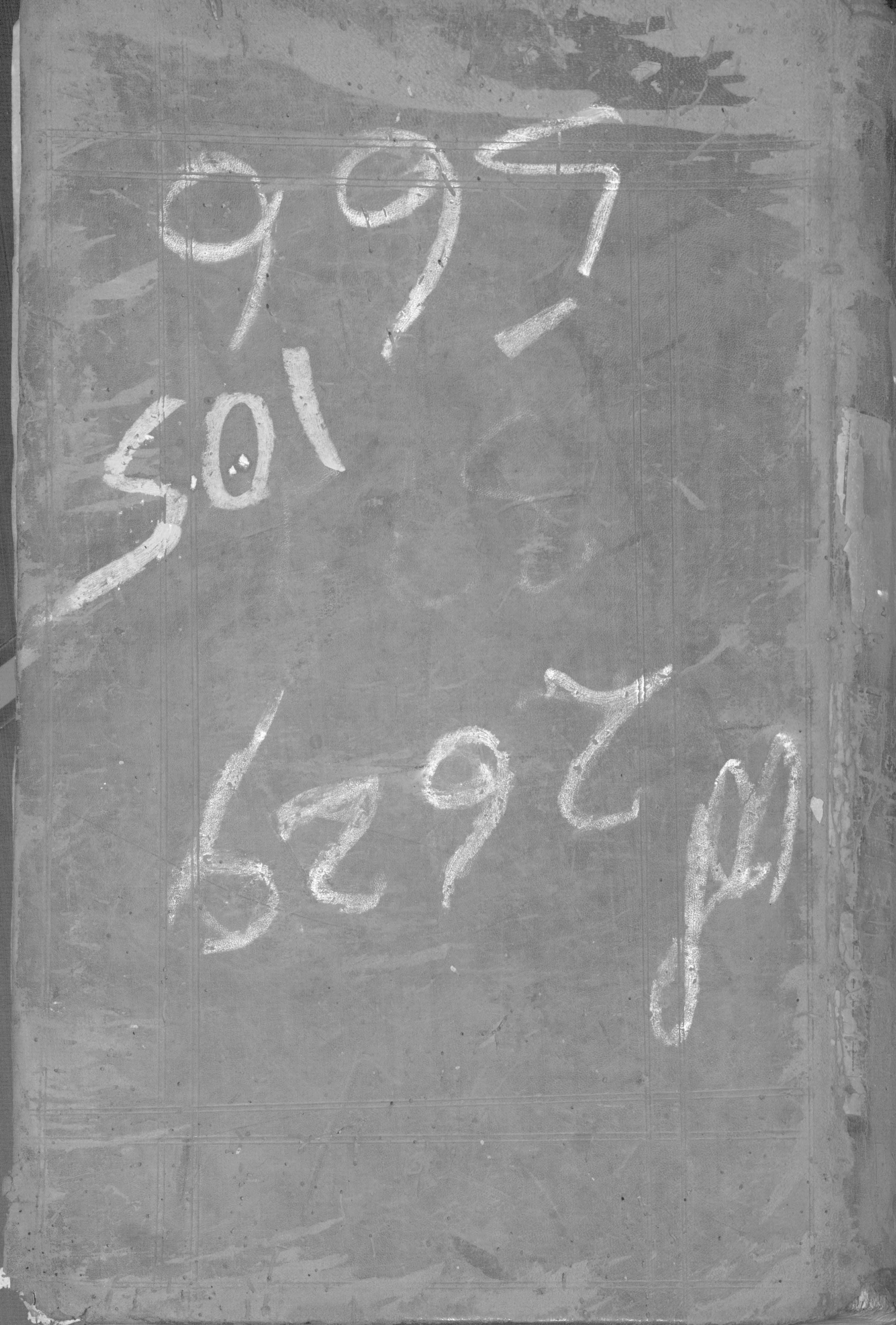


Fort St George 18th November 1857.

Petitions from the two Gardens above noticed, should be given up in favor of the successful Claimant whoever that may be, and D. S. accordingly request the Board's orders on the subject.

2. The Grants improperly obtained should be cancelled. The following are their particulars.

No.	Date of Grant	Date of Registry	Names of the Proprietors	Situation	Extent	Annual Quit Rent
					Cawd gd Sp	Rs As P
200	11th January 1851	22d July 1857	Mr. George Grut. mien	Contonment of Tonamally	" 20 1559	5 " "
226	27th January 1851	22d July 1857	Mr. A. McCombie Trustee for the Marriage & Settlement of Captain B. Bernard	Do Do	" 22 343	5 " "

Chingleput District
Collector's Cutcherry
Sydapet, 7th May 1857.
B. No 4083.

/Signed/ C. J. Shulenburgh
Collector

Proceedings thereon. 1. The two parcels of Nunjah land Nos. 226 and 200 are stated to have formed part of an Enam granted to the heirs of one Panpah Bee for the performance of Ceremonies at her tomb and to have passed into the hands of others many years ago.

(771-772)

Fort St George 18th November 1857

There is thus no doubt as to the tenure in which the land was originally granted and as the subsequent issue of Government Grants cannot confer a title the Petitioners are still at liberty to adopt any measures for establishing their rights that may be open to them under the Enam Rules. Before however submitting their report to Government the Board would wish the Collector to ascertain when and under what circumstances these portions of the Enam passed out of the family of the original Grantee. In regard to the land numbered 226 the Collector states that it is reported to belong to Mr J. M. Coombe of Madras whereas Messrs Line and Company seem to say it is the property of a Dr Bipett. The information offered in para 3 of the letter under reply does not explain when and under what authority the land entered as No. 200 was sold by auction upon these points the Board request an early report.

Jo

19707 Fort St. George 1st December 1857

To suppose that the provisions of Act XXI of 1855 are not acceptable to the people.

Tinnevelly
25 November 1857

Order thereon

35-36

/Signed/ J. Silver
Collector

Order to lie over

No. 319

37

To.

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

Bd No. 4753
From the Collector of Masulipatam

Sir

No. 397 of 57

In reply to your letter dated 13th November I regret it is not in my power to say whether act XXI of 1855 is acceptable to those it affects, or the people at large the latter probably know and care nothing about it and among the former, there are I trust some dissatisfied with its operations so far as it interfers with their natural propensity to plunder a party generally so helpless

Masulipatam
Collectors Cutcherry
26th November 1857

/Signed/ T. J. Thoss
Acting Collector

37-38

Order thereon

Order to lie over

19708. Fort St. George 1st December 1857.

No. 168

To

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

39

Bd No. 4753.

From the Collector of Nellore ---

Sir,

With reference to the Boards Circular No. 1258. under date the 22nd April last, I have the honor to furnish Separate accounts particular showing the various items Charged under the heads Salary of Establishment, Extra and Sunder = =wared Charges on account of Salt in this District

Nellore ---
Collectors Office --
28th November 1857 --

/Signed/ F. B. Elton
Collector

Accounts.

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1857

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,

Wednesday, the 18th November 1857.

769

Bd No. 4527.

From the Collr
to Government

Read the following papers.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Revenue Department, under date the 17th November 1857.

Referring to the Government Pleader for his advice on the matter the Bd's Proceedings of the 13th instant relative to the suit instituted by the Ranee of Ramnad to procure recognition of the validity of an adoption by her of a Son to succeed to her Estate on her death. (See No. 1172 in Separate Vol.)

769-770

Bd No. 3995.

