the Wolungoo system in Fusly 1232 there
"is a clause to say that whenever high
prices

"prices & short produce shall combine, or
"the circumstances of the year shall
"be taken into consideration by Government
"It is true nothing definite is said,
"but the intention is manifest and by that
"intention the Government no doubt is bound.
Had he believed that the loss, consequent
on a combination of short Nuncja produce
and high prices, would not by itself entitle the
ryots to consideration he would undoubtedly
have said so. moreover, an article to that
effect would have been entered in the Moochelka
originally taken from the Ryots at
the first introduction of the
Wolungoo settlement. had such been
the intention I beg therefore to request
a reconsideration of this matter by the
Board & Government & refer them again
to Para 16 of Mr Forbes letter, above
alluded to in view to a fair decision
of the question.

I have

+ Bd Pros 29th September 1856

52 The Board have remarked in several parts of these proceedings, that I have recommended a measure involving a renunciation of Government demand to the extent of Rupees 2,33,167 on "little grounds" This has led the Government to observe that my measure seemed to be unsupported by "valid grounds" It is therefore a duty I owe to myself that I should offer some explanations in my own defence and I humbly beg that I may be pardoned in so doing.—

+ Paras 1 to 4

53 In these paragraphs, the Board review my report.—

* 5.

In para * 5 they state that I refer to the circumstances of Fusly 1263 as "similar" to those of the year under report. In para + 6 they observe that my proceedings for fusly 1265 are professedly based on the grounds of the measures adopted by the Collector for fusly 1263, and that I can little rely for support to my measures on the arguments adduced in the Collectors letter of the 7th of June 1854. They then proceed to show the vast difference in the circumstances of the two fusles. After this

+ 6.

+ 7 and 8.

comparison

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

++ para 9

Comparison, they ++ state that they fail to find the similarity represented by me to exist between fusilies 1263 and 1265. In para 13 + they revert to the subject of similarity, and remark that they are "obliged to conclude that the circumstances of fusilies 1263 and 1265 were not then considered so similar as the Acting Collector now represents them to be."

+13.

54 On a careful and impartial perusal of my report, alluded to in the Boards Proceedings, I am unable to discover that I professedly based my proceedings on the grounds of the measures adopted by the Collector for fusily 1263, or that I so professed to reliance for support to my measures on the arguments adduced in the Collectors letters that I represented the circumstances of the two fusilies of 1263 and 1265 to have been similar, except in the instance stated below.

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

55 In paragraphs 1 to 6 of my letter I stated the circumstances of the case under consideration. In para 7 with reference to the justice and policy of the measure recommended by me, I alluded to Mr. Forbes report of the 7th June 1854 as containing full explanation on that point, and distinctly stated that "any further observations from me on this subject" (the justice and policy of the measure) "now seem superfluous" and that "I would therefore only quote para 16 of that "Gentlemans report as deserving of particular "notice". All that I have said in the report which has been so frequently remarked on by the Board as regards similarity seems to have been this sentence that "the policy and "justice of a "measure like this were so fully explained by Mr. Forbes "in his report of the "7th June 1854 upon a similar occasion" which I respectfully submit for the reconsideration of the Board whether this incidental clause of "upon a similar occason" amounts to a professed representation that the circumstances

of

of the two fusilies 1263 and 1265 were similar—
56 I beg leave to annex a Statement in

Whether ordinary or Extraordinary remission.	1	Classes Villages	2	Grounds of remission	3	In Fusly 1263	4	In Fusly 1265	5	Decrease of Col. 5 below Col. 4	6
Ordinary	1	Woliungoo rented		Short Produce in Verulchadum Villages		3,10,309		1,21,220		"	
	2	Gross rented									
	3	One year rent		Do		31146		37340		"	
	4	Tritora poondy and Hewalore Cudarumbum Villages									
	5	Field assessed		Nunjah Farms & unproduction land		1,73,492		24031		"	
	6	Do Cudarumbum		Poonjah & Sarnadoyem Farms		9021		"		"	
						5,23,968		1,82,591		3,41,377	
Extraordinary		Woliungoo rented		On account of Short produce combined with increase of price in Village under rent		2,85,959		2,33,167		"	
				Farms and unproductive Nunjah land in Do		57904		"		"	
				Short produce on productive land in those Villages under rent in which Farms & unproductive Nunjah were remitted		18608		"		"	
				Poonjah Farms		33410		"		"	
				20 per cent addition on the car crop in Verlachadum Villages		6243		"		"	
						4,12,124		2,33,167		1,78,957	
	2	Gross rented		Nunjah Farms and unproductive land		119406		"		"	
	3	One year rent									
	2	Gross rented		Poonjah Farms		62521		"		"	
	3	One year rent		20 Percent addition on the car crop in Verlachadum Villages		1269					
	4	Tritora poondy &									
	4	Do		Villages the produce in which was made over an estimate		23357		"		"	
	7	All Cudarumbum Villages		Poonjah Short produce		49009		"		"	
						2,55,556		"		2,55,556	
				Total extra remission		6,67,680		2,33,167		4,34,513	
				Grand Total of ordinary and Extraordinary remissions		11,91,648		4,15,758		7,75,890	
				Total ordinary & extra remission in the Woliungoo rented Villages		7,29,483		3,54,387		3,75,096	

the total ordinary remission granted in fusly 1263 was Rupees 5,23,968 which in fusly 1265 it was only Rupees 1,82,591 or Rupees 3,41,377 below the former; that while the extraordinary remission made in Fusly 1263 was Rupees 6,67,680 it was asked for for fusly 1265 to the extent of only Rupees 2,33,167 or Rupees 4,34,513 below Fusly 1263: and that the total ordinary and extraordinary remission for fusly 1263 was Rupees 11,91,648. while that granted and asked for in fusly 1265 is only Rupees 4,15,758 or Rupees 7,75,890 less than the above sum—

57- It will be further observed from the Statement that the ordinary remission granted in the Woolungoo Villages for Fusly 1263 was Rupees 3,10,309 while that for Fusly 1265 is only Rupees 1,21,220 or Rupees 1,89,089 below it that extra remissions given in these Villages for Fusly 1263 amounted to Rupees 4,12,124 while only 2,33,167 or 1,78,957 less than that sum was recommended to be remitted and that while Rupees

7.

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

7,22,433 have been, in the aggregate remitted in the Villages in question for fusly 1263 the total amount remitted and recommended to be remitted in them for fusly 1265 is only 35,387 or 368046 below the former amount 58. It will also be observed from the Statement that the extra remission of fusly 1263 were given in almost all classes of Villages in various shapes and that the same asked for fusly 1265 is only on behalf of the Wooloongoo Villages on account of Runjah Short produce combined with high prices. a State of things on the occurrence of which indulgent consideration are held out to them in the Moochilka—

59. Had I represented fusly 1265 similar to 1263 I should have recommended the grant of the same enormous remission under nearly all the heads enumerated in the Statement that I did not consider fusly 1265 equal in circumstance to 1263 apparent by the fact of my having compared the amount of the Inves[illegible]

+ Vide para 10 of my former letter and the Statement which accompanied it—

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

claim for remission, only with that remitted in 1263, in the Wooloongoo rented Villages on account of the Runjah Short produce combined with high prices. Even this Comparison with fusly 1263, I was obliged to make there was no extra remission made in Fusly 1261 and the fusly with which I compared was the one that immediately preceded it. That my object extended no further is evident by my having in para 111 compared the financial results of 1265 with those of both 1263 and 1264—

60 In order to disprove the similarity in the circumstances of fushes 1263 and 1265 the Board dilate upon the preliminary measure adopted, and the fullness of information afforded in fusly 1263; and after remarking in the absence of the supposed similarity, they point out the defectiveness of the information furnished by me.

Before

64. Before entering into particulars I beg leave to solicit the attention of the Board to the enormous amount applied for remission in fusly 1263; to the various unusual items in the different classes of which that remission was composed; and to the circumstance that the Government revenue to the amount of Rupees 2,60,877 had been remitted upon special report just in the immediately preceding fusly of 1262; and I respectfully ask whether a consideration of these peculiar circumstances did not chiefly form the ground of the report of Mr. Forbes, and rather on account of the mere passing of Statement of "upon a similar occasion" sought to have followed that Gentleman in all the details entered into by him, notwithstanding the vast difference both in the amount and in the grounds of remission for the two fuslies

Para 10. 62. It is observed that no [illegible]

are said to have been experienced in the cur cultivation the out turn on which was harvested in dry weather was "probably unusually fine." It will be seen from para 10 to 29 what must have been the extent of produce on the cur crops which were raised a month later than the proper season and deprived of sufficient water for nearly two consecutive months. Viz^t August and September especially in the Wooloongoo rented Villages under consideration the greater portion of whose lands are under the Vennar and Cadamoorty. Because it was harvested in the dry weather, the out turn must no doubt have been unusually fine but unfortunately the crop

having

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

having been checked by want of rain during the greater part of their growth it is unreasonable to suppose that the produce was a full one.

63 It is then observed that it is not shewn that "prices varied so greatly during the year, as to have led to a demand framed on high "prices being made for the Ryot's grain "sold by the Meerasdars at low prices." True it is that prices did not vary very greatly. But it will be seen from the marginal statement that the Government Meerasdars have not been quite without loss under this head in the year under consideration; particularly when it is considered that a difference of one Cash on the Commutation

Prices of Cawr Paddy	Per Cullum	
		Cash
November	5	1 1/16
December	5	10 1/16
January	5	3 5/16
Total	15	15 1/16
Average	5	5 1/16
Prices of the Sumba Paddy		
February	4	21 1/4
March	5	7/8
April	5	13 3/4
May	5	12 1/4
Total	20	22 1/4
Average	5	5 7/16

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

Vide para 8 Collrs letter to Bd No 7 4th June 1857

rates increases or decreases the demand on the ryot to nearly Rupees 13,000.

64 It is next remarked that it was not represented that the Poonjah crops were particularly deficient. These crops depend entirely upon the rain. From the reports alluded to before, on the State of the season

Vide Encl. No 16

of fusly 1265. it will be seen that this cultivation could not have been remunerative. In his letter to the Board of the 10th September 1855 the Collector states that the Poonjah cultivation was hardly commenced para 4/ and that there was hardly any rain in the Province since January para 5/ The first half yearly crops that were raised with the aid of the rain that subsequently fell were

Vide Encl. 9

languishing from want of moisture till the end of November, and were considerably damaged by the heavy rains which fell in December, Poonjah as is well known requiring but moderate moisture. The second half yearly crops which were cultivated at the beginning of January with

the

†Vide Encls Nos 10-11-19-20-&12

the maisture left by the December rains suffered from want of nourishment during the whole of February and March—

65 Admitting that the Poonjah crops were not particularly deficient, what proportion of the loss arising from deficiency in the Punjah Crops, could have been thereby made good by payment of the Poonjah assessment Encumbered year in which these crops may be esteemed favorable, I doubt whether the profit if any may remain after paying the Government demand and meeting all the Agricultural charges could be of such an esetent as to be capable of being a portion of the loss in the wet crop in a Country like Tanjore which is almost wholly a paddy District especially in the part of it under consideration where the revenue from Poonjah is only a little more than 3 to 100 of that from Punjah—

66 Again in the wet parts

parts of the District called "The Neerarumbum" in which nearly the whole of the Wolungoo Villages are situated the Meerasidars have leased their Poonjah lands to Poracoodies In disastrous seasons the Poracoodies withhold payment of their rents while the Circar make no allowance on this account but collect the whole of their demand It was only in Fusly 1263 that a part of the loss from this source was borne by Government. In favorable season the Meerasdar receives only the amount of the rent which seldom exceeds the circar Demands Thus the Meerasidar is not a gainer from Poonjah land—

67 It is further observed that no reformer is made to "any losses from the deficient produce of the Topes" What I have said above in respect of the Poonjah lands is nearly applicable to Topes also the produce of which is not of a superior kind It suffices to mention here that the revenue from Topes in the Villages under consideration is 1 to 100 of the Punjah revenue—

It

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

68 It is further remarked that "no general estimate of the total lapses suffered is given" A simple answer to this will be found in what I have already said.

69 It is lastly observed that it is "not shown that the past year was preceded by "one that was in any way unfavorable" on this point, I have stated as follows in my former letter.

" Para 8. — + — + — + — + —

" That Fusly 1263 was a very disastrous year "that the profit side of the Meerasidars ac- "count of that year must have been blank "need no proof. This no extraordinary remis- "sions were allowed in Fusly 1264 the current pay "in it rose so high that the demand upon "the Meerasidars must have absorbed "the whole of their means of discharg- "ing it and could not have left them any "thing by way of profit."

Para 9. The year under consideration has immediately succeeded the abovementioned two years, and it cannot therefore

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

"therefore be expected that the burden of "paying the heavy demand of it could in "any way be borne by the profits of

Para 12 "former years — + — + — + — + — + — +

70 The Board state that in Fusly 1264 "the Collector reported that the District had "recovered from the preceding two disastrous years "and shewed no symptom of its resources having "been in any way permanently impaired."—

71 I referred to the part of the Jum- =mabundy report of the Collector to which the

+ 14th September 1857 Para 35 Board allude here With reference to an increase in the Salt revenue, the Collector stated that it had arisen "from the improved condition of the people who had in a great degree recovered from "the effects of the two disastrous years (a) "Fusslies 1262 and 1263" I am not aware how far this remark is ap- =plicable to the Meerasidars in the Wolungoo Villages in which no allowance is made for short =produce

produce unless beyond 30 per Cent, which all the
benefit of the consequent increased prices beyond
per Cent is enjoyed by Government alone. That the con-
tion of these Merasidars has not been improved is al-
Vide Encl: No 2 -leged by the Collector himself in a letter addressed
the Board on the 8th May 1856 or eight months after the
date of the report quoted by the Board. He has stated
there in unequivocal terms that "in the Wodiyar
"settled Taloohs, where all excess of price exceed
"10 per Cent above the standard is collected for
"the Government, the Merasidars have not to
"risked, as they have to pay at an enhanced r
"for the grain which, owing to the short produce
"their land they did not reap"

72 With reference to the first part
Para 11 the paragraph, I beg leave to submit co
Encl: No 25 of a letter from the Sub Collector dat
Encl: No 24 the 8th December 1856 and of the one
which it is an answer.

Para 15 73 Referring to the time by
measures

measures taken in Fusly 1263 to
ascertain the actual state of
the District and considering that
no similar measures were adopted in
the early part of the past season,
the Board conclude that "the circum-
"stances of Fusslies 1263 and 1265
"were not then considered so
"similar" as I am said to ha
have represented them
to have been.

I have

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

74 I have already stated that I did not consider the circumstances of the two Fusles similar I will now shew whether or not Mr Forbes considered the season of Fusly 1265 unfavorable for this purpose I subjoin a

Statement in the margin First half yearly Estimate from January to June

Fusles	Estimated Revenue	As per Collection
	Rupees	Rupees
1260	29,90,000	30,44,712
1261	30,4000	34,43,084
1262	32,75,000	31,59,513
1263	31,60,000	28,62,65
1264	28,65,000	32,71,197
1265	25,00,000	35,40,443

showing the amount of land revenue estimated and actually collected in Fusly 1265 as compared with the immediately preceding five years

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

Of the eight Kists or instalments in which the Revenue is collected, the last six are included in this statement, and only the first two November and December, Kists are excluded. The statement is prepared, as regards the estimate, from the details out of which the half yearly estimates are prepared for submission to Accountant General and, with regard to the actual Collections, from the Accountants in the office. The half yearly Estimates are usually prepared and furnished in December.

75 It will be observed from the statement that the estimate generally agree with the actual of the previous five years, the actual Collections very little varied from the estimates in the first three Even in that Fusly 1263 in which the District suffered "from an

an almost unprecedented drop
as the Board observe in Para
the variation between the actua
and estimated Revenue was
more than three lacs in round
numbers. The difference in 1264
was about four lacs. It will
therefore be seen from the amoun
of Revenue estimated for Fusly 12
(the estimate being made in Decem
1853) how unfavorable the season of the
year was first apprehended by
Mr. Forbes would really prove.

76 I further beg leave to
draw attention to the fact that
the amount of Revenue estimated
be derived from land in Fus
1265, is much below that of any
one of the preceding five years
and that the difference between
the estimated amounts of
Fuslies 1263, and 1265 is very

considerable

considerable. From this may be
be judged the correctness of the Sub
Collectors observation in Para 2 of his
present letter, that ~~by the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~, that "had it not been
for the rain which fell in December
the losses in Fusly 1265 would
have been greater than in the
disastrous season of Fusly 1263."—

77. If the conclusion drawn from these deductions be not sufficient I beg leave to annex an Extract from the half yearly estimate alluded to above embracing all sources of Revenue, & the remarks appended to it which place the matter beyond doubt.

Extract from an Estimate of gross collections charges and Net Revenue of the District of Tanjore for the 1st half the Calender year 1858. or from 1st January to 30th June 1858 inclusive.—

Item	Total	Total of the actual of the 1st half of the calender year 1853	Excess of Estimate
Collections	3113510	4151881	1038371

Remarks.

The estimate shows a decrease below last year "owing to the expected falling off" of the land Revenue consequent upon "the present unfavorable season" and to the diminution of advance made for the cultivation 3 December 1858.

78 Without alluding to the Tamil orders from the Collector to the native subordinates in which drought in Fusly 1265 was stated to have been equal to that of Fusly 1263 and similar

similar remedial measures were
observed to be set on foot. Again
they leave to refer to a letter to the
civil Engineer dated the 30th Nov
** Vide Enclosure No. 26 ber 1855. In ** this with reference
an ordinary Estimate of Rupees 7000 f
cutting through and straightening
the heads of the Vennar in the Ranga
Taluk. the Collector requests early
communication "as from the present
aspect of affairs" he anticipated "a
necessity for giving work to the po
classes to afford them the means
subsistence".

79. Referring to the season r
Para 11. submitted from the District the Bo
observe "that although in Febuary
it was reported that the crops
in part of the District would fa
the report had reference to the Ea
Taluks only".

80 On what grounds the Boa
have made this observation I am u
answer, on a reference to the four

** Vide Enclosure Nos 19 & 20.

reports for February noted in the
margin, which are the only documents
I can find on the record for that month
I am unable to arrive at the same
conclusion.

81 The first report dated the 18th
February 1856 states "In the Veeravumbum
Villages the Sumbapasaum crops are
being harvested the outturn falls
considerably short of the standard
In some Candarumbum Villages the
crops have withered, and in others they
have suffered so much from drought
that they yield but scantily" The second
report dated the 1st March 1856 states
the same thing verbatim.

82 The Veeravumbum Villages
mentioned in the above reports,
constitute the whole of the Delta
of the Cauvery and its branches.
It is the chief part of the District
upon it depends nearly the whole of
the eminence land revenue of Sanjore
The term "Veeravumbum" as it is under-
stood here does not refer to the

eastern

Fort St George 12th March 1837.

eastern Talooks only. It will be further observed from the Reports that for for stating that the crops would suffer is distinctly stated that the outturn fall considerably short of the stand No further explanation is I trust, n necessary in regard to the remarks of the remark made in Para 14 of Boards Proceedings.

Para 15

83 The Board observe here the date of my order suspending the Collections is not given It is the 22 July 1836 They further remark upo the delay on my part in reporting matter But when I arrived in the District. I found it all in a state of Confusion. The whole system of am had been upset under the seven instructions from the Civil auditor almost every day I was attacked with complaints of nonpayment of pay from all parties both priv and public the state of affairs in connection with the Land

Fort St George. 12 March 1837.

Durbar was indeed very embarrassing. In short the emergent duties of the various Departments under me pressed so hard upon my time and attention that I scarcely had any leisure to make a special report as earlier.

Para 16

84 The Board observe in this para that they consider me to have shewn "little grounds for my proceedings". In para 10 also they state that "the sole grounds on which the Government are required" by me "to sacrifice the sum of Rupees 2,33,167" are that "some Meerasdars represented" to me "that they had met with losses that some of the Tahsildars had reported that the crops had partially failed, and that the Sub Collector had" said "that the total outturn of the District was not above 70 per cent of the standard". In para 11 again after taking exception to the Sub Collectors opinion, they remark "that that some Meerasdars have acted

asked for remission and that some Tahsildars have sought to be relieved for the duty of making collection "they" cannot admit to be grounds on which they can recommend to Government the abandonment of so large a portion of the year's Demand.

85 I beg leave respectfully to request a repersual of my former letter. In the first para of it. I gave a general and short view of the Ryotwary system and of its bearing upon the condition of the Meerasseedars, when short produce combines with high prices. I then set forth in the second para the request of the complainants, with the grounds assigned by them. The statements of the complainants cannot and did not form part of the grounds of my recommendation I next endeavoured to lay before the Board the grounds on which my own opinion in the matter was founded I accordingly referred in the 3d and 4 Paragraphs to the various Season reports

many of the Inclosures to this letter are copies; and after having given these a brief abstract of them shewing the unfavorable nature of the season and the deficiency in the outturn. I arrived at the conclusion in the 5th Para that "there was no doubt as to the actual deficiency in the outturn of the year."—

86 As nearly all the Talooks under consideration were under the immediate superintendance of the Sub Collector at one time or other in July 1265 as he had often personally inspected them and was fully acquainted with the state of their crops and as he was a responsible convenanted officer next to the Collector, I thought it proper to lay before the Board his written opinion in the matter I accordingly made a reference to him as stated in the 5th para— After giving in this para the opinion expressed by him I alluded to the reports of Tahsildars as an additional circumstance.

87 It will thus be observed that I founded my recommendation chiefly on the reports

Fort St George 12th March 1857.

reports from the Collector to the Board
in the state of the season and produce
and not solely on the representations
some interested Meerasdars and on
reports of some idle Tahsildars. Bu
I regret to find that this important
part of my report has escaped the
notice of the Board I admit that eve
the information given there may no
be sufficient in consequence of the
form in which it was afforded. B
had the numerous reports to whic
I have alluded. and on which
own opinion in the matter was grou
been noticed I think I ought not t
have been considered to have
based my measure on so paltry
grounds as the Board have bee
pleased to characterize them -
88.

The Government observe th
my measure has been hasty "On
learning that the demand upon th
had risen to such a high pitch
as 67 percent above the standard

Fort St George 12th March 1857.

as I have stated in Para 44 the Meerasdars
repeatedly represented to the Sub Collector
their hardships. He Head Tahsildars
on the first day of his return from
Madras where he had been on leave
reported to him the circumstances of
their case and expressed his appre-
hensions of the difficulty of recovering
the almost unusual high Demand of the
year. But as an officer only in temporary
charge of the District he did not
take any step in the matter. Just
as I joined the District, I was
staggered by unmerous complaints
from the meerasdars setting forth
their distressed condition, and
asking for relief as I was new to
the District, I did not countenance
any of them they however continued
to overwhelm me with their appli-
cations for relief - I made enquiries
in several quarters in order to
ascertain the real state of affairs.

The

Fort St George 12th March 1857.

The Sub Collector informed me of the actual distress of these ryots of what had passed before my arrival. and of the difficulty of recovering the mimese remission of the year unless an abatement in the demand were made. During my stay in the Talook (some of which are made the Sessum Settlement and can expect no remission) several disinterested parties spoke to me of the real loss of the ryots. While I was at Kodikarany the Special Assistant Collector Mr Norman rode over to me. and informed me of the hardship of the Olungo & Meerasidars and of the difficulty of realizing the enhanced Demand. The Head Shereistadar and the other Native officers who came in contact with me reported to me the same thing. On looking into the official accounts already alluded to, I learn from

Fort St George 12th March 1857

from those papers that what had been verbally reported to me, was on record. It was thus after the most mature and deliberate consideration and after enquiries from all available and reliable sources that I gave any countenance to the repeated complaints of the ryots. Even in so doing, I did not hold out to them positive hopes. I informed them in the plainest terms that "in the event of the proposed remission not being sanctioned, they should pay up also the amount suspended from collection"

89 A Statement is given in the margin co shewing the demand collection and Balance in the Wolmgoo

Months	Wolmgoo and grain rented Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5
	Demand	Collection	Balance	centage of 4 on 2
May 1856	16,26,887	14,07,570	2,18,957	13½
June	20,36,557	14,57,595 up to the 15th June.	5,77,962	28¼

Note. This account is so prepared according to actual collection in the Talook, and cannot therefore agree with G. G Balance Statement monthly submitted to Board as the latter is prepared according to receipts in the Collectorate Treasury.

Wolungoo Villages both up to May 1856 on the 11th of which Mr Forbes left the District, and up to the 16 June following when I joined

90 I should

premises here that the revenue from the Olungoo Villages depending upon the current prices. the actual gross Demand upon them is ascertained only a little before the close of the Fasly Price returns obtained from November to January for the Cudapoor crop and from February to May 20th for the Immba Pook

Pechaunum and upon the average of these prices the ultimate demand is formed. It is therefore usual to collect in the previous months a certain Per centage additionally on the Standard Demand with reference to the extent of the rise in Prices which is then estimated as Probable the Standard Demand including such Percentage being held as the Demand for those months. Accordingly Mr Forbes had ordered prior to his departure from the District, only an additional 30 percent on the standard as shewn in margin to be collected for the 3 months of March april and May even of this demand as framed as it was on a low Scale Rupees 2,18,357. or 13½ Percent of it

March ---- 10 7/8 Cent
April ---- 10 — "
May ---- 10 — "

30 out of 67 7/8 Cent

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

it remained unrealized. At the
I joined the District nearly 6 La
Rupees or 28½ per cent of the actual
gross Demand was outstanding
that within a fortnight of the
of the Sirkar. There was no like
of this large amount being rea
by the usual means, except by
legal process, as the Inveraseers
urgently pressed the consideratio
of their services loss and strongly th
respectfully objected to pay such
enhanced Demand. Had it not be
for the conciliating disposition wh
I was induced to shew towards th
and the measure I proposed ab
portion of it, greater perhaps th
what I have proposed for remis
might have (tho it may be no
otherwise supposed) remained
uncollected and remitted after
same years, as old and onerous
arrears furnishing in the mean

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

while opportunities to the petty native
officials to pilfer what they could
from the distressed ryot to satisfy
themselves—

91. The Government further observe
that Mr. Forbes had just left the
District and had left no intimation
of any intention to give any undue
indulgence." True it is that he did not
leave any such explicit written
intimation. Still his conviction of the
state of affairs is to be found fully
in the numerous reports quoted before;
and if he had remained in the District
until the Shrotriem Inveraseers were
made aware of the unusually high
Demand upon them, I do not know
what other measure he could have
adopted than that proposed by
me. Even if he had not left any
intimation of the nature alluded
to above, it will be observed from
all that I have said, that the

Inveraseers

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

meritorious were justly entitled to claim for indulgence, and that steps taken by me was no more than the performance of a duty which I owed to the interest of the Government as their servant and to the prosperity of the country on which the Revenue of the State depends.

62 Hoping that the foregoing explanation will satisfy the Board and Government of the propriety of my proceeding I respectfully solicit I may be exonerated from the censure recorded against me.

Tanjore
14th January 1857

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

Extract from a letter of Charles Farris Esqre
Principal Collector of Tanjore.
To
The Board of Revenue dated 15th June 1803.

1 The flat & undrich tract, and apparently the utmost original space of Tanjore, has been denominated "Low Districts". The elevation, little considerable in extent less so in fertility, and seemingly an accession of Territory beyond the natural limits of Tanjore, has been called High Districts.

2 The Malabar Monsoon in Commonly yields five freshes of which the first comes generally about the 15th May and the last goes about the 15th of December. They are of a red Color and of a thick and nutricious body which is far more bountiful to the lands than common rain. Any Spaces great or small which is watered not only by its domestic rains but by rivers

filled

filled by those freshes in called Dauth-
:faichal or Veeranumbums.

3 A Tract of whatever size
which is watered by Coromandel rain
only, whether falling, preserved in tanks
and lakes, or even flowing into rivers, is
called Maunavary or Cadarimumbum
The rivers supplied by the rains of the
Coast, I believe have the retention to
of a few hours, and may perhaps not
where contribute to Cultivation.

5 Our the peninsula of Jan-
the low Districts of Tanjore are Thin
not equalled in Extent this they may
in fertility of auttu-punchel. According
probability this favored kind of land
whether wide or narrow, and whether
Tanjore or any other District, has
:ally two Thunjahs or crops, the small
of Cadaiperum, and the large one
Lumbanpeshanum. The Cadaiperum

crop must be sown and transplanted
with the freshes of May, June, and July
and nourished until its October and
November harvest with the freshes
of August, September and October; and
the Lumba Peshanum crop must be
sown and transplanted with the fresh-
:es of August and September and nour-
:rished until its January, February and
March harvest by the fall and not by the
preserved waters of the great monsoon.

6 The High Districts of
Tanjore are I think not at all different
from the other Coromandel Provinces,
the surfaces of which are Maunavarce
This dependent species of land
wherever it may be, cannot I conceive
except a few trifling and precarious sum-
:mer Produce, which is afforded by
rain in June and July, have more
than one crop Viz. the Lumba Peshanum

sown

sown and transplanted in November during the full of the great Monsoon and supplied by a reservation of part of this Water in Tanks and Lakes until its March. April and May Harvest.

7 The advantage of the Neeraarumbum over the Candarumbum is therefore great and remarkable. The Neeraarumbum has a Rabi crop which the Candarumbum has not. The Sumba Peshanum crop in the Neeraarumbum being sown in August September and October with the fresh freshes of those months, is far finer than it is in the Candarumbum, it is sown with the Monsoon in November. The Sumba Peshanum thus in the Neeraarumbum, happening in January, February and March, is two Months earlier than it is in the Candarumbum where it takes place

in March. April and May. However the Sumba Peshanum crop is exposed to less risk in the Candarumbum than in the Neeraarumbum. In favor of the Candarumbum, the Monsoon sooner or later infallibly comes and fills the tanks and lakes, but in the Neeraarumbum the freshes of September and October may fail and not only injure a small part of the Sumba Peshanum which is planted in august, but protract the remaining large portion of it until November. The Neeraarumbum and Candarumbum would then be cultivated together, but the Neeraarumbum having no tanks and lakes, would in January, suffer in some places the inconvenience of a scantiness of water, and in others the calamity of a drought.

9 The following statement shows the periods of the flow, and cessation and the consequent duration of the freshes

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

freshes. The spaces of time while they enter the great channels running from the Ryots is considered their duration.

	Cessation	Duration
May or false freshes —	15th May.	20th May. 6 Days
June freshes —	20th June.	5th July. 16 Days
August or grand Freshes —	28th July.	31st August. 34 Days
September or October freshes equally likely to come in the beginning of either of those Months.		30 Days
November freshes —	15th November.	18th November. 30 Days

10 Rains usually fall during the intervals of the freshes. The reason may be that the hills which divide the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts prevent the influence of the clouds on both at the same time. When it rains on the West side of the Peninsula, the freshes descend into the rivers running to the Eastward and when rains begin on this side cessation of it on the other side

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

a Diminution in the Ryots. If the September or October freshes come not in September there is usually no rain in that Month. The November freshes descends during the intermission which usually happens for eight or ten days in the Monsoon. This great body of rain usually leaves a moisture in the village and ends with light showers in January for the last required nourishment to the Samba Peshamum crop. —

11 Of the freshes all are more numerous, and each is more early and lasting in some than in other years. I have therefore marked down their number flow and cessation in a Common year.

13 I have now to describe the different periods of cultivation according to the varying supplies of water in the Peerambums. —

For this purpose I must depart from the Medium space and enter into

some

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

some detail of the several spaces of the duration of the freshes that they are better retained in the low land to the southward than in the high land to the Northward and some particular distinctions Whenever the differences require notice can point out. But that they commence go later and last longer to the westward than to the Eastward is a circumstance that demands constant attention and therefore divides the cultivated into the following three parts.

W.

Western division

Elangaud.

Trivady

Poondy Papanasam.

S. Mannargoody Mattoor, Combaconum.

Centre Division.

Western half of Tulsaveed Trivalore Nan and Cudd

Eastern Division

Eastern half of Tulsaveed Trivalore Nan

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

C.

15. The following is a description of the cultivation in Tanjore.

16. In transplantation great attention is required to the age of the paddy in the Cauvery nurseries or beds where its seed is sown. In a full grown paddy plant there are eleven leaves and seven knots. The four first leaves are near the root and above them are seven knots to the seven remaining leaves. The transplantation should take place before the 1st knot is formed, but if through want of water or from any other cause it be delayed until the formation of the second knot, the plant is best abandoned because the expense of its transplantation would be greater than the value of its produce. The kinds of paddy differ in quickness of growth and therefore have the following different ages as the fittest for transplantation reckoning

ing

reckoning from the day of sowing the seed.

	Days
Cadasspoo	25
Cars	30
Sumbas	30
Caloonday (the first species of peshamma)	40
Peshamma (the Common species)	50.

17 Secondly a want of hands through the emigration or the preying of the labourers, or in the event of a want of water either in the Nauteegauls that are to yield or in the Fields that are to receive the plants, the Paddy may be kept in the Nauteegauls until the following ages viz.

	Days
Cadasspoo	40
Cars	40
Sumbas	60
Caloonday	65
Peshammas	70

18 After these ages the seed first in the plants will be formed, and the delay in the transplantation would [illegible] their Fail-

19. The Inhabitants sow their seed so that the produce may be ready for transplantation at the usual periods of the rains and freshes; and therefore according to the punctuality, lateness or absence of water at either of those periods, the Cultivation depending on it prospers, suffers or dies. But even if by any sign in the whether it were possible to forsee a drought, and to sow seed so that its produce might be fit for transplantation after the calculated duration of the Evil, the cultivation would be injured by the delay because each crop has its term. The Common season of the freshes not only from its waters, but from its invisible agency, is the great source of nourishment to every production in Tanjore. The paddy thus sown and transplanted sooner, will not in any essential degree ripen sooner, and tho' it may be put in the earth a month later, it

will

will grow up and shoot out its ears not above a few days later, than usual but in case of the delay, having lost the benefit of early life it will be the sickly, not immediately sensible to the ripening influence of the sun and more half productive. Besides as the Cudapah crop should be ripe before the body of the monsoon so as to escape the extreme wetness at its harvest, and (being no tanks) as the samba Peshanum crop should grow up so as to receive its last nourishment from the moisture that may remain in the fields and from slight showers after the body of the monsoon, a material protraction of Cultivation would injure or destroy Cudapah or any crop by an excess, and a Samba or Peshanum crop by a deficiency of water.

20. The following Statement of the

under each supply of water (whether a fresh or Body of rain, or both) the sowing, transplanting and growth of the Dunjah and Produce nourished by it when it comes, and the damage that happens when it does not come at its proper period and in its required abundance. By the growth of the crops, I mean, the improvement given to them by each supply of water from the date of their being (not sown but) transplanted until the date of their maturity. I shall call the improvements separately given to the crops by the successive supplies, First, Second and last growth.

Freshes or Rains.

May or false freshes and rains.

21 This fresh is always small. It is called false, because its slight influence and consequent short duration prevent its being confided in for the Cultivation further down than the western division to the Northward and the centre

Centre division to the Southward.

Good Season.

22 The sowing of the Cadapoo crop as far down as the last part of the western division to the Northward and as the first part of the centre division to the Southward.

Bad Season.

23. No season has been known to be so bad as to prevent the sowing of the Cadapoocar crop in the above mentioned lands.

Some freshes and rains.

21. This fresh is almost always sufficient for cultivation every where but in seasons uncommonly bad, it has been known to leave the Northern Talooks of Sheally, Myaveram and Trivallaur unsupplied in the eastern division unsupplied

Good Season.

25 The sowing of the Cadapoocar crop in the centres and Eastern divisions

26. The transplantation of the Cadapoocar crop in the western and centre division.

27. The first growths of the Cadapoocar crop in the western and centre division.

Bad Season.

28. The sowing of the Cadapoocar crop in the centre division and in the Reevalore Talook and eastern half of Talaccaud Talook in the eastern division to the Southward.

29 The sowing of the Cadapoocar crop by this supply of water in the Northern Talooks of Sheally, Myaveram and Trivallaur in the eastern division in bad years may fail The cultivation of it must then be there delayed until the beginning of August and be carried on by the ground fresh with the sunk and Permanent cultivation. It will ensue its years in October and November but having been

been excluded from the strength it would have derived from exhalations and from the nutritious fruits at the beginning of the season, its grain would be soft and from the ripening heat, and its stem bent from disease would fall under the weight of the monsoon. From these causes it would be partly injured and partly ruined.

30. The transplantation of the Cadapoo car crop in the western and centre divisions.

31 The first growth of the Cadapoo car crop in the western and centre divisions August or grand fresh and rains

32 The grand fresh seldom comes sooner or later than the period marked for it in the ninth Paragraph. Its punctuality is such that it is called by the Inhabitants "Padinettam Perukku" or the fresh of the 18th of Aadi corresponding with the 28th of July. If it comes earlier than this date, it is usually strongest

afterwards with an accession of Body so as not to be exhausted before its common term. Once without fail according to the belief of the People. it lasts all august pervades every spot of the Neerarumbums and empties itself into the sea. It supplies the first means of cultivation to the Northern Talooks of Shealy, Myaveram and Trichellaur in the eastern division when they chance not to be reached by the June fresh storms of rain almost always precede the grand fresh in July but none usually fall or are wanted until its decline about the 15th August.

Good Season

33. The transplantation of the Cadapoo car crop in the eastern division.

34 The Second growth of the Cadapoo car crop in the western and centre divisions.

35. The first growth of the Cadapoo car crop in the Eastern Division.

The.

36 The sowing of the Samba Pa
mmu crop over the entire Navarumbum.

37. The transplantation of a gr
of the Samba Peshamum crop, in the
western and central divisions.

Bad Season

38 A season without a gre
fresh capable of completing the whole of
Cultivation stated in paras 33 & 37. is sai
never to have been experienced however
there is any superstitious prediction of
failure of waters in September a small fa
of the sunbam sort is reserved until Octobe
and then sown so as to be ready for transp
lation at the end of that month, and it is
remarkable that this late cultivation
considerably suffers from the delay comes
maturity almost as early as that of August

39 Although in the worst of
evil is not therefore apprehended in any
from any failure in the ground from
Evil may be experienced in August or

Northern Talooks of Shealy, Cuyaveram and
Triniellaure in the eastern division from
the Same freshes having failed there. In the
rare years when the Same waters do not reach
these elevated and remote lands, and when
the sowing of the Cadapoo car crop has been
consequently there delayed until the beginning
of august, its transplantation can take place
only at the end of that Month and it is then
with difficulty saved and but little productive
At the begining of September all Cadapoo
car Produce not transplanted, is abandoned
owing to its age, to the loss of its season
and to the inevitable ruin it would
undergo in the Monsoon.

September or October freshes and rains.

41 It is the failure of this supply of
water which causes nearly all the mischief
to which the Tanjore Country is liable. It
comes and does not come equally often at the
opening of September. If it fail in this month
it may with some confidence be expected in the

the

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

the beginning of October but it is sometimes to hold off until the commencement of Novem September has the same equinoctial heat consequently often the same drought as Oct bringing with it neither rain nor freshes But it sometimes affords a heavy supply of both. Hence the people have come to saying that it gives them either much or no water. and they generally call it Pey Masee or Pechil or September drought. Notwithstanding the probable absence of this supply in September and its possible absence also in October. Its presence either in the first or at least in the second Month, is so important to the produce of the Country as the of the ground fresh and rains do augur

Good Season.

41 The last growth of the Cadapoo-car
can or ought to be maturity in October
November, over the entire Neerarumbum

42 The transplantation of the
Quarter of the Sumba Peshamum crop
the western and centre divisions.

43. The transplantation of

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857

Sumba Peshamum crop in the eastern division.-

44 The first growth of the Sumba Peshamum crop over the entire Neerarumbum

Bad Season

If the september or October fresh and rains fail in September and come at the beginning of October.-

45. The last growth of the Cadapoo-car crop is injured over the whole Neerarumbum

46. The greater of the Sumba Peshamum crop transplanted by the grand fresh of August in the western and centre divisions suffers.-

47. The transplantation of three quarters of the Sumba Peshamum crop in the western and centre divisions must be stopt all September and is performed at the beginning of October. A large portion of the plants having past the ages at which they can be removed from their beds to their fields with most advantage, a loss proportionate to the delay, occurs.-

48 The transplantation of the whole Sumba Peshamum crop in the eastern division

is

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

is performed at the same late period suffers a similar loss.—

49. The Sumba Peshamum crop being transplanted in October instead of September, loses the quantity and quality arising from a months' regular growth over the whole Nerarumbum—

50 Such a season however is less severe on the land near than on that distant, from the line which the freshes first, leave last and consequently remain upon longest. It is less injurious also in the low southern country watered by the retentive Vaimaur than in the elevated Northern country watered by the Cavary is less felt likewise in those places where means, judgement skill and industry are greater than in others to reserve the supply streams or to guide them to the lowest situations.

51 The above discription shows that this degree of badness in a season

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

tho' it impairs the quantity and quality of the Province, does not diminish the extent of cultivation.—

52. The September or October Freshes and rains, in case of failure at the beginning may come in any other part of September The loss will then be proportionately less—

If the September or October fresh and rains fail in both these months.—

53. Over the whole Nerarumbum in all high and eastern situations to which the nearly exhausted streams either cannot be raised, or cannot extend, the Cadapoocar crop from want of water in its last and most material growth, must perish, and in other situations it must severely suffer.—

54 The Quarter of the Sumba Peshamum crop transplanted by the grand fresh of August in the western and centre divisions according to the lowness or elevation of the different lands, is either greatly injured or destroyed.

55. The transplantation of three quarters

quarters of the Sumba Peshamum crop in the western and centre divisions is carried on in some places defectively and in others not at all. In September and October, where there is any moisture the plants are pulled from their nantingals or beds where they are sown, and placed in the fields at a venture. These partly grow up and partly die. Where there is no moisture the plants are kept until the Monsoon and fresh of November and then all beyond the proper age for transplantation. of these a very few being of different ages - within the ultimate one at which they can yield profit, are cultivated with corresponding degrees of success, and all the rest having past that ultimate age are left to perish in the nantengants. The fields which should have received them are left uncultivated.

56. The transplantation of the Sumba Peshamum crop in the eastern

is still far worse off - In September and October the moisture for a partial and defective transplantation is little, and the plants that are removed to the fields are few and have either a small or no produce - Of these kept in Nantingants until November a trifling portion only are transplanted for a precarious produce, and the rest are left to decay - Of the lands which should have received the latter not only all are not cultivated, but many are not ploughed -

57 Such part of the Sumba Peshamum crop as is transplanted in October and November, and is even reared to maturity, loses the quantity and quality arising from the growth of one month or two Months over the whole Neeraramnbum -

58. A season such as this, like that last described, is less destructive, to the westward than to the eastward and to the southward than to the Northward. It is less severe comparatively with other places

in

in those where the nearly exhausted water can be, and is better reserved and guided to the driest lands, and where the inhabitants foreseeing the certain death of some of their plants are more able to obtain fresh seed to sow in time for cultivation in November.—

59. It appears by the above description that this extreme degree of badness in a season not only impairs the quantity and quality of the produce but materially diminishes the extent of cultivation.—

60. The September or October fresh and rains in case of failure at the beginning may come at any other part of October. The loss will then be proportionately less.—

November monsoon and fresh

61. In Tanjore the monsoon almost always sets in between the 1st and 15th of November. It has been known however to come sooner or later than that space of time. It is likewise that rain in previous excess causes delay and in previous sufficiency or deficiency gives an punctual

punctuality to the monsoon. According to the correctness in this idea, as the monsoon is oftener punctual than dilatory, there must be in September and October rather a sufficiency or deficiency than an excess of rain, and as the sun is vertical and in the act of gathering up water in those months it seems reasonable to conclude that the deficiency commonly prevails.—

63. In a year in which the September or October fresh and rains failed, it appears not in nature that the calamity should be increased by any material delay in the November monsoon and fresh. Therefore the only probable bad season to be described under this head, is when September had its usual fresh followed by excessive rains until the end of October and when the November monsoon and fresh did not come until the 20th of December.—

Good season

64 The Second growth of the Sumba Peshanum crop over the entire Neeravum bum.—

Bad.

Bad Season

65. The Sumba Peshamum crop in its second growth suffers a months want of water over the entire Deer a number

Remaining water and final showers in January

66. The remaining water is what continues in the fields and Hollows of the villages after the heavy rains. The final showers are the conclusion of the monsoon and the last act of nature in favour of the production of the year. Their slight influence is highly beneficial to the substance and indespensable to the perfection of the similar Peshamum crop.

67. When only sufficient rains come with a fresh in the beginning either of September or even of October and when the monsoon consequently comes at its proper period the remaining water and final showers in January are moderate and do their peculiar good. In meanmum

when excessive rains come both in September and october with a fresh, and put off the Monsoon until the 20th of December the water and rains in January are so great as to do mischief to the Sumba Peshamum crop of which a small portion has reached and the rest is near maturity. In years in which the September and October fresh and rains entirely fail and the monsoon consequently fall at its usual Period this supply tho' great being soon absorbed by the dry earth leaves no water and by falling in a compact body detaches no showers for January. A draught, when it happens in September and October, seems to be the declared temper of the atmosphere for the remainder of the usual watery season until the 15th January. It indeed allows because it cannot prevent, the fall of the Monsoon, but compresses it into a short and heavy body, and then returns upon the diminished and weakened crop with the renewed violence

of

of an inveterate disease

Good Season

69. The last growth of Sumba Peshamm crop until its maturity, in January, Febnary and March over the entire Neerarumbum.-

Bad Season.

70. In unusual years where the Mon soon holds off until the 20th of Decem the Sumba Peshamm crop in its last gro over the entire Neerarumbum, after suffer the injury of having no rains when it wa threw most, undergoes violent winds and wa ters in January when the ears about to shoot, require the nourishment and can b the weight only of slight showers.-

71. In the years, also uncommon in which through the failure of the Septem ber or October fresh or rains, the dry earth, leaves no water and the Monsoon yields

yields no showers for January, the portion of the Sumba Peshamm crop which in its first and second growth, has with difficulty overcome the Drought, suffers in its last growth over the entire Neerarumbum.-

73. The Season of the freshes and rains, which support the sowing transplanta tion and growth of the crops begins on the 15th of May and ends on the 15th of January. The accidents that may happen before the close of august are rare and partial but the September or October rains and freshes are as likely not to come as they are to come in September and it is possible tho' improbable that they be absent likewise during all October, and according as the evil prevails either in September only or in October also, tho' its severity has several degrees corresponding with varies heights, it occasions over the whole Neerarumbum, either the injury of a scantiness of water or ravage of a Drought.-

/True Extract/

Signed/ J. W. Cherry

Acting Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

Extract from Report on the District of Tanjore for the Official year 1855/56

Land Revenue

The river freshes were rather late in their appearance and were never of the average height. the wet cultivation however was carried on as usual in the river irrigated Talooks and fell but little below the extent which it reached in the previous year. the out turn has not been very favorable and has not averaged more than 75 per cent of a full yield. In the lands which depend upon rains for the irrigation of their wet crops and in the dry lands generally the cultivation was restricted. There was very little rain in the early part of the year and the North East Monsoon which annually extends over a period of six weeks was lastly limited to four days. The price of grain has been very high, higher than in last year which was considerably above the standard and in the field assessed villages

Vide accompanying Statement

the land holders have had a very profitable year - in the Coleroon settled Talooks, where all excess of price exceeding 10 per Cent above the standard is collected for the Government the Meerasidars have not flourished as they have to pay at an Enhanced rate for the grains which owing to the short produce of their land they did not reap.

Trangebar 8th May 1856.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector.

(True Extract)

(Signed) J.W. Cherry
acting Collector.

Encl. No. 3

Remarks on the demand Statement of July 1855.

During this month, the freshes have come down and the cultivation is carried on in the Neeraramburn Villages: owing to the want of rain in the Cadarembum Villages cultivation cannot be commenced.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) J.W. Cherry
Collector

Fort St. George. 12th March 1857.

Encl. No. 4

Remarks on the demand Statement of August 1855.

The freshes have been so unusually low that cultivation has been very much retarded - rain has fallen partially, but not so as to add the cultivation in the Cadarumbum lands.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) J.W. Cherry
acting Collector

Enclosure No. 5.

Report of the season on the 29th September 1855 No. 138.

Sir,

The freshes have continued low since I addressed you on the 10th Instant and the cultivation in Tittoryproondy, Trevelore, and Keevalore is backward. The decrease in the province, when compared with last year, is about 2500 Valuation

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

and last year was itself a late one.

2. The decrease is almost wholly in this division, as the sub Collectorate being watered from the Cavery has benefitted by the large proportion of water drawn by that river.

3. There was a fall of rain a few days ago which has been most seasonable, but the season is so far advanced that I cannot anticipate that the Province will be fully cultivated.

4. Prices continue to rise.

Valuation, ...
29th September 1855.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) J.W. Cherry
Acting Collector

Remarks

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857

Enclosure No. 5.

Remarks on the demand Statement of the same month.

The Neeravumbum cultivation is impeded by the low state of the rivers, and a want of rain during the greater part of the month, caused a large portion of the Cadarumbum lands to be left uncultivated.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) J.W. Cherry
Acting Collector

E.G.S.

Reports

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

No. 6

Report of Season on 17th October 1855 No. 147.

Sir.

Since I addressed you on the 29th Ultimo the freshes have risen and rain has fallen but in that Part of the District which is under the Vennaur and its branches the cultivation is still backward owing to some irregularity at the Head of the river as was mentioned in my letter of the 10th Ultimo.

The net decrease in the cultivation is Valus 3100 when compared with that in the corresponding period of the last year. Prices are still high but I believe that they will soon fall as the kaidunjwo car is being harvested.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) J.W. Cherry
Acting Collector

Report on the Demand Statement of october 1855.

The freshes having continued, the cultivation has been carried on by the Ryots, but as there was not a sufficient supply of water in the proper season, it is doubtful whether the esctent cultivated will yield a fair return.

During this Month there was rain only in some parts of the District and the cultivation of Cadarumbum lands is unpeded.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collr.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J.W. Cherry
Acting Collr.

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

No 7

Season Report of the Month of November 1855 No 7

Sir

Since the date of my last report cultivation has slowly advanced and prices have remained stationary.

There was every appearance of the monsoon on the 10th Instant but rain fell for only a short time, the atmosphere cleared and ever since it has been bright and unclouded, with a cold wind similar to that usually experienced at the end of the rains.

The Board are aware that all the cultivation in Tanjore is carried on under the Southwest monsoon the rain of the North east monsoon are sufficient to bring the crops to maturity.

Vellum 16th November 1855

/Signed/ H. Forbes
Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting Collr

No 8.

Remarks on the Demand Statement of Nov

Up to this date the North east monsoon almost totally failed and the crops both wet and dry are looking very sickly showers have fallen in the Eastern Taluks but their influence has been partial.

/Signed/ H. Forbes
Collr

/True Copy/
/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting Collr

Fort St George 12th March 1857

No 9

Report of Season made on the 4th December 1855

From the date of my last report until the 1st instant the prospects of the Province were much gloomy. The rivers were almost entirely failed. There was no rain. the crops wet and dry were languishing and prices almost daily rising on the 30th Ultimo. last years grain was selling at Vellum at 1¼ Rupee the Vellum or 125 Per Cent above the Standard on the 1st Instant rain began to fall, and it has continued with little intermission for nearly forty eight hours.

There is every appearance of its having been general but I have not yet received reports from the South. Grain has fallen 20 Per Cent and is now at one rupee the Vellum.

It would be premature to say that the crop was now safe but our prospects are considerably improved.

/Signed/ H. Forbes
Collr

/True Copy/
/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting C. Collr

Statement

3582

Fort St George 12th March 1857.

No 10 Statement shewing the State of the Season in the District of Tanjore during the latter half of December 1855

Rain fall	State of the crops and the cultivation operations	Prices whether high or low rising falling or Stationary	Further Remarks
No rain fell from the 16th to the 23d Ultimo but from the 24th to the close of the Month there were falls in various parts of the District.	The crops are at present healthy the cultivation of dry grain only can henceforth be undertaken and the late rain will probably endure its extension.	Stationary As prevailing in the Town of Vellum Last years paddy per bullum } R. a P 1 — — — New Dr — — 13 — — The Pongul sumba will be harvested in about fifteen days and the markets will probably be affected. 2d January 1856.	In last report it was said that rain was desired in the early part of January and as the fall has occurred at the end of December a further supply is still necessary to ensure a full yield. / Signed / W. Forbes Collector / True Copy / / Signed / J. W. Cherry Asst Collector

3583

Fort St George 12th March 1857

No 11 Statement shewing the State of the Season in the District of Tanjore during the first half of January 1856.

Rain fall	State of the crops and the cultivation operations	Prices whether high or low rising falling or Stationary	Further Remarks
There was no rain during the past fortnight.	The Nunjah crops are healthy and the cultivation of Poonjah Grain progresses. The rain which fall at the end of December in other parts of the province did not extend over the Puttucottah Talook, and the crops suffer accordingly.	Prices have fallen a little R. a P Last years paddy per bullum } " — 14 — " New Dr — " — 12 — " The Pongul Sumba is being harvested and the prices will probably fall.	The Nunjah crops in some Villages need one fall of rain to ensure a full yield and the Poonjah crops generally will require more rain cholera has appeared in some part. / Signed / W. Forbes Collector / True Copy / / Signed / J. W. Cherry Asst Collector

3585 Fort St George 12th March 1857

No 13

No 187.

To. The Civil Engineer
6th Division.

Sir. I have the honor to request your attention to the State of the Cavery above the Vennaur head.

Last year throughout the whole season the Cavery drew much more water than the Vennaur and I more than once drew Major Lanford's attention to the fact he was I believe of opinion that it arose from a bank in the Cavery above the Separation of the two rivers and that the action of the freshes would remedy the evil.

This year the same evil exists and there are only two feet of water at the Vennaur bridge at Tanjore when there are 6 feet at the Cavery bridge at Cumbaconum.

The cultivation under the Vennaur is more extensive and important than that under the Cavery and I am of opinion that the water now requires immediate and careful attention.

16th July 1855
Hody cuday

/Signed/ A. Forbes
Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ J.W. Cherry
Asst Collector

3584

No 12 Statement shewing the State of the Cavery above the Vennaur head

Rain fall	State of the crops and the Cultivation of Separation	Remarks
Rain was on the 20th and 21st of June and the last shower was slight.	The crops on the Cavery Vennaur Island consist of Cumbum Lands which are chiefly in the Cavery & Vennaur Lands of Separation. The great Cumbu Cultivation is under the Vennaur & the water now remains to the Cavery Vennaur Lands of Separation.	Sudden and violent gales were experienced in different places at the Close of December. The Cultivation of this description was limited last year more by the want of water than the want of Labour and more Labour could have been employed if it had been procurable.

/Signed/ A. Forbes
Collector

/True Copy/
/Signed/ J.W. Cherry
Asst Collector

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

No 14.

No 221.

To The Civil Engineer

6th Division

Sir,

The state of the Vennar requires very immediate attention up... the 28th of August the water stood only ... the height of 2 feet and 6 inches and ... though a rise on the following day gav... hopes of a fresh the hope has been dis... appointed and the river which was ... 7 feet on the 31st August has sunk ... 5 feet 6 inches on the. Second Current ... of the rivers in Kevalore have prove... no water yet and that Talook and ... Trivalore and Sirtrapoondy are all very badly supplied.

2 I think that some measure should be at once adopted for throwing ... additional quantity of water into the Vennar even if it be not expedient ... turn the whole stream above the separ... of the Vennaur into the two rivers in al... ternate weeks.

3 I am aware that a rule ... the river is preferable and that this ... render impracticable the measure I ... commend but we have been wanting for this ... for

Fort St George 12th March 1857.

long and have been so long disappointed that the time for action appears now to have ar... rived if the whole cultivation under the Ven... nar is to be saved.

I request therefore your early attention to the matter.

Trivalore 3d September 1855 / Signed / H. Forbes

Collector

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / J.W. Cherry Acting Coll.

No 15.

Report of the 10th September 1855 No 126.

Sir,

With reference to your circular letter of the 17th Ultimo I have the honor to report that the cultivation in Tanjore is leaving.

2 The freshes have been unusually low and from some irregularity in the bed of the Cavary above the head of the Vennaur or from the bed of the Cavary being deeper in con... sequence of the powerful surplus sluices it has drawn a far greater quantity of water than the Vennaur although requiring less. The consequences have been and are still severely felt in Serastry Poondy Trivalore and Kevalore whose rivers draw their water originally from the Vennaur and in the former Talook ... especially out of a lac and twenty thousand Cullums of seed not fifty thousand have got

yet been sown and of the young plants raised from the quantity that has been a large proportion has withered.

3 I have more than once drawn the Civil Engineers attention to the State of the two rivers and I am sure that he will do whatever may be possible to throw more water into the Vennar.

4 The Poonjah Cultivation has hardly been commenced and the Cadamum lands are still waste.

5 There has been hardly any rain in the Provinces since January and the people in Tondiarpoondy are in want

6 Prices are on the rise but there is so much grain in hand that no permanent Rise advance has taken place hitherto

Annapettah
10th September 1855

/ Signed / H. Forbes
Collector

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / J.W. Cherry
Acting Coll.

No 16
No 234

To The Civil Engineer
6th Division

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, owing to want of water the Cultivation of Tondiarpoondy has hardly yet been commenced.

commenced. The Cultivation of Seed to be sown is 120,000 Cullums only 48,000 have yet been sown and there remain but about ten days of the Sowing Season.

Of the young plants raised a portion is perishing for want of water.

I have therefore again to request that you will consider if any plan can be adopted by which more water can be thrown into the Vennar.

I further request your opinion whether the present State of the rivers Vennar and Cavery can be accounted for by the powerful Surplus Sluices possessed by the latter acting always to keep its bed clear while the former has no such advantage and whether if the case be so their different circumstances might be met by raising the regulating Dam at the head of the Cavary.

Annapettah
10th September 1855

/ Signed / H. Forbes
Collector

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / J.W. Cherry
Acting Coll.

No 17
No 240.

To The Civil Engineer
6th Division

Sir,

Not having received replies to my letters of the 3d and 10th Instant No 228

and

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

and 234 I have the honor to address you again

The inequality in the distribution
of water between the Coonery and Vennar
continues and if it be not very soon
removed the consequence will be the loss
some lacs of Rupees of this years revenue

It has been represented to me
that three vaigavays above the Vennar
head on the right bank of the Coonery
are in great measure the cause of
evil but the Collector of Trichinopoly
declines to remove them without the
opinion as they were placed by his
Sanction as above,

The Tahsildar of Trivady
has been to Trichinopoly and personally
communicated with Mr Morgan but the
Officer has not visited the Vennar head
and I remain without professional

The matter is very
and the state of the eastern Taluks
most critical and I therefore take the
leave again to commend the subject to
your very early attention.

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

Tanjore
14th September
1855

Received

Report

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Encl No 18-

Report of season on 18th December 1855-

Sir,

There has been partial
rain in the district since my last
Report and prices have fallen-

There is now no fear of any
extensive failure of produce but
another fall of rain early in
January is looked for by the people-

Combaconum
18th December 1855

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

3592 Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Statement shewing the State of the Season in the No 19 District of Tanjore during the 1st half of February 1856

Rain fall	State of the Crops and the Cultivation operations.	Prices whether high or low rising falling or stationary	Further Remarks
No rain fell during the last fortnight-	In the Irrarunmi: land villages, the Samba pershanum Crops are being harvested the outturn falls considerably short of the standard - In some Cadarumbum villages the Crops have withered and in others they have suffered so much from drought that they yield but scantily-	Prices have fallen a little- Last years paddy per Collums 11-4 New Do — 11-8	

Combaconum
1st March 1856

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector
(True Copy)
(Signed) S.H. Cherry
Actg Collector

3593 Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Statement Shewing the State of the season in the No 20 District of Tanjore during the last half of February 1856

Rain fall	State of the Crops and the Cultivation operations-	Prices whether high or low rising falling or stationary-	Further Remarks
No rain fell during the last Month-	In the Irrarunmi: land villages the Samba pershanum Crops are being harvested the outturn falls Considerably short of the standard- In some Cadarumbum villages the Crops have withered and in others they have suffered so much from drought that they yield but scantily-	Prices have risen a little- Last years paddy per Collums 11-14-4 New Do — 11-13-4	

Combaconum
1st March 1856

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector
(True Copy)
(Signed) S.H. Cherry
Actg Collector

3595 Fort St. George the 12th March 1857

No. 22

Extract of a letter from the Collector to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 12th February 1856-

Para 6- I test the recommendation I have made on the broad general principle that 50 per cent of the gross produce is an undue proportion for the State to take as rent particularly when as in the case here the percentage is not on the actual but the assumed produce of the land and when a decrease in that assumed produce to the extent of thirty per cent leads to no diminution of the demand The Board will not fail to call to recollection the peculiar way as in which the grain levies were originally fixed in Tanjore the value of the produce in a year when prices were high having been converted into grain at the current rate in a years when prices were low the result was fixed as the standard grain levies as

and

3594 Fort St. George the 12th March 1857

No. 21.

Statement showing the state of the season in the several districts of the Presidency during the latter half of March 1856.

Districts	State of the Crops and Prospects	Rain fallen during the last month	Remarks
Ganjam	Crops and Prospects Good	No Rain fallen during the last month	
Vizagapatam	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Rajahmundry	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Masulipatam	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Guntoor	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Nellore	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Cuddapah	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Bellary	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Kurnool	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Coimbatore	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Salem	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Madura	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Tinnevelly	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
Malabar	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	
South Canara	Crops and Prospects Middling	Rain fallen in Parts of the District	

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector
(True Copy)
(Signed) J. M. Mallory
Acting Collector

and it Requires no argument to prove how hardly an assessment so formed must press on the owners of land-

× × × ×

(True Extract)
(Signed) J.H. Cherry
Acting Collector

No. 23

Extract of a letter from the Collector to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 16th May 1855 No. 70-

Para 9- When in the 6th paragraph of my former letter I Reminded the Board of the peculiar manner in which the grain Beriz had been fixed in Tanjore, I referred to the Oloongoo and Tarum Settled villages alike if the Board will re= fer to the 17th paragraph of the Principal Collectors letter dated the 26th May 1830 they will see that in introducing the Tarum Settlement the Oloongoo standard grain

grain Beriz was assumed as its foundation any reference therefore made to the mode in which that standard grain Beriz was fixed must be applicable to the whole Province when the Oloongoo Settlement was introduced it was perhaps not customary for Collectors to report their Proceedings to the Board in the same detail as they now do general Results were given and the means by which they had been attained were not always particularly described I cannot therefore point to any particular Reports explaining to the Board all the vari= ous steps that were taken to arrive at the Standard grain Beriz but they are well enough known in Tanjore and at the risk of being somewhat tedious as the calcu= lations are rather intricate I will en= deavour to save the Board trouble, by attempting to describe the plan that was followed by Mr. Bottom-

First, a gross grain amount was assumed by substituting

a Comparison between the four following quantities -

Village of Vadataragoody in Manargoidy

1 Settlement of Fusly 1229	1184	8
2 average of the two highest of the four Annary years from Fusly 1210 to Fusly 1213	1503	"
3 The above average modified by deduction of 10 per Cent	1,352	10
4 The Declared Increase or amount fixed by the Cutcheli Dobeerpunt during the Rajah's Government	1705	"
Second highest assumed	1503	"

Second - the Mailwarums on the gross produce thus assumed was Converted into money at the average prices of the five years from Fusly 1225 to Fusly 1229 and the result having been tested by the four following Rules was adopted for the seconds process -

1st " when the result showed an increase above the beriz of Fusly 1229 the latter was adopted provided the increase was within 10 per Cent -

2d " when the increase of the result above the beriz of Fusly 1229 exceeded 10 but was within 20 per Cent the excess above 10 per Cent was added to the beriz of Fusly 1229 and the total was adopted. -

3d " when the Result exceeded the beriz of Fusly 1229 by more than 20 per Cent, half the amount of the whole excess was added and the total adopted -

4 " when the result was below the beriz of Fusly 1229 it or the beriz of Fusly 1230 whichever was the higher was adopted -

Vadaseragoody in Manargoody -

	Beriz of Fusly 1229		Beriz of Fusly 1230		Mailwarum at 50 per Cent on 1503 Collumns Converted into money at the average prices of the 5 years Fusly 1225 to 1229 - Computations Contrary Collumns 1 and Col. 3 in = crease		Contage Beriz assumed under Rule 1st "	
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
	190	9 11/16	175	6 15/16	202 1/8	11 7/16	5 3/4	190 9 11/16

Para 10 The two processes above described the Board will find Reference to in the Principal Collectors letter of the 8th of December 1821 in their own letter to Government of the 21st December in the same year in the Government's Reply of the 11th of January 1822 and in the Report on the Settlement for Fusly 1232 and their proceedings thereon but for a description of the final process

process of reconverting the money beriz into grain I have not yet been able to find any Regd. Para 11. Amoney beriz of Cuckrums 190 9 11/15 having been obtained by certain Calculations made in Connection with the gross produce of Fasly 1229 or Cullums 1184-8 the Commutation Rate being beriz 3 31/32 Dfs the money beriz was reconverted into grain at 3 Dfs the Cullum, the Coodymarum was lowered from 54 to 50 per Cent and the grain beriz fixed at 1421 Cullums-

Vadasarungoody in Mannargoody

	Gross produce	Coody: -marum	Madmarum after deducting 5 p.c. for terrums-	Commutation price-	Beriz as above Statement No 2.
	C	C	Cul	D	Fs
Jamalundy grain beriz of Fasly 1229	1184	54	481	3 31/32	190-9 11/15

12 The gross produce of Fasly 1229 or Cullums 1184-8 was then converted into money at the high price of 3 31/32 Dfs and then reconverted into grain at the low price of 3 Dfs and the result fixed as the Closingos gross produce as I stated to the Board in my former letter had been done on the introduction of the Closingos Settlement- But my assertion was within the fact because by referring to the four Rules which I have given above as having been applied under the second process as tests to the money beriz into which the gross produce obtained under the first process had been

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

been converted, the Board will find that an addition was always made to the money heriz of Fusly 1229 under the second and third Rules and sometimes under the fourth Rule to that of Fusly 1230 so that while in all villages my former Statement is true that the money heriz obtained under high prices was converted into grain at a low price in many villages an addition was also made to the money heriz before it was converted into grain

× × ×

(Signed) H. Forbes
Collector

(A true extract)
(Signed) S.W. Cherry
Acting Collector.

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Encl: 24-

No 1120

To

The Sub Collector of
Tanjore

Sir

I have the honor to forward Copies of the Board's proceedings and Extract Minutes Consultation on my Report about the remission of 20 per Cent out of the additional demand on account of high prices on the Wetungoo rented Villages for Fusly 1265.

29th Sept. 56.
24th October.

In paragraph 11 of their Proceedings the Board observe that they are not informed on what data you formed the opinion that the total outturn of the District was not above 70 per Cent of the standard and that without information they are unable to Judge how far the estimate was just. —

As I intend replying to the Proceedings directly I have the honor to request that you will at your earliest convenience, furnish me with the information required. —

Vellum
29th November 1856

(Signed) S.W. Cherry
Ag Coll.

(True Copy) (Signed) S.W. Cherry
Ag. Coll.

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Encls: 25.

No. 214

To

J. W. Cherry Esqre.

Acting Collector of Tanjore

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th Ultimo enclosing Copy of an Extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 29th September and requesting me with reference to para 11 of these proceedings to state on what date I formed the opinion that the outturn of the District did not exceed 70 percent.

2 You are aware that from the 1st November last till the end of the Fusly I was in Revenue Charge of the 6 Talooks noted in the margin, and in addition, therefore, to the opportunities which my frequent movements in my own Division gave me I had visited the whole of the 6 Talooks and had from personal intercourse both with the Officers of Government and with the Inamdars generally made my self acquainted with their Condition for the months of November last, it will also be remembered, that there was scarcely a drop of rain, and

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

and that upto the end of that month great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the harvest In fact, had it not been for the four days rain which fell in the beginning of December the whole of the District would have, I believe, come under Annamy and the losses would have been greater than in the disastrous season of Fusly 1203 and in which we had heavy rains upto the 11th of November.—

3 Of the Talooks which were under my charge I have already brought it to your notice in my Cannabundy Report, that those watered by the Vennaar and its branches, suffered severely from want of water owing to some local and temporary derangement in the supply of that river, and when in addition to this it is remembered, that during the whole month of November the crops were being scorched by a burning Sun, while, at the same time, there was no water in the rivers I think it will readily be admitted, that the produce must have been much below an average. I believe it is generally considered, that even with a constant supply of water from the sources of irrigation, the influence of falling rain is considered to add 25 percent to the,

outturn

† See Mr Parker's report of the 8th May last.—

outturn of the crop, and looking to the fact that throughout the season, the whole of the cultivation under the Vennar and which comprises 52 per cent of the whole area of irrigation was defective, that in the month of November there was no supply of water at all, and further adverting to the fact that the monsoon Showers were very light and extended over a period only 4 days I think it will readily be admitted that I have not overstated the case.—

4 Mr. Forbes in his report of the 8th May last estimated the outturn of the river irrigated Talooks only at 75 per cent I may however observe, that when Mr. Forbes report was written, the jamnabandy of the District was not finished and that having had personal charge of the Talooks which suffered most I had ample means of judging as to their Condition In the Talook of Trivalore in particular I was struck with the deficiency in the produce and an inspection of the outturn of the large number of villages which were reaped under Amany will I think not fail to show that the outturn of that Talook could not have exceeded 60 per cent Admitting however that the estimate of Mr. Forbes was correct it will be observed that it

it refers only to the river irrigated Talooks and when the State of the season is considered and that there were only 4 days of rain throughout the monsoon I think it will be granted that the outturn of the whole District could not possibly be more than what I estimated at.—

Myavenum
8th December 1856.

Signed W. W. Cadell
Sub Collector

True Copy
Signed J. H. Cherry
Acting Collector

Encl: 26—

No. 300

To The Civil Engineer
C Division

Sir I have the honor to request that you will refer to Major Lawfords letter of the 30 March 1855 No. 284 and the Ordinary Estimate which accompanied it and as it has been finally decided that the Bridge should be built across the present stream and not on terra firma. I beg that I may be informed if the Estimate in question is to hold.—

I request an early reply to this letter as from the present aspect of affairs I anticipate a necessity for giving work to the poorer classes to afford them the means of Subsistence.—

Vellum
30 November 1855

Signed H. Forbes
Collector

True Copy
Signed J. H. Cherry
Actg Collector

Statement

3008

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Encls: 27

Statement Shewing the difference between the estimate and actual outturn of Villages suffered from drought in Fasly 1263 in the Talooks of Papanassem Keevalom Runnargoody Nannelam Trevalore and Codaveasel.—

Total	386	3435	9	221453	10	180129	11	41323	11
								centage	18.3
Grand Total	489	1829	13	305976	1	273032	8	Kistwaree 32943	5
								Centage 10.7	

Tanjore
11th March 1857

Signed P. W. Cherry Actg Collr

3009 Fort St. George 12th March 1857

By Order of the Board of Revenue

Proceedings thereon.