Order thereon Ordered to be communicated to the Acting Collector with Copy of the Board's Proceedings.

No. 117.

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

771

Bd No. 1686.

From the Collector of Chingleput

Sir

I have the honor to report on the accompanying

accompanying Petitions, Nos. 1144 of 1856 and No. 662 of 1857 bearing the Endorsement of Government. The lands referred to in these Petitions form part of the 10 Cawnies of land both Nunjah and Punjah entered in Bernard's Tarapoy accounts as Enam granted for the performance of Ceremonies at the Tomb of Papah Bee in Ponamally. These Enam lands were found in the Survey of Fusly 1248 to measure 7-10-2 Cawnies of Nunjah and 1-1-6 of Punjah making a total of only 8-11-8 Cawnies. On the Punjah lands Tombs and other buildings have been built, of the Nunjah lands 5-13-14 Cawnies are cultivated and enjoyed by the heirs of Papah Bee - 0-14-14 of a Cawny forms the garden of one Mr. A. M. Combee and 3-6 that of Mr. George Trotwicken.

2. For the 2 latter pieces of Ground numbered respectively 226 and 200 Government grants were issued and a Quit Rent charged in the year 1852 which since continues to be levied. It appears that No. 226 was originally formed into a Garden by Lieut. Col. G. Wm. Commanding Ponamally, and after wards passed through several hands.

lands the present occupant being Mr. Bernard while the land lord is reported to be Mr. A. M. Combee of Madras. It is not clear as to how Mr. Combee obtained possession of the Garden formed by Lieut. Col. Wm.

3. In the Garden No. 200 there was formerly an Arrack shop (attached to the Cantonment) yielding a rent of 2 Pagodas to the Enamdars which Garden being subsequently put up to auction was purchased by one Miss Burnes who demolished the shop and erected a new Bungalow on its site which she is stated to have sold to Mr. George Trotwicken before alluded to said to be residing at Periamattas in Madras.

4. The Board will thus perceive that there is no question as to the land being Enam although no proper enquiry seems to have been made at the time the Quit Rent was changed. Claims are now advanced to it both by this Petitioner and another a Mohomedan and the matter is still under enquiry.

5. Under these circumstances it seems but fair that the Amount of Quit Rent, Viz 10 Rupees, realized by Government since the date of the

Petition

Fort St George 18th November 1857.

Petitions from the two Gardens above noticed, should be given up in favor of the successful Claimant whoever that may be, and D. S. accordingly request the Board's orders on the subject.

2. The Grants improperly obtained should be cancelled. The following are their particulars.

No.	Date of Grant	Date of Registry	Names of the Proprietors	Situation	Extent	Annual Quit Rent
					Cawd gd Sp	Rs As P
200	11th January 1851	22d July 1857	Mr. George Grut. mien	Contonment of Tonamally	" 20 1559	5 " "
226	27th January 1851	22d July 1857	Mr. A. McCombie Trustee for the Marriage & Settlement of Captain B. Bernard	Do Do	" 22 343	5 " "

Chingleput District
Collector's Cutcherry
Sydapet, 7th May 1857.
B. No 4083.

/Signed/ C. J. Shulenburgh
Collector

Proceedings thereon. 1. The two parcels of Nunjah land Nos. 226 and 200 are stated to have formed part of an Enam granted to the heirs of one Panpah Bee for the performance of Ceremonies at her tomb and to have passed into the hands of others many years ago.

(771-772)

Fort St George 18th November 1857

There is thus no doubt as to the tenure in which the land was originally granted and as the subsequent issue of Government Grants cannot confer a title the Petitioners are still at liberty to adopt any measures for establishing their rights that may be open to them under the Enam Rules. Before however submitting their report to Government the Board would wish the Collector to ascertain when and under what circumstances these portions of the Enam passed out of the family of the original Grantee. In regard to the land numbered 226 the Collector states that it is reported to belong to Mr J. M. Coombe of Madras whereas Messrs Line and Company seem to say it is the property of a Dr Bipett. The information offered in para 3 of the letter under reply does not explain when and under what authority the land entered as No. 200 was sold by auction upon these points the Board request an early report.

Jo

1841 Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

No. 91.

From

J. D. Sim, Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

Sir

773

Bd No. 2442

From the Collector of Tanjore

With reference to the Board's Endorsement on Petition No. 1066 of 1857 herein enclosed.

from one Soobben Pillay, I have the honor to report that the Petitioner's agent was never required to pay Batta to any Peon - indeed in a Deposition given by him before the Tahsildar he (agent) has asserted that of his own free will he lent Rupees 3-2- to two Peons who accompanied him from the Talook when he came up to attend the Sowcar, and that the money was afterwards repaid to him by them. How far this may be true there is now no means of ascertaining. it seems however certain that the agent was neither subjected to restraint nor required to pay Batta to any body.

Tanjore,
Ammahpettay,
19th June
1857.

I have &c
Signed H. D. Phillips,
Asst. Collector

Order

1842 Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

Bd No. 4005.

Order thereon Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon the above petitions.

773-774

"The Board learn from a communication received from the Collector that Petitioner's agent was neither subjected to restraint nor made to pay batta to any body. and that in a deposition given by him before the Tahsildar he admitted that he had of his own free wish lent Rupees 3-2-a to two Peons who accompanied him from the Talook when he came up to attend the Sowcar which sum had been subsequently repaid him. The Board consider further orders unnecessary.

No. 84.

775

Bd No. 2744.

From the Collector of Trichinopoly

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

Sir

I do myself the honor to &

forwards

encroached upon the Petitioner's share and that the 11 15/16 Goolies claimed by them do not appertain to their share neither can the Petitioners prove possession or enjoyment of these 11 Goolies-

4. The Inamiem is for Maintenance and a Suree Inamiem and Petitioners can sue their opponents in the Civil Courts without the permission of Government

5. The Petition received from Government is herewith transmitted-

Trichinopoly Collr's office, 14th October 1857. B. No. 402 B.

(Signd) J. Bird, Collector-

Resolution thereon.

(775-777)

Resolved that the foregoing letters be submitted for the Consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council-

2. In the two cases reported on by the Collector in the letters recorded above the Petitioner's claim the whole or part of Enams

Enams in the possession of others-

3. The Enam referred to in the letter of the 7th July was originally granted for the maintenance of the family- Mr. Bird considers that as such it does not come within the scope of Regulation IX of 1831, and that the Plaintiff should be left to sue in the Civil Court-

4. In the 2d case the Enam which consists of 60 Cawnies of Nunjah land was granted by the Carnatic Government to the Petitioner's ancestor, Pregnyacharry, for maintenance- His share of the Petitioners, on a division among the family 30 years ago, came to 6 Cawnies which they still enjoy- The Collector is of opinion that Petitioners can sue in the Courts without the permission of Government-

5. On Reference however to the Circular Order of the Sudr Adalut dated the 12th July 1855, No. 130, the Government will perceive that it has been ruled by

Fort St George 18th November 1857

by that Court that Regulation IV of 1831 applies to Enams conferred by Government as Charitable allowances and all such as do not fall within either Regulation VII of 1817 or VI of 1831 - The two last mentioned Regulations certainly do not include Enams for maintenance such as those under Consideration - According to the opinion of the Sudr Udalut therefore they fall under Regulation IV of 1831 and before the Courts will admit a suit in regard to them, authority is required from Government which the Board recommend may be granted as in the present instance - no public inconvenience is likely to accrue therefrom -

No 108.