Submitting with an explanation of the Board's view thereon, the cowle of Collector of Tanjore relative to the Government's demand for 20 per cent of the increase by Price on the Pootungoo rented Villages of this District for Fasly 1265.—

Rec. Bd's Mem. 29th Sept 1856.

Rumo. Cons. of Govt 21st Oct 158. Lubon 24th Oct 165 No 1121. B.R.D.

(1.7.18)

1.

In a letter dated the 8th September last Mr. Cherry the late Acting Collector of Tanjore requested that he had suspended the collection of 20 per cent of the increase by Price in the Pootungoo rented Villages for Fasly 1265 by which measure the Government demand by the Largeham of 23316 Kist last year was reduced to 18012 Kist this year.

2. He stated the grounds on which he had taken this step but these as far as they were then declared, were considered both by the Board and to the Government insufficient and the Government accordingly desired to be informed what portion of the Suspended balances had been collected and what steps the Board purposed taking in respect of the portion yet unrealized. The orders of Government were communicated to the Acting Collector with a requisition for a further report.

3. In his letter recorded above the Acting Collector informs the Board that 32192 or out of the amount suspended have been collected, but as the Instances before and not after the date of his order for suspension, which was the 22d July 1856.—

His

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

3. His explanation on this point is contained in Para 50 of his report and is to the effect that the Revenue on the Toddtengoo lages depending on the Current prices, is ascertainable till near the close of the ye and that consequently it took up till June to determine how much should be demanded account of Increase in the Current above the standard Prices for Fusly 1265. The Tahsildar had then to make out the gross demand on each Villages and issue instructions for the realization of what might be outstand He sent orders to the Tahsildars to report the Gross demand for each Village the portion of recovered and the sum remaining unrealize but as the necessary information had not bee received in time he had stated in his forwa letters that about 23,167 should be remitte "From the accounts since received it appear tha

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

Para 49

"that a larger proportion of Revenue had been "realized from some Meerasidars than others" In a previous para he mentions that the 32,172 Rs were not all received in cash but a portion by the price of the paddy already supplied by the Meerasidars to the Court of the late Rajah of Tanjore and a portion by the Value of labour already supplied for the Maramut.

4. Mr Cherry states in great detail the facts by which he was led to the Conclusion that the Ryots of the Woolloongoo rented Villages stood in need of the relief which he proposed to grant to them. It will be sufficient if the Board sums them up Concisely. He shews by an Extract from a letter from Mr Charles Harris an early Collector of Tanjore. that to Constitute a good season in Tanjore there should be a supply of water from Freshes in the Rivers or rain from May till the middle of January and that in particular there should be a full fresh in august and the same with heavy rain in November.

To Bd of Reve. 15th June 1803
Encls. No 1 in Collrs letter dated 14th Jany 1857.

These

These last in Fusly 1265 failed almost entire
In may and June the usual supply in the Ri
at that period was wanting and Mr Cheer
maintains that the planting of the Cadd
car Crop having been delayed in Consequen
the field could not have been a good on
notwithstanding a Considerable Fresh which
came down in July "The Tumbha Peshanum
"Crop should have been sown and transplant
"with the freshes of August and September an
"nourished until its January February and
"March harvest by the fall and not by
"the preserved waters of the great Monsoon
whereas in the year under Consideration the
Freshes in August and September were unu
ally Scanty and the N. E. Monsoon failed
till December and then discharged all its Supplies
with the exception of a few partial Showers in
a very heavy fall extends over 4 days only at the
Commencement of the month.

From Mr C. Harris 15th June 1803. P. 5

5. In Support of his account of the unfavorable

unfavorable nature of the season he forwards Extra
from the various reports on the Subject made by h
predecessor Mr Forbes who in that of the 4th Dece
ber 1855 thus describes the State of the Distri
up to the 1st of that month.—

Encls: No 9 in From Collr 14th January 1857

6. From the date of my last Report "until
"the 1st Instant the prospects of the Province were
"most gloomy. The Rivers almost entirely failed
"There was no rain the crops wet and dry were
"languishing and prices almost daily lose. On the
"30th Ultimo last years grain was selling at Cullum
"at 1½ Rupee the Cullum or 125 per cent
"above the Standard On the 1st Instant rain
"began to fall and it has Continued with little
"intermission for nearly 48 hours. There is every
"appearance of its having been general but I have
"not yet received reports from the South. Grain
"has fallen 20 per cent and is now at 1 Rupee
"the Cullum. It would be premature to say
"that the Crop is now safe but our prospects
"are considerably improved."

In

7. In Mr. Forbes report on the Offs year 1855/56. Extract from which is forwarded Enclosure No 2 in Mr. cherrys letter it is stat that the N. E. Monsoon which annually ext over a period of five years was last year limite to 11 days. It seems however from the season reports that there were showers towards the en of December in some parts of the District a total failure in January destroyed the prospe of a tolerable harvest thus raised for, it is stat in the Report for the 1st half of February that the outturn of the crops of Sumba peshanu which were then, fell considerably short of the stan ard and even in the report for the last half of January 1856 which spoke hopefully of the District in general it is added "in the Easter "Talooks which received the water late, there "will be but short produce on a considerable "extent of land" and that "numerous complaints "had been received of damage done to the crop "by water Rats" The Report for the latter half of

No 21.

of the March stated the outturn of the Sumbha peshanum Crops to be short of the Standard and finally in the Report for the official year already quoted. Mr Forbes thus describes the whole year "The River freshes were rather late in the appearance and were never of the average height The wet cultivation however was carried on as usual in the river irrigated Talooks The outturn has not been favorable and has not advanced more than 75 per cent of a full yield" in the Woolungoo settled Talooks were all esceeds of price esceeding 10 per cent above the Standard is collected, the Meerasidars have not flourished.

8. The foregoing Esctracts satisfy the Board that the season was unfavorable and the Crop of Sumbha peshanum price below the Standard It is maintained by Mr. Cherry that this was more especially the case in the Woolungoo rented Villages. The clas

Para 19.

which

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

Tiruvalore
Codavasel
Velinganem
Tranquebar
Manargoody
Triturpoondy
Combaconum
Paupanasem

which received relief the Villages situated in the 8 Talooks noted in the Margin Contained lands distributed under 3 Rivers as follows.—

Rivers	Extent	Assessment
1. Vennar	3216	1088.097
2 Cadamoorty	6171	293.948
3 Cavery	6681	287.088
	11,994	1669.133

Centage of the Vennar irrigated on the total } 7½ ——— 65

7½ per cent of the lands are entered in the above to be irrigated by the Venna and Mr Cherry forwards Extracts from letters to the that owing to some irregularity at the head of this river its supply in Fusly 1265 was very deficient. They Establish this point satisfactorily; and it is a fair inference that if in the District generally the produce of the wet lands was 25 per cent less than the Vennar must have still been more deficient. The Coodamurg River

Fort St. George 12th March 1857

River also stated to draw less than its proper share of water from the main stream owing to the bed being considerably higher than that of the Cauvery.

9. In Corroboration of his own opinion as regards these lands the Acting Collector adduces the Testimony of the Sub Collector who was in charge of 6 of the 8 Talooks Containing Woolungoo rented Villages from December to the end of the Fusly and whose letters he now forwards.—

Para 37 10 Further proof of the adverse nature of the season is afforded by the outturn in 27 amanie Villages Containing 1180 Valies of which the outturn was only 45 per cent of the Standard In those

Para 38. that were first under Rent and were then brought under a division of the Crop in Fusly 1265 the yield was worse being only 29 per cent of the Standard.—

11. The Board must confess that the evidence now brought forward by Mr Cherry to Establish the fact of the Woolungoo rented Villages needing

needing remission for Fusly 1265 has considerably diminished the repugnance which they felt to the proceeding when they were only in possession of his report of the 6th September last. The fact how that Mr. Cherry's predecessor Mr. Forbes who thoroughly acquainted with the District and fully disposed as is shewn by his letters refer to by Mr. Cherry to treat the necessitous forbearance did not see the necessity of the me leaves an impression on their mind that indiffer as the season certainly was, the pressure on the Ryots was not so great as to call for a depart of the Standing rules of the District, especially as the repetition of this indulgence when it had been given so short a time back as in 1265 had a tendency to foster an idea in the mind of the Ryots that they have a prescriptive right to a remission whenever the season may not be so good as ordinarily - And here the Board deem it right to remark that high prices alone without short

short produce will not be injurious to the Ryots under the rules of the Woolungoo as some passages of the letter under Consideration may be construed to imply. As Government gain on their share of the produce so will the Ryots on their share with the addition of 10 per cent on the Government share All the profits of the more favorable season of 1264 therefore were not necessarily absorbed by its high prices. —

From Coll^r 11th Jany/57 Para 69 & 71

12. And whether remission was or was not necessary under the circumstances of the year the Board are of opinion that the case was not so urgent as to put it out of the power of Mr. Cherry to refer the matter for the instructions of Superior authority. —

13. The point which remains for deliberation is whether the whole or any portion of the sum of which the Collection was suspended shall now be realized or shall be written off: and on full Consideration of all the facts the Board resolve to recommend to Government to adopt the latter Course Viz^t to remit. —

14. It appears from Para 11 of the Collectors report dated 6th September last that after deduction of the amount suspended the additional demand for Fusly 1265 on account of the high prices amounted to L,33,813; and turning to the Statement appended to Para 46 of the Collectors present Report it is found that the total demand of Fusly 1265 after the deduction aforesaid succeeded that of Fusly 1264 by upwards

upwards of 60,000 Rs and the actual collections by about
48,600 Rs Now Fusly 1264 was a tolerably good year and it
cannot be doubted that Fusly 1265 was a decided
bad one such being the case the Board see reason
to suppose that so great an additional demand
on account of price may have prefsed heavily on
the Ryots, particularly as their gains in Fusly 1264 tho
they may have been Considerable may not have fully
Compensated for the waste on the resources of the cult-
ivation arising from the disastrous years which preceded
The Poonjah Cultivation of 1265 is stated to have fallen
in the proportion of about 3 to 10 of the Nunjah and was
unfavorably reported on during the year. Little or no
aid therefore could have been drawn from thence
under all these circumstances the Board deem it inexpe-
dient particularly after the lapse of so many months
after the espiration of the Fusly to call upon the Ryot
to make good a demand suspended by the local Officer
who has stated his opinion that it can be only realized
by the sale of land. Considered abstractedly by the Board
would even be disposed to approve of the remission as
likely to prove of eventual benefit not only to the Ryot
but to the Government Revenue, and they would not overlook the fresh that as shewn in Para 57 of the collectors
letter a pledge is given that whenever high prices and short
produce combine their circumstances of the year shall be
taken without previous authority in a case not of absolute necefsity.

15. Should the Government be now pleased to confirm the remifsion they would propose that the present

Acting

Acting Collector Mr. Phillips may be directed
to do all in his power to explain to the
Ryots that such remuneration of
the rights of Government will not
follow as a matter of course, whenever
the season may be some what unfavorable
and prices rise.—

15. The Acting Collector will be
pleased to report whether any steps
have been taken by the Maramut
Department to correct the evil so
forcibly shewn in this Corres-
pondence to have arisen from

an

Fort St. George 12th March 185

an irregularly at the Head of

Vennar River and he will also

whether the high level of the C

moorty River in reference to t

Cavery has been brought to the n

of the District Engineer.

Resolved that a copy of

Proceedings be submitted for the i

of the Right Honorable the Gover

in Council and that one be also furnish

to the Acting Collector of Tanjore.

To

Fort St. George; 12th March 1857.

No. 16.

To I. D. Sim, Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(419)

Bd. No. 380.

From the Collector of South Arcot—

Sir,

Para 1 In returning Petition No. 2857 of 1856, presented to Government by Vasoodava Pillay and Devanada Pillay praying for permission to sue Casava Pillay for certain shares in the Sirstreem villages of Veerapermavellore and Sirtaloor in this District, I have the honor to state that I know of no objection to such permission being granted.

2. The villages in question were granted in the year 1813 to one Ramasawmy Pillay for valuable services rendered by him, as may be seen by a reference to the Register which was sent to the Board of Revenue on the 25th November 1834. On his death, the present incumbent Casava Pillay succeeded to the property.

3. The Petitioners stand respectively in the relation of own Brother and Nephew to him.

X 25th Novr 1834.

At

4. It appears that a suit was filed in 1828 against the same Casava Pillay by his Brother, one of the present Petitioners when the case was settled by a Razeenamah by which it was agreed that the Plaintiff should enjoy a share in the shrotriem.-

5. The Defendant refuses to acknowledge this document, copy of which has been produced before me; but admits that for several years he did give both the Petitioners a portion of the profits of the villages which, however, he is not now willing to continue.-

6. It thus appears that the question now at issue is the same one which was involved in the former suit, so that the only thing which seems necessary to be done is for the parties to apply to the Court to enforce execution of the Razeenamah which was then presented. The matter will then be judicially disposed of.-

South Arcot,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Cuddalore,
20th January 1857.

(Signed) A. Hall,
Collector.

Ordered

Bd. No. 753.
Proceedings thereon.-
(419-20)

Ordered that the foregoing letter be laid before Government with reference to the endorsement upon Petition, Board's No. 105 of 1850, under date 8th December 1850.-

2. The grounds upon which Petitioners seek permission to institute an action against Casava Pillay are stated to be the non-fulfilment by the latter of the conditions of the Razeenamah entered into in compromise of a suit filed in 1828 on the same grounds of action.-

3. Under these circumstances there appears to be no objection to a complaiance with Petitioners' request.-

---

No. 12.

To, J. D. Sim, Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.-

(421)
Bd. No. 363.
From the Collector of Madras.....

Sir,
Para 1. In Extract Minutes of Consultation, 16th December 1856, No. 2318, forwarded with

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

with Extract Board's Proceedings, 8th January 1857, No. 60, I am called upon to report upon the proposed wharf and wood Depôt on the Esplanade on the western face of Town.

2. The land is a long slip between the Basin and Elephant Bridges, and is unoccupied, with the exception of a public Necessary at the southern end near the Elephant Bridge.-

3. I do not see any objection to the proposed works- A portion of the ground fronts the Salt Godowns, the Town ditch, about 30 yards wide, intervening, and if it hereafter becomes a busy mart for firewood or any other commodity, petty depredations may be committed upon our Salt, rendered the more easy by the idle hands and empty boats always hanging about a landing place.-

There is much space however to the north and south of the Godowns and this may be apportioned first, and if the immediate

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

immediate frontage to the Platform should hereafter be required, the expediency of granting it or not may then be considered.-

(Signed) B. Cunliffe,
Collector.-

Madras, 22d January 1857.
Bd. No. 774.
Proceedings 421-22

thereon.- On referring to Para 3 of the Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 18th December last, it appears to the Board that the spot of ground, regarding which Government seek the Collector's opinion, is the site of the "proposed new Wood-yard near the Friend-in-Need Society's Workshops" and not the unoccupied space referred to in this letter.-

The Collector will therefore furnish
2. a report on the piece of ground, above indicated, as that referred to by Government.-

To,

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

No. 10.

To J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(423)

Bd. No. 820

From the Acting Coll.
of Malabar

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of the Board of Revenues Order No. 45 dated 6th January 1857, I have the honor to submit for your consideration some doubts that I entertain as to the applicability of Regulation XXVIII of 1802 to this District and to urge the superior advantage which I and all the experienced Native Revenue Officers of this District consider now result from applying the Regulation XXVII of 1802. in the manner laid down in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 27th July 1829.

2. Malabar is essentially a proprietory District in which, with the exception of a few escheats, the Government has not and never can claim any title to be considered Land Lord or Proprietor - all land waste or other is

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

is the fee simple property of the Ryot proprietors the Government posessing only the right of collecting a Nigady or Public cess on cultivated land. When assessing land the Government Officers distinctly recognize the Land lords separate right and there is reserved a share of the produce (irrespective of the actual cultivators Patomkars profit) or porupaad (surplus produce) as a Jenmy. bhogum (Land lords share)

3. This is an short a purely Zemindary Distrct, the Revenue of which is collected on Ryotwary principles. I consider therefore that the Revenue Law applicable to this District is that as contained in Regulation XXVIII and not in the Law of Regulation XXVIII of 1802. By acting under the Regulation XXVIII of 1802 a confusion will take place as regards the Jenmy's (Land-lords) procedure as against his tenants (Patombar) and the Government proceedure to recover the public tax on any land on which an arrear may have accrued but over which the Government claims no sort of propriety right whatever.

4. Again as regards the convenience of the Proceedure under Regulation XXVII this Regulation is especially applicable to Malabar. The Revenue of Malabar is on the whole light and reasonable.

It

3630

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

It is perfectly safe and is rarely withheld ex-
cept under some litigious dispute on the part
of those responsible for the Public Revenue
every acre of land is saleable, generally for
rates equal to many years purchase of any
arrear which can be allowed to accumulate
upon it. and as it is the Jenmom title,
fee simple, as is a Zemindary sale, that
passes when the land is put up for arrear
the mere attachment of the land or the threat
that attachment will if sue generally produce
the amount of demand from the Proprietor.

5. Compare with this the sacking of
tenants houses removal of doors and windows
and household utensils, the domiciliary vi-
sits, attaching crops and preventing their be-
reaped &c. which inevitably follow in the train
of Regulation XXVIII of 1802.-

6. Coercive process is nearly necessary in Malabar.
Under these considerations I have the honor
respectfully to urge that as regards Malabar the Boards
of the Board of Revenue No. 45 may not be put in force.

Coroth
Wynaad
3d February 1857.

(Signed) W. Robinson
Collector

J.C.B.

3630

(423.24)

Dr. No. 771

Proceedings thereon.

Requesting further information with reference to the doubts expressed by the Collector of Malabar as to the applicability or otherwise of the provisions of Regn. XXVIII of 1802 in enforcing the Collection of arrears of Ryotwary Revenue in his District.

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857.

By their circular No. 45 under date the 6th January last, the Board of Revenue called the attention of all Collectors to the provisions of Act No. XXIII of 1856 as requiring that the coercive process used to enforce payment of arrears of Ryotwary Revenue should in future be that prescribed by Regulation XXVIII of 1802.-

2 In the letter recorded above, the Acting Collector of Malabar submits for the consideration of the Board the doubts he entertains as to the applicability of that Regulation to Malabar, which he considers to be a purely Zemindary District, in which Regulation XXVII of 1802 can be employed with superior advantage.-

3 "Malabar" he observes "is es-
"sentially a proprietary District in
"which with the exception of a few
"Escheats, the Government has not and
"never can claim any title to be
"considered Landlord or Proprietor. All
"land, waste or other, is the fee simple property of the

Ryot

"Ryot proprietors the Government posseſsing only
"right of collecting a Negady or public
"Cess on cultivated land. When aſſeſsing
"lands, the Government Officers distinctly
"recognize the Landlords separate right
"and there is reserved a share of
"the produce / irrespective of the
"actual Cultivators Palamkars profit /
"or Surplus produce as a Saumy bhogum".—
Landlords share
4 In Regulation 27 of 1802 which
Mr. Robinson wishes to apply to Malabar
the term proprietors of land referred to
in that Regulation, is explained in
Sec: II to include Zemindars independent
Talookdars, and all actual proprietors
of land who pay the Revenue aſſeſsed
upon their estates immediately to
Government.—

5 The Sudr Udalut in 1829 ruled
that the description embraced Ryots in
unsettled Districts who paid their
Tax direct to Government.—

6 It was the object of Act XXIII

of 1856 to withdraw the Ryots of
unsettled Districts in general from
the operation of Regulation XXVII of 1802
and the language employed for the
purpose is as follows. "The Collection
"of the Government Revenue due on
"account of lands under Settlement
"direct with the Ryots shall be
"deemed a Khas Collection on the part
"of Government within the meaning of
"Sect. XXX VIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802."—

7 Turning to that clause the Board
find that the Khas Collection referred
to therein was one "where no Settlement
"may have been made with any proprietor
"or farmer". The distinction drawn by
act XXIII of 1856 would therefore
appear to be between a permanent
Settlement such as is made with a
Zemindar and a Settlement from
year to year such as is made with
an ordinary Ryot.—

8 Before the Board can express
a decided opinion as to which of these

these two clases the Settlements in Malabar belong to they require further information.

9 In Statement No. 6 attached to the General Report for Fusly 1262 the number of Individual Puttahs in Malabar is entered as 185371. while the number of Jenmees is reckoned in the Glossary of Terms received with the

In Cons. 7th Septr 1840

Acting Collectors letter of the 15th August 1840 as 24,378. Again in Jummabundy Statement No. 2 for Fusly 1262 the number of Puttahs is given as 38,900 The Board would wish to Know the nature of the smaller No. of Puttahs 38900 and if there are such as are given for lands which have escheated or the Collector will be so good as to state what Regulation he considers applicable to them. Regulation XXVII or XXVIII of 1802 He will also explain

3630 Fort Saint George 12th March 1857.

explain the nature of the Puttahs remaining to make up the number 185371 whether these are all given to Zemindars or to whom? and whether, also, they are given from year to year or in any other manner. It has been understood that often times the Zemendars retain a mere pepper corn Rent on their land in which case it is probable that they reside at a considerable distance from the Village in which it is Situated. Under such circumstances, the Board would ask whether the Puttah is made out in their names and whether when an arrear accrues the demand is made on them? The Acting Collector will consider whether when all but a minute portion of the profit from the land is received by others it would be equitable to make, the

Jenmekarans

Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

Jemmekaraus responsible for the arrear 2-

10 In ordinary Ryotwar Districts the owner of the land and the actual Cultivator are frequently distinct persons. The former generally receives the Puttah, and either a share of the produce or a money Rent. The difficulty is to draw a legal distinction between these and the Jemmeekaraus of Malabar. The question in the preceding Para have for their object to draw out that distinction, and as they may prove insufficient for the purpose Mr. Robinson will be so good as to add all the information bearing on the the point which his intimate knowledge of the subject may supply.

To

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

No. 35.

To J. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

425

B. No. 729
From the Acting
Collr of Madura

Sir

Under the sanction conveyed in Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 6th August 1856. No. 2515, I have the honor to forward a list of the Committee for the Exhibition to be held at Madura also a List of Prizes which it is proposed to offer and to request sanction for making all necessary disbursements within the limit of 3,000 Rupees.

The Exhibition will be held in Tirrumul Naicks' Palace on the 1st June next.

Madura Roda Ranell
17th February 1857.

(Signed) R. J. Sullivan
Asst Collr

B. No. 769.
Proceedings thereon.

425. 26

The Board approve generally of the Prize list submitted and have only to suggest the following alterations.

		Rs.		Rs.
For the best pair of Bullocks		50	instead of	100
" " "	Ball	100		50
" " "	Indigo	100		20
" " "	Spices	50		10
" " "	Sugar	50		35
" " "				They

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

2. They trust that a portion at least of the Prizes offered for fruit and Vegetables will be contributed by the Residents who are interested in the excellence of such products the Government being left to encourage improvement in objects of greater national importance.-

3. The Board request that they may be furnished as soon after the exhibition as practicable, with moderate samples of the prize cotton Fibres. Indigo. Wheat Spices. Coffee. Arrowroot. Tapioca. Wool and Sugar and with Specimens of any Novel or valuable Gums. Resins. Medicinal substances &c. which may be exhibited.

No. 33.

To
I. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir

It being in contemplation to

427

Bd No. 818.

From the Collector of Nellore ...

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

to recommend the construction of Travellers Bungalows at certain points on the New line of the Northern Trunk Road and the Roads to Cuddapah through the Dornala and Rampoor Passes, I have the honor to request that the Board will have the goodness to furnish me with Copies of the Standard Plans for Bungalows, the District Engineer having applied for the same.-

Nellore District.
Collector's Office.
Alloor.
28th February 1857

/Signed/ F. B. Elton
Collector.

Bd No. 752.

Order thereon.

427/28

Ordered that the above letter be forwarded to the Chief Engineer with the Board's request that the plans in question may be supplied.-

No. 28

429

To
I. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

Bd No. 911

From the Collr of Madras

Sir

I have the honor to request that

Camp Oil &c. —

3634

From the Judge of Nellore 12th March 1857.

That the Board would be glad to receive from the Collectors of Districts under the Presidency of Fort St. George, a Report on the state of the Season for the month of February last, in order to enable the Board to submit a Report thereon to Government.

To which the Collector of Nellore has returned the following Report.

Nellore, 10th March 1857.

By Mr. Hall
Proceedings thereon.
429.30

Signed W. Cunliffe
Collector.

Submitted through Civil Auditor for the favourable consideration of Government.

Received this 31st March 1857.

Follows Extract

Extract

P.S.

3635

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

By Mr. 775.
431

Statement shewing the state of the Season in the undermentioned Districts for the month of February 1857.

District and Date.	Rainfall.	State of the Crops and the Cultivation operations.	Prices whether high or low, rising, falling, &c.	Further Remarks.
		The Dry and Wet Paddy crops have been nearly all housed—the last Crops, horse-gram, &c. have been nearly reaped.	Exhibit a falling off in the Bunder Market as follows, compared with the prices of the preceding Month.	Partial sickness is reported in two Talooks.
Masulipatam dated 3d in Consultation 6th March 1857—My No. 526.—	None.	White Paddy (old) per Candy of 960 Seers Rupees 17.		
		——— Do. (new) ———	" — 14	
		Black Do. ———	" — 13	
		Jonna Maize ———	" — 18	
		Horse gram ———	" — 18	
		Kundaloo ———	" — 28	
		Lamp Oil Seed. ———	" — 38	

Fort St George, 12th March 1857.

District and Date.	Rain fall.	State of the crops and Cultivation operations.	Prices whether high or low, rising falling, &c.	Further remarks.
Nellore, dated 3d Instt 5th March 1857. My & S.	None.	Great loss has been occasioned in the later dry crops by the attacks of insects which however have now ceased. The oil seeds have failed extensively from the same Cause—The other crops are generally good and the earlier wet and dry crops have been reaped. Indigo is being sown.—	Prices have fallen in some places since the harvest.	Sickness among Cattle is still prevalent and great loses have been experienced.
Chingleput, dated 3d instt 5th March, 1857.—My 576	None.	The harvest of the Sumbah Crop is nearly over and the produce is abundant, considering the late period when it was sown. The Noveray cultivation is going on, but the latness of the Season and the diminishing water in the tanks may occasion some loss—The young Indigo looks healthy.	Have varied materially since last month and are as follows. Cass Paddy — 19 Marcals Sumbah — 17½ Raggy — 24 Per Candy	Murrain among Cattle prevails in some parts and Cholera has appeared in a few villages.
Salem, dated None. and 2d instt 5th March 1857 My. 517.—	None.	The harvest of the dry crops is nearly over—such as remain are being reaped. The dry crops in the Tripatore Talooks have suffered partially from insects. The Raggy produce has not been so abundant this year in the Denkenkottah Talook—The lamp oil seeds are being gathered.— Of the garden crops Raggy and Cholum have been reaped, the Poonlanveem, Brinjals and Chillies are in good condition and will be shortly gathered. Tobacco is thriving, and the produce of the Sugar Cane is fair.— The	No material fluctuation.—	In the town of Salem and its vicinity and in the Talooks of Womalore and Reize- pore, Cholera has prevailed.— Agne and Fever have been

3637 Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

District and Date.	Rainfall	State of the Crops and the Cultivation operations.	Prices whether high or low rising, falling &c.	Further remarks.
		The earlier Wet crops have been reaped. The later ones are thriving - the Sugar Cane sown in wet lands is also thriving.		
Trichinopoly dated 3d. in Consultation 6th March 1857. My 520.	None many of the tanks to the South West of the District are quite dry. The rivers are nearly so, the Cauvery more so than usual. The river channel of the Western Taluks are tolerably full for the Season; while those of the Eastern District, depending on the rivers above referred to, have lent little water.	The dry grain harvest is over - the garden products yield well. The Tobacco is flourishing. The Thumbah rice is nearly harvested but the produce is less than that of last year compared with the same month in last July. Returns shewn an increase in the present of 1717 acres in the Wet 34,31, in the Dry [illegible] in the Garden [illegible]	Rising very slightly owing to the demand in Coimbatore and Madura.	Cholera was generally prevalent for Cattle is getting very scarce.
Kurnool, dated 2d in Cons. 6th March 1857, My 521.	None.	The Crops are nearly ripe and promise good returns.	Stationary	The District is healthy.
Cuddapah, dated 2d in Consultation 4th March 1857, My. 506.	None.	The produce of Green Gram and other pulses as also of oil seeds, Land seeds &c. proved to be on average of 1/2 to 3/4 of a Crop - Safflower has not been Cut as yet. - The harvest of the earlier Paddy is nearly over and proves favorable - the 2d Crop has been sown in some places, and is has Indigo very extensively under Tanks and Channels which still contain a supply of water.	Compared with the same month of the preceding year the prices have fallen at the rate of 6 annas per Rupee.	Fever is still prevalent and a distemper among Cattle.

3638 Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

District and Date.	Rainfall.	State of the Crops and the Cultivation operations.	Prices whether high or low. rising, falling or stationary	Further remarks.
South Arcot, dated 3d Consultation 5th March 1857. My 518.-	None.-	The prodnce of the Ground nut which was extensively dugup was not heavy- the quantity of rain in Decmber appeares to have affected the seed which was then lent lately down. The growing Indigo does not look very promising- a few showers of rain are requried for this as well as the Gyngilly oil seed plants- Cultivation is not carried on to any extent in this month Indigo is about to be cut for the first time this year- The Wet and Dry crops in the Fields are in	Stationary as though the supply of grain was abundant, there were a Coivee. pending demand.	Cholera existed several parts of the District, lent is evidently abating- Cattle have been subject to great mortality.-
Tanjore, dated 2d Consultation 6th March 1857. My 519.-	None- A trifling quantity of water flows into the Vennaur and South Raja Voikal- the other rivers are quite Dry.-	The harvest of the Sumbah Peshamum is going on- Remissions have been sought in certain Talooks under river irrigation for short prodnce attributed to inundations or drought to insufficient rain has rendered a good deal of land unproductive in the Codarumbum or dry villages.- The Cotton, cane, and lamp oil seed crops, have been housed- The manufacture of Sugar is progressing and the Indigo plants are thriving.-	Stationary, ranging from 9 a. 8 piece to 12 annas per Callum.-	Cholera prevalent in some parts of the Districet.-

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
12th March 1857.

/Signed/ J. D. Sim,
Acting Secretary.

To.

3639. Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

(432)

B. No. 778.
To the Acting Collector of Salem.

Forwarding, with the Board's Remarks, Pls. Nos. 724. 725. and 901 of 1857 and requesting him to furnish a full report on the case with copies of the Judicial papers and other documents relating to the same.

To,

The Acting Collector of
Salem.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your report the Petitions noted in the margin.

2. It would seem that the Petitioners Soondaraiah and Ramasawmy were dismissed by you in consequence of an opinion expressed by the acting Sessions Judge that they had conspired with others to cause copies of forged documents to be produced before the Sub-Court of Salem as evidence in a Civil Case.

3. It seems to the Board to be prima facie improbable that there was any such conspiracy in relation to the copies, because no one could have supposed that copies would have been called for by the Sub-Judge for the purpose in view which was to prove that the Defendant in a Suit attested a paper in Salem at a time when he was stated by the Plaintiff to have been elsewhere

3640 Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

It is self-evident that the original papers only could have been of real use in proof of such a fact; and consequently it is, as before stated, improbable prima facie that the Defendant in the Civil Suit, the Police Ameen, and the Servants in the Collector's Office should have conspired to have copies of the document prepared for production in the Court. There may be circumstances, however, to remove this appearance of improbability, and the Board request that you will enquire and report whether any such exist

4. At the same time you will be pleased to enter sufficiently into the history of the case to enable the Board fully to understand your explanation. They would wish to know if the signatures to the original papers have been proved to be forgeries, and if possible they are desirous to see these papers in order to satisfy themselves whether the forgery is so palpable as to be easy of detection by the

Fort St. George, 12th March 1857.

the Jewalinen is on its passing through
his hand in the manner usual when
a paper is called for from the Cutcherry
to be copied. You will state whether
the Petitioner Soondaraiah and
the other Gomastah were
as is averred at Page 2 when
the application for the documents
was made, and whether there
was any thing clandestine or
suspicious in the manner in
which it was introduced into
the Collector's Cutcherry from
the Police ameens.

5. The Board request
that you will state your
opinion fully on the merits
of the cases of all the Petitioners
with the grounds on which
it is founded. Copies of the
Decree in the Civil Suit and
of the judgments in the
Criminal Cases will probably
assist

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

assist them informing a judgment
on the question before them.

6. In conclusion, they
desire to be informed what checks
are observed in the Salem
Cutcherry for the purpose of
preventing fraud in furnish-
ing copies of official docu-
ments

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George.
12th March 1857.

Signed J. D. Sim,
Acting Secretary.

Received the undermention-
ed Miscellaneous letters and
Statements.

433
Ry No. 585. From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Register
of Petitions from Gomastahs
from 1856 to February 1857.

434
Ry No. 583. From the Acting Collector of Guntoor. Statement
of Demand Collection and
Balance of Revenue for February 1857.—

From

3643

435

My No. 582.

Fort St. George 12th March 1857.

From the Collector of North Arcot. Statement of Demand Collection and Balance of Revenue for Feby

436

My No. 584. ary 1857.-

From the Collector of South Arcot. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt now available for exportation to Calcutta on the 28 Feby

437

My No. 585. ary 1857.-

From the Collector of Tinnevelly. Statement of the value of Gold & Silver Bullion and Specie imported by Sea in Feby 1857.-

D.

Proceedings.

3644

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Friday the 13th March 1857.

438

A after No. 585

From the Actg Secy to Government

Read the following Papers

Revenue Department

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th February 1857.

Approving of the revised Scale of Salaries amounting to Rupees 438 recommended by the Board for the Salt Establishment of Rajahmundry and stating that Government will await the definite proposition called for from the Acting Collector of Guntoor in regard to the Salt Establishments of that District.

See No. 142 in Separate Volume / Page 257

438.39

Bd No. 789

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Rajahmundry for his information and guidance.

440

Bd No. 612

From the Actg Secy to Government

Revenue Department

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11th

11th February 1857

Communicating the orders of Government on the explanation afforded by the Board in regard to sundry disallowed items in the charges on account of additional Establishments in Fuslies 1264 & 1265 and sanctioning with certain exceptions the charges on the same account proposed for Fusly 1266 amounting to Rupees 88684 with the remarks of Government on the nature of the items involved in the Estimates submitted.

/ See No 10 in Separate Volume / P 258

(440-41)

Bd No 779

Order thereon.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract minutes of Consultation be communicated to the Collectors of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Canara, Masulipatam, North Arcot, Tanjore, Ganjam, Madura, Madras and Nellore.

2

The Collectors of Canara, Masulipatam, Ganjam, and Madras will be pleased to furnish the explanation required by Government on

in paras 5 & 6.

---

(442)

Bd No 782

To all Colrs except Bellary N. Arcot & Trichinopoly

Sir,

Circular

With reference to your Estimate dated ____ I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Government have been pleased to sanction the charges proposed to be incurred in your Districts on account of additional Establishments required for Fusly 1266.

To Canara Ganjam Madras with the deductions as shown in margin only.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
13th March 1857

/ signed / L. Forbes
Acting Sub Collector

Estimate.

	Estimate for July 1856	Deductions	Net amount sanctioned	Sanctioned for Commencing Grammar Schools	
South Arcot	320	"	320	"	31st July in Cons 13th Augt 1856 No A 291
Cuddapah	577	"	577	"	21st June in Cons 25th July 1856 No 2394
Chingleput	1690	"	1690	"	2nd Augt in Cons 15th Augt 1856 No 2911
Coimbatore	660	"	660	"	13th June in Cons 2nd Augt 1856 No 2251
Canara	8383	241	8142	500	21st June in Cons 3rd July 1856 No 1544
Ganjam	1680	120	1560	"	2nd July in Cons 12th July 1856 No 1604
Guntoor	12657	"	12657	"	4th June in Cons 2nd augt 1856 No 2317 1st July in Cons 9th July 1856 No 1571
Kurnool	"	"	"	"	21st June in Cons 1st July 1856 No 1522
Masulipatam	14268	"	14268	320	30th June in Cons 9th July 1856 No 1572
Madura	852	"	852	"	21st June in Cons 26th June 1856 No 1505
Malabar	1732	"	1732	"	21st June in Cons 1st July 1856 No 1526
Madras	10342	476	9866	"	20th June in Cons 26th July 1856 No 2304
Nellore	1368	"	1368	"	4th June in Cons 9th June 1856 No [illegible]
Rajahmundry	34444	"	34444	"	25th June in Cons 1st Augt 1856 No 2444
Salem	"	"	"	"	1st July in Cons 30th July 1856 No [illegible]
Tanjore	570	"	570	"	30th June in Cons 8th July 1856 No [illegible]
Tinnevelly	230	"	230	"	4th June in Cons 11th June 1856 No [illegible]
Vizagapatam	748	"	748	"	19th June in Cons 1st Augt 1856 No 2344
Total Rs	89521	837	88684	820	

443

Bd. No 763.

From the Actg Secretary to Government

Revenue Department.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th February 1857.

Authorizing the issue of licenses to the washermen using the Northern Esplanade of the towns in the exercise of their calling at the rate of two annas each monthly.

/See No 198 in Separate Volume/ P. 261

443.44

Bd. No 809

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector with a copy of the Board's Proceedings for his information and guidance.

445

Revenue Department.

Bd. No 781

From the Actg. Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 26th February 1857.

Declining to sanction the extra remuneration proposed to be paid to the Remembrancer for the period

/See No 205 in Separate Volume/ P. 262

be officiated as Sabsidar of Masulipatam

445.46

Bt No 790

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated with the Board's Proceedings to the Acting Collector.

Revenue Department

447

A after No 819

From the acting Secty to Government } Extract from the minutes of Consultation under date the 27th February 1857.

Pointing out the defective nature of the information supplied by some of the Collectors in their Season Reports and directing that they be requested to state in future the current price of Grain as compared with the past months.

/ See No 218 in Separate Volume / P. 263

447.48

Bt No 788

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated to the several Collectors and agents for their information and guidance.

Extract

Revenue Department

Bt No 806

From the acting Secty to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th February 1857

449

Communicating thro' the Board to the Collector of Canara certain correspondence from the Bombay Government on the subject of the Forests in that District and their sources of supply with a request that he will take measures for repressing the destruction of timber & Coomery cultivation in the forest tracts referred to by Dr Gibson.

/ See No 217 in Separate Volume / P. 264

449.50

Bt No 796

Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Canara whose attention is requested to para 2.

Extract

3651 Fort St George 13th March 1857

451

Revenue Department

Bd No 880

From the Actg Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th March 1857.

Sanctioning as a temporary measure the proposition submitted by the Acting Collector of Malabar for providing for his Press Establishment remarking on the smallness of the scale of salary, and directing that he be requested to provide for an efficient Establishment as well as for contingent expenditure.

/ See No 231 in Separate Volume / P. 268

451-52

Bd No 797

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated to

3652 Fort St George 13th March 1857

to the Acting Collector for his information and guidance.

453

Revenue Department

Bd No 881

From the Actg Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th March 1857.

Communicating the Sanction of the Government of India to the continuance of Rupees 220 per annum out of the pension enjoyed by the late Mahomed Saib of Kurnool to his mother and widow for their

/ See No 230 in Separate Volume / P. 269

Fort St George 13th March 185

their lives and to
his minor son.
until he shall
attain his 21st year.

Bk. No. 791

Order thereon.

(453.54)

Ordered t

communicated to the Offi

-ciating Agent to the Govan

-at Kurnool, for his informatio

-and guidance.

Fort St George 13th March 1857

No. 251

To. J. D. Sims Esqr
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

(453)

Sir,

Bz. No. 5145
From the Collector of Nellore - - -

With reference to the Boards Endorsement on the Petitions noted in the margin herewith returned, I have the honor to report on the case in which the Petitioners were punished by the Sub Collector.-

Reporting on Petitions Nos 2108 & 2045 of 1856 from certain Inhabitants and Curnums of Bitragoontah in the Zillah of Nellore.

(Nos 2108 and 2045 of 1856)

2 one Gholam Hoossain Kermany Peishcar of Betragoontah in the Talook of Cavelly now forming part of the Sub Division reported to the Collector in an Arzee dated 12th September 1855. that the assessment of some land cultivated by a ryot, who was said to have deserted had been appropriated by the Head Canpoo of Curnums of the Village, and that other irregularities had been committed there, requested to have the Canoos of the Village examined.-

3 The Moozoomdar of Talamunchy was deputed to do so, and reported the result

shewing

shewing an increase in the Metta, Magany, and Jareb cultivation of the Village, amounting to Rupees 450-9-- for Fusly 1262 as per abstract Statement No 1 accompanying and an increase of Rupees 469-15-2 for Fusly 1264, as per State-ment No 2 which had not been brought to account to the credit of Government as they should have been. Fusly 1263 being a year of drought the Lands were not cultivated. These amounts are made up of Lands cul-tivated, but wholly omitted. High Jurrum Lands which were cultivated, but low Jurrum ones substituted for them in the accounts. Lands deducted as waste, which were really cultivated and some other minor items.-

4 The ryots deposed that they had cultivated these Lands, and paid the assessment to the Caupoos and Cur-nums, but had no receipts to produce, and the Moozoomdar did not think their Statements on the latter point wor-thy of credit.-

5 The accounts were adjusted in the Sub Collectors Office, and the amount due

due finally settled at Rupees 446-4-- in-cluding Roofscooms for Fusly 1262, and Rupees 473-12-7 including Roofscooms for Fusly 1264. Total Rupees 920--7- This amount was order-ed by the Sub Collector to be paid as fol-lows.- The Village Officers being also dis-missed.-

By B. Ramachendrapa doing duty as Curnum of Bitragoontah	Rs a p 131-6-11	dismissed
Vesa Ramasawmy Curnum of Tabloor and doing duty as Curnum of Bitragoontah	131-6-11	Do
B. Chinna Soobiah Curnum of Bitragoontah		--Do--
R. Parareddy Moonsiff of Bitragoontah	131-6-11	Do
Do Ramareddy Head Caupoo of Do	131-6-11	Do
R Veera reddy Head Caupoo of Do	131-6-11	Do
C. Polareddy Do -- Do ---	131-6-11	Do
Soobiah Mahtand and Officiating as Shroff of Do	131-6-11	Do

6 It is not disputed on the part of the Caupoos and Curnums that this increase was actually discovered or that the amount is due to Government, but the

the points at issue are,

1st Who is responsible for it the Canpoos and Curnums, or the Ryots who cultivated the Lands—

2nd The individual responsibility of the persons who were punished.—

7 As regards the 1st point the evidence consists of the Statements of the Ryots themselves as abovementioned and part of the Lands were cultivated by some of the parties punished by the Sub Collector

8 Without receipts for the amounts paid or other collateral proof, it is impossible to say exactly what the Ryots paid on these accounts, but the open way in which they admit having cultivated the Lands seems to show that they were not principals in the fraud nor are they proved to have connived at it though on not obtaining receipts they should have complained.

9 On the other hand the Curnums are primarily answerable for the omissions and discrepancies in the accounts, and

and both they and the Head Canpoos should have informed the Circar that the assessment on these lands had not been paid to Government, had such been the case and on the supposition that it was paid, they are answerable for the collections, with the exception of those exempted in special grounds by the Sub Collector.—

10 It remains to enquire into the objections which have been brought forward as to the individual responsibility of some of the parties.—

11 It is objected that B. Ramachendrapah was only appointed in Fusly 1264, and was not aware of the Frauds committed in Fusly 1262.—

12 This individual is a relation of the late Curnum Appiah who died in Fusly 1262 from which date he is stated to have conducted the duties of Curnum, his son a Minor was appointed in Fusly 1264, in Appiahs place, and since the appointment of his son, with whom he is undivided

undivided, he has continued to carry on all the duties as before- Under these circum-stances I consider that he is responsible for the defalcations equally with the others.

13 It is objected that Vessa Rama-sawmy is the Curnam of a neighbouring Village and was improperly dismissed.

14- The circumstances are these Betchanah appointed Curnam in Fusly 1263 has done no duty personally, and one S. Soory Narrainapah was ordered to act for him during his youth, and did so for a short time. But since Fusly 1263 Veesa Ramasawmy brotherinlaw of Atchanah is clearly shewn to have performed the duty though without any special orders. In Fusly 1262 Soobaya, the father of Atchanah was alive and carried on the duties- Under these circumstances I do not con-sider V. Ramasawmy can be held an-swerable for the defalcations of Fusly 1262.

15 Some other minor objections have been made, of which I give an abstract

That Curnum Ramiah was relieved from punishment although he is a Chief Curnum of the Village-

abstract in the margin, and regarding-which I beg to transcribe the Sub Collector's explanations, which I consider are suf-ficient to meet them as they are only to the effect that some persons were let off too easily- There is nothing in the Record of the Moozoomdars enquiry to show that Curnum B. Ramiah ever acknowledged himself responsible for any of the malversation in the Village which he certainly finally assisted in bringing to light- Beyond the confessions of the Head Cumpoos of the Village, as to the truth of the malversation, there is nothing on the record to show the exact amount of responsibility therein of any of the punish-ed parties, and the Government dues were therefore collected in equal portions from each.-

That Curnum Chinna Soobiah was relieved from punish-ment although he is a nomi-nated Curnum of the Village-

16 B. Soobiah was dismissed from the Curnum as he must equally with the others have been aware of the gross frauds that were being perpetrated- the

was

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

was not made to pay a share of
the amount due to Government, as
appeared that he never interfer-
with the collection or remittance o
-partment and could not be there-
-fore considered responsible for
defalcations.-

17 In conclusion I beg
to recommend that a reward
of Rupees 100 may be grant-
-ed to the informer Gholam
Hoo-ssain Hermany in accord-
-ance with the recorded opin-
of the Sub Collector who states, the
discovery

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

discovery of the long standing
frauds in this Village is due
entirely to him, and that he
has deserved well of Govern-
-ment for his Zeal and courage
in exposing the business.—

18. A Tabular State-
-ment in the prescribed form
is herewith furnished.—

Nellore
Collectors Office
11th December
1856.

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector.

Statement

Fort St.e George 13.th March 1857

No.1

Statement shewing the result of the Examination by the Marzoomdar of Talamunchy of the lands of Bitragoontah in the Talook of Cavelly in Nellore District for Fusly 1262—

Description of land	Extent of Cultivation as admitted by the Ryots and found on the investigation made by the Marzoomdars of Talamunchy				Extent entered in the Circar accounts				
	Tarums	Goortoos	B	Rs	Assessment	Goortoos	B	Rs	a P
Metta	4	4	10	4 19		1	3	5	9 14 11
Magany	2	11	14	15 1,53		5	14	9	23 429 148
	3	2	1	6 1,54					
	4	1	7	7 22					
Sareeb	"	"	2	1 9		"	"	9	4 1 10 5 7 1
	23	4	1	551		7	1	13	101 5 7 1,50 9

Nellore Collector's Office 11.th December 1857

(Signed) F. B. Elliott
Collector

3664

Fort St. George

No. 2.

Statement shewing the result of the Examination of Bitragoontah in the Talook of Cavelly [illegible] by the Mazoomdar of Talamunchy of the lands in Nellore District for Fusly 1264.

13th March 1857

Description of land	Extent of cultivation as admitted by the Ryots and found on the investigation by the Mazoomdar of Talamunchy						Extent entered in the Circar accounts				Deduct Jareeb remission	Remainder due to Government	
	Taxrums	1st crop Assessment		2d crop Fasly		Assessment				Increase			
		Gorloos	V P	Rs a P	Gorloos	V P	Gorloos	V P	Rs a P	Rs a P			
Metta	4	6	13 12	29 2 4			6		29 2 4	1 . .	4 4 0	24 14 4	24 14 4
Mogany	2	17	4 10	52 4 15	23	6 . 17	548	57	2 10 12	87 1 5			
	3	2	. 15	45 4 7	3	. 2 2	48	49	. 4	6 6 . 3	441 11 .	441 11 .	
	4	1	2 12	18 5 4	.	. 1 2	18	54	5 2	. 80 3 .			
Jareeb	.	.	29 11	108 . .	.	. 29	11	108	. .	. . .	11 108	8 4 10	3 5 10
	27	8 10	629	6 1	26	6 2 29	655	128	9 1 2	177 8 8	478 4 .	8 4 10	169 15 2

Nellore Collector's Office
11th December 1856

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector

3666 Fort St. George, 13th March 1857.

Bd. No. 756.

Proceedings thereon. The Collector was requested to review the Proceedings of the Sub-Collr. in the matter of certain defalcations in a Village of the Sub-division and to Communicate the result to the Board. In his reply above recorded he enters into at the points of the case, approving with one exception (paras 13 and 14) of the Sentences passed upon the defendants.—

2 From para 16 it appears that "B. Soobbiah was dismissed by the Sub Collector from the Curriculum as he must, equally with the others, have been aware of the gross frauds that were being perpetrated." He has however been held by the Collector to be irresponsible on the ground that he "never interfered with the Collection or remittance department." The Board cannot concur in this view of the case. It appears to them that if, as stated above, he was aware of what

(455)

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

No. 3.

Application for Rewards to Informers of Concealed Collections.

3665

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

what was going on, it was clear his duty to report the circumstances he being a Servant of Government failure to adopt this course would a tacit, aiding and abetting in the defalcations which it was his particular business to prevent, and the Board are of opinion that under these circumstances he was equally responsible with the others. They do not however deem it necessary to disturb the Collector's decision which (with the above expression of their views) they Confirm. -

3. The application for permission to grant a reward of

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

of Rupees 100 to the informer, in the Case under notice, will be submitted for the favorable Consideration of Government. -

Separate Endorsement on Petitions 2045 & 2108 of 1856. 675. 689 & 760 of 1857.

"The Board have confirmed the Sentence of dismissal awarded against the Petitioners." -

B. No. 759.

Further (455-57)

Order thereon- Ordered that the foregoing Communication be submitted, with the Board's recommendation, for the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council whose sanction is requisite as the information was given after the Jummabundy.

+ 27th May 1850 C.O.B. Vol. I page 523.

458

B. No. 5313.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry

No. 146.

To, J. D. Sim, Esqre acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement of the 6th ultimo on Petition No. of 1850, I have the honor to state that the Pope, therein referred to, had been in the enjoyment of the Petitioner and his ancestors free of assessment from a period antecedent to the formation of the Permanent Settlement, and was entered in the Public accounts under the head of "Ashalmanes". The assessment was collected in Fuslee 1260 & 1261 only on the ground of the land having been cultivated as explained in my endorsement of the 8th October 1856. I have, under the circumstances of the case

case, issued orders for the continuance of the land which is now in the possession of the Petitioner free of assessment- The Petitioner withdraws his claim for the refund of the sum collected from him on the land.-

Rajahmundry District, Collector's Office, Cocanada, 13th December 1856

(Signed) A. Purvis, Collector.

B. No. 757.

Proceedings thereon- The Collector will be pleased, (458-59) to report whether Petitioner is entitled to the refund of the sum collected, and in such event, what the amount is.-

No. 260.

460

B. No. 5288.

From the Collr. of Nellore.

To, J. D. Sim, Esqre Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th October last No. 3410, communicating copy of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 10th idem, relative to

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.-

to the Choultry built by V. Kursareddy and his brother in this District, I have the honor to state that the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue was not obtained though the cause of the omission cannot now be traced. There is no other endowed Choultry within 10 miles of that now under notice and on the same line of road.-

2- A plan of the Choultry and of the Moosaqur Khana is submitted as required by Government.

Nellore District - - - - -
Sydapoor, Collector's - - - - -
Office, 20th December 1856.
B. No. 758.

(Signed) F.B. Elton,
Collector.

Order thereon.

460-61

Ordered that the foregoing letter be laid before Government with reference to the Extract Minutes of Consultation above quoted.-

2. The Collector reports that the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue for the erection of this Choultry was not obtained, but the cause of the omission cannot now be traced, and that there is no other endowed Choultry within

10

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

10 miles off or on the same line of road as that under notice.-

No. 10.

To,

J. D. Sim, Esqre
Secretary to the Court of Wards,
Fort St. George.

462.

B. No. 323.
From the Acting Collr. of Tanjore.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that Tylemmay, a woman of the family of Kabis-Stalum Moopan, complained to me both personally and by Petition of the inadequacy of the allowance at present allowed for her maintenance, and requested that it may be increased to the same rate at which Neelanyathatchee, the 2nd widow of the late Appavoo Moopan, is paid.-

The accompanying Genealogical tree will shew to the Court her position in the family, and as she appears by that position to be entitled to the same Consideration with Neelanyathantchee, I beg to request the Court's authority for disbursing to her, from the 1st instant, per annum the difference

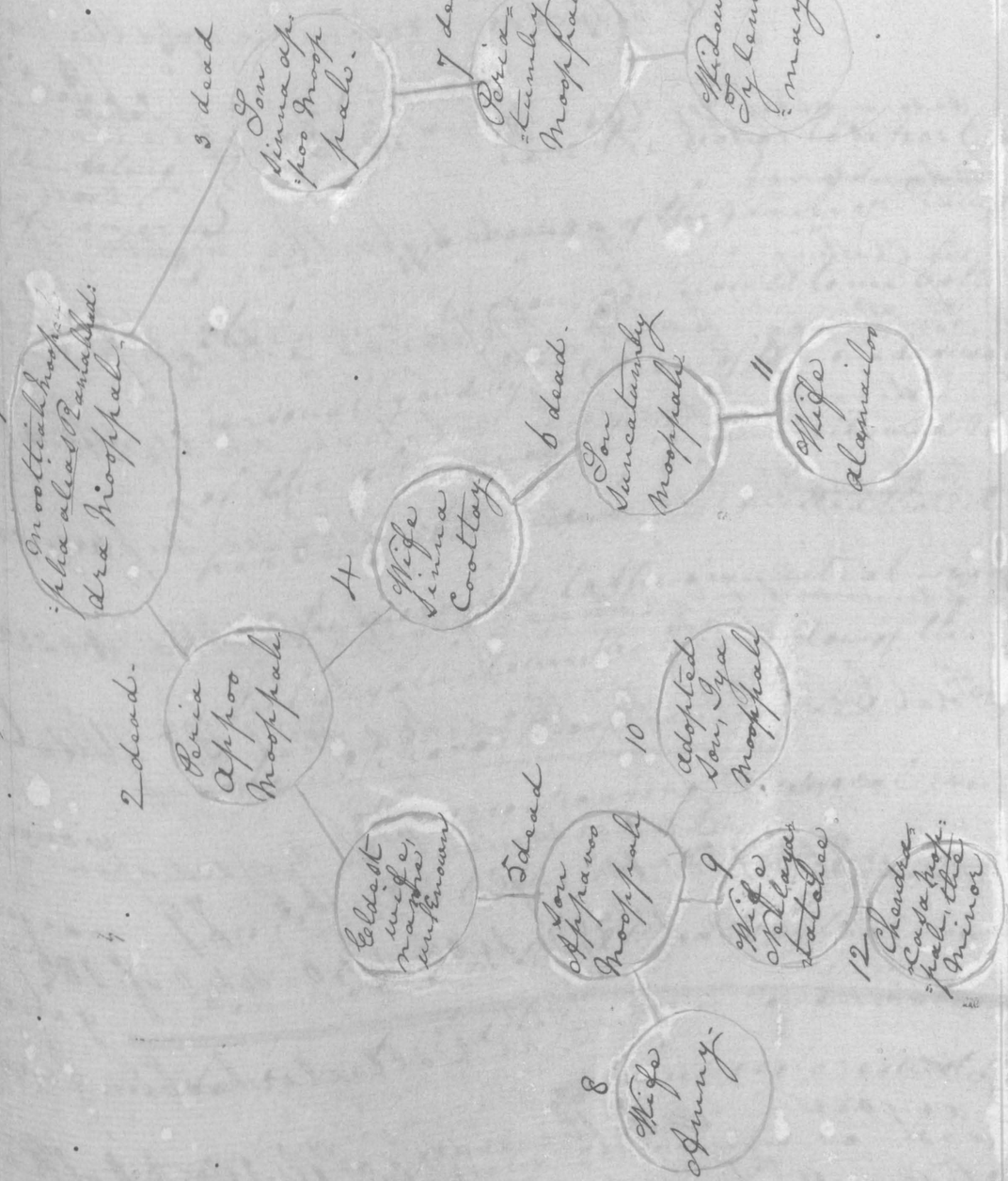
3073 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

	Allowances now drawn by Veelaya tatchee.		Allowances now drawn by Tylenn = may.		Difference or Decrease.		differences amounting
	Grain Cullums.	Ready Money.	Grain Cullums.	Ready Money.	Grain Cullums.	Ready Money.	to Rupees
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	79 and
Ordinary or Subsistence allowance	120	60	90	24	30	36	Cullums
For Clothing	"	7	"	4	"	3	60 between
For Pongal Festival	5	5	"	"	5	5	the allow
For Deepauly &c.	5	5	"	"	5	5	=ance now
For Anniversaries	20	30	"	"	20	30	drawn by
Total Extraordinary allowance	30	47	"	4	30	43	the two
Grand Total	150	107	90	28	60	79	women as marginally given

Tanjore
Vullum, 14th January 1857.

Signed J. W. Cherry
Ag. Collector.

Proposed family of Caste Christians Brahmins



3673

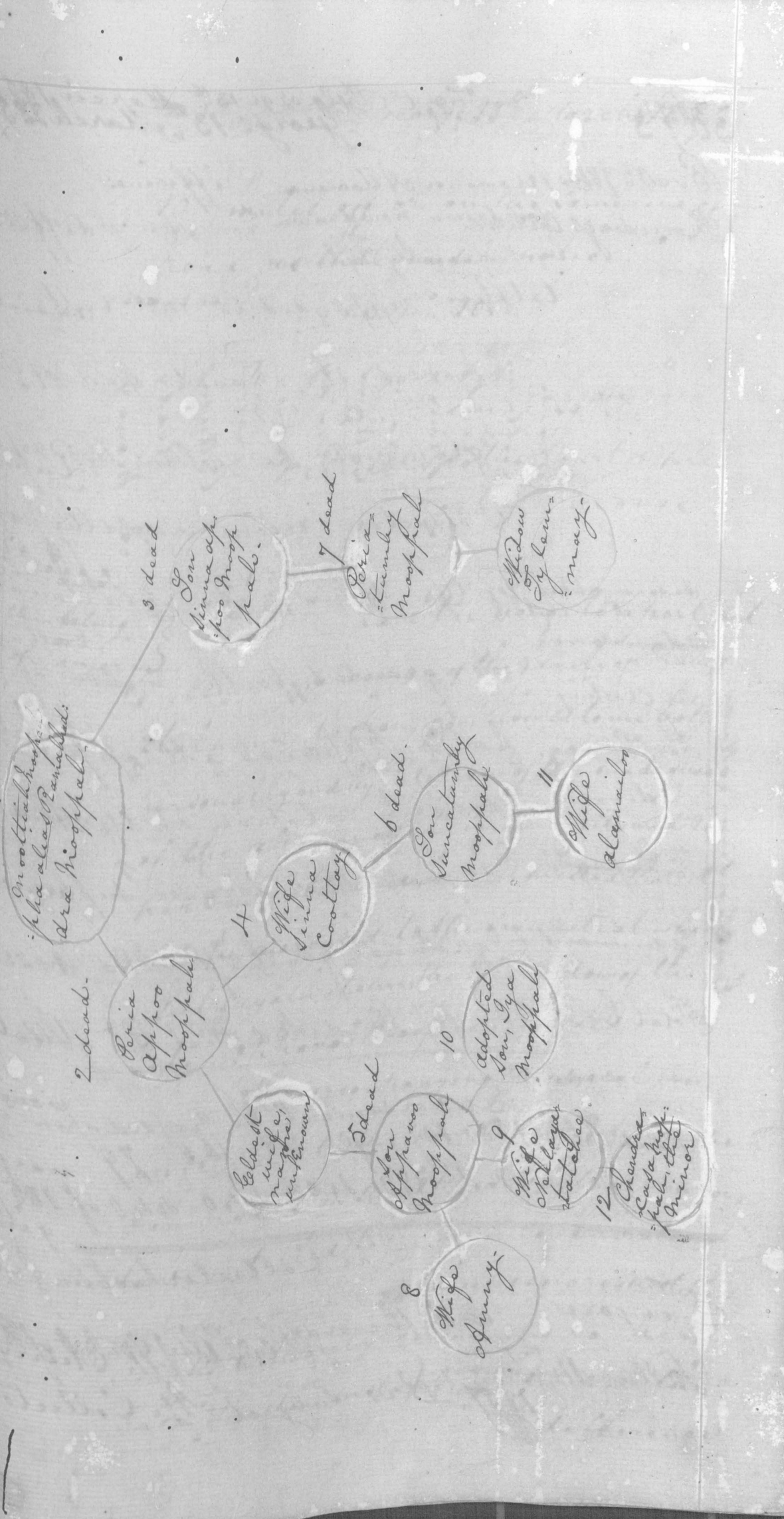
Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

	Allowance now drawn by Velanya tatchee = may-		Allowance now drawn by Tylem = may-		Difference or Decrease		Difference amounting to Rupees and Cullums to be between the allowance now drawn by the two women's marginally given.
	Grain Cullums.	Ready Money.	Grain Cullums.	Ready Money.	Grain Cullums.	Ready Money.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Ordinary or Subsistance allowance	120	60	90	24	30	36	79
For Clothing	"	7	"	4	"	3	
For Pongal Festival	5	5	"	"	5	5	
For Deepauly Do.	5	5	"	"	5	5	
For Anniversaries	20	30	"	"	20	30	
Total Extraordinary allowance	30	47	"	4	30	43	
Grand Total	150	107	90	28	60	79	

Tanjore - - -
Vellum, 14th January 1857.

Signed J. W. Cherry
Ag. Collector.

Explanation Profession



3674 Fort St. George 13th March 185

B. No. 784.

Proceedings thereon.

462.63

From the genealog

tree, appended to the letter

recorded, the Court fined th

Tylenmah, to whom the Asst

Collector recommends the pay

of the same rate of allowan

as granted to the widow of th

late Appavoo Mooppen, a

distant relative of the Mini

do not therefore see sufficien

grounds for the proposed increa

Ordered that the follow

Endorsement be passed upon Co

No. 399-405-440-441 of 1857.

"The Collector has been furn

with the orders of the Court of

on this subject.—

3675 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

No. 10

To

J. D. Sim Esquire

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

464

B. No. 568

From the Ag. Collector of Malabar. } Sir

With reference to my letter dated the 2nd inst. and the accompanying copy of a Telegraph message from the Commissioner of Salt Revenue of Bombay, I have the honor to state that I have been constrained to raise again the prices offered for Salt to the rates shewn in the Margin.

	Prices offered in Octo- ber and Novem- ber 1856.	Prices offered in Decem- ber 1856 & January 1857	Prices now raised to.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At Cannanore	26	23½	27
" Tellicherry	26	23½	27
" Calicut	29	26 & 25	28
" Ponany	30	27	27
" Chowghaut	29	26	29
" Cochin	29	26	29

Per garce of 120 lbs. Endunds by weight.—

2 The number of Patemars and quantity of Salt received in the different months since the coast opened is shewn in the Margin. It will be observed that eleven only have come in, in all January en carrying 194 garces and I have no advice of other Shipments. As we are short of the quantity required to

	No. of Patte- mars	Quantity of Salt received		Prices
		G.	S. M.	
In October 1856	3	41	34	High rates as given above in Col. 1.—
" November—	42	648	100	
" December—	59	983	53	Reduced rates as given above in Col. 2—
" January 1857.	11	194	143	

Fort St. George 13th. March 1857

to carry us through the 30th. June by a thousand garces. I am obliged to raise the prices to meet the high freights now ranging on the Coast in consequence of the transport being taken up in the Persian War. To this latter cause I attribute the fall of the reduced rates (the subject of my letter of the —) having failed to attract a supply of Salt.

3 I propose likewise applying for an extension of the period for receiving and supplying Salt on Government account to the 31st. January 1858, and for this I shall further require about 1,000 garces.

Calicut — — —
29th. January 1857 } (Signed) W. Robinson
Actg. Collector

No. 1

Telegraph Department

Message from Bombay 27th. January
From the Commissioner of Customs. } To Calicut
To Acting Collector of Malabar

The last proclamation we have as the twenty-fourth November last. At the rates there quire the Merchants are not willing to Salt for the places mentioned by you. It is alleged that freight of Paddy is very high at present in Bombay owing to the Persian expedition and Consequently Merchants don't engage them at former prices to fetch Salt from the Salt Pans for transhipments to large Pattimars for the Coast.

Calicut Electric Telegraph Office
27th. January 1857. } (Signed) O. Lentaigne
Head Asst. Superintendent
True Copy (Signed) W. Robinson
Actg. Collector

Fort St. George 13th. March 1857

No. 36

(485)

To

I. D. Sim Esquire
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

B. No. 897

From the Actg. Collector of Malabar. } Sir

To the Commissioner of Salt Bombay dated 25th. February '57
To ditto dated 28th. ditto
ditto From ditto dated 28th. ditto

In submitting with reference to the accompanying correspondence by Electric Telegraph with the Commissioner of Salt at Bombay the revised rates for Salt at the different Depôts on the coast, I have the honor to State that I greatly regret this frequent change of rates but the enhancement of Prices of Salt at the Salt Pans at Bombay and this very high, and unsteady rate of freight ranging on this coast in consequence of the Persian war, have quite disarranged the most carefully considered calculations, an increase on the prices are now offered may be required but, I am most unwilling to offer more than what will be found sufficient to secure the supply and hope that the current rates will not be increased

Calicut — — —
3rd. March 1857 } (Signed) W. Robinson
Acting Collector

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Electric Telegraph Message

To

The Commissioner of Salt

Bombay

Sir

We must have an immediate supply of Salt for Tellicherry and Cannanore, has any started? Will the recently published rates suffice? If not what must we give? Reply by Telegraph

Calicut ------ 25th February 1857

/ Signed / W. Robinson
Acting Collector

From Bombay 28th February — From Commissioner of Salt
To Calicut — To the Acting Collector of Salt

Words 148 Service Repeated

The Merchants still decline to export any Salt to Tellicherry and Cannanore even at the engaged prices last advertized. The price of Salt at the Pans is higher than last year as are also freights to the Labar, Salt is being loaded only for Cochin Alleppy and Mangalore, the prices ought still further to be increased to vary from twenty nine to thirty two for the several ports as dealers here demand prices at that

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

thirty four to thirty six Rupees per Garce. You might sell by auction the contracts for supplying the Salt you require. A merchant is willing to supply whatever Salt is required at Rupees eight per Anna of seventy two Indian Maunds and put it on Board the Pattemars which must be supplied by you — He will not be answerable for any deficiencies after delivery ——

Received 4 — 14 P. M

Calicut E. T. Office — Despatched 4 — 25 P. M
28th February 1857 —

/ Signed / V. Lutchmanen
Head Signaller, in charge

From Calicut — Collector

To Bombay — Commissioner of Salt

Advertize for Salt as follows:

Cannanore	Rupees 30	
Tellicherry	30	
Calicut	30	Per Garce of 120
Chawghaut	31	Indian Maunds
Cochin	31	

/ Signed / W. Robinson
Acting Collector

Calicut ---
28th February 1857

/ True Copies /
/ Signed / W. Robinson
Acting Collector

B. No. 777.

Resolution thereon

B. Pro. 12th. Nov. 1856 No. 3784
" " 10th. Dec. 1856, 4142
E. M. C. 10 in Con. 17 Dec. 1856. 4297
" " 3 Jany. 1857. 5
" " 30 Jany. 1857. 354

464.66

Resolved that the above letters be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

2 In their proceedings dated 17th November last the Board brought to the notice of Government that the Collector of Malabar previous to his departure from the District had notified that Salt would be received by weight and had offered the same prices for it as so received as had been previously given when it was taken by measurement.—

3 The gain to the Importer as explained in those proceedings led to extensive supplies being received from Bombay and it was anticipated that the requirements of the District would be adequately met in the course of the season. The prices offered for Salt were consequently slightly

slightly reduced in the first instance to the extent of about 10 per Cent with the intention of effecting a further diminution as trade became brisker.—

4 The reduced rates came into operation from the beginning of December last and the importations in that month amounted to 1083 Garce.—

5 The Board regret to find from the letters now submitted that the Acting Collectors expectations of a sufficient supply of Salt have been disappointed and that the receipts fall short of the quantity required up to the 30th. June next by 1000 Garce.—

6 This falling off in the shipment from Bombay is attributed to the high freights ruling on the coast in consequence of the great demand for tonnage for the Persian Gulf.—

7 The Acting Collector of necessity raised the prices offered for Salt. The new rates were higher than those offered by Mr. Clarke in two instances only Viz Cannanore and Tellicherry. These terms however proved insufficient and acting on information

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Mr. Clarke's rates
Mr. Robinson's
Mr. Robinson's 2

Cannanore	26-27	1	
Tellicherry	26-24	2	1 p. 87
Calicut	29-28	3	
Ponnany	30-27	130	
Chowghat	29-29	3.11	
Cochin	29-29	4 5	

information, received from the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay Mr. Robinson has been obliged again to raise the scale of prices at sale of his Depots.— The Marginal abstract shews Mr. Clarke's rates and those offered by Mr. Robinson as reported in the two communications now submitted.—

8 The Board approve of the measures adopted by the Acting Collector and trust they will prove successful.—

9 The Acting Collector will keep Government informed by means of Telegraphic communications of the quantities of Salt actually shipped from Bombay. The Board observe by reference to para 2 of his letter dated 23d October last that applications had then been made in Bombay for the shipment of about 3,000 Garce and that about 1050 Garce had been actually shipped. Portions of these Exportations probably found their way to Cochin Vc. but the difference between the first of the above quantities and the amount actually received up to the 29th January according to para 2 of the Acting Collector's present communication is very great.—

Receipts in Malabar

	G.	M.
Octr.	41	34
Novr.	648	100
Decr.	1083	53
Jany.	194	43 = vancore Vc.
	1968	

In Consn. 13th March 1857

10 The Board conclude that the rates now paid for Salt in Malabar have been duly made known in good time.

11 The Acting Collector's proposition for an extension of the period fixed for the import of foreign Salt has been submitted for the orders of Government in the Board's separate proceedings of this date.

J.B.

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

No. 12.

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

(487)

B. dy No. 569.

From the Acting Collector of Malabar ——— Sir,

Submits for the favorable consideration of Government a proposition for extending the period for storing and selling Bombay Salt in this District from the 30th June 1857 to the 31st January 1858 and offers a few observations on the subject.—

Para 1. I would venture to bring before you, with the hope that it may obtain the favorable consideration of Government a proposition for extending the period for storing and selling Bombay Salt in this District, from the 30th June 1857 to the 31st January 1858.—

2. you are aware that the home manufacture of Salt in Malabar was put a stop to in 1824 or 33 years ago. The very generation which formerly made Salt has disappeared and it is curious to find, as we now do, when we have to seek them, that scarcely one individual of the old Padnavetener class is now to be found. They have dis-appeared and if some very old individuals still exist having taken to another life, they are no longer traceable.