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

778

Revd No 2815 Sir,
From the Collector
of Coimbatore ——— In Extract from the
Board's

Fort St George 18th November 1857

Boards Proceedings No 262 dated 29th January 1856, I was instructed to report again on Mr J. McI Ivor's proceedings at the close of another year, "as to whether he was following up the objects of his undertaking" -

2- Mr J. McI Ivor was allowed, on certain Conditions specified in his lease, to hold a large quantity of land 1600 Cawnies on very favorable terms more so than any before or since, granted to any one else on the Hills - the object being to encourage an "Experimental Scotch Farm" with improvement of Grains, Grapes, Cattle, &c - So far as I can learn Mr J. McI Ivor has not fulfilled any of the Conditions he agreed to - No Trees whatever have been planted by him - but many cut down to make room for coffee (which he never mentioned or contemplated) No European Cattle have been imported and no European Grains introduced unless

Fort St George 18th November 1857

a small patch in his garden of a few
square yards (of wheat) can be so designated

3. I was ordered duly to Report on
this Estate - How I have been prevented
from so doing my letter of 27th June 1856
No. 183, and the style of Mr. Mc. Ivor's
Reply, will partly indicate - In fact
I cannot discover that Mr. P. Mc. Ivor has
made any use of his land except to
grow Potatoes to sell in Jaffnapatam
an object in which nearly every native
Gardener can and does successfully Compete -

4. When lately on the Hills on
I took the opportunity of Riding over to
Mr. Mc. Ivor's land at Koodiaul (10 Miles
from Coimbatoor) finding matters
as I have now stated and had before
heard - a Report had also reached me of
that Mr. Mc. Ivor was proposing to sell
some of this land (now mostly at a Nuisance
Tenure Rate) instead of carrying out the object
for which it was above granted - this
however

Fort St George 18th November 1857

however he denies - Mr. Mc. Ivor showed
me some 40 or 50 acres (out of his 2116)
under the plough - but none under grain
or Crop of any sort - We assert to that nei:
ther Government nor I on their behalf
have any right to inspect his Farm or
enquire into his progress till the end
of his 10 years free lease - when he
might (as I Remarked to him) just throw
up the land and Return to England with
nothing done the 10 years and its just
Rent being then lost entirely to Government -

Coimbatore,
10th July 1857 -

(Signed) E. B. Thomas,
Collector.

Enc: 1.

To, E. B. Thomas, Esqre
Collector of Coimbatore.

Sir, With Reference to your letter
No. 183 of the 27th ultimo, I have the
honor to Request that previous to any
visit of inspection on my estates, you
will be kind enough to point out in
my Lease any para which places me
under

Fort St George 18th November 1857

under your surveillance as Collector of Coimbatore or that of Serjeant O'Brien, your Forester.

7th July 1856.

(Signed) J. McI.
(True Copy)
(Signed) E. B. Thomas,
Collector.

Enc: 2
No. 183.

Memo:

1. With reference to Mr. McIvor's letter of the 1st instant the Collector does not think it necessary to forward it to Government. Mr. McIvor can address the Government direct if he sees fit.

2. When the Collector last visited Mr. McIvor's locality at Koolicul he certainly saw very little doing, but he made every allowance for Mr. McIvor's supposed difficulties and Reported favorably to Government. He begs now to correct a mistake and misstatement of Mr. McIvor's what the Collector did say was that "he thought Mr. McIvor's time and

1849

Fort St George 18th November 1857

and land should not be occupied with potatoes only which every native gardener on the Hills grows - but that it would be satisfactory if the potato crops were followed by wheat or other English grain." The Collector added distinctly (which Mr. McIvor appears to forget) that of course Mr. McIvor was "at full liberty to follow his own plan of agriculture." He requests that in future Mr. McIvor will confine himself to the Collector's written Communications without depending on an imperfect Recollection of verbal Conversation.

3. With a view to the information of Government, the Collector now requests to clear information on the following points. 1st What live stock (if any) Mr. McIvor has now on his Farm? 2nd what crops of English grain and on what extent of land Mr. McIvor has under tillage? 3rd have any English Grapes

No reply has ever come from Mr. McIvor

Mr. McIvor

1849 Fort St George 18th November 1857

grdsoo for pasturage how laid down? and how much? Has any planting gone on?

4- As the Collector is unable just now to go himself to Hoolicul he has directed his European Forest superin= =tendent, serjeant O'Brien, to visit Mr. Mc Ivor's location and report what he sees, and he requests Mr. Mc Ivor will shew to serjeant O'Brien any thing existing in the shape of crops, cattle, or planting in the European method for due report to Government-

* About the 2d Provisions of Art. Mr. Ivor will be so good as to meet him

Camp Pallacky 27th June 1850. (Signed) E. B Thomas, Collector.

(True Copy) (Signed) E. B. Thomas, Collector.

Bd No 4033.

Proceedings thereon- The Board await any observations the Collectors may wish to offer on their Proceedings dated 1st October last No 3299 and in Continuation of his letter 7th September last-

778·779

2- The present Report will then be submitted to Government in Continuation of

1849 Fort St George 18th November 1857

of the Board's Proceedings dated 29th January 1856-

Bd No 3145. Pronounced Deputy Engineer N Bicks

780

No 2641

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, in the Department of Public Works, under date the 4th August 1857-

Read the following letter from the Collector of Bellary-

To, Colonel C. E. Tales
Chief Engineer, D. P. W.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from your Proceedings dated 2d instant No 1712 giving Copies to and from the General ob= =servations made by Lieut. Campbell, 4th Assistant Executive Engineer for April 1857 in which I am Requested to give my opinion on the Condition of the Peish= =car's Cutcherry at Amidul, and in Reply to inform you that the Tahsildar reports the Cutcherry is in the same state as Reported

18495 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Reported by Lieut. Campbell in his General observations referred to -

The trunk Road No. 12 having been now formed through Woorauacondah, a distance of 5 miles from Anidah, in lieu of the restoration of the Cutcherry at Anidah - I would recommend a new one to be built at Woorauacondah -

Bellary Collr's office, 21st July 1857 - } (Signed) C. Pelly, Collector.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) C. Johnston, Captn
Ag. Supt. Engr. N. Circle.

Resolved to forward a copy of the foregoing letter No. 11 of the 21st ultimo from the Collector of Bellary for the favor of the Revenue Board's opinion on the suggestion to Construct a new Peishcars' Cutcherry at Woorauacondah -

Encl
1 Copy of Letter

(A True Extract)
(Signed) C. Johnston, Captn
Ag. Supt. Engr. N. Circle.

B. No. 4030.

Resolution thereon - Resolved that the Chief Engineer be informed that the Board of Revenue approve of the Construction of a new Peishcars' Cutcherry at Woorauacondah in lieu of the restoration of the old one at Anidah as the Trunk Road No. 12 now passes through the former place, a distance of five miles from the latter

780-781

V.

18496 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 96.

To,

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

782

B. No. 3513

From the Collector of Bellary

Sir,

With reference to Extract minutes Consultation of the 18th May 1852, which accompanied the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 30th Idem, I have the honor to submit my biennial Report on the Government and private Topes for fuslies 1264 and 1265 dividing the report under the three following heads

1st On the actual expenditure incurred in fuslies 1264 and 1265 from the annual grant of 3,000 Rupees on account of such Topes as required tending out of those planted at the expense of Government from fusly 1235 / A.D. 1825 to fusly 1261 / A.D. 1851/52

2d On the actual expenditure incurred in fuslies 1264 and 1265 from the produce of Government Plantations on account of tending new Topes planted since fusly 1262.