The

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

The Pans have become covered with heavy jungle requiring much expense in stumping up the bushes &c.a and will take a full season before they can be brought into order. New Pans are notoriously unproductive.—

3. The indigenous Salt of Malabar was of the worst description and its very vileness was the cause of its condemnation and the suppression of its manufacture and I have considered it unadvisable to permit the revival of the home manufacture on the old system but am taking advantage of the juncture to endeavour to raise the style of manufacture and to introduce the Bombay system. Salt Manufacturers have been obtained from Bombay who are instructing the people and altho' we have met with checks we have every hope of being able before long to raise a really good article.—

4. Some caution has been necessary in sanctioning the re opening of Pans with reference to the difficulty of

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

of preventing smuggling and the expense attending the operation has restricted the number engaging in Salt manufacture this year. Indeed only married men have been willing to engage in a manufacture still considered hazardous and the indigenous production will at best be limited this season.—

5. On the whole the difficulty and expense to the Ryots attending the revival of a manufacture obsolete for a generation and the introduction of a foreign and hitherto unknown system renders it liable under the best circumstances to the possibility of partial failure. and I am extremely anxious that no account be taken of the indigenous production in this season of its commencement. It is an experiment and I consider that the consumption of the District during the Monsoon must be provided for as usual and irrespective of the Home manufacture.—

6. The average annual requirements of the District amount to 3,000

Garce.

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

Garce of Salt of this 2,000 Garce have been received and to a considerable extent issued. The balance 1,000 Garce is in course of being imported from Bombay and will carry us thro' the 30th June, the commencement of the South west Monsoon but not beyond that period.—

7. It becomes then necessary to consider whence the District is to get the supply of this indispensible article thro' Moonsoon.— For this 1,000 to 1,200 Garce will be required and I see no other plan of providing it but by the extension now applied for.—

8. So little have the merchants taken advantage of the liberty to import Salt, that not more than 7 3/4 Garce have passed thro' the Custom Houses as yet and have been chiefly imported by merchants requiring return loads for large droves of Bullocks carrying to the coast their consignment of Mysore produce.— The quantity scarcely deserves consideration and it has left the District The merchants still show no sort of disposition to import and store salt freely for

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

for the Moonsoon.— Freights have become very high in consequence of the Persian war and already 4 months of the open season have passed. I see now no prospect of private individuals speculating to the extent of the 1,000 Garce required and I should be exceedingly unwilling to leave to chance in any form the supply of so important an article of consumption, as salt.—

9 If under the above Circumstances the Government Godowns be closed on the 30th June and mishap or miscalculation should take place in the matter of the Home manufacture while no salt is stored on private account however the prices on the coast may go up, a physical impossibility of supplying the demand intervenes.— The South West Monsoon prevents craft from going to sea freely before the middle of October and I can contemplate no condition more helpless and hopeless than that of this District under such a combination of circumstances.—

On

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

10 On the other hand if the godowns are closed after the monsoon the moment prices rise to such rates as are considered remunerative the intelligence sent to Bombay by Electric Telegraph will give an abundant supply by private speculation within a few days.—

11. In the mean time experience will have been gained in the manufacture of indigenous salt and with it, certainty for the future.—

12 I beg therefore to recommend strongly that the period for closing the Government godown for the issue of Bombay salt may be extended to the 31st January 1858 and that I may be permitted to receive 1,500 Garce more than would be required for issue up to the 30th June, in order to meet the possible requirement of the Monsoon.

about the date the new supply of indigenous salt may be expected.—

13. I need scarcely add that I will carefully watch the outturn of our own pans and reduce the quantity of Bombay salt received with reference to quantity produced and so adjust

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

adjust the storing of salt as to carry us thro' till the time when we may look for next years more plentiful and certain supply of indigenous salt.—

14. I must point out that Canara and Malabar do not stand in precisely the same position in this matter. Canara has always had a large indigenous manufacture— This only requires to be extended and there is no doubt in store a sufficiency to prevent an absolute dearth of salt— In Malabar we are now on some what unknown and experimental ground and may find ourselves without salt and without the possibility of getting it till the Monsoon is over.—

15. I ask thus early for the permission, as after the south winds set in, in March the trade becomes less brisk and higher prices will require to be offered to induce shippers to supply us.—

Calicut— } 31st January 1857 }

/Signed/ W. Robinson
Acting Collector.—

of that quantity by 1000 Garce while to meet the demand for consumption through monsoon a further supply of 1000 or 1200 Garce will be required.

7 The prices offered for salt as Government are aware from the proceedings above referred to have been recently raised and it remains to be seen what effect this measure will have and whether from the great influence of this rise and of the gain to the importer by the new work of receiving by weight salt will be largely imported into Malabar notwithstanding the high freights ruling on the coast in consequence of the Persian War.

8 The imports by private traders have been limited notwithstanding the increase in the sale price of Government Salt. It may indeed be said that so long as Government imports Bombay salt at all, the mercantile community will not enjoy freely in the trade but it would be highly inexpedient to allow the supply of such a necessary of life to run short on the expectation that the withdrawal of Government from the trade would lead to immediate and adequate importations on private account. The Government have already done what they could in the interim to excite such a trade by selling

Bombay

Bombay salt at the duty and the cost of importation &ca so that salt imported by private individuals competes on nearly equal terms with that introduced by Government when therefore private importations under such circumstances are so trifling it is highly necessary not to give up importing on Government account until the consumption of the District is at least in a great measure supplied by the home Manufacture.

9 There is another very important consideration which must not be overlooked by the fact that unless the quantity required in the store before the S. W. Monsoon sets in further importations cannot be made until its close. The acting Collector states that shipping do not go to sea freely before the middle of October and if the Government ensure a sufficient supply until the trading season is fairly set in, private importations may be expected as soon as prices rise to such rates as are considered remunerative.

10 For these reasons Mr. Robinson recommends that he may be permitted to receive 1,500 Garce of Bombay salt beyond the requirements of the district up to the 30th June next

nesct to keep the Government godowns open
until the 31st January 1858 when the new supply
of indigenous salt may be expected.—

11 The propriety of Government aban-
doning the system of supplying the local
demand of Malabar exclusively by direct im-
portation from Bombay has formed the
subject of lengthened correspondence and
after a full consideration of the subject
Government have determined on receiving
the home manufacture and leaving the
supply of Bombay salt entirely to private en-
terprise The 30th June nesct has been fixed as
the date on which such importations by
Government are to cease both in Canara and
Malabar and a further extension of the period
particularly in only one District is open to objection
as throwing doubt on the sincerity of the propos-
ons of Government and obstruction of private
enterprise if the connection of Government with
that

that trade is really the cause of private merchan
withdrawing from it.—

12 On the other hand it was the
contingency of the District being left as there
is now great reason to apprehend without a
sufficiency of a prime necessary of life has
to be guarded against and as the expectations of
Government in regard to private importations
have not been fulfilled and a supply
of indegenous salt is not available the
only cause left for adoption is that
proposed by the acting Collector

13 Concurring fully
in the necessity of the measures
suggested by Mr Robinson the Board
recommend that he may be autho-
rized to continue importing foreign
salt

Fort George 13th March 1857

Sall from Bombay or Goa unto the probable wants of the District up to the period he has named are provided for and the time fixed for the Circulation of Government imports from Bombay may be extended to the 31st January 1858 a notification of the alteration of date being published in the Gazette—

Mr Robinson will of course be guided in his Imports by the outturn of the home Manufacture and the extent of private importation—

J.S.

Fort St George 13th March 1857

No 27

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St George

Sir

With reference to the Boards Endorsement on the accompanying Petition No 12 of 1857 I have the honor to state that the late Acting Collector appears to have submitted the required report on the 22d December 1856 It was to the effect that the Petitioner might be permitted to sue for the recovery of the Survamaniem land adverted to in his address—

469

Bd No 702

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore

"Forwarded to the Collector for early report with reference to the Boards endorsement on petition Bd No 76 of 1856. 5th February 1857—

Tanjore 17th February 1857

Bd No 781

Order thereon

469-70

/Signed/ H. D. Phillips.

Acting Collector

Ordered that the Petition above referred to be forwarded to the Collector for early notice with reference to Bds Proceedings of 12th February 1857. No 510—

To

3698 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Bd. No. 737

From the collector of Coimbatore

471

No. 21

To

I. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir

1 I have the honor to forward

Copy of a letter from Lieut. J. Darling

dated 11th Instant applying for three pie-

-ces of land at Coonoor as per accompanying

+ plans drawn by Revenue Surveyor Mr.

Williams and to request the Sanction of

the Board for putting up the same to

public auction.-

+ return requested

2 Three Memoranda specifying the boun-

ries of the landsing question are forwarded herewith-

3 I request the Boards consideration whether

5 years purchase for upset price would not be use-

rough

instead of 8 years.-

Coimbatar Collectors Offic
17th February 1857 ——— } /Signed/ C. B. Thomas
Collector.

To

3699 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

To C. B. Thomas Esqre

Collector of Coimbatore.

Sir I beg leave most respectfully

to apply under the Government Rules

for three Separate pieces of land in the

immediate vicinity of this Station as per ac-

-companying rough Sketches respectively.-

No. 1 Waste land measuring 3 Cawnies

and 16 Grounds- On the North face of the

Hill south East of the stream of Water be-

-low my Cottage.-

No. 2 A building site Waste

land of about 5 Cawnies on the

same hill to the S. E. of No. 1.-

No. 3 Waste land estimated

about 5 Cawnies- On the slope of the

hill runnig S- E- of No. 2-

/Signed/ J. Darling. Lieut.

2d Nat. Vet. Battalion.

/True Copy/

/Signed/ C. B. Thomas

Collectar

Coonoor ——
11th February 1857 }

Official

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Official Memorandum

Lieutenant Darling applies for a piece of land at Coonoor measuring 5 Cawnies for building purposes. It is bounded on two sides by Government waste land and on the 3d by a Road. Its occupancy by Lieutenant Darling is unobjectionable. The upset price thereon Calculated at 8 years Quit rent at 1-2-4- per Cawny per annum is Rupees 46-13-4-

Coimbatore 17th February 1857 } /Signed/ C. B. Thomas Collector

Memo

Lieutenant J. Darling applies for a piece of land at Coonoor measuring Cawnies 3 Grounds 16 for building purposes. It is bounded on two sides by the properties of C. B. Thomas Esqre and Mr. A Lawry and on the 3d side by a road and Circar waste land. Its occupancy by Lieutenant Darling is

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

is objectionable The upset price thereon Calculated at 8 years Quit rent at 1-2-4 per Cawny per annum is Rupees 33-9-9-

Coimbatore 17th February 1857 } /Signed/ C. B. Thomas Collector

Memo

Lieutenant J. Darling applies for a piece of land at Coonoor measuring Cawnies 6 and 12 Grounds for building purposes. It is bounded on the north by the property of C. B. Thomas Esquire on the south by Colonel Woodfalls and on the east by a road. Its occupancy by Lieutenant Darling is unobjectionable. The upset price thereon Calculated at 8 years Quit rent at 1-2-4- per Cawny is Rupees 59-9-4-

Coimbatore 17th February 1857 } /Signed/ C. B. Thomas Collector

Proceedings

3702

471-72

Bd No 794

Fort St George 13th March 1857

Proceedings thereon Under para VI and VIII of the Rules of Instructions for the grant of lands on the Neilgherries the Board of Revenue agreeably to the recommendation of the Collector direct that the three prices of land applied for by Lieutenant Darling-viz 15 Cawnies and 4 grounds be put up to public auction at the upset price of Rupees 139 - 0 - 5 Calculated at 8 years Quit Rent and that it be knocked down to the highest bidder or to the applicant if there be no advance upon the upset price subject to the Conditions and limitations of the said Manual -

Cawnies	Grounds	Assessment
5	12	59 9 4
3	"	15 13 4
15	16	33 1 9
	4	139 " 5

2 With regard to para 3 of the foregoing letter the Board observe that the question of reducing the upset price will be taken into consideration when the Collector replies to Extract from Mins. Cons. dated 5th February 1857. They Conclude the application does not come within the scope of Rule X. X. -

3703

Fort St George, 13th March 1857.

No 22.

To,

J. D. Sim, Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue -

Sir

473

Bd No 738.

From the Collector of Salem (Coimbatore)

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th Instant, No 457, I have the honor to forward an original letter from Major R. Hunter, dated 31st Ultimo, applying for 15 Cawnies of land at Coonoor for growing Coffee, and to request the sanction of the Board for putting up the same to public auction -

2- Major Hunter leaves the Burgher's site undisturbed, and the land now applied for by him, is Government waste, which I have personally seen myself with Major Hunter, when lately at Coonoor on leave - The grant of the land in question to Major Hunter is unobjectionable, and the upset price thereon calculated at 8 years' Quit rent at 1-2-4 ₹ Cawny, ₹ Annum, amounts to Rs 137-8-11-

3- I would request the Board's consideration

3704

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

consideration for putting up some land, such as this at 5 instead of 8 years' purchase, as Ft. Manual—Small pieces and for Building &c, may be properly at 8 years—

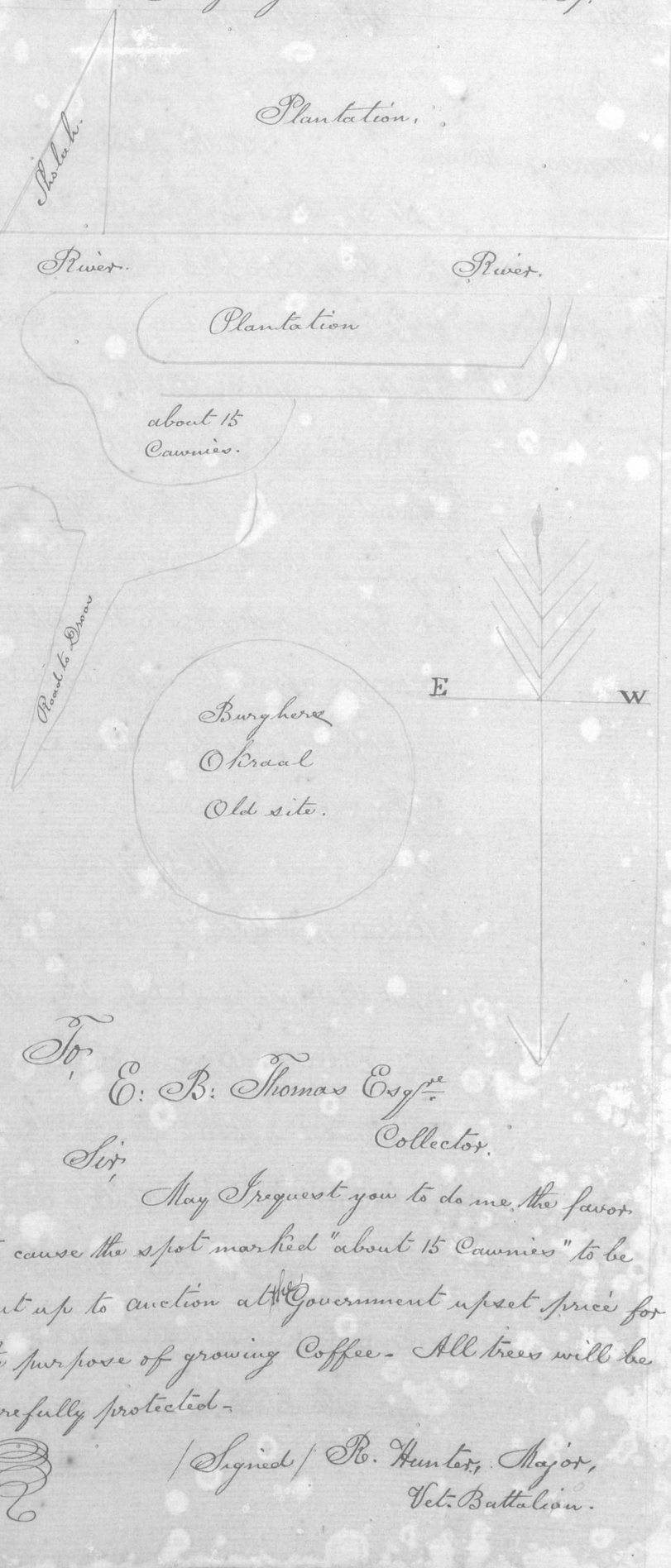
Coimbatore,
Collector's Office,
17th February 1857.

/Signed/ E: B: Thomas.
Collector.

Plantation

3705

Fort St. George, 13th March 1857.



To,
E: B: Thomas Esqre
Collector.

Sir,

May I request you to do me the favor to cause the spot marked "about 15 Cawnies" to be put up to auction at the Government upset price for the purpose of growing Coffee— All trees will be carefully protected—

Coonoor
31st January 1857—

/Signed/ R. Hunter, Major,
Vet. Battalion.

B. No. 795.

Proceedings thereon.

473.74

Under paras VI and VII of the Manual of Instructions for the grant of lands on the Neilgherries, the Board of Revenue, agreeably to the recommendation of the Collector, direct that the land applied for by Major Hunter, measuring 15 Cawnies, be put up to public auction at the upset price of Rupees 137-8-- calculated at 8 years' Quit Rent, and that it be knocked down to the highest bidder, or to the applicant, if there be no advance upon the upset price, subject to the conditions and limitations of the said Manual.

2. With regard to para 3 of the foregoing letter, the Board observe that the question of reducing the upset price will be taken into consideration when the Collector replies to Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 5th February 1857. They conclude that the present application is not considered to come within the scope of Rule XX.

In Lrs: 23d Feby 1857.

To

No. 29.

To

J. D. Sim, Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

475

B. No. 721.

From the Collector of Nellore

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3644, dated 5th November 1856, I have the honor to report that the Plaintiff in Suit No. 7. of 1836, on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameens' Court has with-drawn his complaint, having entered into a compromise with the 1st Defendant.

Nellore District,
Collector's Office,
Alloor, 21st February
1857.

(Signed) F. B. Elton,
Collector.

B. No. 800.

Resolution thereon.

475-76

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 1st November 1856, Revenue Department, No. 1166.

In Lrs: 5th Novr 1856.

L. B

No. 41.

To,

J. D. Sim Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

(477)

Bo. No. 813.

From the Collector of South Arcot

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying letter dated 12th Instant from Captain F. J. B. Priestley Superintendent of the Revenue Survey with its enclosures as per list I have the honor to add a few observations on some of the points alluded to by him in his Report, which he has submitted in obedience to the requisition contained in the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council recorded in Extract from his Proceedings dated 8th September 1854.

2. It is satisfactory to observe that Captain Priestley found the services of the sheristadar whom I deputed to attend upon the Survey, of great assistance towards removing many of those obstacles which occasioned so much delay to his operations during

para 9 of his report.

during the previous year and in relieving him from having to make references to me so frequently as he was obliged to do before the appointment was made I must however mention that the arrangement has involved a charge against the survey Funds of 34 Rupees a Month on account of the pay of the Sheristadar in question and of two Peons making a total outlay from the time the people were first entertained till the close of October last of Rupees 210-12-8.- A P

25th April 1856.

3. If I had been able to spare the Sheristadar from the Talook Establishment to attend upon the Survey or if he could have carried on the current duties of his own office besides performing those required of him by the Officer in Charge of the Survey this additional escpense would have been avoided but unfortunately I could not manage to give a sheristadar to the Survey without employing another person to act

for

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

for him in his permanent situation - The charge was therefore included among the contingencies of the Survey.

4. The Statement which accompanies Captain Priestley's report shews that he has still however found cause to be dissatisfied with the Village officers on account of their want of attention and on the score of frequent absence. I do not at all doubt the correctness of this Return as far as regards the number of days during which the ameens performed no work. but I do must confess that I do not feel satisfied that they (the ameens) have always stated the true causes. When no work is performed the ameens are of course ready enough to throw the blame on the Village Officers but at the same time I am perfectly will

Para 11.

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

well aware that the Village Officers do constantly absent themselves without reason.

5. In the case of Curnums however, who have so much account work to do and who are so frequently required by the Collector authorities to attend before them. it is difficult to arrange that they shall be uninterruptedly present with the surveying parties.

6. The desertions among his people which Captain Priestley describes as having caused him inconvenience and annoyance during the past year will doubtless cease when the Survey Establishment is permanently organized. People naturally feel a disinclination to expose themselves to much toil or risk when they know that their employment is only of a temporary nature and may perhaps not lead to any thing better. I have been very careful not to re-employ in my Department any men who have

Para 12

have left the survey without a Certificate.

7. The extent of area Surveyed during the past year / from 1st Novr. para 13. =vember 1855 to 31st October 1856 / is given by Captain Priestley as 450 square miles. In the preceding year, only 275 square miles were measured. The total of the two years is thus shown to be 725 square Miles.

8. The whole expenditure, including contingencies, on account Sanction for 2 years Rs. 79020. of the Survey for the two years in question, amounts to 60758 Rs. so that the average cost per square mile has been Rs. 83-12-11.

9. I must however bring to notice that sundry items are included under the head of Contingencies as for instance the salary of the Sheristadar alluded to in Para 2; the purchase of Tents and Instruments, the erection of Boundary Pillars; and the Manufacture of belts for Peons: for which no provision was made in the original calculations of the cost of the Survey, and which should hardly, I think, be set down against an Experimental

3710 For Ft St. George 13th March 1857.

experimental Survey as the one under Captain Priestley has hitherto been.

10. The actual disbursements for Tents, Instruments, and putting up Boundary Pillars, amounted to Rupees 3,347-5-5, during the period alluded to, while the ordinary contingencies came to Rupees 1187-14-7 still being in excess of the sum entered in the Estimate for the Survey in which the contingent charges are put down as likely to be only Rupees 37-8-0 per Mensem.

	Rs	a	P
+ Sheristadars salary	210	12	8
Tents	302	10	3
Instruments	286	15	3
Boundary Pillars	2,488	7	3
Belts	58	8	0
Total	3347	5	5

11. Deducting these extra-contingencies, the average cost of the Survey per Square mile is reduced to Rupees 79-3-0

12. Under the provisions of act ~~XX~~ of 1855, the villagers can

can be compelled to form and maintain Survey marks. but as it is essentially necessary that the permanent Pillars which have been adopted in this part of the Country should be put up simultaneously with the survey operations. Money must be advanced both for the preparation of the materials, which have usually been brick and Chunam and also for the pay of the builders.—

para 26.

13. It seems to me to be a question deserving of favorable consideration whether the cost of erecting these Boundary Pillars should not be borne by Government. If however, it is deemed right to

to enforce strictly the act I have quoted. the money which has been advanced must be recovered from the Landowners of the Villages, where the Pillars have been built.—

14. The Pillars which have been thus paid for, are those which have been erected along the boundary lines of villages — and not those which have been put up to mark fields.

15. Judging from the Cuddalore Talook and Pallicamcottah Jaghire Villages the average cost of each Pillar may be taken at $\frac{a}{4}\ \frac{0}{4}$ which is as cheap as such pillars can be built in this District.—

All

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

16. All the boundary mar
that I ever saw in the Ce
-war country either to defin
villages or fields were mad
of earth and covered with
Turf. These were. I believe
put up entirely by the Vil
-lagers who could of cours
much more easily build
them when only made of earth
than our Ryots can if they
have to provide bricks and lim

17. Since act XX of
1855 was promulgated only
five charges of destroying
or removing boundary marks
have been brought forward
in three of which pu
-nishment was inflicted

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

18 The boundary marks which have been adopted in this District are Masonry Pillars 3 feet high and 1½ Feet Square with pyramidical tops. Half of the pillar is below and half above the surface of the ground Where the nature of the position or Soil has required it the Pillars have been built a trifle longer and wherever it has been found practicable flat stones have been used instead of pillars excepting at the trijunction of Villages where Masonry pillars have been invariably erected.—

19 The nesct point upon which I beg to offer my opinion is that of the Minimum extent below which the Ameens need not make Separate measurements of fields.—

20 I am most decidedly of opinion that in a country like South Arcot where the Ryot -wary System of tenure prevails it is extremely desirable that each field should be Care= -fully and separately measured by the Ameens.—

21 Unless this is done it appears to me that the Survey must be defective in a revenue point of view.—

The

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Letter from Board of Revenue to Chief Secretary to Government dated 7th February 1857 Para 22

Published in Selections No. IX

Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 3rd July 1854 No. 775

22 The question has however been already discussed and I find that it has been ruled that when several fields come together constituting an area not exceeding one acre in Irrigated and two acres in unirrigated land, they may be surveyed by the Ameens in one noticing however in the Register the particulars of each small included field as per old Village accounts or in other words that the total area composed by a few small fields together should be plotted in the usual manner but the component fields be shewn in the maps by dotted lines according to the measurements taken from the Village accounts.

23 To this a condition has been added that when the dimensions of the component fields, as gathered from the Village Kurnums do not tally with the total contents of the area measured by the ameens each field must then be separately measured.

24 Now such a process as this would be nothing more or less than an attempt to plat small fields from the Curnums or accounts of the size of each which would be a very tiresome business if feasible at

at all which it assuredly is not.

25 It is generally supposed that it is by no means an easy matter to plot fields from a Kusrah Ameens Return within an exterior Boundary laid down by scientific survey and surely it would be much more troublesome to plot small fields from a Curnums accounts.

26 It must be remembered that as the assessment is put upon each field it is positively necessary that the correct dimensions of each field should be given in the Survey registers as well as laid down in the maps, otherwise the duty of measuring would devolve upon the assessing Officer. Now I do not see how the true dimensions of each field can be correctly ascertained except by the ameen being required to measure every single one field separately.

27. At the same time I do not see that much advantage is gained by having the partitions or sub holdings of fields separately measured and shewn in the maps. These subdivisions are not recognised as distinct fields in the accounts of the Curnums, but are entered as portions of the fields to which they belong.

28. When I expressed my opinion on the

Para 14

the subject to Captain Priestley I fear I was not sufficiently explicit. My intention was to state that I considered it essential for revenue purposes that every piece of land commonly known as a field which is represented by a Number in the Village Accounts, should be measured by the Ameens and a new Survey Number substituted for the old one.—

29. Where waste land has not been already numbered and brought into the accounts by fields it might be surveyed and parcelled out into fields of convenient dimensions, or a large area might be included under one number leaving it to be divided into fields as portions of it are taken up, but when land which is already occupied has not received a Village Number all the entered in the accounts, the actual holding however small should be regarded as a field and treated accordingly by the Ameens.—

30 It is not desirable, I think, that the arbitrary mode of forming fields which was adopted in the Survey of the Darwar Country in Bombay, should be introduced into the Madras Provinces especially in a District like South Arcot where the holdings

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

holdings are, in numerous cases excessively small and where the people are very tenacious about keeping their fields distinct from those of their neighbours—

31 I have, as the Board of Revenue are aware recently finished the classification and Assessment of the lands in the 44 Villages which comprise the resumed Jaghire of Pallicondah surveyed by Captain Priestley and I can therefore speak from practical experience of the great advantage of having the particulars of each separate field distinctly recorded in the field Books and Land Register as well as the boundaries of it defined in the Maps—

This was done most admirably by

32 Captain Priestley in the Jaghire I refer to, but still it gave me two Months of incessant work on the spot to apply the new rates to the fields of the last 31 Villages. If the survey had not been as clear and minute as it was I should have experienced of course a great deal more difficulty than I did. The sub holding of fields had however been measured and marked down in the Registers and Maps, but this for the future might be dispensed with on an the score of the Extra expense and

and labor which such minute measurements Entail.

33 A considerable saving would be effected in the cost of the Survey by discontinuing this practice of measuring and plotting part holdings of fields as may be seen by a reference to Statement B which accompanies Captain Priestleys Report but I must again express my strong recommendation that every bonâ fide field should be measured separately as I have pointed out in Paras 28 and 29.—

Paras 34

34 Captain Priestley has stated it as his belief that even under the system of measuring each separate holding as entered in the Ryots Pattahs the cost per square mile might be reduced to 70 Rs and that if he is allowed to adopt the minimum of one acre for irrigated and two acres for unirrigated land without being required under any circumstances to measure the component fields, the survey of a square mile might be done at first for 55 and finally for 45 Rupees.

35 Judging from these calculations I should say that when each field (as it now exists in the Cumums accounts) is separately measured without its

its

its subdivisions, the Survey of a square mile would not, on an average, cost more than 60 Rupees. This would, in any opinion, be cheap work considering the complete and valuable result which would be obtained.—

Para 21.

36 I quite agree with Captain Priestley in the opinion he has Expressed, regarding the advantage which would be derived from his having a Lithographic Press attached to his Office. It would save much time and trouble if Copies of the Maps could be struck off at once, and I should suppose that in a short time the work could be done more chiaply than it is now when we have to send the Maps down to Madras for the purpose of lithographed Copies being made. As yet the Maps of only 10 Villages have been struck off at a charge which according to the Memo: from the Chief Engineer dated 1st April 1856, appears very high.—

37. I have already stated my views on the subject in Paras 7.

and

and 8 of my letter of the 14th October last in reply to one from the Board dated 4th of the preceding month.—

38 The Talook maps which Captain Priestley has been preparing will, I think, certainly be very useful and valuable documents.—

Para 32

39 Captain Priestley has appended to his Report three Statements marked C, D, E, the first shewing the present strength of the three Parties under him, the second containing a proposed scale of Establishment for trial under a Deputy Surveyor General and the third exhibiting a full and complete Establishment under an Officer of the same grade.—

40 He has done this in anticipation of sanction being accorded for carrying out the scheme of a general survey throughout the Madras Presidency upon the scale recommended in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 14th August 1855, No 957.—

41 I fully concur in Captain Priestley's views in regard to the expediency of paying the two Covenanted Assistants higher

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

higher than at present, otherwise it can not be expected that the services of qualified men will be obtained now that the rates of Salaries paid in the Public Works Department have been raised so much above what they formerly were.—

42. The sums proposed by Captain Priestley, in statement D, as the Salaries of the European Assistants in question seem to me to be fair and moderate and such as might with advantage be adopted.—

43. In the event of the Survey of the whole Presidency being sanctioned and placed under the direction of a Surveyor General, I would advise that a great discretion should be allowed to him in the entertainment of the subordinate Establishment, as well as in fixing the rates of pay to be assigned to the different persons composing it. It occurs to me that a few Uncovenanted Assistants will be found very useful in addition to the Establishment proposed by Captain Priestley.—

The

44 The Co-operation which Captain Priestley expects from the District Talook and Village officials, as given in the Mems appended to his Report, is such as should certainly be given as far as practicable, but it will be very difficult to obtain the constant attendance of the Curnum, Monegar, and Ioties of a Village while the Ameen is measuring each field. all these people have so many other duties to perform and are liable to such frequent calls for their presence elsewhere, that it will scarcely ever be practicable for them all to be present at the same time with the Ameens for a number of days together.—

45. Again, in a Ryotwary District like this where the Curnums have to render such frequent accounts to the Tahsildars, it will be very inconvenient if they are detained by the Superintendent in his camp for a length of time and not be able to look after other matters without an application being made for their temporary withdrawal.—

Much

46 Much, however, can be effected by a cheerful Co-operation on the part of the Revenue authorities, and it is to be hoped that every possible assistance will always be given by them to further the important work of the survey.—

47. In concluding these observations, for the great length of which I have to apologize, I beg leave to express my deep sense of the great Zeal and ability with which Captain Priestley has conducted his laborious and troublesome duties in which he has been so ably assisted by Lieutenants Hefsey and Pratt, of whose services he has himself made favourable mention.—

South Arcot
Collectors Cutcherry
Cuddalore
24th Febuary 1857.

/Signed/ Arthur Hall
Collector

No. 1.
No 9

To
J. D. Sim Esq.
Secretary Revenue Board
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the

3710

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

the report on the experimental Revenue
in South Street, as directed in your letter of
14th November 1856.—

2.

Since the report was drawn up
Gazette of the 27th January 1857. has appeared
containing the rates of pay of the Perman
Establishment sanctioned for the Public Wo
Department in the Madras Presidency.

3.

I trust that I may not be co
wrong in pointing out that the pay of the
Assistants and of the East Indian Subordinate
the Revenue Survey, is far less than that sanc
for persons holding appointments of a corres
ding grade in the Department Public Works at
same time the exposure and work are great

4.

In the Report I have endeavoured
to touch upon every subject likely to be
considered of interest. I still feel however
that there may be some points on which
further explanations might be advanta
ous, in which case this would be affor
in the most brief and satisfactory
manner by a personal interview.

Survey Office
Cuddalore 12th February
1857.

/Signed/ Frederick J. D. Price
Capt
Superintt Rev
Cudd

F.J.P.

3710

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

Report of the Work performed by the Re=
=venue Survey Department from the
1st November 1855 to 1st November 1856.—

Commencement of operations in Arealore Talook, Trichinopoly on the 1st of January 1856.—
Lieut. Pratt joined Survey.

1. The two last months of 1855 were occupied in completing at Cuddalore the maps and accounts of the Villages surveyed during the preceding ten months— On the 1st January 1856 all the measuring ameens with their Goo=
=mastahs were present at Thittagoody on the border of the arrealore talook, when, in accordance with Mr. Bird's instructions, the Tahsildar was also in attendance in order that he might afford any local information required, to Lieutenant Hefsey to whom I had entrusted the duty of appor=
=tioning the work to each ameen. Lieut. Pratt of H. M. 84th Regiment joined me about this time, my party by his arrival, was completed to the strength sanctioned by Government.—

Only half the arealore Talook at first prepared for Survey.—

2. Instructions having been re=
=ceived that the Survey of the Chellumbrum

and

and Manargoody talooks of South Arcot should be commenced on the completion of half the arealore talook, only 84 Villages in the Trichinopoly District were at first prepared.—

In consequence of Jummabundy not having been completed in Chellumbrum & Manargoody Talooks the Survey of the whole of arrealore Talook was prepared.—

3. In the month of February, as it appeared, that in consequence of Jummah=bundy not having been completed in the two first named talooks, the attendance of Village officers and cultivators could not be depended on, and very great inconvenience having been experienced last year from a similar cause, I proposed to Mr. Bird, Collector of Trichinopoly, that the remainder of the arrealore talook should be Surveyed.—The proposal having been Sanctioned, the remaining Villages were prepared and Surveyed accord=ingly.—

Much assistance received from Mr. Bird, Collr. of Trichinopoly.

4. I have to express my obligation to Mr. Bird, Collector of Trichinopoly for the assistance he has uniformly rendered me during the time that I have been employed in his district.—The Boundary disputes have almost

almost always been settled most admirably by the very active and intelligent Tahsildar of the arealore talook, Thumbasawmy Pillay, whose exertions have been untiring.—

No obstacle to Survey during 1st half of Season, In the Southern part of Talook after Jummabundy great opposition encountered.

5. During the first half of the Season for field work, the Survey met with no obstacle to its progress, and I had seldom to complain of the non attend=ance of the Village Officials.—I regret much to have observed a marked difference after the termination of the Jummahbundy, as we moved to the Southern part of the Talook.—From the absence of Curnums and Ryots during the progress of the annual Settlement, some delay must neces=sarily be expected but I was not prepared for the amount of resolute opposition afterwards met with, in some Villages, where disputed boundaries had not been settled in accordance with the claims of the inhabitants.—The more than indifferent character borne by the people

in

in some of the Southern Villages may, as sug=gested by the Tahsildar, partly account for this- That officer, as I before said did his utmost, but having his own duties to perform and but a small establishment, he was at times unable to give his attention to matters I referred to him, so speedily as I could have wished- On the occasions alluded to above, Mr. Bird took prompt measures to put an end to the obstruction complained of, and to punish those who had been the cause of it.—

If measures re=commended in last years report for the purpose of removing causes of delay had been adopted, much time would have been saved—

6. In my report of last year I suggested that in the event of no assistant to the Collector being available, and of its not being considered advisable to give me the necessary powers, a Native official should be appointed with authority to cause the attendance of Village Officers, settle boundary disputes, enforce the preservation of

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

of the field marks, and summarily dispose of the numberless cases of petty obstruction met with in the prosecution of the Survey, thus relieving the Tahsildar of most of his extra duty- Had such a person been attached to the Survey in arrear, I feel confident much valuable time would have been saved- For instance, in the tracts of land that had for years been lying waste from high assessment, and in others which though fit for cultivation had never been brought under the plough, no marks are in existence by which to distinguish fields- These tracts, in most instances, were divided into fields of conve=nient size by the measuring ameens mark=ing each corner by a picket in a heap of earth, these marks if taken care of will generally last a year, but it has frequently happened that they have been wilfully

wilfully destroyed, or so little cared for, that the Surveyors sent to test the field work a Month or two afterwards have been unable to find them — In Villages where such has been the case a total or partial resurvey has been necessary. —

arrangements for the better supervision of the ameens, broken through, by the necessity of dividing the party, much time lost in travelling. —

7. On first commencing operations in areadore, I made each head Surveyor responsible for the work and general conduct of his set. In order to facilitate supervision each of them had made over to him a certain number of Villages lying as compactly and conveniently together as possible. When men as they had finished their work in areadore were transferred to Chellumbrum, this ad=vantageous arrangement was necessarily broken through, and much inconvenience has arisen from having been obliged to divide the Survey party, as it constantly happened that men Employed in Chellumbrum had to be recalled to arreadore for the purpose of correcting their former work

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

work, and thus much time has been wasted in travelling to and fro. —

Lieut. Hefsey detached with party to Chellumbrum.

8. Summabundy having terminated and the Village Curnums being at liberty, on the 24th April (in Chellumbrum) I detached in that Month Lieut. Hefsey in charge of a set of 10 ameens with their Goomastahs and a proportion of Volunteers &c. to that Talook, I transferred other men to South Arcot as I was able to spare them. —

Advantageous Result of a Sheristadar being attached to the Survey. —

9. Mr. Hall, Collector of South Arcot, was so good, as to appoint a Sheristadar for the express purpose of attending to the Survey, and in consequence Lieut. Hefsey met with no hindrance worthy of notice — This Sheristadar was of the greatest assistance, not only in adjusting disputed boundaries but also in Compelling the Ryots to perpe=tuate field marks, and in superintending the erection of Talook and Village boundary marks, on the exact spot laid

laid down by the Survey.

The whole of the Chellumbrum Talook and part of Munargoody Talook surveyed.

10 By the end of the season for field work Lieutenant Hessey had surveyed the whole of the Chellumbrum Talook consisting of 150 Villages and had also commenced operations in Munnargoody.

A Table referred to, by which it appears that travelling is the greatest cause of delay. Appendix Table A

11 As in my last years report I append a Statement of the period during which the men were unemployed shewing the different causes of delay, amongst which, it will be found, that travelling is one of the greatest, thereby demonstrating the disadvantage of dividing the Survey party.

Difficulty of retaining workmen for any length of time.

12 I have found it necessary during the ye-

reduce and discharge many of the men who were ameens at the beginning of the season some for neglect and idleness others for misconduct. Had it not been for the reserve formed by the 60 Volunteers whom I was authorized to entertain I should have had difficulty in supplying their places but as it is, besides those who have the rank of ameen there are about 20 men competent to perform an ameens duties, a constant source of annoyance and inconvenience however continues to be the desertion of the persons employed who when refused leave and when they are ordered, or expect to be ordered, to any distance from their homes in many cases go away without notice. This prevents our having such a number of practised workmen as we otherwise should have. As an instance of the above I may mention that no less than 12 persons deserted in the month of August. The cause I apprehend is a disinclination to attach themselves

to an establishment not yet permanently sanctioned, employment to is much more easy to obtain than formerly the demand for men being apparently such that no little or no inquiry is made into the antecedents of a candidate who can generally get some relation or friend holding a respectable appointment to recommend

Total area surveyed 450 Square miles Progress compared with that of survey in Bengal.

13 The total area surveyed during the working season of 1855 & about 450. Square miles a very satisfactory result compared either to the work of last year or to that of the third year of any of the Bengal Surveys. This I am led to believe from what is stated at Page 568 of the manual of surveying India "only 3020 Square miles "little more than half a square "degree had then been performed "in seven years with 10 Officers "employed in the Department the "annual rate of progress of each Surveyor ranging from 50 Square "miles to 338 as a maximum". This it must also be borne in mind was surveyed in very much less accurate detail than has been done in South Arcot and Trichinopoly.

In work this year there has been no minimum for the fields reason for this

14 I embrace this opportunity to draw attention to the fact that I have not this year taken advantage of the permission granted me to measure fields smaller than 2 acres in Poonjah and 1 Acre in Nunjah clubbed together till that minimum was reached. Had I been merely anxious to display an apparently large out-turn of work I should have done so but I was induced to deviate from my instructions on this point by the strongly expressed opinion of Mr. Hall, Collector of South Arcot who "considered "it highly desirable in a Revenue point "of view that each holding should be measured".

More decided instructions requested as the permission to club fields together is nullified by a condition attached.

15 I should wish to have more decided instructions on this head as though

though permission to measure several small holdings as one field is given me there is a condition attached that each shall individually be measured if discrepancy between the true content and that registered by the Village Curnum is found to exist this practically makes the permission of little value.

The extra work entailed by measuring as done this year shewn in Appendix Table B

16 As illustrations of the extra work entailed by this minute measurement I have taken the first 100 Villages that came to hand and shew in table B the result.- I also have appended the map of a Village in which the land was very much subdivided in it the regular Kayals or fields are marked and numbered in black the extra or puttah subdivisions are marked and lettered in red.

Ameens measured as many fields as they were expected to do though of small size. Appendix Table A.

17 It had been anticipated that a practised ameen would measure 25 fields or 60 acres a day it will be seen that many have measured even a larger number of fields but that their content must fall very far short of 60 acres.- Had the fields been of the size contemplated I think I may say the area surveyed during the year would have been about 700 square miles the proportion of labour required by the two methods being as shewn in table B as 5 to 3.-

Appendix Table B Enlarged scale recommended in case every small patch is to be separately mapped.

18 If it is considered necessary to shew each separate little patch of ground.- I beg to recommend the adoption of an enlarged scale Vizt 3 Ch, 1 Inch, and instead of computing the fields from the measurement book as at present, I would calculate them from the map.- Should the minute detail to which I have referred above not be required I would continue to make use of the present scale, Vizt 5 Ch: 1 In.

Mode proposed for diminishing the Cost of the Survey. Strength of establishment shewn in appendix

19 Measuring and plotting to ·005 of an acre is a costly operation having therefore considered the best mode of diminishing the outlay I am of opinion that as European Superintendance is that most expensive

expensive item it would be well to augment the native portion of the Survey for I think a Superintendent with two European Assistants could keep pace with the work of a native establishment from one third to one half larger than at present perhaps even still larger should the present system of minute detail be retained, I give in an appendix the present and proposed establishments

Appendix C.D.E

Equipment for a Survey party shewn in appendix.

20 With regard to instruments equipment &c I have drawn up a memo, of what will be required with the establishment as at present and as proposed I strongly recommend that all chains should be procured from England of those furnished from the Gun Carriage manufactory not one out of the 60 was found to agree with the standard even on first arrival and ever since by breaking and stretching they have been a constant source of delay and error.-

Appendix E

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857

Great advantage to be expected from having a Lithographic press attached to Survey.

21 I beg to point out the very great advantage to be derived from attaching a Lithographic press to the Survey Office the saving in time would be incalculable as it would entirely obviate the necessity of making a copy of each Village Map which process with the examination and correction consumes as much time as plotting the original map - At first of course some person would be required to superintend the press but I should think that his services would only be required for a few months and I venture to hope that after the first year the maps would be

be lithographed as cheaply as elsewhere.

Mode of constructing and paying for Boundary marks

22 Another subject to which I wish to draw attention is the unsatisfactory mode in which boundary marks are constructed and paid for.

Villages ordered to put up marks on its own limits in Trichinopoly.

23 By the rules in force and according to which they are erected and paid for in Trichinopoly each Village is ordered to set up the necessary boundary marks on its own limits.

Result to be expected from this rule.

24 The result of

Such a course will be that there will be no guarantee for the erection of these marks on the exact spot determined by the Survey and unless the villagers are very differently disposed to the generality of the natives of the country I think there is but small probability of their being completed till an indefinite period, certainly not in time for use next year along the eastern boundary of the Talook either vexatious loss of time in recovering and remarking the sites formerly fixed or incurred work must be the consequence.

Boundaries frequently obliged to be Surveyed twice.

25 The disheartening duty of resurveying boundaries previously correctly laid down has been performed in many places during 1856 and will I fear have to be done in some instances on the Boarders of South Arcot and Trichinopoly owing

owing to the inaccurate manner in which Boundary marks were set up by the local authorities in the Palliemcottah Jaghire

In South Arcot pillars erected out of Survey Funds

26. In South Arcot the money for the purpose of erecting pillars &c. to define boundaries, has been advanced from the grant made for the experimental Survey If recovered from the Villagers it is perhaps as good a mode, as any, but if not, the sum thus expended goes to swell the apparent cost of the Survey in a manner I think hardly contemplated.—

Superintendent takes charge of Construction of pillars

27 From the delay and inconvenience caused by the incorrectness with which the boundary pillars were at first set up, I was induced to take charge of their construction myself as the little reliance to be placed on the marks by which the Survey was to be perpetuated

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

perpetuated would have almost rendered its labors useless.—

Cost of Supervision not to be charged to Survey.—

28. In order to have this (to me) important duty well supervised I detached a separate body of peons for the purpose in all, they consisted of 18 persons under charge of a Head Peon and the aggregate of their pay amounted to Rupees 87. This expense I submit is in justice hardly chargeable to the Survey.—

Method recommended by the Supdt.

29 I would therefore propose that for the future advances should be made for the purpose of maintaining this Establishment and defraying the cost of boundary pillars constructed under their directions such advances to be recovered by the Collector of the District from the Villages the boundaries of which had been thus defined the simplest mode and which I have hitherto directed the persons Employed to adopt is, to make

the

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

the two adjoining villages pay for a pillar alternately.-

Two lines of levels run in Arrealore talook Trichinopoly.-

30. Two lines of levels have been run in the Arrealore talook during the year but I was unable from the extreme violence of the wind at the close of the season to continue them, as far as I had intended nor was I able from the same reason to check them I purpose however to complete the operation next season. The first line is along the bank of the Vellar which forms the Northern Boundary of the talook the other runs from the trijunction of the Viradachellum Arrealore, and Valiconda poorum talooks to where the two latter talooks meet that of Poulgoody. I have used the boundary stones and pillars as bench marks from any of which a line of levels may be initiated when required for channels &c.

"Having only one levelling Instrument to the levels

3710

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

levels were taken in the Chellumbrum talook, and Indeed I doubt much the necessity of taking any in a country so completely under irrigation as it is.-

G. Trigonometrical Survey papers arrived too late to be of Service

31 The papers connected with the G. T. Survey of the District in which I have been Employed only reached me at the end of October, too late I regret to say, to permit of my making any use of them this season, for the future however when convenient our work can be tested by comparison with a scale of one of the triangles of the G. T. Survey.-

Talook Maps in course of preparation

32 I have been induced to prepare, as leisure would allow, talook Maps on a scale of 2 inches to the mile both the Officers of Revenue and District Engineers whom I have consulted on the subject agreeing in opinion that they will be of

great

great value and are much wanted.-

Difficulty anticipated in plotting from an Ameens field Book into a Boundary previously laid down has been overcome.-

33. The last point on which I wish to make any remarks is the difficulty anticipated to be insuperable, "of plotting from a Kusrah Ameens field Book into a Boundary laid down by scientific Survey." I think I may venture to say that the difficulty has been overcome and that too when the Subdivisions of fields have been infinite. Final The method by which this has been effected is fully detailed in the appendix. The discrepancy found between the sum of the fields measured by an amen and that obtained by the scientific mode

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

mode of computation is generally so trifling as not to be worthy of notice.-

Cost per Square mile at present and probable cost hereafter

34 The cost per square mile when each separate patch of land is measured is very great amounting to Rupees 80. This would of course be deminished for a few years but not I should say below Rupees 70 per square mile. If a minimum of 2 acres for dry and 1 acre for irrigated land be es tablished untrammelled with the condition at present attached to it the cost will probably at first be Rupees 55 per square mile and in a few years perhaps might be brought down to Rupees 45, This considering the detail will be if I mistake not, a lower rate than the average cost of the Survey and Kushrah measurement in Bengal even after that Survey had been established many years

I

3710

Fort St George 13th March 1857

I have much pleasure in bringing to notice the great Zeal displayed by my Assistant Lieutenants Hefsey and Pratt. The former has had charge of the party detailed for the Survey of Chellumbrum. The distance at which he was detached only enabled me to exercise a general Supervision of his work this however was not of importance as he has shewn himself quite competent for a separate charge.

J.B.

3710

Fort St George 13th March 1857

No 2

Revenue Survey

No

Brief Abstract of preceding reports extending from April 1853 to 1st November 1855.—

1 Four years having now elapsed since I was appointed to organize at Cuddalore a survey on the System that appeared after trial best suited to the requirements of land held Ryotwar, I trust it will not be deemed out of place if previous to detailing the operations of the year that terminates the period of which the experimental Survey was sanctioned, I briefly recount its progress which however is more fully detailed in the reports I have from time to time submitted in obedience to the instructions received.—

Commencement of Operations

2 In april 1853 I arrived at Cuddalore, no one acquainted with even the rudiments of surveying being available was for some time occupied in instructing such men as presented themselves whilst so employed a few Villages were surveyed.—

Khusreh system appears well suited for purpose required Report on the subject submitted to the Board of Revenue

3 In August the result led me to report that I was inclined to believe the Khusreh system of the N. W. P. with the aid of a boundary previously laid down would satisfy the requirements of a Revenue Survey in this District though from the inexperience of the persons employed under me I was unable to pronounce a very decided

decided opinion at the same time I stated that my predilections were naturally in favor of a more scientific mode of operation than the khusreh System, the advantages of which however seemed to be that it combined cheapness and expedition with a very close approximation to accuracy. To enable the Board of Revenue to from their own opinion on this matter I forwarded for comparison 2 Maps of a Village regularly laid down by chain and compass on which about 40 fields had also been measured by chain and cross staff (the scale not admitting of its content being taken from the Map) and the other map constructed on the khusreh system of the N. W Provinces. I subsequently had a Village laid down by chain triangles and off sets and to make assure had also each field measured separately by chain and cross staff keeping a record of the contents. The same Village was measured by the khusreh method and the 2 setts of maps and accounts forwarded for examination.

After communication in person with the Revenue Board permission granted to try another system.

4 In accordance with the instructions I received I proceeded to Madras to communicate personally with Mr Bayley secretary Revenue Board the results are detailed in No IX of Proceedings Madras Government Permission was given me to try a method of survey that I hoped would not only ensure accuracy of detail but also give data for the construction of a map Viz measuring each field with chain and cross staff and plotting them seriatim within a boundary previously laid down.

Experiment made but did not succeed

5 The experiment was made in 20 Villages of the Kollamally Jaghire It was not however successful principally on account of the small size of the field The original method was therefore reverted to.

In 1854 40 square miles surveyed

6 During 1854 with a limited number of Ameens I surveyed about 40 Square Miles In the Kollamally Jaghire (more than 9/10 of which are Nunjah) the minimum of fields was fixed at 2 acres in Poonjah and 1 acre in Nunjah but in the Palliencottah Jaghire no holding was deemed too small to be separately measured and plotted. This year cholera having appeared in the Survey camp

work

work was for some time partly suspended on ac-
=count of the panic caused by its ravages at one
time I was with the exception of a few peons quite
deserted and many valuable men failed to return—

alterations in the mode of paying ameens

7 Before the close of the year I found
it necessary to alter the system of paying the measur-
=ing ameens, and instead of giving them the month-
=ly wages they had been in the habit of receiving
I reduced their pay to 10 Rupees a month and gave
them an allowance for each 100 acres measured
found this change absolutely necessary to ensure
any thing like a fair out turn of work from
them when not actually under the eye
of a superior.—

Lieut Hessey joined sanction for Completeing the party to its full strength received.—

8 At the end of 1854 Lieutenant
Hefsey 21st N. I. joined me as an Assistant Two
young men from the Gunfarriage School were
also sent in addition to Mr Slater who had been
with me for some time I received instructions
to complete my party to the full strength sanc-
tioned for the experiment.—

necessity of having Boundaries of Villages adjusted before hand Pointed out in Report.—

9 In a report at the
end of 1854 I pointed out the necessity
of having the boundaries of the
Villages to be surveyed the following

year adjusted before hand.—

Progress during 1855 reported 150 Villages or 275 square miles surveyed In consequence of delays from various causes only one third of the Party fully and unremittedly occupied.—

10 During 1855 150 Villages were sur-
veyed These were situated in the Cullacoorchy
Chellumbrum, Cuddalore, Ellavanasore
Munnargoody Trikullore and Trinomally talooks
of South Arcot. The method employed was the
khusreh aided by boundaries taken by traverse
a minimum of 2 acres in Poonjah and one in Punjah
was adopted. The area surveyed amounted to
275 Square Miles but in consequence of numerous de-
=lays principally from want of adjusted boundaries
and the absence of Villages burnums little more than
one third of the establishment was kept at work
uninterruptedly during the working season.—

Results of years work shewn by a Table to be satisfactory Means for the removal of Causes of delay pointed.

11 By a table I forwarded
at the end of the year I shewed
that with work prepared before
hand

hand there was every reason to expect th
during the following year the area
originally calculated on would be surveye
I pointed out the means which appeared t
me most likely to remove the causes fro
which so much delay had arisen the chie
one being the absence of authority to settle
disputes and enforce the attendance of
Villages Officers—

"Khusreh made of Computation capable of satisfactory results"

12

Another point to which
I drew attention was that the Khusreh me
of calculation was capable of very satis
factory results the average difference betwe
the area of Villages as given by it and as given by
traverse being between 2 and 3 Per Cent

Enclosure No 4.

Appendix. No

System adopted less expensive than any other where equal accuracy is obtained.

1 My reasons for considering the Khusreh system combined with Village boundaries taken by traverse best suited to a country where land is so minutely subdivided as it is in the South arcot and Trichinopoly districts are 1st that I think it less expensive than any system by which equal accuracy can be obtained.

Cost of last years work 80 Rupees per mile or 2 as 1 pie per acre.

2 The cost per square mile for last year as well as I can ascertain is about 80 Rupees or 2 annas 1 pie per acre.

Cost in Bengal 50 Rupees per mile or 1 as 3 pie per acre.

3 The cost in Bengal of the two Operations of the Topographical and Revenue Survey I gather to be about 50 Rupees per square mile or 1 anna 3 pie per acre.

Cost in Bombay per square mile not ascertainable.

4 I have in vain searched in the Parliamentary Return or Revenue & Survey India and in six or seven Reports on the several surveys in the Bombay Presidency for any statement of the cost there incurred.

Causes of the expensiveness of the Survey.

5 The causes of the greater cost per square miles of the survey under my charge than in Bengal may be said to be first that the establishment is in its infancy and on a small scale;

Secondly

secondly that (I think I may say) good accuracy is obtained thirdly the detail required in a country where Ryotwar prevails is much more minute than elsewhere and fourthly the rate of wages in this Presidency is much less than in Bengal..

Time will diminish the cost.-

6 I trust that here as elsewhere each year will diminish the cost per square mile surveyed, and am sanguine that the more knowledge of the facts that a permanent establishment has been sanctioned will infuse new life and energy into the native portion of it.

Plotting within a Boundary ensures greater accuracy than Khusreh without that assistance.-

7 I think it will not be denied that plotting within a boundary gives such a check over both measurement and area as to ensure for it greater accuracy than by the Khusreh without the aid of a Boundary.

No mode of checking the content of a Bombay survey.

8 With regard to the accuracy obtained in Bombay. I may venture to observe that there is no method of checking the area of a Village obtained by the detailed measurement as the boundaries were not taken by traverse and though base lines were run through a Village and connected by tie lines no lines were formed from which to measure in

make in independant calculation..

Only apparent check re-measurement in part.—

9 The only apparent check was the re measurement of a certain portion of each Village and the Value of this was altogether in proportion to the honesty of the person employed..

Unconditional minimum will reduce Cost, to that of Bengal Survey.-

10 When as I anticipate an unconditional minimum (except where tenure or nature of Cultivation are different) of 1 acre in Nunjah and 2 acres in Poonjah is established I can see no reason to doubt that the expence per square mile will be reduced to the average rate in Bengal or even lower..

Second reason for preferring present System is the result of past experiments..

11 Another reason for my opinion is the result of the following experiments Viz.t of the pure Khusreh system as described in Part IV Cap 4 of the manual for Surveying for India Of a System of chain triangles from points fixed by Theodolite and chain (i.e boundaries traversed) and the more minute detail laid down by offsets and of a method which I myself proposed of measuring each field by diagonal and two offsets and then plotting them within a fixed boundary..

Ibe.

Objection to pure Khuvrah.

12 The plotting of the bearings and sides taken on the boundary by the regular pure Khuvrah occupied much time and required many corrections in such a minutely subdivided country as this, nothing or guide moreover was afforded to shew where an error first crept in thus it sometimes happened that the whole of work was vitiated by an error at the beginning of the plot.

Means adopted to obviate the objection.

13 To obviate this I was minded to try the check and guide afforded by plotting within the boundary previously laid down and proved by traverse.

Measurement by triangulation too expensive.

14 The measurement by chain triangulation and offsets gave very satisfactory results as far as accuracy was concerned, but I found that the expenditure of time and money would be far greater than warranted by the Value of the land this must gain its reference to the way land is split up into small properties or holdings.

Causes of expense.

15 The chief causes of expense were 1st that a much larger number of Europeans or at any rate educated Native must be employed 2d The minute triangulation necessary to take in the detail of a Village even with the greatest

greatest repetition there is a chance of some small fields escaping notice for among other difficulties it ought to be mentioned that in few fields is any thing like a defined boundary such as a hedge &c. to be seen, thus it might easily happen that the surveyor had mistaken the limit of a property and had laid down a ridge of earth instead of the real but arbitrary and undefined boundary some 10 or 20 links distant 3d That after a Village had been surveyed and found correctly laid down another operation still remained to be performed viz. numbering and ascertaining the owners and Pecuniary particulars of each field for it would be impossible to make such a Register during the progress of the survey.

Another disadvantage of any system of triangulation or offsets is the damage thereby done to the crops and opposition and altercation resulting from it in fact the injury to the ryots would be so great as that the close work necessary could I fear only be carried out by the strong hand.

Another disadvantage of that System.

16

Reasons why system of regular base and triangulation was not adopted

17 I may perhaps here mention that I did not adopt the system of a

a regular base and triangulation as it appeared to me the transverse system [illegible] was better adapted to fix the Village Boundaries and ascertain the correct area of such comparatively small divisions than any other. the mode so as it had proved so successful in Bengal.

Experiment of plotting fields by a diagonal with offsets tried but did not succeed on account of smallness of fields.-

18 The experiment of a method which I hoped would combine the advantages of the Khusreh with a more accurate mode of calculating the content of fields was made in the Kolamalay Jaghire a country almost completely irrigated situated as it is under the Veeranum Tank. Notwithstanding that a limit of 4 acres in irrigated and 2 acres in dry land was fixed. the difficulty of plotting such small fields by a diagonal and offsets was found an insuperable bar to its being

Average size of fields in Bombay.-

19 I find that in Bombay the following were the limits of Survey numbers In dry crop lands from 10 acres to 36 acres In Rice land from 3 to 15 In Garden land from 1 to 10 with fields of the above size I am convinced the system would have answered well but with fields of the size met with I did not feel justified in recommending its adoption.-

Third reason for preferring Khusreh is its extreme simplicity.-

20 My third reason for preferring the Khusreh method of survey is that from its extreme simplicity it is easily learned by the class of persons who seek employment with me the mode of plotting also is acquired with great facility.-

Great difficulty in obtaining Surveyors of 200 men employed not one knew any thing of his work when he joined.-

21 Owing to the great demand that there is at present and has been during the last few years for Surveyors and persons of that description and from the facility of obtaining service in the Public Work Department and on the Railway now in progress /in both of which the work is far lighter/ not one of the two hundered people employed under me had the very least knowledge of surveying when he joined.-

A short time suffices to teach a man to take the measurement of a Village by Khusreh method.-

22 A short time however suffices to make a man with any aptitude for the kind of work sufficiently acquainted with the method in use to undertake the measurement of a Village and I am thus enabled to supply the places of those who desert tempted by higher wages

wages or lighter work elsewhere.

Amens pay far from high.-

23 The Head natives whom at grea labor I have instructed in surveying platting &c. are paid rather well in order to retain their services and raise them above temptation the measuring ame and their goomastahs however are far from highly paid.-

Last reason Khuseh easily comprehended by the ryots.-

24 Lastly the Khuseh system is easily comprehended by an meetin with no opposition from the Ryots.-

They prefer to see their fields measured in a way they can understand.-

25 The are far better satisfied when they see each field measured separately in a manner they can themselv appreciate than when after a Village has been scientifically laid down by triangulation they are shewn a figur in the Map and are told that it represents their property.-

Great objections raised by them against measurement by diagonal with offsets.-

26 Even when each field was separately measured by a diagonal and perpendiculars the ryots used to cause numerous delays by raising ridiculous objections because they did not understand the method employed. and were hardly ever satisfied till they had a personal interview with me.-

In

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1837.

Peculiar pictures of the traverse system for defining boundaries.-

27 In short the Traverse system defines Boundaries in a more clear and simple manner than any other and the walking the boundary as it were. of each Village during the circuit. defines its limits in a mode perfectly understood by the inhabitants.-

Great necessity for Boundaries being accurately marked.-

28 I need hardly enlarge on the great importance to be attached to the definition of boundaries in such a manner as to put an end to the numerous disputes existing between adjoining Villages. some of which have existed for many years having been handed down from generation to generation. the acrimony and ill feeling engendered is hardly credible.-

Facility of computing area a from traverse a great check on the result obtained by detailed measurement.-

29 The facility of correctly computing the area from the same data is also great and affords an admirable check on the result obtained by the detailed measurements The ease and accuracy with which the boundary can be platted and the certainty of discovering errors in either angular or linear measurement by it can hardly be overrated.-

The test of this field measurement given by traverse must be appreciated.-

30 The test of the field measurements which the plotted boundary gives must be appreciated by any one who gives it

gives a trial.

The record of Khusreh field measurement useful both in plotting and computation.

31 The record of the Khusreh field measurement serves the double purpose of a means of obtaining the content of each field in a sufficiently accurate manner and of a field book from which the fields can be plotted

Comparative accuracy of Computation by that means has been proved.

32 As to the accuracy of computation it affords it has been satisfactorily proved in the and accounts of the Village of Vennandapallim (Cuddalore tal and of Nachimpettah (Pollam Cottah Jaghire) with careful experienced measurers the err ought not certainly to exceed per cent.

Mode of Computation be objected to the Content may be taken from the Map on a larger Scale being adopted.

33 The computation however is the principal objection to the Syste should it therefore be taken away to the remedy might be found in taking the content of fields from map, the scale of which might be enlarged if considered necessary.

Position of Corners of such fields fixed by a series of triangles.

34 The position of the corn of such field is from the introd of a diagonal fixed it may be de by a very minute series of triang the content obtained therefrom the Map should be perfectly accurate.

T.G.B.

No. 5.

Account of the Method of Carrying on the South Arcot Experimental Revenue Survey

Reasons for writing this paper descriptive of the mode of carrying on the Survey

1 Although part of what I am about to state has been discussed in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue and printed in Selections from the Records of the Madras Government No. IX yet as during the three years that have elapsed since the date of the Report in question many changes have been introduced and additional pre: cautions have been taken to insure accu: racy as far as possible. I have thought it my duty to draw up a brief account of the Method in which the Survey of which I have charge is carried on.

Kushrah System of the Bengal Provinces where practicable been adhered to

2 I may observe that I have as far as practicable adhered to that found successful in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces as detailed in the manual per Surveying for India.

Village Boundaries should be marked out prior to the commencement of Survey

3 The Village Boundaries of the Talook to be surveyed ought to be adjusted and distinctly marked out before

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

before the Survey is commenced. (hitherto we have not been so fortunate as the Revenue in Bengal for whom it is stated work was prepared a year in advance.)

Talook divided into convenient portions. The circuits of these are traversed by European assistant

4 The talook is then divided into convenient portions of from 50 to 100 square miles, one of the European assistants with a 6. In. Theodolite makes the circuit of these portions seriatim

His work tested by bearings determined astronomically. Places selected for such tests

5. The accuracy of his work is tested by measurement distances by bearings determined by observation of the Sun or a fixed Star (In Chellumbrum Lieutenant Hessey being alone performed both observations himself.) Generally speaking the bearings corrected astronomically at about every 20th Second station, and also at the trijunction of talooks or at any station peculiarly fitted for it, such as the junction on the talook boundary of 4 or 5 Villages Vide

Average amount of error to be corrected in angular work

6 It does not often happen that the error in the angular work between two observations is found to amount to more than [illegible]

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Distances between each station of Circuit remeasured.

7 The Assistant is followed by a Native who re-measures the distances between each station. thus at once verifying the linear measurements. and preventing any delay in setting up the traverse.

Computation of traverse.

8. On the completion of this Circuit which may contain 50 or 60 Villages the traverse is computed.

Work of ground traverse adopted in Village traverses

9 The values of the sides and angles of the grand traverse which touch any of the Villages. are always adopted in the Village traverses.

Villages of Grand traverse distributed as among Head as Surveyors.

10. The Villages within the Grand Circuit are divided into three parts. of which one is assigned to each Head Surveyor with ten Ameens.

Head Surveyor apportions the Villages to ameens, and surveys their Boundaries.

11 The Head Surveyor apportions the Villages in his division to the Ameens under his orders and exercise a general supervision over them. They send their weekly reports or work to him and he forwards them to the Office with any remarks he deems necessary. He makes the Circuits of the Villages given over to

to him, with a 5 inch theodile, taking
same time their boundaries by chain and
Cross staff. when completed he forwards
his field books to the Office; where the
traverses &c. are set up from them. but
until the grand Circuit has been calcul
and found correct.

To divide large Villages into convenient portions for measurement.

12 To divide large Villages into convenient portions for measurement, and makes minor Circuits separating the cultivation from waste and jungle lands by this the exact area measured by Ameens is calculated.

Duties of Ameens detailed in Rules for their Guidance brief abstract of Rules.

13. It would perhaps be out of place here to detail minutely the instructions given to Ameens, as they would occupy too much space, I have moreover appended a copy of their printed instructions. It will be sufficient to say that the interior detail of a Village is taken chiefly by measuring the four sides of each field and where practicable the diagonal also. Where more than one holding is included in a field on

on account of the Minute subdivision of land amongst different proprietors. the process is repeated with each holding composing the field. The fields are numbered and the component parts or division of fields are lettered, beginning with "a" in each field that is sub-divided.

Large Villages divided by Theodolite and Pormunbobs separated from Cultivation.

14. When a Village is large it is divided by Theodolite and chain into as many portions as are deemed necessary. Offsets being taken to a line of fields fixed on before hand. Large tracts of Jungle or waste land are similarly separated from the cultivated portions of a Village and the area of the latter calculated by traverse.

Records kept by Ameens.

15. Each Ameen keeps two books and makes an eye sketch he also fills up a return of the statistics of the Village he measures. As specimens are given it will not be necessary to describe them Minutely.

Description of Field book.

16. The field book is in English and contains 11 Columns in which are entered

entered the detailed measurement, the boundary fields of each number, the nature of cultivation, the crops, trees, buildings &c. and from it, the draughtsmen plot the fields and detail of a Village, and Color them according to the established rules. (ie green for Nunjah brown for Poonjah &c.)

Description of Land Register.

17. The Land Register is kept in Tamil and contains all the information that is noted in the field book (with the exception of the detailed measurements) and also the content of each field or holding both according to computation and according to the account of the Village Curnum. In the Column for remarks any deductions for buildings, channels &c. are mentioned.

Rough Sketch.

18. The rough Sketch is not drawn to scale but gives a tolerable idea of the relative position of fields &c. and is found a very great assistance to the draughtsmen.

System of plotting.

19. The System of plotting the fields of which four sides and a diagonal have been measured, within a boundary accurately laid down by traverse reduces the whole Village to a Minute Series of triangles.

Result of Subdividing Villages &c.

20 By subdividing large Villages into portions of 250 or 300 acres, the error in plotting is confined to small limits, and being also assisted by such fixed points as Theodolite stations, bends in the Boundary &c. the result is surprisingly accurate.

Map and accounts tested by Deputy Surveyor.

21. As soon as the whole of the fields of a Village have been plotted in the Office, the Map and accounts are, handed over to a Native Deputy Surveyor, whose duty is to examine the Measurements and accounts minutely, either according to orders he receives, or at his own discretion making a return of all fields tested and the result.

Mode of testing and course adopted when there are more than a stated number of errors.

22. In cases where the plot of a Village does not quite close, the

runs

runs a line across the part enclosing the error and corrects it, but when this trial proves the general measurements to be faulty or when a greater number of errors than 20 per Cent* are brought to light, the Map and accounts are returned to the Office with a report to that effect. Upon this the Ameen who had measured the Village, is as soon as convenient, sent to perform his work a fresh, without access to his former field book. This rule as it entails loss of allowances. Viz.t 10 Rs. per 100 acres, tends to make the Ameens work carefully.

* 20 per Cent of the fields marked as doubtful by the Draughtsman

In cultivated land, topographical details sketched by Deputy Surveyors.

23. Where the land of the Village is principally under cultivation, the Deputy Surveyor sketches in the topographical details such as roads, channels, tanks, temples &c.a where however the proportion of waste land in a Village is great, or when much time would be required to lay in the topographical details, he transmits the accounts only to the Office, and sends the Map to one of the

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Duties of detail Surveyors

the Detail Surveyors.-

24 These men's duty is explained by their designation they perform their work by chain and compass taking fixed marks (theodolite stations &c.a) as points to commence, and close on.-

Sub divisions of Survey fields

25 The individual holdings by puttah are generally very small, indeed several of them frequently from only one survey field. The detail of these small holdings is entered in a book called a Puttah book. From it all the small divisions are plotted into their respective survey fields. when the latter have been proved correct. Any error in these puttah holdings can of course be pointed out and corrected without trouble.-

Descriptions of Draughtsmen duties

Boundaries & Fields only at 1.st plotted

26 The head computer gives out, as they are needed the traverses to the Head Draughtsman, who himself lays down the station lines of the Village Circuit and of any minor Circuit within it. He then hands the circuit thus laid down to another draughtsman who plots

plots the boundary of the Village and of any subdivision there may be from the Head Surveyor's field book. any side common to two Villages is only once plotted. when required again the offsets are pricked off. The fields are afterwards plotted within the boundary from the record of the sides and diagonal of each field in the Ameen's field book. assisted by the eye sketch in which also the measurements are written and any details given as clearly as practicable.

After fields have been tested the plan is Colored and completed

27. When the Map is returned by the Deputy or Detail Surveyor any mistakes noted by the former are corrected, and the coloring is commenced according to the entries in the field book. The details sketched by the Detail Surveyor, are also drawn and colored.