3d On the subject of private Topes planted in fuslies 1264 and 1265.

In

2. In my letter of the 18th September 1855 the Topes for the maintenance of which annual grant of 3,000 Rupees was sanctioned and the new Topes planted from the produce of Government Plantations, were enumerated together in that report. But in the present instance I have prepared accounts to shew them distinctly

	Topes.	Extent of Land	Assessment Rupees	Number of Trees
As per amount furnished with my report of the 18th September 1855	67	684	548	30,230
As per accompanying Statement No 1	67	691	567	29,747
Increase	"	7	19	"
Decrease	"	"	"	483

3. The enclosed statement No 1 exhibits the quantity and assessment of land occupied by Topes out of those planted up to fusly 1261 and which received support from Government the number of trees in them and the amount of expenditure incurred up to fusly 1265 on their account. The following is an abstract of the same

The Decrease in trees is attributed chiefly to two Topes having been deducted from this account, they having ceased to incur any expenditure from fusly 1265

Number of Topes mentioned in my report of the 18th September 1855	88	"
Deduct those planted from the Produce of Government Plantations	21	"
Deduct those which have ceased to incur any expenditure from fusly 1265	2	
Remains	23	65
Add Topes planted in fusly 1261 which were before supported by		

by the Village Servants, but for which attendants &c are now maintained at the expense of Government 2

Number of Topes according to the present Statement 67

Total number of trees contained in them 29,747

Average number of Trees per Tope 444

Amount of charges incurred on them up to fusly 1263 2,688-15-2

Amount requiring Sanction Expense incurred in fusly 1264 3181-12-8

Do fusly 1265 3119-8-7 6301-5-3 33190-4-5

Average cost for a Tope 495--2

Do Do for a tree 1-4-10

4. It will be observed that in fuslies 1264 and 1265 the actual expenditure has slightly exceeded the amount of the average annual grant of 3000 Rupees, but it is below the estimated Amount of 3775 Rupees assumed by me in my report of the 14th February 1852. The expense will gradually be diminished below 3,000 Rupees from fusly 1266

5. The new topes planted since fusly 1262 which are maintained from the produce of the Government new Plantations were 21 in fusly 1263 one of these which was planted in fusly 1262 having failed in consequence of the unfitness of the soil. There are at present

present 20 Topes—No Topes were planted in the subsequent fuslies of 1264 and 1265

6. The Statement No 2 of which the following is an abstract shews the quantity and value of land occupied by these 20 Topes and the total expenditure incurred on account of them—

Number of Topes existing now		20
Do of Trees in them		6420
Average number of trees in a Tope		321
Total Amount of expenditure, Viz.		
of fuslies 1262 and 1263		914-9-8
Amount requiring Sanction charges.		
of Fuslies 1264	781-1-4	
Do Do 1265	831-4-0	
		1612-5-4
Total charges		2526-15-0
Average expenditure for a Tope		126-8-6
Do Do for a tree		0-6-3

As these Topes were planted in fuslies 1262 and 1263 the average charges incurred are of course less than for those Topes mentioned—

7. The number of trees which have arrived at bearing up to fusly 1265 in the Topes planted since 1825 and the produce yielded by them are shewn below

	Trees bearing	Rs	A	P
For fusly 1262	5378	1960	10	0
" 1263	5607	2111	11	0
" 1264	6511	1840	13	10
" 1265	6322	2348	5	5

8. The receipts from the produce of the above Topes are carried to the credit of Land Revenue—The disbursements from fusly 1262 are extributed in the general accounts among the charges of the Revenue Department to the debit of Government, Plantations as directed by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation 16th February 1856, para 12, Viz.

Fusly 1262 Rupees.	—	221-4-0
Do 1263 Do	—	893-5-8
Do 1264 Do	—	781-1-4
Do 1265 Do	—	831-4-0
		2526-15-0

9. The actual charges incurred from the Annual grant of 3,000 Rupees and from the produce of Government new Plantations which require Sanction are as follows.

Fusly	Incurred from the annual grant of 3,000 Rupees.	Incurred from the produce of Govt. new Plantations	Total
1264	3,181-12-8	781-1-4	3962-14-0
1265	3119-8-7	831-4-0	3950-12-7
	6,301-5-3	1612-5-4	7913-10-7

I request the Board will be pleased to obtain the Sanction of Government for the above mentioned Sum of Company's Rupees 7,913-10-7

10. In para 11 of Extract Minutes Consultation of the 16th February 1856, which accompanied the Board's Proceedings of the 25th I directed, I saw

directed

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

directed to shew the quantity and assessment of the ground occupied by the whole of the existing Topes which is accordingly shewn below

	No. of Topes	Land occupied: Acres	Assessment Rupees	Number of Trees in fusly 1265: Fruit Trees	other Trees	Total	Expenditure incurred from the commencement up to fusly 1265: In cash	By grants of land remissions of rent &c.	Total Rupees
Topes on which all expenditure had ceased up to fusly 1265	532	3841	4,800	13,896	8,632	14,593	10,154	6 13 8	6,419 2 6 = 16,573 3 8
Topes on which expenses were incurred in fusly 1265	67	691	867	27,043	2704	29,747	33,165	9 5	= = = 33,165 9 5
Topes for which no expenditure has been incurred from the time of their formation	138	227	311	7808	732	8,540			
Total of Topes planted up to fusly 1261	737	4759	5678	17,3812	12,068	185,880	134,712	7 1	6,419 2 6 = 19,131 9 1
Topes formed from fusly 1262 from the produce of Government plantations	20	173	191	6,263	157	6,420	2,454	6 =	= = = 2,454 6 =
Total	757	4932	5869	18,0075	12,225	192,300	137,166	13 1	6,419 2 6 = 20,139 3 1
Sundry expenses incurred for topes not yet planted							166	4 =	= = = 166 4 =
							137,332	13 5	6,419 2 6 = 20,153 3 6

11- With respect to Topes planted by private individuals there were 12 Topes up to 1263 fusly and 12 more were planted in the subsequent fusles of 1264 and 1265, viz. 6 in each year. Thus the private Topes in fusly 1265 are 24 the Extent of land occupied by them is 107 - 36 bearing an assessment of Rupees 116 6 =

	Each	Assessment
Dry	101-7-	106-10=
Gardn	6-29=	9-12=
	107-36=	116-6=

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

The number of trees in these Topes are 2542 vide in accordance with the instructions of Government the land is held rent free.

12- In para 13 of the Extract minutes Consultation of the 16th February 1856 the Government wish to be furnished with information on several points on the planting and preservation of the Topes, Ibeg to state that after suitable spots are selected the piece of ground is protected by a hedge - pits are dug and young plants of about one year's growth taken from Nurseries are laid down at a distance of 11 yards apart the trees are protected by the hedges from the inroad and ravages of cattle, and the top shoots have thus been preserved generally from injury. For 12 years it is found to be necessary to water the trees more or less, and they are watered for the most part by water conveyed in Chatties from a well or Nullah or Tank - Some are partly watered from wells by means of Bullocks or from running Streams, but this is not often the case, for it has not been the practice to plant trees in valuable land where flowing water may be had and which is required for cultivation after

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after 12 years the trees are taken care of in a general manner by the Village Authorities and inspected by the Government officials—mango trees have generally died off, and many other trees have obtained but a stunted growth, and none can be said to have grown up with fine timber—The general Condition of the Plantations that have reached maturity is not very satisfactory, but they afford pleasant shade for travellers, but have not and will not for many years yet arrive at a State to afford a covering to large tents when trees decay after the care of the Tope has been transferred to the Village and which often happens they are sometimes but very rarely replaced, but while the Tope is under the charge of the Gardener

1854. Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

Gardeners, the decayed trees are replaced by young plants.—

Bellary Collectors Office, 24th August, 1857.