Map compared with Field book & Land Register and fair copy traced off

28. The field books and Land Register having been completed the Map is compared with them, to ascertain

if the colors, details, boundary fields &c. are correct. after this examination the Map is considered trustworthy and the fair copy is traced off it. This is a tedious process and the fair map requires as much examination and comparison as the original.

Fair Copy tested by Superintendent or Asistant Superintendent.

29 The final examination of the fair Map is made either by the Superintendant or one of his European Asistants who test every particular relating to each field of a certain number in proportion to the size of the Village.

Duties of Computers computation of traverses and corrections of errors.

30. As soon as the field book containing a grand Circuit is received in the Office the traverse is computed, and any error in measurement that may come to light is examined, and put right. The necessary corrections (which in Angular measurement never exceed 1 in five observations and in linear measurement 1 foot per 100) having been made, the Village traverses are taken in hand. transferring lines and angles common to both Circuits from the grand circuit to that of the Village.

The

The plotting lines are then calculated in ness for the draughtsmen, and the area by d and the offsets computed as convenient.

Computations of content of fields.

31. When the accounts of a Village are to Office by a Deputy Surveyor and the Ma has passed the tests to which it is put calculation of the content of each fie proceeded with by multiplying the ave length, by the average breadth but w field is exctremely irregular the content computed from the Map. The scale used that of 5 Chains to 1 Inch the result obtained may be depended on, except fo where the fields are extremely minute

Every Computations performed by two persons separately.

32. Each and every computation the Office performed by two different indivi without communication with each other.

Lithographic Press.

33. A Lithographic press would much facilitate the work both of Cyphe draughtsmen and diminish the chance of error

Records sent to the Collector.
1. Map.
2 Traverse.
3 Measurement Book
4 Land Register
5 Boundary Field Book
6 Table of statistics.

34 The following records are sent to the of the District besides the fair Map of the The traverse of the Village, and also of any -rated portion or portions giving the area the whole and of each such portion a Bou containing the detailed measurement and content of every field. The Land Regist a Boundary Field book Table of statistics.

II.

Rules for the Guidance of Head Surveyors.

Head Surveyor to apportion the Villages among the Amerns—

1. On a number of Villages being landed over to a Head Surveyor, he will proceed to apportion them among the Amerns in his Dist, giving the larger Villages to those men whom he thinks best acquainted with their work.—

He is to take Village Circuits

2 He will himself carefully take the Village Circuits and offsets. He must also take minor Circuits, separating the waste from the cultivated land—

Also divide large Villages into two or more parts.

3. When a Village is of large extent, it must be divided into two or more portions, by ran=ning a line or lines across it, with the Theodolite, taking offsets to the corners of such fields as are well defined—

To visit the Amerns and examine their Books—

4. He is never to neglect an op=portunity of visiting the Amerns under his charge. He is to examine their Books and ascertain that they are kept in ac=cordance with the regulations on the subject— He is every week to report which of the Amerns he has visited, and the result of such inspections—

He

Weekly reports from Ameens to be forwarded to Office.

5. He will receive a weekly report from each Ameen, under his orders, and after examining it, will place his initials at the foot of it, and forward it to office, should he have any remarks to make he will write them on the back of the report.—

Complaints against subordinates to be forwarded to Office—

6. In case of a complaint being preferred against any of the men under his orders, he will report the circumstance should the matter be trivial he will enquire into it, sending the result of the enquiry to the Head Quarter Camp

Obstruction from Talook & Village servants to be immediately reported—

7. Any obstruction met with from the Talook or Village authorities, must be at once reported to the Office.—

Applications for leave to pass through Head Surveyors lands.—

8. All applications for leave on the part of the Ameens Goomashtahs &c. who must pass through his lands. He is authorized to grant leave, for not more than 3 days to any one man at a time (of those under his orders) provided that his name has not been entered in the defaulters' book for the month, any such leave granted must be reported to the Office.—

Remarks of the Head Surveyor to accompany each application for leave—

9. In forwarding an application for leave, the Head Surveyor should invariably state

state for the information of the Superintendant, whether he considers the applicant deserving of the indulgence or not.—

Reports necessary are shewn— Report on Ameens to be full and explicit—

10. The reports to be sent in by the Head Surveyor are shewn below. He should be full and explicit in his report of the result of his examination of the Ameens accounts, when he visits them, as by these reports, the Superintendant will be partially guided in making promotions. He should take every opportunity of making himself acquainted, with the qualifications of the Goomashtahs, and Volunteers under him.—

Chains to be compared with Standard— Ameens Chains to be also compared—

11. He is to compare his chains with the standard, that is furnished him from the Office, on pitching his Camp at any station for a number of days, he should immediately have 100 links carefully measured out on a level piece of ground, and marked at either end with a picket, with this distance his chain should be daily compared, and should it be found to have stretched it should immediately be corrected. He should take every opportunity of comparing the Ameens chains with his

mentioning—

Fort St George 13th March 1837

mentioning the same in his weekly report.

Every act of misconduct to be reported—

12. The Head Surveyors must distinctly understand, that though every weight will be given to any recommendation that they may make with regard to any of their subordinates, yet they are never to pass over any act of disobedience or other misconduct without reporting it.

Report shewing the Ameens and detail Surveyors who have been visited by the undersigned during the past Week—

Name of Ameen	Where employed	Date of his arrival at the Village commencement of work— Arrival	Commencement	Work	No of Cawnies in the Village according to Cummums &c. account— Mayhal	Paimbohe	No of Cawnies measured by Ameen up to date of inspection—	Date of Inspection	Remarks

Head Surveyor

Fort St George 13th March 1837.

Report of field work performed by the undersigned during the past week—

Date	Village	Nature of work	Remarks

Head Surveyor

The undermentioned individuals request leave as specified against their names—

Rank	Name	Number of days	From what date	To what place, and for what purpose	Remarks

II

Rules for the Guidance of Deputy Surveyors

Maps and accounts of a Village after plotting to be handed to Deputy Surveyor

1. When a Village has been measured, plotted, and the accounts completed the Map, field books, and land register will be handed over to the Deputy Surveyor

Mode of testing to be adopted by him—

2. He will then take with him the Village Curnum, Tahseeldar and measure one field in every 12 or 15 examining minutely the measurements, and particulars of the Revenue accounts in a Village containing 1200 numbers will examine 100 running as many straight lines across the Village as will make up that number of fields—

What course he must pursue on observing a suspicious entry—

3. Should he find any erasions in any number such as an alteration or erasure he must examine in the percentage or not, as he may think fit.—

If errors exceed a certain per centage Village to be re-measured— i.e. 20 per cent of the fields marked as doubtful by the Draughtsman—

4. If more than 20 errors are found in 100 numbers × the Village must be re-measured by the Ameen who originally took it, should less than 20 be found the Deputy Surveyor must measure one hundred extra for each error— Thus if 15 errors are found, 15 more numbers must be examined—

In cultivated land Deputy Surveyor must sketch in topographical details—

5. When a Village consists chiefly of cultivated land, the Deputy Surveyor will himself lay down roads Tykals, rivers &c with chain and compass, but when the Perumboke is large he will leave this to be done by the details Surveyor to whom he will hand over the Map after he has tested it.—

Nature of report to be forwarded on each Village—

6. A report is to be forwarded for each Village stating the number of fields examined and the mistakes discovered, the total numbers in the Village, and a total of these examined, also a total of the errors found in measurement, and of those with Revenue accounts, at the foot of this report, the Deputy Surveyor should state, whether the pegs, and marks left by the Ameen who measured the Village have been preserved or removed—

Weekly report to be sent in—

7. A Weekly report is also to be sent in shewing where, and how, the Deputy Surveyor has employed himself—

Deputy Surveyor to thoroughly examine all accounts and compare them with Curnums accounts—

8. The Deputy Surveyor must not content himself with merely ascertaining whether there are errors in the accounts of the fields, whose measurement he has examined,

It

Fort St George 13th March 1857.

It is his duty to compare the Land Registers, and field Books with the Cummums accounts whilst doing so. he should encourage the attendance of the Ryots, and listen to any thing they have to say about the measurement of their fields. A few words of explanation from the Deputy Surveyor will often save much trouble and loss of time.—

Report on examination of the Village

Number examined

Errors | Correction | Remarks

Total number in Village
Total examined
Total Revenue assessed
Total measurement
No stations marked

Deputy Surveyor

1856.

P.G.B.

3710

Fort Saint George 13th March 1857

IIIII.

Rules for the Guidance of Detail Surveyors.

Duty of Detail Surveyor

1. After the Map of a Village has been tested by a Deputy Surveyor, it will be handed to the Detail Surveyor, who is charged with the duty of exactly laying down roads channels, Topes, Wells Choultries, and other objects of Topographical interest in the Perumbokke land.—

Mode of performing Work 2 The Detail Surveyor is directed to start from a Theodolite Station, and close on one also. He is to perform his Work by means of Prismatic compass chain and cross staff.—

Footpaths & high roads &c. to be duly distinguished 3 He is duly to distinguish between foot-paths, cart tracks and regularly metalled roads. He must show the position of the Sluices and Calingulas of tanks.—

Limits of jungle to be defined 4 When part of the waste land is covered with Jungle, he is to specify what sort of Jungle it is and to define the limits of it

Nattum or Village not to be surveyed in detail 5 He is not required to lay down each house in the "Nattum" or Village site, it is sufficient if he shows the directions of the roads that intersect it, and lays in any temple or other remarkable building, the rest of the "Nattum" may be left blank

The

Chain to be depended on in preference to the Compass

6 The detail Surveyor is cautioned to depend chiefly on his chain, in preference to the Compass: a point obtained by means of two or three chain lines from known points, is much more to be depended on than if determined from observations by the Compass.—

Cautioned against dishonest Work

7 He is to remember that his work is always liable to be tested by the Head Surveyor's and that any "fudging" or dishonest work, will, on detection lead to the severest punishment.—

Weekly report to be sent

8 He is to forward Weekly, to the nearest Head Surveyor for transmission to Head Quarters a report, as to how he has employed his time during the preceding week.—

Chain to be examined

9 He is to examine his chain periodically / every two days at the least / and if on comparison with the standard, it be found to have stretched he is to have it corrected, entering the circumstance in his weekly report.—

Rules

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

How to measure fields and to record the measurement of them

IV

Rules for the Guidance of Survey Ameens

1 The Ameen is to commence from a Theodolite station, or if not, he is to state the distance from and direction of the nearest on station He will then measure number after number, along the boundary of the Village or cultivated portion of it, mentioning the corner of the last field from which he commenced the next one, then, taking from that corner a measure of two sides of the field distinguishing one N.S. / North to South / or S.N. / South to North / and the other as E W. or / East to West / or W E / West to East / he will measure the remaining two sides, one of which opposite to N. S. will of course be S. N. and the one opposite E W. will be W. E. He will thus measure round the outside of the Village or cultivation and then make a second circle inside the first, till the Village be finished.—

Maximum of fields

2 As a general rule no number is to be less than 2 acres / 1½ Cawnies / in Poonjah, or 1 acre / 12 annas / in Nunjah. If however a piece of Nunjah is surrounded by Poonjah, or Poonjah surrounded by Nunjah, it is always to be measured as a separate number

number. The same applies to Maniem sorrounded by Sircar land.—

Diagonal to be measured

3 The distance between the nearest corners of each number, is to be given i.e. a diagonal line must be measured across the field, unless the crop trees or Water render it impossible to do so.—

Boundary fields to be recorded.

4 Three of the boundary fields of each number can always be ascertained in the field, these three are always to be entered on the spot, it is not necessary to give the fourth.

Component parts of fields to be lettered

5 When more than one field is included in one "Number", each is to have a separate letter the arabic numerals have reference to the "Number" only.—

Sketch of each field to be given in field book

6 In the small field book a sketch of each number is to be given / the top of the book being always North / shewing the two corners joined by the diagonal, and also the fields, if more than one, that have been joined to form the number, each field distinguished by the same letter as in the Revenue accounts.—

Channels to be included in field. Remark to be made in the field book

7 Instead of giving each piece of a channel a separate number it is to be included in

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

in the measurement of a field which it adjoins, a Remark being distinctly written to that effect in the field book and Land Register, and giving the average breadth of the channel there also.—

Irregular fields to be divided.

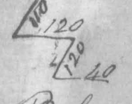
8 When from irregularity of Boundary it be found impossible to measure a number as a quadrilateral figure, it must be sub-divided, the subdivision being shown in the rough Map and Marked x These subdivisions are to be as few as possible it will very frequently be quite sufficient to shew in the rough Map any bends in the boundary instead of making a subdivision number.—

Roads tanks &c. to be shewn in the rough Map

9 In the rough Map any bandy roads tanks. Streams Cavils &c. are to be shewn in the Perumboke land, as well as in that part that is measured. stating whether the Perumboke is Jungle &c.

Length of bends in boundary fields to be shewn.—

10 The lengths of bends in the boundary fields should be given in the rough sketch thus.—



Stations for Perumboke traverse to be placed by amees

11 Before leaving a Village the Ameen should place Station flags for the Perumboke land

land taking some of the Village authorities with him and marking the bends and turns with pegs and heaps of earth and if practicable having a Plough run over the exact boundary.—

Villages of more than 500 acres to be subdivided

12 Should a Village contain more than 500 acres of land to be measured the Ameen will divide it into two convenient parts taking a road, channel, thick hedge or some well defined object as the dividing line.—

All accounts to be written in field no erasures permitted map to be neatly drawn

13 All accounts Maps and measurements are without any exception to be written in the field. In writing the field books and Registers no erasures or blotting out, will be permitted. If it is found necessary to make an alteration the mistake is to be lightly scored out so as leave the Original words legible, and the correction is to be made above thus "combo" The Map must be made as neatly as possible if slovenly, dirty, or incorrectly drawn, the Ameen will not only forfeit the allowance for a Map, but will also be liable to fine or other punishment.— The

3710 Fort St. George 13th. March 1857

Curnums accounts to be carefully Copied and attested by the Curnum Ameen must not delay measurement on account of takrar in one field.—

14 The Ameens are to be careful that their Goomashtahs make faithful Copies of the Curnums account, taking the Signature of the Curnums at the close of each day's work. If there be any "takrar" with regard to the proper ownership of land, the Ameen is not to delay the work on that account but to make a remark to that effect in the land Register.—

Nuttum not to be measured in detail

15 The Nuttum is to be divided into large bits and measured in the same manner as the Cultivation the particulars are to be written according to the Curnums account it is not necessary to lay down the huts and yards unless express orders be given to do so.—

Remarks to be entered in the field book each day

16 The Ameen will daily note the date in his field book and state who of the Village Authorities were present. If no work be done he is to enter the reason in his field book. If the work be delayed more than one day by any cause a report must be immediately made.—

In case of any difficulty nearest authority to be referred to

17 In the case of the Ameens meeting with any difficulty or not understanding any order

Order they are immediately to ask information from the nearest Head Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor.—

Goomashtahs under the orders of ameens

18 Goomashtahs are to consider themselves, as under the Orders of the Ameens, who are responsible that they are duly instructed in their work. No Tamil figures are to be used in any of the accounts.—

Weekly reports to be sent in of work done

19 A Weekly report is to be filled up and sent to the Superintendent the content / for this report / of the fields need not be calculated by the Ameens at the time, they may enter the area as stated by the Curnum.—

No abbreviations permitted

20 No abbreviations are permitted in any of the books, on every occasion every word must be entered in full

List of Native terms Authorized to be used

21 The following are the native terms to be used in the field books.—

Anadee Curumboo—	Immemorial waste applied to land that is supposed to have been cultivated at some time or other.
" Curumboo "	Waste applied to land known to have been once cultivated
" Enam "	Land given rent free.
"Gramma Kutturn"	Site of Village.
"Manavaree"	Land whose cultivation depends on rain only
"Manien"	Land granted to Village Servants rent free.
"Nunjah"	Irrigated land
"Poonjah"	Unirrigated land
"Perumbokke"	Unassessed land, lands covered with thick jungle Mountains, rivers rocks any land that has never been cultivated
"Summud Goonsum"	Land held rent free by Summud from Native Government.

Garden

Fort Saint George 13th March 1857

"Totacal" Garden land

"Tarjady Inamein" Land given to the Village Servants with reference to the extent of the enter land of the Village.

"Dry Pak" Irrigation Channel with the above exceptions all entries in the Field book must be English.

When Kuttum is large account to be taken by Goomastah

22 When the Kuttum of a Village is very large the ameen need not remain to take the detailed account of it. He must immediately report the circumstance to the Head Surveyor under whose orders he is placed. In such case the Ameens Goomastah may be left behind in the Village, and a temporary Goomastah will be appointed to accompany the ameen to a new Village

Probable time of completion of a Village to be reported before hand

23 Three days previous to the time when the measurement of a Village may be expected to be completed the ameen must apply for a Tarkeed to a fresh Village in order that there may be no delay.

Field sketch &c. of Village to be sent to Head Surveyor

24 The field sketch and all the accounts of a Village must be sent to the Head Surveyor for transmission to Head Quarter office Ameens

Fort Saint George 13th March 1857

Claims to be carefully measured and compared with standard

25 Ameens must be extremely careful about their claims. Immediately on arrival at a Village they should select a piece of level ground suited for the purpose, and there carefully measure out 100 links marking either end with a peg. every evening after work they should compare their chains with this distance and if they be found to have stretched should have them immediately corrected. The amount of corrections should be entered in the field book

Application for long leave will not be complied with during working season

26th No application for long leave during the working season will be complied with except under very extraordinary circumstances. If such leave be granted the applicant will forfeit half his pay during the period of his leave.

Application for leave must pass through the Head Surveyor

27 All applications for leave on the part of Ameens Goomastahs &c must pass through the Head Surveyor to whose party they are attached. Computers and Draughtsmen must apply through the Head Writer.

Applications

Particulars of leave requested must be distinctly stated

28 Applications for leave should exactly specify the number of days requested and the cause why leave is applied for.—

Three months good conduct neccessary before leave can be granted

29 Leave will not be granted unless the applicant has been exemplary in his behaviour for at least 3 months.—

Head Surveyor can give leave for 3 days to any one person man who has been well behaved for 1 Month

30 Leave for 3 days to any one person may be granted to ameens Goomastahs, Peons and others by the Head Surveyors provided that there has been no entry in the fine book for at least one Month.—

Penalty for overstaying leave

31 Any person overstaying his leave by 3 days will forfeit all his pay for the whole time that he has been absent. If by more than three days he will forfeit double the amount. If by more than ten his name will be erased from the Abstract.—

32 Leave for feasts &c is granted according to the following table.—

Christians	Month	Brahmins &c		Mussulmans
25th & 26 December	2	January	Vycoonda yacadasy	½ Mohurrum 5
New Years ½	2		Pongal including Bohgby & Mattoo Pongal	2 Ramjan Cutbah 1
Ash wednesday	1			Bachreed 1
Easter Monday	1	February	Rathasaptamy	½ Shaban 1
Ascension day	1		Sevaratry	1
Local Church feast day	1	March	Holy feast	1
Sundays			Telogoo New years day	1
	April		Tamul &c do	1
	May		Narrasimmajayanthy	½
	July		Duchanayanum	½
	August		Vooppacunnum or Avanyavittum	2 1
			Kristnajayanthy	½
			Veerajaga Chanthy	½
	September		Arumthal chaloordasy	1
	October		Dusrah	2
			Deepavally	½
			12 New Moons	½
			Lunar & Solar Eclipses	½

N.B. 1 days leave is granted to perform ceremonies for deceased Parents.—

Course to be adopted by men sick at Head Quarters

33 Any man present with Head Quarters who may be unwell, is if able to report himself to the Dresser who will enter his name in the Sick report. If from the nature of his illness, he is unable to visit the Dresser the Dresser will attend him in his own house any man so acting will not forfeit pay during the time he may be sick.-

Course to be adopted by men who are sick at a distance from Head Quarters

34 Men who are absent from Head Quarters, and who may be slightly indisposed may report themselves to the Head Surveyor. If their indisposition be not likely to last more than 2 days, the Head Surveyor will appoint some one to act temporarily for them but if the patient be seriously ill, he is to proceed with all expedition to Head Quarters and place himself under the care of the Dresser. If unable to do so the Dresser will be ordered to attend him and afford him medical aid.-

Penalty of refusing to take medicine whilst in the sick list

35 Any man who professing to be sick refuses to take the remedies prescribed by the Dresser will forfeit his pay during the time he may be without work.-

Any

Penalty of going away without leave whilst on the sick report

36 Any one who while under treatment by the Dresser goes away without leave will lose his pay for the time he is absent and will also be subjected to such fine as the Superintendent may think fit.-

Penalty of disease contracted through imprudence

37 Men who through the result of their own imprudence or want of cleanliness may be unfit for work, will forfeit one third of their pay whilst under treatment.-

All supplies to be paid for in ready money

38 The Surveyd Ameens are invariably to pay for all Supplies received by them in ready money taking receipts from Bazar men and others from whom they have purchased articles on leaving a Village they are to obtain a Certificate from the Head Man to the effect that there are no demands against them.-

Ameens not to accept any present or gratuity

39 Ameens and others are hereby warned against receiving any present or gratuity from Villagers under any pretence whatever. Instant dismissal will follow any proved deviation from this rule.-

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

V

Rules for the Guidance of Computers Writers &c.

Under the Head Writers orders

1 All the computers are under the Head writer and computer who will assign their work and to whom all reports must be made

Duties of Computers

2 Their duties will consist in computing traverses calculating offsets Contents of fields &c.

Every computation to be performed by two persons independently of each other

3 It is an invariable rule that no computation however trifling in its nature be passed as correct, till it has been performed by two individuals independently of one another.

Initials to be affixed to computation

4 Every computation must bare the initials of the two persons who made it and of the writer who copied it.

Leave granted on same conditions as to ameens

5 Application for leave of absence must be made through the Head Writer.

The conditions on which leave will be granted are the same as detailed in rules for the guidance of ameens.

Rules

VI

Rules for the Guidance of Draughtsmen

Perpendiculars and Meridians to be ruled before commencement of plotting

1. Before commencing to plot, the paper must have meridians and prependiculars laid down at distances of 2000 links these must be carefully tested by diagonals before they can be esteemed trustworthy.

Boundaries to be plotted by Head draughtsman

2 All boundaries of Villages are to be plotted by the Head draughtsman or other person specially ordered.

Station lines to be ruled in red ink

3 Station lines in the boundaries of Villages should be ruled in red ink.—

After boundary is plotted Perumboke traverses also to be plotted

4 After plotting the above, the lines for the perumboke traverses, if any, have been taken, must be plotted and inked in

Offsets to be carefully plotted and examined

5 The Offsets must be carefully plotted and after examination by the Head draughtsman be inked in.—

Boundary common to two Villages to be pricked off

6 Any boundary common to two Villages after being once plotted from the Field book must when required for another Village be pricked off.

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

Field to be plotted from field book and sketch

7. The fields must be plotted from the Field book assisted by the rough sketch of the Survey Ameen.—

Method of of plotting

8. The plotter should commence from some corner of a village where the boundary forms two sides of any field: on the Boundary he marks off with Compasses the length of two sides. He then with two pairs of dividers takes the distance of the remaining two sides, and with one point of each devider on each of the marks already made will mark the place where the other two points meet, connecting that mark with each of the former by a line. He then will see whether the diagonal of the field thus laid down agrees with the record in the Field book. If it does not he will make a note to that effect. He will mark the number appropriate to the field and then proceed to plot the fields adjoining it in a similar manner.—

When Map does not close at some fixed point to commence a fresh from another part of the Village

9 If whilst plotting along a boundary in this manner the corner of a field does not coincide with a point as shown in the rough sketch

sketch the plotter will commence afresh from another part of the map and plote towards the same point

The Draughtsman to endeavour to discover by careful examination where the error lies in a Map that does not close.—

10 When on plotting from opposite sides of a Village the fields on meeting either overlap one another or fall short, the draughtsman must examine the map carefully and see in which field the error most probably lies He must then make a note, for the information of the Deputy Surveyor who will beat the Village.

When Map does not close in one part Draughtsman to recommence in another part.

11 If whilst plotting one end of a Village the draughtsman finds that from some error it is impossible to make that part of the map close, he should not abandon the Map as utterly untrust worthy but should begin entirely at the opposite end and plot from thence very probably the error may be in one particular field which by that means may be pointed out.—

Head Draughtsman to examine faulty Maps and see whether their not closing is caused by error of the Ameen or of the plotter

12 Before a Map is despatched from the Office to the Deputy Surveyor it should be examined by the Head draughtsman who will see whether the reason of its not closing is owing to the bad measurment of the Ameen or the

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

carelessness of the draughtsman.—

A memo of doubtful fields to be sent to Deputy Surveyor with Map

13 With every Map that is sent to the Deputy Surveyor will also be dispatched a memo of fields the measurement of which appears doubtful.

The same draughtsman not to correct the errors in a Map which he has plotted

14 When the Deputy Surveyor returns the Map of a Village with the corrections he has found necessary, a draughtsman, but not the one who originally plotted the Map, will replot all the fields corrected by the Deputy Surveyor, and also all fields which such correction may affect.—

Map not to be inked in until examined by Head draughtsman.

15 When the Map closes correctly it must be shown to the Head draughtsman who if he finds nothing suspicious will authorize the fields being inked in and colored. In order to obviate any suspicions of collusion between draughtsman and Ameens they are strictly forbiden to have any communication with one another when the latter may happen to visit the Office on duty. If any draughtsman allows an Ameen to sit by him whilst his Map is being plotted or to have access to any of the Village accounts after they have

All communication between Draughtsman and Ameens strictly forbidden

once

since left his hands. he will be severely fined.

Table of colors to be used by Draughtsmen to denote different kinds of cultivation &c.

Poojah	Light	Brown
Do. Carumboo under 5 years	Brown	spots
Do. Carumboo between 5 and 10 years	Yellow	
Nunjah	Green	
Do. Carumboo under 5 years	Green	spots
Do. Carumboo between 5 and 10 years	Yellow	
Village site	Lake	
Water	Blue	
Anady Carumboo	White	
Enam	Parallel lines from upper left to lower right corner	

VII

Rules for the guidance of Station Markers.

stations to be placed at injunction of villages.

1 A Station consisting of a flag and a peg is to be made at every point where 3 villages join if from each one of these stations another can be seen and a line connecting the two will not pass at a greater distance from the boundary than

than 300 feet no other station is necessary between them. —

Where else to be placed

2 If however either on account of great distance, or from trees or houses being in the way or any other cause, such is not the case one or more stations must be interpoloted taking care that from each station one station on each side of it can be seen and that the boundary will not be more than 300 feet from any of the lines connecting the stations. —

Station to be placed round each Village

3 Following the rules just laid down stations must be placed to encircle each Village. —

Branches of trees to be lopped.

4 When it is possible by cutting branches of trees away to avoid putting an extra station it should be done unless the trees be valuable. —

Station lines to be as long as possible

5 Station lines should always be as long as possible and at the same time should run as near the boundaries as practicable long offset being objectionable. —

Ground round station peg to be prepared for Theodolite

6. The station markers should always have the ground round the station peg for the distance of one yard prepared for the reception

reception of the Theodolite.—

In Nunjah ground this is particularly necessary as the stations are generally on Bounds between fields.—

Station marker must proceed to Villages as directed by Head station marker.

A Station marker must proceed to Villages as directed by the Duffadar or Head Station marker in charge.—

He is to report any opposition he may meet with.—

8 If the Villagers refuse to assist him or obstruct him in the performance of his duties he should report circumstances immediately he must carefully avoid giving them any reason to complain of him

Any marker who is perpetually getting into trouble will be removed

9 The mere fact that a station maker is perpetually getting into trouble and being complained against, is enough to warrant his being recalled.—

On the completion of the station marks report to be made

10 Immediately that a marker has completed a Village he should report the circumstance and proceed to the next Village on the list given him

Station markers being liberally paid, they must show themselves worthy of it by good conduct.—

11 Station markers being liberally paid and having light work as compared with the rest of the peons, It is hoped that they will by their good conduct, show themselves worthy of the distinction.

The

Duties of Head Station marker.

2. The Head station marker is not required to lay down stations himself he should be continually on the move, visiting the men under him and seeing that they do not loiter in their work. He is to carefully examine a Village immediately it is reported to him as ready for a Survey remedying any faults he may find in the selection of the Stations. He should keep a register of the Villages marked by each man, showing the number of Stations to each Village. He ought to be able to point out to the assistant the line most eligible for running grand Circuit traverse.

VIII.

Rules for the Guidance of Duffadars Peons &c.

Duffadars to be patterns of respectability to the Peons

1 The Duffadars ought to be patterns to the peons in general, of respectability and steadiness of conduct.—

To be neatly dressed

2. When in attendance at the Office they should always be neatly and cleanly dressed.—

Not to pass over miscon-duct in any of the peons

3. A Duffadar is not to consider himself only bound to look after a particular set of the peons, any irregularity

irregularity of conduct in a man to whatever set he may be attached ought to be taken notice of, and reported by him.-

Duffadars liable for any work

4 The Duffadars are liable for any kind of duty whether it be, superintendence of station markers, line cutters, or any other Government work.-

Head Peons responsible for the conduct of men of their Set

5 Head peons are attached to the commissioned Officers and Head Surveyors, & they are responsible for the conduct of the men of their set. They receive all orders from the Officer to whom they are attached and to whom they will make all reports.-

Disobedience to be immediately reported

6. They should immediately report any disobedience or disrespect shown to them by the men under their orders.-

Head Peon to carry Theodolite

7. The Head peon should, unless there are reasons for the contrary, be considered the Instrument carrier

Duty of measurers need not be specified

8. The duties of the measurers general may be simply summed up in the requisition to obey orders, the very simple work of chaining. Flagholding &c can be much better communicated by word of mouth than by written instructions

The

Measurers available for any Circar duty

9. The peons, measurers, and others are to consider themselves liable for any Circars duty, whether it be carrying a Theodolite, dragging a chain, or pitching an Office tent &c.

Mode of application for leave

10. Any peon wishing for leave must, when present at the office, apply through a Duffadar. If away from Office he must apply thro' the Head peon, under whose orders he is placed The only exceptions to this rule are the Train peons who may apply directly to the Officer they are with.-

Circumstances under which leave will be granted

11 Long leave will not be granted during the working season, except under very urgent circumstances and then without pay. During the recess peons will be granted leave if they require it, but they must forfeit 1/3d of their pay during such leave.-

Course to be adopted when sick

12. Peons who may be unwell are immediately to make a report of it, in order that the "dresser" may be directed to attend them. If their sickness be not the result of their own imprudence or want of cleanliness &c they will receive their pay in full during

during the time they are sick.-

Penalty of feigning sickness.

13 Any peon who feigns sickness, or when sick, refuses to take the remedies prescribed by the dresser, will be liable to fine and loss of pay.-

Ill treatment of Villagers punished

14 The Superintendent warns the peons, that he will punish with instant dismissal and will also hand over to the magistrate to be dealt with according to Regulation any one who is proved to have ill treated Villagers, extorted supplies, or committed any such offence of a disgraceful character.-

No. 7.

Memorandum of the Co-operation required from the District Taloot and Village Authorities

Boundaries of Taloot and Villages to be distinctly marked out before hand.-

1 The Boundaries of the Taloot to be surveyed and of the Villages contained in it must be adjusted and marked out by mud pillars at each turn or corner, a plough should be run along the boundary to define it. This should be done in the presence of the Native officials of both Talooks or Villages concerned, and a "Moochilka" taken to the effect that the boundary is correctly marked

Assistance to be given to Peons engaged in putting up Stations &c.

2. Every assistance should be given to the Survey peons and Measurers in marking the Stations and clearing stations lines

lines the marKes. set up by them will be left in charge of the village authorities who will make the Talliars or other proper persons look after them

Manigars and Toty to attend when Village is Surveyed. Boundary MarKes to be carefully preserved till replaced by pillars. —

3. A Monegar and Toty must attend when Summoned by the officer or Surveyor to point out the boundary of their Village and the Stations as marKed by the Survey Peons. These marKes they must have carefully preserved and should continue to do so till substantial pillars are erected by the Collector in their place.

Curnum Monigar and Tolies of a Village to accompany Survey Ameen Hours of Work. — —

4 The Curnum a Monigar and the Tolies of a Village are to attend the measuring Ameen from the date of receiving a Tal Reed to that effect signed by the Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Survey until the completion of the Measurement, the Hours of work are from 6 A. M. till noon and from 2 to 6 P. M.

Deputy Surveyor to be assisted in testing the Village

5. The Deputy Surveyors are to be assisted in testing the Villages after Survey on producing their authority signed by the Superintendent Revenue Survey and counter signed and sealed by the Collector to do this the Curnum a Monigar and Tolies must be present.

Topographical detail Surveyor not to be obstructed

6 The Topographical Detail Surveyor must not be obstructed in laying down hills tanKs Streams roads &c.

Curnums to be placed under the orders of the Superintendent.

7 The Curnums to be placed under the orders of the Superintendent without whose sanction they are not to be withdrawn

RemarKs for the information of the villagers. —

8 With reference to the inconvenience

"inconvenience to which Villagers are put whilst their village is under Survey they should bear in mind 1st. that it is the Sircar business 2d. that they will reap the future advantage 3d. that it rests with themselves to suffer inconvenience for a short or long time according as they afford a willing assistance and attend regularly or the reverse they should also consider that the hard work of which they so bitterly complain is undergone by them, but for a short time whereas it is the daily toil of those in the Survey Department. —

Every individual employed in the Survey is strictly forbidden to ask for or receive any gratuity. —

With regard to the complaints against people connected with the Survey which if forwarded to

to the Superintendent will always be enquired into, Villagers in general add so much to what they really have to complain of that the whole statement takes an air of falsehood and can seldom if ever be substantiated; they are therefore strongly recommended to advance nothing which they cannot prove lest they should subject themselves to punishment for false accusation at the same time they should not permit the Survey people to be guilty of irregularity without reporting the matter if trifling to the nearest Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor and if serious to the Superintendent.

Abstract.

3710 George

Abstract to 31st March 1857

October 1856.