Signed/C. Pelly.
Collector.

Statement.

1855

Fort St. George

No. 1. Statement of Topes maintained in for 75 Topes on the 18th May 1852 in the

Fusilies in which the Topes were planted.—	No. of Topes	No. of Topes and trees up to the end: Land planted: Extent	Assessment Rs	No. of Trees: Fruit trees	other trees
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Fusly 1237	1	33 20	9 12	1,680	"
2 " 1247	2	25 9	13 12	1,160	27
3 " 1252	3	48 7	65 1	1,835	15
4 " 1253	4	71 36	43 7	2,660	53
5 " 1254	6	74 9	53 "	2,800	700
6 " 1255	5	53 8 8	64 3	2,660	24
7 " 1256	12	139 9	123 8	5,106	110
8 " 1257	2	" " "	" "	"	478
9 " 1259	4	28 8	38 1	1,128	33
10 " 1260	23	184 11	135 14	6,920	194
" Ditto Palmara Tope	1	3 16	" 8	"	1,040
11 " 1261	4	29 12	19 14	1,094	30
	67	690 268	567 " "	27,043	2,704

Bellary Collector's office 24th August 1855

18th November 1857.

fusly 1265. from the amount sanctioned by Government

Bellary District.—

Total	Average No. of Trees of each Tope	Cash expended from the Commencement up to fusly 1263	Expenditure in fusly 1264	Expenditure in fusly 1265	Total Expenditure up to fusly 1265	Average expense on Col. 12.— Average expense to each Tope	Average expense to each Tree.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,680	1,680	690 15 "	33 " "	36 " "	759 15 "	759 15 "	" 7 3
1,187	594	809 7 6	49 4 "	54 " "	912 11 6	456 5 9	" 12 4
1,850	616	2876 11 4	204 12 4	153 3 11	3,234 11 7	1,178 3 10	1 12 "
2,713	678	3744 11 9	484 2 7	334 3 6	4,563 1 10	1,140 12 5	1 11 3
3,500	583	5,547 " 7	413 14 8	426 4 "	6,387 3 3	164 8 6	1 13 2
2,684	537	2,890 2 9	277 " "	240 " "	3,407 2 9	681 6 11	1 4 4
5,216	435	5,250 13 11	558 4 "	615 " "	6,424 1 11	535 5 6	1 3 8
478	239	663 6 "	88 " "	96 " "	847 6 "	423 11 "	1 2 4
1,161	290	842 12 2	143 " "	156 " "	1,141 12 2	285 7 "	" 1 5 9
7,114	309	3,421 14 2	818 12 1	900 13 2	5,141 7 5	223 8 8	" 11 9
1,040	1,040	40 " "	11 " "	12 " "	63 " "	63 " "	" 1 "
1,124	281	111 " "	76 " "	96 " "	283 " "	70 12 "	" 4 "
29,747	444	26,888 15 2	3,157 1 8	3,119 8 7	33,165 9 5	495 "	2 1 4 10

Amount expended on Topes for which attendants were dispensed with in fusly 1265. — 24 11 " " " " 24 11 "

Total 3,181 12 8 3,119 8 7 33,190 4 5

E. E. Fox

Signed/ G. Pelly.
Collector.

1856

Fort St. George

No. 2. Statement of Government Topes maintained

Government dated 18th May 1852 in the Bellary

Fusly in which the Tope was planted.	Number of Villages	No. of Topes	Land planted		Trees	Other trees	Total Trees	existing in Fusly 1265	Expenditure In fusly 1262	In fusly 1263	In fusly 1264	In fusly 1265	Total expense for four years.
			Extent Acres	Assessment Rs	Fruit Trees								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	
In fusly 1262	11	11	93 7 10	110 12 "	3,445	97	3,572		212 4 "	402 11 "	368 6 8	398 8 "	1,381 13 8
" 1263	8	9	80 2 9	80 9 "	2,488	60	2,848		" " "	247 5 8	335 8 "	366 " "	948 13 8
" 1264	"	"	" " "	" " "	"	"	"		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" 1265	"	"	" " "	" " "	"	"	"		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	19	20	173 10 2	191 5 "	6268	157	6420	212 4 "	650 " 8	903 14 8	704 8 "	2330 11 4	
least for tender trees planted to be appropriated for avenues								" " "	" " "	56 14 8	66 12 "	123 10 8	
Total								212 4 "	650 " 8	760 13 4	831 4 "	2,454 6 "	
Cost of tender trees which have faild								9 " "	43 5 "	20 4 "	" " "	72 9 "	
Total								221 4 "	693 5 8	781 1 4	831 4 "	2,526 15 "	

Bellary Collector's Office 24th August 1857

18th November 1857.

From the produce of Government Plantations as per Sanction of District prepared upto fusly 1265.—

E. E. Jr

/Signed/ C. Pelly
Collector.

1857

Fort St George

No. 3. Statement of Topes planted by private Tax as per Sanction of Government dated 18th May 1852 in the

Fuslies in which the Topes were planted.	No. of Villages	No. of Topes	Land Planted Extent	Acres	Assessment Rupees	
1	2	3	4		5	
In fusly 1262	4	5	28	19 "	45	13 "
—— " —— 1263	7	7	28	27 "	35	5 "
—— " —— 1264	6	6	34	" "	13	9 "
—— " —— 1265	2	6	16	30 "	21	11 "
	19	24	107	36 "	116	6 "

Bellary Collectors Office
24th August 1857

C. C.

18th November 1857.

individuals at their own cost and which are exempted from Bellary District prepared up to fusly 1265.—.

Number of Trees in fusly 1265. Number of Fruit Trees						
Tamarind	Mango	Sysutrees	Karuday Trees	Total No. of Fruit Trees	Other Trees	Total No. of Trees.
6	7	8	9	10		
257	374	126	58	815	86	901
127	219	30	21	397	79	476
286	239	86	33	644	110	754
123	262	"	13	398	13	411
793	1,094	242	125	2,254	288	2,542

J. Sr. /Signed/ C. Pelly
Collector.

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

B. No. 4021.

Resolution thereon. Resolved that the foregoing Communication and its enclosures be submitted for the information and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(782-783)

2. The foregoing Report of the Collector of Bellary is for fuslies 1264 and 1265, a similar Report for the two previous fuslies was submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings dated 21st November 1855 and reviewed in Extract Minutes Consultation No. 180

In Cons: 25th Feby. 1856.