Report

1 Field	2 Travelling	Daily Average of Acres measured by each Ameen on above Estimate. 12	Total working days in 10 months by 12 Ameens 13	Daily Average of Acres measured by each Ameen on above Estimate. 17	Daily average of acres measured by each Ameen on above Estimate. 18	Remarks. 19
156	572 3/4	25-9	7810	25—8—28—7—		The whole number of days from 1st January to 31st October 1856 is 9120 the cause of only 8643 days being accounted for, is 1st that some few ameens did not commence work until several days after the 1st January 2nd that some completed their work before the 1st November 3d that some Vacancies by death dismissal resignation &c were not filled up for a few days and 4th that two or three ameens were otherwise employed as a temporary measure.—

The first line shows that the number of days measured by each ameen

The next Fields 22-3 [illegible] number of days whether employed or unemployed.—

Column 13, 1 the whole days in the year, and shews that more than the anticipated

The last 3 Co 60 work'g only amounts to 28-7 acres instead of 60 acres.—

number of 25 [illegible] their aggregate

3710

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

No. 9. List of 100 Villages taken at random — Table B. — Shewing the number of Survey fields and the Number of their Sub Divisions.—

Rajen

17	Mailapaloor	500	228	728	1019	5	1018	87	0	2	
18	Vettyoor	306	275	581	763	20	779	98	2	19	
19	Aramonay coorchy	269	137	406	580	—	574	12	1	1	
20	Veypum	23	21	44	40	99	40	99	0	"	
21	Sammundhungoody	51	30	81	143	8	145	1	1	35	
22	Aamundhapooram	151	11	162	425	91	424	79	0	26	
23	Veypuncully	234	23	257	708	64	706	80	0	26	
24	Poodoocottah	243	258	531	574	22	578	64	0	77	
25	Colajannuttum	927	380	1,307	3,758	7	3,789	98	0	85	
26	Purdoor	368	177	545	518	4	523	54	0	99	
27	Vadoyoodpalliem	285	167	452	91	43	925	94	1	70	
28	Goodaloor	529	128	657	1,817	83	1,832	84	0	03	
29	Chetty Teroocommum	602	278	880	575	85	590	26	2	50	
30	Keelapaloor	843	378	1,221	2,084	2	2,141	8	2	92	
31	Uminunyalum	199	279	478	800	49	811	74	1	45	
32	Poodoopalliem	279	293	572	246	18	966	15	2	11	
33	Keelvarapacoorchy	92	105	197	128	"	129	93	1	51	
34	Malackavattancoorchy	266	153	419	290	26	295	97	1	97	
35	Arasoonilayittapooram	75	15	90	167	92	168	92	0	60	
36	Karyanoor	205	142	347	224	37	229	3	0	93	

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

37	Samarasoor	246	176	422	964	82	968	61	0	89
38	Kalanyvassul	306	298	604	631	19	625	19	0	93
39	Nunny	759	416	1,175	2,036	47	2,062	94	1	29
40	Padatancoarchy	184	32	216	506	94	502	36	0	90
41	Paraiwoy	885	324	1209	3,600	9	3640	53	1	12
42	Vaurmony	706	316	1,022	1,497	52	1,491	7	0	43
43	Seruna Vaniemony	384	27	411	463	82	459	17	1	1
44	Keelamoattoor	580	274	854	804	73	825	89	2	63
45	Kublay	366	364	730	1,392	9	1,403	7	0	83
46	Moonghilpaady	214	716	930	1,260	34	1,275	54	1	21
47	Woodien	419	413	832	2981	68	2987	72	0	20
48	Malattaancodum	253	162	415	417	70	420	18	0	59
49	Sembiyagoody	204	83	287	412	14	419	13	1	69
50	Coonthiapoorum	385	162	547	1,504	52	1,484	82	1	31
51	Aadhavoor	274	280	554	816	5	815	41	0	8
52	Cokoody	243	262	505	628	85	631	16	0	37
53	Karajaloor	336	41	377	385	50	394	76	2	40
54	Additthoray	41	2	43	92	31	90	64	0	68
55	Sadracaadoo	47	14	61	96	36	96	18	0	18
56	Kilyoor	61	96	157	269	76	267	81	0	72
57	Karappadumcoorchy	199	11	210	392	98	390	27	0	69
58	Toomunjeepaady	147	56	203	515	"	514	48	0	10
59	Poadoor	146	12	158	194	56	195	78	0	64
60	Podoopettah	84	48	132	170	36	171	86	0	87
61	Poattoor	235	92	327	962	22	954	28	0	83
62	Cadlaivassul	290	342	632	862	27	871	91	1	12
63	Varayoor	825	118	943	1,899	35	1905	10	0	30

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

64	Agarum	168	35	483	368	27	374	41	1	43
65	Undhoor	241	155	396	465	63	462	85	0	57
66	Vasishtapoorum	277	430	707	1,398	68	1,425	99	1	98
67	Vadiekaloor	360	345	705	1,056	81	1,053	12	0	32
68	Kotacovil	195	295	490	1,004	50	1,017	5	1	24
69	Cooroomboor	278	248	526	619	64	629	28	1	56
70	Vayaloor	463	556	1,019	617	53	611	97	0	89
71	Thayloor	293	531	824	428	21	436	42	1	13
72	Chetty cody	216	80	296	263	5	265	22	1	12
73	Kaanghyempettah	115	135	252	379	56	379	39	0	04
74	Cullayum	789	458	1,247	1,916	51	1,959	50	2	24
75	Madvarapacoorchy	188	117	305	320	4	315	89	1	31
76	Leroocumboor	728	280	1,008	989	22	980	34	0	89
77	Perriaputtacaadoo	101	87	188	125	31	124	13	0	94
78	Silpanoor	176	71	247	377	55	380	39	0	45
79	Alagheeyamanavalum	151	120	271	165	79	168	78	1	80
80	Venjanoo	470	408	878	950	19	961	51	1	19
81	Cadumboor	417	434	851	924	91	924	80	0	31
82	Sunnaoor	323	248	571	1,248	88	1,242	4	0	31
83	Perria Nagaloor	215	185	400	535	5	540	39	0	99
84	Cooroombapalliem	437	132	569	989	22	980	34	0	89
85	Vilaayum	779	31	810	1436	95	1,461	3	1	64
86	Cooruthungoody	92	65	157	327	46	336	94	2	90
87	Carodpilaacutlay	397	140	537	1,065	53	1,057	16	0	48
88	Vettyoor	1,019	880	1,899	2,284	37	2,286	13	0	07

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

89	Vylappady	270	339	609	1156	49	1160	89	0	38
90	Kyparamboor	271	243	514	526	5	523	63	0	46
91	yellandacoadum	989	123	1112	2635	69	2701	33	2	41
92	Keelackavallancoorchy	525	329	854	819	83	822	72	0	35
93	Yagragoody	124	90	214	416	75	418	10	0	32
94	Sattanmungalum	256	204	460	557	1	568	30	2	3
95	Learayavetty	421	127	548	838	96	840	16	0	14
96	Agarum Seecoor	250	447	697	855	77	853	59	0	25
97	Peroomapolliem	131	191	322	461	25	463	83	0	55
98	Coattoor	122	161	283	347	56	346	47	0	31
99	Woalapaady	225	273	498	751	97	765	39	1	78
100	Kalingaroyanelloor	273	414	687	804	73	825	89	2	63
	Total	31,938	20,604	52,542	81,796	4	82,386	46	0	72

Almost all the Villages are unirrigated and the average Size of Separate holding is 1. 6. The work is two thirds greater when each individual holding is measured.—

3710

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

List of 40 Villages taken at random shewing the number of Survey fields and the number of their Sub Divisions.—

17	Vyloor	201	226	427	399	84	392	34	1	84
18	Sivagamisoondrapoarum	96	67	163	437	79	444	42	1	51
19	Paramiputt Vadapathy & Therpathy	165	38	203	382	95	396	45	0	91
20	Woraithoor	168	405	573	309	3	311	77	0	88
21	Jayamcondaputtum	430	389	819	655	39	659	42	0	66
22	Tirvacolum	650	248	898	1010	93	1023	86	4	28
23	Yennanagarum	262	395	657	511	29	519	89	1	68
24	Terodali Puttum	274	253	527	384	21	386	99	0	72
25	Valajoody	472	252	724	481	12	489	98	1	84
26	Mala Moongilady	337	1005	1342	833	12	845	"	1	42
27	Mailvanneyoar	284	238	522	444	83	451	78	1	56
28	Tillanaiya Nellore	124	24	148	221	5	213	52	3	40
29	Varagoodi Valagum	52	122	174	242	58	236	54	20	49
30	Rodavilagum	185	254	439	209	40	211	57	1	3
31	Terodputhy Valagum	46	31	77	46	27	47	64	2	96
32	Madathittoo	220	101	321	376	28	380	72	1	18
33	Madooraithoga Nellore	446	837	1283	778	44	777	8	0	17
34	Kerapolium	431	352	783	505	84	518	14	2	43

Fort St George 13th March 1857

C

Present Survey Establishment

2	Assistants	@ 200	400	400
3	Head Surveyors	@ 80	240	
3	Deputy Ds	@ 40	120	
3	Ds	@ 30	90	
3	Detail Ds	@ 20	60	
				510
30	Survey ameens	@ 10	300	
30	Goomastahs	@ 8	240	
				540
1	Manager	@ 50	50	
3	Writers & Computers	@ 25	75	
3	Ds	@ 20	60	
3	Ds	@ 15	45	
				230
1	Head Draughtsman	@ 35	35	
3	Ds	@ 25	75	
3	Ds	@ 20	60	
3	Ds	@ 15	45	
				215
1	Duffadar	@ 8	8	
2	Ds	@ 7½	15	
6	Head Peons	@ 6	36	
3	Tanneen Ds	@ 6	18	
3	Ds Ds	@ 5	15	
3	Ds Ds	@ 4½	13 8	
6	Ds Ds	@ 4	24	
13	Measuring Ds	@ 5	65	
21	Ds Ds	@ 4½	94 8	
13	Ds Ds	@ 4	52	
				341
1	Head Station Marker	@ 7	7	
10	Ds Ds	@ 5	50	
8	Ds Ds	@ 4½	36	93
	Carried forward			2329

35	Gadgemholadeery	326	131	444	318	61
36	Mail Havaldar	259	150	409	304	91
37	Kangalcor	423	493	1,216	772	64
38	Agitammellore	110	122	232	212	83
39	Pramanadoraz Pallore	242	183	424	484	48
40	Madigatasse	109	142	284	204	332
	a Total	11,841	10,613	22,454	16,503	11

The average Size of the portions into which all of the Villages are irrigated and therefore Extra work entailed by measuring each individual holding separately, From it however it is apparent that the work is doubled in irrigated

C

	Brought forwards			2329 " "
1	Moochy ———	@ 5	5 " "	
3	D° ———	@ 4½	13 8 "	
1	Black Smith	@ 5	5 " "	
1	Chuckler ———	@ 4	4 " "	
				27 4 "
	Contingent charges 30		30 " "	
				30 " "
1	Head Pillar Marker @ 6		6 " "	
4	D° ———	@ 5	20 " "	
4	D° ———	@ 4½	18 " "	
				44 " "
	Total per mensem			2430 8 "
	For 12 months			29166 " "
	Extra expences during recess			230 " "
	Nett expence for one year			29396 " "
	Grant			32610 " "
	To ameens measuring allowances			3214 " "

Deductions during recess.

3	Head Surveyors Batta	@ 10 Rs	30
6	Deputy D° D°	@ 2½ Rs	15
	Total deductions per month		45

Additions

5	Ameens ———	@ 7	35
25	D° ———	@ 5	125
	Total additions per month		160
	Deductions per month		45
	Nett additions per month		115
	For two months		230

2	Assistant Supt travelling allowance Rs 75 Sanctioned 20th August 1855.			150 " "
30	Volunteers ———	@ ———	5 Rs each	150 " "
30	D° ———	@ ———	3½ Rs	105 " "

Vide Extract from the Mr of Cons: under date 14th Jany 1856

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857

D

Proposed Survey Establishment / No 1 /

1	European assistant 325+75 travelling allowance			400 " "
1	——— D° ——— 225+75 / D° /			300 " "
				700 " "
1	Head Surveyer ———	@ 100		100 " "
1	D° ——— D° ———	@ 90		90 " "
1	D° ——— D° ———	@ 80		80 " "
1	D° ——— D° ———	@ 70		70 " "
	N. B. Head Surveyors ———			340 " "
	to enter at 50 to receive 60 the second year			
1	Deputy Surveyor ———	@ 50		50 " "
3	D° ——— D° ———	@ 40		120 " "
4	D° ——— D° ———	@ 30		120 " "
1	Detail Surveyer ———	@ 25		25 " "
3	D° ——— D° ———	@ 20		60 " "
				375 " "
10	Survey ameens ———	@ 14		140 " "
30	D° ——— D° ———	@ 10		300 " "
10	Goomastahs ———	@ 9		90 " "
10	D° ———	@ 8		80 " "
20	D° ———	@ 7		140 " "
				750 " "

Office Establishment

1	Manager ———	@ 75		75 " "
1	Head writer Computer	@ 35		35 " "
4	——— D° ———	@ 25		100 " "
3	——— D° ———	@ 20		60 " "
2	——— D° ———	@ 15		30 " " 300 " "
1	Head Draughtsman ———	@ 50		50 " "
1	——— D° ———	@ 35		35 " "
2	——— D° ———	@ 30		60 " "
3	——— D° ———	@ 25		75 " "
4	——— D° ———	@ 20		80 " "
5	——— D° ———	@ 15		75 " "
				375 " "
	Carried forward ———			2840 " "

Fort St George 13th March 1857.

		Brought forward		7840 "
1	Duffadar	@ 8	8 "	
2	Do	@ 7½	15 "	
7	Head Peons	@ 6	42 "	
3	Jaisen Do	@ 6	18 "	
3	Do Do	@ 5	15 "	
4	Do Do	@ 4½	18 "	
8	Do Do	@ 4	32 "	
15	Measuring Do	@ 5	75 "	
24	Do Do	@ 4½	108 "	
16	Do Do	@ 4	64 "	
				395 "
1	Head Station Marker	@ 7	7 "	
12	Do	@ 5	60 "	
12	Do	@ 4½	54 "	
				121 "
1	Moochy	@ 5½	5 8	
3	Do	@ 4½	13 8	
1	Black Smith	@ 5	5 "	
1	Chuckler	@ 5	5 "	
				29 "
		Contingent charges 30	30 "	
		Total for 1 Months	3415 "	
		for 12 Do	12 40,980 "	
		Grant for 13 party	45,980 "	
		To Ameens Measuring allowances	5000 "	

Travelling allowance

Deduct 10 pr Cent on the Salaries of Head and Deputy Surveyors and Office Men who receive 30 Rs per Month / during recpts. 87-8.

Compensation for Measurement allowances

Add 10 Ameens to receive 3 Rs pr Mensem & 30 Do Do 2 Do 90

J

3710

Fort St George 13th March 1857

I propose that this establishment be first tried and if it be found that a Deputy Surveyor General and two European Assistants can control and keep pace with even a larger subordinate establishment than that it be raised to that marked No 2.

It will be perceived that no additional expense will be incurred by having 3 Deputy Surveyor Generals parties of the Strength shewn in No 1 instead of 4 parties of the Strength originally intended.

If a minimum of 2 acres in poonjah and 1 in Punjah be Sanctioned the 40 ameens will at 60 acres a day for 260 working days complete about 975 Square Miles of fields towards the allowance for which there is a sum of 5000 Rs of the 6300 required.

The difference being added the yearly expenditure will be Rupees 47,280 and allowing 125 Square miles of waste not measured as fields to have been included in the Survey the whole area will amount to 1100 Square Miles the expense per Square mile being about 43 Rs allowing a most liberal margin it ought not to exceed Rupees 50.

N. B. Expences for erecting and superintending boundary pillars are not Estimated for.

E

Proposed Survey Establishment / No 2 /

1	European Assistant at 350+75 / travelling allowance	425		
1	" Do Do @ 250+75 Do	325		
			750	
1	Sub Assistant @ 150	150		
			150	
2	Head Surveyors @ 100	200		
2	Do Do @ 80	160		
1	Do Do @ 70	70		
			430	
	N. B. to enter @ 50			
2	Deputy Surveyors @ 50	100		
3	Do Do @ 40	120		
5	Do Do @ 30	150		
2	Detail Do @ 25	50		
3	Do Do @ 20	60		
			480	
10	Ameens @ 14	140		
10	Do @ 12	120		
30	Do @ 10	300		
10	Gromastahs @ 10	100		
10	Do @ 9	90		
30	Do @ 8	240		
			990	
1	Manager @ 100	100		
1	Head writer & Computor @ 50	50		
2	Writers @ 30	60		
2	Do @ 25	50		
5	Do @ 20	100		
2	Do @ 15	30		
			390	
1	Head Draughtsman @ 50	50		
1	Do @ 35	35		
3	Do @ 30	90		
5	Do @ 25	125		
5	Do @ 20	100		
5	Do @ 15	75	475	
	Carried forward		3665	

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857

	Brought forward		3665	
1	Duffedar @ 9	9		
2	Do @ 8	16		
9	Head Peons @ 6	54		
3	Jayeen Do Do @ 6	18		
4	Do Do @ 5	20		
6	Do Do @ 4½	27		
10	Do Do @ 4	40		
17	Measuring Do @ 5	85		
30	Do Do @ 4½	135		
24	Do Do @ 4	96		
			500	
1	Head Station Marker @ 7	7		
16	Do Do @ 5	80		
14	Do Do @ 4½	63		
			150	
1	Moochy @ 6	6		
2	Do @ 5	10		
2	Do @ 4½	9		
1	Blacksmith @ 5	5		
1	Tent Luscar @ 5	5		
1	Chuckler @ 5	5		
			40	
	Contingent Charges	50		
			50	
	Total for 1 month		4,405	
	For 12 months		52860	
	Grant 1⅔ party		59350	
	To Ameens Measuring allowances		6,490	

Deduct 10 per cent on Salaries of 30 ℣ } Travelling allowance
upwards during recess 118-8- per month }

Add 10 Ameens at 3—30—"—"
" 10 Do at 2—8—25—"—"
" 30 Do at 2—60—"—"
115—"—" } compensation for measurement allowances

GJ

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857

If found practicable I propose this as the most complete establishment.

50 Amens at 60 acres a day / with the before mentioned minimum established / in 260 working days will measure about 1200 Square Miles 1200 Rupees more will be required to pay the allowance for this extent, to which 200 Square Miles of waste land surveyed but not measured may be added making a total area of 1400 Square miles at a cost of 60,550 Rupees or 43¼ Rupees per Square mile making every allowance say Rupees 50.

The Sub Assistants should be taken from the Head Surveyors.

N. B. Expences for erecting and superintending boundary pillars are not estimated for.

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857

No 11

E.

Equipment necessary for a Survey party of the present Strength-

(Equipment for larger establishment in the same proportion)

1 Seven-inch Theodolite

1 Five-inch Transit Theodolite

2 Six-inch Theodolites

4 Five-inch Theodolites

1 Twelve-inch Level

1 Dumpy Level

2 Sets of levelling staves

8 Prismatic Compasses

100 Gunters Chains (English made)

1 Standard Chain Gunters

5 Hundred feet chains (English made)

Cross staves Dea to be made up in the bazar

Office Equipment

5 Teakwood trestle tables for draughtsmen 6 X 3

5 Do Do 4 X 3

Wooden

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

11 Wooden Camp Stools

5 Chairs

11 Native accountants desks

1 Head accountants desk with drawers & locks & keys

4 Rattan Boxes Covered with Leather for travelling -

2 Tin Cases for Maps

1 Box lined with tin for stationery

1 Copying Press

1 Tracing glass ft ft 3 X 2

1 Lithographic Press (large size) Complete

1 Large double poled tent for draughtsmen

1 Single poled tent for Computers &c.

1 Bechola for tracing glass -

Small articles required for draughtsmen

50 Dividers

12 Colors Brushes large

12 Do. Small

2 Water brushes

24 Parallel Rulers (small size inch)

6 Large Do. 1 2 2 feet -

Straight

3710

Fort St. George 13th March 1857

1 Straight edge Brass or Steel

1 Do. Do. wood

2 Beam Compasses

1 Pantagraph (18 in)

2 Opisemeters

2 Protractors (Ivory)

12 Ruling pens

6 Road pens

6 Dotting pens

6 Cakes Prussian blue

6 Lake

6 Gamboge

12 Bts. Tumbers

1 Light Red

15 Indian ink

Extra size Colors -

Articles

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857

Articles in the foregoing list not in possession

1 6 Inch theodolite

1 Dumpy level

1 Set of levelling staves

100 Gunters Chains (66 already indented for)

1 Standard Chain (Gunters)

1 Copying press

1 Lithographic press (large size) Complete

1 Large double tabled Tent for draughtsmen

1 Beam Compasses

1 Straight edge (wood)

1 Opisometer

6 Road pens

6 Dotting pens

6 Cakes prussian blue

6 Lake "

6 Gamboge

12 Bx Crumbs

1 Light red (Extra size Colors)

15 Indian ink

12 Dividers

8 Protractors (Ivory)

6 Parallel Rulers (small size inch)

6 Do 182 feet

6 Color brushes large

Desks tables &c can be made up in the Lazar

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857

Stationery and Sundries Required for the Survey of 800 Square Miles

Papers	Royal	1	Ream	10	Quires
	Medium	1	Do	10	Do
	Demy	1	Do	"	
	Drawing double elephant	1	Do	10	Do
	Do imperial	"		10	Do
	Marble	"		1	Do
	Foolscap	160	Do	"	
	Blotting			3	Do
	Country Cartridge			12	Do
	Do Chellan foolscap			10	Do
	Do Foolscap			12	Do
	Do Paste Board	No	9		
	Memorandum books	No	5		
	Quills	No	3000		
	Black Lead pencils	No	2000		
	Indian Rubber Pieces large	No	200		

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857.

Black ink pounder papers	No. 200
Red ink pounder papers	No. 9
Pounce	lb 2
Wafer boxes	No. 8
Tape Rolls	No. 2
Ribbon Rolls	No. 6
Needles	No. 18
Twine bundles	No. 100
Paper weights	No. 24
Rulers	No. 4
Penknives	Dozens 2
Scrapers	No. 4
Slate Pencils	Dozens 100
Slates	No. 60
Ink bottles	No. 60
Sand boxes	No. 6

List

3710 Fort St George 13th March 1857.

Revd

List

Revenue Survey.

1 Letter to Secretary Revenue Board

2 Abstract of former Reports

3 Report for 1856.

Appendix

1 Remarks on Rhumsch

2 Method employed in experimental Survey.

3 Rules for guidance of Survey establishment.

4 Memorandum of Co-operation of district authorities.

5 Table A average daily Rate of work Done for 1856.

6 Table B Shewing average Size of fields and Rate of errors in angular measurement Done

7 " C Present Survey establishment

Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

8 Table D & E. Proposed Survey establishment (2)

9 " E. Equipment for party of present strength and Stationery &c. for survey of 800 Square Miles.

1 Map 3 Land Registers 2 Measurement books 1 boundary fields book and 1 Traverse of Carapoor Village.

1 Map 1 Land Register 2 field books 2 Puttah books 1 traverse

1 Table of statistics 3 weekly Reports 1 examination Report 1 eye Sketch and 1 copy of field Contents (all original) of 8 days surveyances Village Part of Taloor Map.

1 Map of Suttya Vilagam Village

(Signed) A. Hall

Collector

Ordered

Fort St. George, 13th March 1857.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

477.78

Bd. No. 793.

To The Collector of South Arcot.

To, The Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will furnish explanation on the following points in connection with your letter 24th February 1857, No. 41, regarding the Survey operations under Captain Priestley during the past year.

2. Table B, furnished by Captain Priestly, shews the number of Survey fields and the numbers of their Sub-Divisions together with the areas in certain Villages selected for the purpose. The headings of this Statement are, as shewn in the Margin. It should be explained whether the Survey Numbers corresponds with the Numbers of fields as entered in the Village accounts, and if this is not the case it should be

In Cons. 13 March 1857

Survey Nos.
Puttah Sub-divisions.
Existent by Traverse.
Do. by Church.

be stated on what principle the extent of each Survey number was regulated.

3. Explanation should also be afforded as to the heading Puttah Sub-divisions whether the holders of these Sub-divisions are distinct from the Ryots who are the occupants of the land entered under the head of Survey numbers, and if the Survey numbers and village fields are identical, under what circumstances Puttah Sub-divisions take place.

4. Again, supposing the Survey numbers and the village fields to be identical, you will explain whether there is any difference between this made of measuring lands and that advocated by you in Paras 26 and 27 of your letter under consideration in both cases what is called Puttah Sub-division being omitted.

5. It should also be stated whether the area in Table B is intended to be expressed in areas or Cawnies.

Cawnies.

6. Again, following Table B it is seen that the average extents of the Survey numbers in the unirrigated lands is not materially below the extent, Viz. 2 acres, which in the original instructions as to the mode of conducting the survey Captain Priestley was allowed to adopt. Besides the Survey numbers Captain Priestley has measured the Puttah Sub-divisions. If the latter was omitted in future, as you have proposed, the expense as well as the time occupied in measuring the lands will be protanto reduced; but it does not appear that there will be much if any further difference in these respects by making each Survey number of the full extent of 2 acres. This point should be more fully explained, as it appears from Captain Priestley's report that both time and money may be largely saved by adopting

adopting the prescribed extent of 2 acres.

Revenue Board office,
Fort St. George,
13th March 1837.

(Signed) I. D. Sim,
Acting Secretary.

No. 23.

To,
I. D. Sim Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(479)
Bd. No. 823.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry
T. Durmarayen

Sir,

The late Manager,* of the Pittapore Estate, under the Court of Wards, having succeeded to the office of Sheristadar in the Sub-Division, I have the honor, under Section VIII. Regulation V of 1804, to submit the name of Gorrojadah Suntiah, at present Tahsildar in the Woondy Talook of this District, as a fit person to be nominated to the first named office. G. Suntiah is an officer of considerable revenue experience of 22 years' standing and has been employed

employed as Tahsildar in the Tanookoo and Woondy Talooks for nearly six years.

Rajahmundry District,
Collector's office, ----
Rajahmundry, 25th February 1837.
Bd. No. 766.

(Signed) A. Purvis,
Collector.

Proceedings thereon,

(479-80)

The appointment of Gorrojadah Suntiah to be manager of the Pittapore Estate is approved.

To. W. Knox, Esqr.
Acting Collector of
Ganjam.

(481)
Bd. No. 930.
From the Acting Collector of Ganjam --

Respected Sir,

As I intend to perform the marriages both of my son and daughter and to bring here my family, I respectfully beg leave to solicit that you will be graciously pleased to obtain sanction of the Revenue Board and grant me leave of absence for 3 months to proceed to Cuddapah which being a great way off from this the period of leave I have applied for seems quite

quite necessary to enable me to return conveniently to my duty.

Ruggoonadapoor 3d March 1857.

(Signed) Vencatarow,
Head Sheristadar.

As the Head Sheristadar states that the leave applied for by him, is absolutely necessary, for the reasons stated in his application, the Acting Collector has the honor to forward it with his recommendation. He will make the necessary Arrangements for the transaction of the business during his absence on the leave which the Board may be pleased to grant him, after the present Summabundy is over.

Ganjam District, Collector's Circuit office, Ruggoonadpoor 4th March 1857.

(Signed) W. Knox,
Acting Collector.

Order thereon.

481-82

Ordered to be submitted for the report of the Civil Auditor.

To

No. 15.

To, J. D. Sim, Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

483

Bd. No. 939.

From the Collector of Cannara.

As my private affairs require my presence in England, I have the honor to submit an application for six months' leave of absence under Clause I, Section XIII, of the amended Absentee Rules, dated 22d December 1855, and to request that the Board of Revenue will be pleased to forward the same for the favorable consideration of Government.

2. I beg to observe that with the exception of one or two months' privilege leave I have not been absent from my duties for upwards of nine years.

3. I do not wish to avail myself of the leave of absence now applied for until the

Fort St George, 13th March 1857

The Secretary of Government,
Mangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Government, the Monthly Statement of the Collectorate under my charge, for the month of February last.

2. I have to report that there is nothing of importance to bring to the notice of Government.

3. The Rainfall has been generally favorable to the Crops.

4. I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector.

Ordered to be submitted to the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) Lewis Ruddy
for Secretary.

Board of Revenue,
13th March 1857.

Ordered that the Collector be informed that the Statement is considered satisfactory.

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector.

Fort St George, 13th March 1857.

(483) 3719

Bd No 802.

Statement shewing the state of the season in the undermentioned Districts, for the Month of February 1857.

Districts and Date.	Rain fall.	State of the crops and the cultivation operations.	Prices whether high or low—rising, falling, or Stationary.	Further Remarks.
Bellary, dated 3, in Consultation 7th March 1857. MJ No 535.	None.	The crops are thriving, the harvesting of the Jonna grown on black land is going on—	The prices of 2d Sort Rice, Horse-Gram, Castor Oil Seeds, and 2d Sort Indigo, were the same as in last Month—Jawaree had risen 6 3/8 per Cent, Sujjaloo 2 1/4, Ragooloo 3 7/8, First sort Indigo 10 7/8, First sort Sugar 15 3/8, Second sort Do about 4 1/2 and Cotton 20 per Cent, 1st Sort Rice, had fallen 4 3/4 per Cent, 3d Sort Do 4 1/8, Wheat 3, Red Gram 17 1/2, Bengal Gram 23 3/8, Gingily Oil Seeds 3 1/4 and Jaggery 47 1/4 per Cent.—	Fever has almost ceased, but cattle still suffer from disease—

Fort St. George, 13th March 1857.

District and Date	Rain fall	State of the crops and the Cultivation operations	Prices whether high or low rising, falling, or Stationary	Further Remarks
Madura dated 3d in Consultation 7th March 1857 My No. 534	None.	The harvest of the wet crops is nearly over - the produce was in many places below the average. The standing crops have withered to a considerable extent as there has not been sufficient rain since October last.	High and Stationary	Cholera has again broken out with virulence, and fever is prevalent in some places - Pasture and water are failing.
Guntoor dated 3d inst. 7th March 1857 My No. 531	None.	The harvest of Jonna, Varega and other crops is over that of Paddy is nearly so The produce of the cotton crop is considered much below the average as it has been attacked by grubs and is in bad condition.	Nearly Stationary except that of Cotton which has risen about 25%	
Vizagapatam Dated 2d inst. in Consultation 7th March 1857. My No. 532	None.	The harvest of the first crops is over - The Sugar Cane crop is large.	Steady and remunerative.	Fever is prevalent.
Rajahmundry Dated 3d inst. in Consultation 9th March 1857. My No. 556.	None.	The Cholam harvest in the upper Talooks is over - Grain and other pulses are being reaped, the return is fair - Sugar Cane, Indigo, Cotton and Tabacco are thriving - The Second Gingely Oil Seed Crop is flourishing Paddy is being sown in the Talooks under the Godavery Channels.	Paddy and some other Grains have continued to fall slightly in price.	Cholera exists in two or three Talooks, and Small pox in a few Villages - The disease among Cattle partially continues.

Fort St. George, 13th March 1857.

District and Date	Rain fall	State of the crops and the cultivation operations	Prices whether high or low rising, falling, or stationary	Further Remarks
North Arcot Dated 5th in Consultation 9th March 1857 My No. 557	None.	Of the wet produce, Sumbah, Sugar Cane, and Vair Cuddy are being harvested and of the Dry, Horse Gram, Thivary and Oolundoo in wet lands, where well irrigation was available, Ravarah and Manum have been cultivated, and in the Dry, Natty, Raggy, Chillies and Poovafsy Cholum.	The average price of Caddy is one Rupee for 37½ measures at the Chittoor Bazar Rice sells at 14 measures per Rupee.	Pasturage is deficient and a distemper prevails among Cattle in some Talooks.
Ganjam, Dated 2d in Consultation. 9th March 1857. My No. 556.	None.	The Paddy has been nearly all housed. The Sugar Cane is being cut and the manufacture of Jaggery has commenced towards Goomsur. The 2d Crops Gingely Seed, Raggy, &c. are thriving.	The prices of most Grains, including Paddy and Rice, have risen slightly. The Ryots are holding back in expectation of a rise when Ships arrive on the Coast.	

(Signed) I. D. Sim,
Acting Secretary.

in some of the Southern Villages may, as sug=gested by the Tahsildar, partly account for this- That officer, as I before said did his utmost, but having his own duties to perform and but a small establishment, he was at times unable to give his attention to matters I referred to him, so speedily as I could have wished- On the occasions alluded to above, Mr. Bird took prompt measures to put an end to the obstruction complained of, and to punish those who had been the cause of it.—

If measures re=commended in last years report for the purpose of removing causes of delay had been adopted, much time would have been saved—

6. In my report of last year I suggested that in the event of no assistant to the Collector being available, and of its not being considered advisable to give me the necessary powers, a Native official should be appointed with authority to cause the attendance of Village Officers, settle boundary disputes, enforce the preservation of

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

of the field marks, and summarily dispose of the numberless cases of petty obstruction met with in the prosecution of the Survey, thus relieving the Tahsildar of most of his extra duty- Had such a person been attached to the Survey in arrear, I feel confident much valuable time would have been saved- For instance, in the tracts of land that had for years been lying waste from high assessment, and in others which though fit for cultivation had never been brought under the plough, no marks are in existence by which to distinguish fields- These tracts, in most instances, were divided into fields of conve=nient size by the measuring ameens mark=ing each corner by a picket in a heap of earth, these marks if taken care of will generally last a year, but it has frequently happened that they have been wilfully

wilfully destroyed, or so little cared for, that the Surveyors sent to test the field work a Month or two afterwards have been unable to find them — In Villages where such has been the case a total or partial resurvey has been necessary. —

arrangements for the better supervision of the ameens, broken through, by the necessity of dividing the party, much time lost in travelling. —

7. On first commencing operations in areadore, I made each head Surveyor responsible for the work and general conduct of his set. In order to facilitate supervision each of them had made over to him a certain number of Villages lying as compactly and conveniently together as possible. When men as they had finished their work in areadore were transferred to Chellumbrum, this ad=vantageous arrangement was necessarily broken through, and much inconvenience has arisen from having been obliged to divide the Survey party, as it constantly happened that men Employed in Chellumbrum had to be recalled to arreadore for the purpose of correcting their former work

3710 Fort St. George 13th March 1857.

work, and thus much time has been wasted in travelling to and fro. —

Lieut. Hefsey detached with party to Chellumbrum.

8. Summabundy having terminated and the Village Curnums being at liberty, on the 24th April (in Chellumbrum) I detached in that Month Lieut. Hefsey in charge of a set of 10 ameens with their Goomastahs and a proportion of Volunteers &c. to that Talook, I transferred other men to South Arcot as I was able to spare them. —

Advantageous Result of a Sheristadar being attached to the Survey. —

9. Mr. Hall, Collector of South Arcot, was so good, as to appoint a Sheristadar for the express purpose of attending to the Survey, and in consequence Lieut. Hefsey met with no hindrance worthy of notice — This Sheristadar was of the greatest assistance, not only in adjusting disputed boundaries but also in Compelling the Ryots to perpe=tuate field marks, and in superintending the erection of Talook and Village boundary marks, on the exact spot laid

to an establishment not yet permanently sanctioned, employment to is much more easy to obtain than formerly the demand for men being apparently such that no little or no inquiry is made into the antecedents of a candidate who can generally get some relation or friend holding a respectable appointment to recommend

Total area surveyed 450 Square miles Progress compared with that of survey in Bengal.

13 The total area surveyed during the working season of 1855 & about 450. Square miles a very satisfactory result compared either to the work of last year or to that of the third year of any of the Bengal Surveys. This I am led to believe from what is stated at Page 568 of the manual of surveying India "only 3020 Square miles "little more than half a square "degree had then been performed "in seven years with 10 Officers "employed in the Department the "annual rate of progress of each Surveyor ranging from 50 Square "miles to 338 as a maximum". This it must also be borne in mind was surveyed in very much less accurate detail than has been done in South Arcot and Trichinopoly.

In work this year there has been no minimum for the fields reason for this

14 I embrace this opportunity to draw attention to the fact that I have not this year taken advantage of the permission granted me to measure fields smaller than 2 acres in Poonjah and 1 Acre in Nunjah clubbed together till that minimum was reached. Had I been merely anxious to display an apparently large out-turn of work I should have done so but I was induced to deviate from my instructions on this point by the strongly expressed opinion of Mr. Hall, Collector of South Arcot who "considered "it highly desirable in a Revenue point "of view that each holding should be measured".

More decided instructions requested as the permission to club fields together is nullified by a condition attached.

15 I should wish to have more decided instructions on this head as though

3722

Fort St. George, 13th March 1857

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.

486
MJ No. 591.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry – Return of Village officers suspended or dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 during January 1857.

487
MJ No. 587.
From the Collector of Coimbatore – Return of Village officers suspended or dismissed under Regulation III of 1831 during January 1857.

488
MJ No. 590.
From the Collector of Coimbatore – Return of Persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 in January 1857.

489
MJ No. 589.
From the Collector of Coimbatore – Return of persons in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 in January 1857.

490
MJ No. 588.
From the Collector of Coimbatore – Register of Petitions for January 1857.

491
MJ No. 592.
From the Collector of Madura – Register of Petitions for February 1857.

Pro