3. In his present Report the Collector gives the result of his operations first with respect to those Government topes planted prior to fusly 1262 and which are supported by an annual Grant of Rupees 3,000 Sanctioned by Government for 12 years from fusly 1261 to 1272, and next with regard to those planted since fusly 1262 from the produce of Government plantations.—

4. At the end of fusly 1263. there were, 67 topes of the first mentioned class. Two of this No. could by

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

/by growth/ to require further expenditure from fusly 1265, but two other topes which were planted in fusly 1261 and supported by Village Servants have been added to that No. so that no varication has really taken place and there were at the close of fusly 1265, Sixty seven topes kept up at the charge of the annual grant.—

5. These topes contained 29747 trees* /being 483 trees less than the No. at the end of fusly 1263/ or on an average 444 trees per tope. The expenditure incurred /Rupees 6,310—5—3/ is Rupees 301—5—3 in excess of the amount of the Grant for two years, but Mr Pelly observes that this cost is below that estimated by him at first and that for the future the expenses will gradually fall below the Grant.—

*Fruit trees 2701.3
Other Do. 2701.
29747

6. The average total cost of each tope and tree from their plantation is respectively Rupees 4—9—5. and Rupees 1—1—10 as shewn in the margin

Charges up to fusly 1263 — 26,888—15—2.
Do. for fusly 1264, 1265 — 6301—5—3
33190—4—5

33190—4—5 / 67 Topes = 4—9—5

33190—4—5 / 29747 Trees. = 1—1—10

Of

7 Of the second class of topes or that maintained from the produce of Government plantations there were 21 topes at the end of fusly 1263- One has since failed from badness of soil and none have been planted, so the 20 topes remained at the close of fusly 1265-

* Fruit trees 6263 other Do. 157 — These contained * 6420 trees being 321 to each tope and the amount escpended on them was Rupees 1612 5 4 making with the charges of fusly 1262 and 1263 a total sum of Rupees 2526 15 or Rupees 126 5 6 for each tope of amas 6 and price 3 for each tree.

8 The charge on account of both classes for the period under Report is thus Rupees 7913 10 7 for which the Sanction of Government is requested.

9 The receipts and disbursements on account of the second class of topes are shown in the general accounts of the collectorate as directed by Government in para 12 of their Reviews of the last Report

10. From the statement in para 10 of Mr. Pelly's letter it appears that there were in all * 757 Government topes in fusly 1265 fleing one more than in fusly 1263 occupying 4932 acres assessed at Rupees 5869- They contained 192300 # trees and cost in cash, by Grants of land and remissions Rupees 201359 3 1. *

11. Of the trees planted since 1825 there were 65,622 yielding produce of the value of Rupees 2348 5 5 in fusly 1265.-

12. The private Topes had increased from 12 to 21, within the two fusles giving an average of 6 topes per year for the * time the modified rules encouraging tope plantation have been in operation in Bellary. The topes contained * 2512 trees and occupied 107 acres and 36 goontahs of land assessed at Rupees 116 6 — but

* Topes entailing no expenditure now — 532
Topes requiring expenditure — 67
Topes on which charges were never incurred — 138
Topes formed from fusly 1262 from the produce of Government plantation 20-

Fruit Trees 180075
other Do. — 12225

* Cash — 137166 13 1
Land and remission — 64192 6 —

* Extract Minutes Consultation 3rd Feb 54 dated 18th May 1852

* Fruit trees 2251, other — 288

but held rent free under the orders of Govern

13. With regard to the planting and care of topes, on which points Government desire information Mr Pelly states that selected sp are planted with trees taken from nurseries eleven yards a part and one year old. The gro is protected by a hedge from the incursions o cattle and the top-shoots are thus generally saved. The trees are watered for 12 years dur which time decayed ones are replaced by the gardeners paid by Government; they are then transferred to the Village authorities who very sel make up for lost trees by planting fresh on It is seldom that topes occupy land possess good means of irrigation and the mean employed in watering them is by chattie wells tanks &c and sometimes by empty bullocks.—

14. None of the trees have grown fine timber and the plantations gener

18508 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

15. The present report the Board regret to find leaves no doubt of the unsatisfactory result of the experiment.—

16. From para 7 of the Collectors letter the average return of each tree may be assumed at 7 fuce and thus supposing every one of the 192300 trees entered in the abstract appended to para 10 to reach maturity and to produce at this rate the total receipts would be only Rupees 7011.—

17. The topes have however altogether cost Rupees 201525 and the annual interest on that sum at 5 per cent would be Rupees 10076 so that the loss may be set down at about 3000 Rupees per annum.—

18 The charges however include the assessment of land which might have remained waste to the present time and the experiment however was not made as a pecuniary speculation

19. If therefore the topes were succeeding satisfactorily, the loss might be held to be counterbalanced

counterbalanced by other than financial considerations But the Collector reports in the last para of his letter that the trees are not thriving and what is more to be regretted, that the topes when made over to the Villagers are neglected decayed trees being rarely replaced.

20. On the other hand private topes are increasing under the encouragement specially afforded in Bellary, notwithstanding disadvantages of soil and climate It is gratifying if the expense and labor detailed in para is generally requisite and the result is what has been attained in the Government plantations that the planting of trees in Bellary will not pay and that even remission of assessment will not lead to investment of capital in such a way. But of private topes is under the circumstances as great as can be expected and the

matter to the people They would suggest therefore that no more Government topes be planted, except in a few exceptional cases at the Collectors discretion and that the future outlay be restricted to maintaining those already planted. The Board would also propose that the topes as they reach maturity should be sold or rented under stipulations which will provide for their perpetuation

21. It occurs to the Board however that it may be desirable for a few years

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

years to provide nurseries of young plant

to be sold to private individuals, and

Government are disposed to concur in th

view they will ascertain from the collect

how far this plan may be desirable. I

the event of its being determined on, th

Board could procure seeds of variou

valuable trees from the Conservator o

Forests and forward them for trial in

the District.-

22. The entire outlay on all ac

would of course be restricted to the

ment and the proceeds of the existing

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 136

To I. D. Sissi Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(784)

Sir

B. No. 3546.

From the Actg. Collr. of Malabar — 3d. June 1856

The Civil Auditor Considering the authority of Government for the Continuance of the Salt Depôts at Otta: pollom Polghaut and Allatore inoffici: ent for the retention of the Establishment at those Gollahs which he was authoriz: ed by the orders of Government dated 9th. Marchs 1852 to admit up to July 1264 only has retrenched the charge incurred on this account in July 1265 amounting as per accompanying Accounts Particulars to Rupees 697-8-4 I have therefore the honor to Request you will be good enough to ob: tain the needful sanction for the same.

Calicut
31st August 1857

(Signed) W. Robinson
Actg. Collector

Accounts

18570 Fort St George 18th November 1857

No 1

Account in particular of the Establishment entertained at the undermentioned Gollahs in the District of Malabar in Fusly 1265 A.D. 1855/56

Attapallam Gollah

1 Peshcar from 1st June 1855 to 30th April 1856 at Rupees 25 per Months	275	"	"
1 Sheristadar from 1st June to 31st October 1855 at Rupees 3½ and from 1st November to 30th April 1856 at 4 Rupees each per Months	124	8	"
	399	8	"

Palghaut Gollah

1 Goomastah from 1st June 1855 to 30th April 1856 at Rupees 10 per Month	110	"	"
1 Sheristadar from 1st June to 31st October 1855 at 3 Rupees and from 1st November to 30th April 1856 at 4 Rupees per Months	39	"	"
	149	"	"

Allatoor Gollah

1 Goomastah from 1st June 1855 to 30th April 1856 at 10 Rupees per Months	110	"	"
1 Sheristadar from 1st June to 31st October 1855 at 3 Rupees and from 1st November to 30th April 1856 at 4 Rupees per Months	39	"	"
	149	"	"
Total Company's Rupees	697	8	"

Calicut
31st August 1857

E E F (Signed) W Robinson
Agt Collr

counterbalanced by other than financial considerations But the Collector reports in the last para of his letter that the trees are not thriving and what is more to be regretted, that the topes when made over to the Villagers are neglected decayed trees being rarely replaced.

20. On the other hand private topes are increasing under the encouragement specially afforded in Bellary, notwithstanding disadvantages of soil and climate It is quite clear if the expense and labor detailed in para 18 is generally requisite and the result is only what has been attained in the Government plantations that the planting of trees in Bellary will not pay and that even entire remission of assessment will not lead to the investment of capital in such a way. The increase of private topes is under the circumstances as great as can be expected and the Board think Government should now leave the

matter to the people They would suggest therefore that no more Government topes be planted, except in a few exceptional cases at the Collectors discretion and that the future outlay be restricted to maintaining those already planted. The Board would also propose that the topes as they reach maturity should be sold or rented under stipulations which will provide for their perpetuation

21. It occurs to the Board however that it may be desirable for a few years

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

years to provide nurseries of young plants
to be sold to private individuals, and
Government are disposed to concur in this
view they will ascertain from the Collector
how far this plan may be desirable. In
the event of its being determined on, the
Board could procure seeds of various
valuable trees from the Conservator of
Forests and forward them for trial in
the District.

22. The entire outlay on all account
would of course be restricted to the Govt
ment and the proceeds of the existing toll
or of such of them

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 136

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

784

B. R. No. 3546.
From the Actg Collr of Malabar —
3d June 1856

Sir

The Civil Auditor Considering the authority of Government for the Continuance of the Salt Depôts at Otta: pollom Polghaut and Allatore insufficient for the retention of the Establishment at those Gollahs which he was authorized by the orders of Government dated 9th March 1852 to admit upto to Fasly 1264 only has retrenched the charge incurred on this account in Fasly 1265 amounting as per accompanying Account to Particular to Rupees 697-8-0 I have therefore the honor to Request you will be good enough to obtain the needful sanction for the same.

Calicut
31st August 1857.

(Signed) W. Robinson
Actg Collector

Accounts

18570

Fort St George 18th November 1857

No. 1

Accounts particular of the Establishment entertained at the undermentioned Gollahs in the District of Malabar in Fusly 1265 / A.D. 1855/56

Attapallam Gollah

1	Peshcar from 1st June 1855 to 30th April 1856 at Rupees 25 per Months	275	"	"
3	Peishars from 1st June to 31st October 1855 @ Rupees 3½ and from 1st November to 30th April 1856 at 4 Rupees each per Months	124 8	"	399 8 "

Palghaut Gollah

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Allatoor Gollah

1	Goumastah from 1st June 1855 to 30th April 1856 at 10 Rupees per Months	110	"	"
1	Peishar from 1st June to 31st October 1855 at 3 Rupees and from 1st November to 30th April 1856 at 4 Rupees per Months	39	"	149 " "

Total Company's Rupees 697 8 "

Calicut
31st August 1857

E E Fs (Signed) W. Robinson
Agt & Collr

18571

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

(784-785)

To The Acting Collector of Malabar.

Bd 4o 4008.
To the Ag. Coll.
of Malabar.
In Cons. 18 Nov. 1857

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 31st August last No. 136 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to Request that you will give the date and number of the orders of Government sanctioning the Establishment at the Inland Depot of allotore &c.

In Cons. 18 March 1852 2 The Extract Minutes Consultation 9th March 1852 No. 237 Revenue Department only authorises a reduction of the Sale price of Salt at certain depots to take effect from the date of the establishments and Contract Minutes of Consultation 3d June 1856 No. 565 R. D. is equally silent on this subject.

In Cons. 10 June 1856

3 You are also Requested to state on what date the Establishments were finally withdrawn.

Revenue Board office
Fort St. George 18th Nov. 1857

(Signed) I. D. Sim
Actg Secretary

18572

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

No. 119.

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

(786)

Bd No. 3927
From the Collector
of Bellary.

Sir,

In Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 1912, under date the 9th June last, held on my application dated 20th March soliciting sanction for the grant of a Reward of 50 Rs. to one P. Tirumaraddy for information leading to the discovery of extensive Concealed Cultivation the Board Remark as that Rewards of this description are not intended to be conferred upon persons in the public service and the Informer in this instance being a Peon Cheddar Reddy, and no Special ground calling for a departure from the Rules being shewn in

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

in the Column of Remarks of my applic
that they are precluded from Recomm
the grant of Reward -

2. With Reference to this Remark
I have the honor to observe that Summa
holds 9 shares in the Polar Increase C
1st 37-8 bearing an assessment of Rupe
5-10-5- The assessment land cultivated by
bears an assessment of Rupees 28 or a dim
of Rupees 21-10 altho Summareddy is
a Increase shareholder yet he never fulf
Office of Reddyships, and it will be see
that he is but a Nominal Reddy and
enjoying no large emoluments and is
poor Man -

3. As all the information given by him has
=ed and have led to the discovery of an extensive
=ed Cultivation, I have the honor to Request the Board
in Consideration of the above Circumstances to

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government
for the grant of a Reward of 60 Rupees as first
Recommended by me otherwise I fear that persons
situated as he is will be discouraged and will
not come forward to give information of frauds
which in this instance have been for the advan:
=tage of Government -

Bellary Collectors Office, 2nd October 1857. — Signed G. Petty, Collector.

Order thereon — Ordered to be submitted with the following letter -

To The Acting Secretary to Government -

(786-787)

Revenue Department -

B. Pr. 1022

Sir,

To the Acting Secretary to Government — —

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the Consideration and orders of the Right Honorable

18515

Fort St George 18th November 1857

To Coll.r 30 Janry 1857
In Cons.n 2nd March
Pro.s to 2 March
F. " 20 "
In Cons.n 9 June
Pro.s to 9 June
F. " 2nd October
In Cons.n 18 Nov.r 1857
No. 3927.

Honorable the Governor in Council the

accompanying Correspondence with the

Collector of Bellary relative to the grant

of a Reward for the discovery of Con-

=cealed Cultivation-

2- It appears that after the close

of the Summalcundy of the Punchapollam

Taloork of Fasly 1268 and before the final

Completion of the Settlement of the whole

district it was ascertained through in-

=formation given by one Timma Reddy

that lands assessed at Rupees 601 had

not been included in the accounts

of the Village of Patticonda, the Sum-

=mabundy Beriz of which was Rupees

5290- The Collector states that it could

not be proved that the Village author-

=ities received the amount from the

Ryots who have paid the contra sum

discovered except 3 Rupees, but that

the parties then whose neglect the fraud

may Committed have been dismissed

3- Adverting to the Board's Proceed-

=ings of 9th June 1857 in which they point-

=ed out that the Informer as a

18516

Fort St George 18th November 1857

as a paid servant, may not entitled to

Remuneration- the Collector complains

that this person has a small share

in a Potail Meerasy but that he never

held the office of Reddy and is a poor man-

4- It appears to the Board that

the occasional grant of a Reward

must act as an encouragement to

persons situated as Petitioner is to

come forward with information of

frauds practised against the Govern-

=ment- Looking moreover to the ad-

=vantage which has resulted to

Government in the present instance

more than one-ninth of the total

beriz of the Village having been recovered through

the instrumentality of the informer, the Board venture

to forward the application for the favorable Con-

=sideration of Government-

Revenue Board office,
Fort St George,
18th November 1857.

(Signed) L. Forbes,
Ag.t Sub Secretary.

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 255.

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

(788)
Bd No. 4053
From the Collr. of North Arcot

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Board that with re-ference to the second para of my letter of the 6th Instant, No. 265, Extract Proceedings Board of Revenue under date the 20th May, No. 1736, forwarding for my opinion draft Rules for ensuring order and cleanliness in the Towns likely to spring up around Railway stations would also appear to require no answer from me, and I would beg therefore to be permitted to remove it from the arrear list.

North Arcot,
Collr's Cutcherry,
Chittoor, 13th October 1857.
Bd No. 4031

(Signed) C. W. Hitchings,
Collector

Proceedings thereon— The Collector is at liberty to remove the Board's Proceedings referred to from his arrear

(788-789)

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

arrear List as the subject has been entrusted to Mr. A. W. Sullivan.

No. 133.

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

(790)
Bd No. 4151
From the Collr. of Salem.

2770 of 1857.
3030 of 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to return the petitions (2) noted in the margin and to state that the lands therein referred to is situated in the Bataveny alias taloks of the Bangalore Division and not in this District. The Petitioner is also employed as a Sayer Goumastah in the Hoosecottah taloks of the same Division.

Salem, Collectors office,
Oct. 20th October 1857.

(Signed) H. A. Britt,
Collector

Bd No. 4004
Proceedings thereon— Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon the above Petitions—

(790-791)

"The puttah lands referred to being in the Bangalore Division the Board of Revenue have no jurisdiction. Petitioners should address the local authorities"—

To

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 179.

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

(792)
Bd's Rec'd 319.

From the Coll'r of Coimbatore
17th October 1857
No. 136.

Sir,

With Reference to the accompanying Copy of letter from the Joint Magistrate of Neilgherries, I have the honor to submit an Estimate of Charges for Cumblies for Scaungers employed on the Neilgherries amounting to Rupees 11 - - for which I Request the sanction of the Board.

Cotacamund
21st October 1857.

(Signed) E-B. Thomas,
Collector

No. 1.
No. 136.

To, E-B. Thomas, Esqr.
Collector of Coimbatore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit your favorable Consideration (on that Government should it be necessary to make a Reference upon the Subject) an application from the Scaungers

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Scaungers here for Cumblies to be granted to them -

2 From enquiries that I have made I find it has been Customary for these people to receive the cast off Cublies of the Peons on the latter receiving new ones - these Peons have been so Completely worn out that this year there has been none to give - In the present inclement state of the weather therefore I would suggest my being authorized to purchase for these poor, hardworking Creatures a description of Coarse Cheap Covering -

Joint Magistrate's office -
Cotacamund, - - - -
17th October 1857 - - -

(Signed) G-P Cameron,
Joint Magistrate.

(True Copy)
(Signed) E-B- Thomas,
Collector

No. 2

Estimate of the Number and Value of Cumblies Required for Scaungers employed on the Neilgherries -

Description of Cumblies	No.	No. of Scaungers	Value Estimated Rs A P
Common Cumblies —	11	11	11 - -
	11	11	11 - -

Coimbatore, Coll'r's office
Cotacamund, 21st October 1857.

(Signed) E-B- Thomas,
Coll'r

Resolved

18521

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Bd 2d 3986

Resolution thereon. Resolved that the foregoing letter and its enclosures be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the Board's Recommendation that Sanction be granted for the purchase of Cumblies at a Cost of 11 Rupees for the use of the Scavengers on the Neilgherries.

(792-793)

No. 167.

To, I. D. Sims, Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

(794)

Bd No. 4129.

From the Collr of Madras — Sir,

With Reference to Extract Board's Proceedings 13th Instant No. 3483

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Board Copy of Mr. Surveyor Walker's letter of the 20th Inst. on the state of Instruments in his charge.

Madras — 22nd October 1857.

(Signed) B. Cumliffe,
Collr.

To

18522

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 1

To, B. Cumliffe, Esqr.
Collector of Land Customs,
Madras.

Sir,

In Reply to your Memorandum of the 17th Instant, I beg leave to forward a List of Instruments &c. in my profession. The Theodolite has been in Continual use since the Commencement of the Survey, and although Care has been taken to protect it from dust, &c. when in use, the time occupied in taking one observation is sufficient to allow the dust to accumulate in the threads of the screws and they have in Consequence become loose and shaky rendering the instrument unfit for Traverse work, but it is still available for the interior Survey or filling in and the one now indented for would be retained for work where nice accuracy is Required. The Surveying Chains are much worn, each Chain having stretched upwards of 10 Inches since the Commencement of the work. The

Brass

18523 Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

Brass Protractor was inaccurate when I received it and has never been used - I have therefore included a Protractor in the indent - The Card plotting scales I have indented for preferring them to those I have at present as they suffer the same degree of expansion, or contraction created by the state of the weather as the drawing paper, which is not the case with the Boxwood scales. The Beam Compass and 2 feet Brass scales, I have frequently indented for, but have never received - These I feel the want of very much -

Pursuant &c
20th October 1857

(Signed) W. H. Walker,
Sub. Conductor D. P. W.

(True Copy)
(Signed) B. Cunliffe,
Collector.

List

18524 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 2

List of Instruments &c. in charge of Sub Conductor Walker D. P. W. on the 20th October 1857.

Number	Name of articles	Serviceable	Unserviceable	Remarks
1	5 Inch Encreats Theodolite Complete	1		Thread and foot screws much worn and instrument incensequence shakey
1	Circumferentor Complete	1	"	
2	100 ft. Chain with arrows	"	2	Worn out
2	100 ft. Tapemeasures	2	"	
2	10 ft. off set staves	2	"	
5	Banner Roll staves	6	"	Require painting
2	Cross staves	2	"	
9	Banner Rolls	"	9	Worn out
1	Box of drawing Instruments	1	"	
1	Seal Skin Case of Do.	1	"	
1	Comprehensive Compass	1	"	
1	Brass protractor	"	1	Inaccurate & never used.
1	1 ft. Ebony Parallel Ruler	1	"	
1	Set of Margnow Scales	1	"	
1	Set of Plotting scales	1	"	
1	Box of water Colors	1	"	
1	Sand Box	1	"	
1	Ink Stand	1	"	
4	Paper weights	4	"	
1	Penknife	1	"	
1	2 ft. Round Ruler	1	"	
1	Crowbar	1	"	Require to be steeled and
1	Hand Axe	1	"	
4	Tin cases	1	4	Sharpened -
1	Office Table	1	"	
1	Leather cover for Theodolite	1	"	
1	Leather strap and Bucket	1	"	Requires lengthening.

Pursuant &c
20th October 1857

(Signed) W. H. Walker,
Sub Conductor D. P. W.

(True Copy)
(Signed) B. Cunliffe,
Collector.

18525

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Bd No. 4067

Resolution thereon

(794-795)

Resolved that the Indent for Instruments be passed and as forwarded to the Chief Engineer

2— The Theodolite now in use may be retained and the Protractor and old chains returned into Store

3— The Board think it desirable that the Instruments should be periodically examined and the Collector is requested to arrange with the Chief Engineer for this being done—

To

18526

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 107

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(796)

Bd. No. 4249.

To the Acting Collr. of Malabar

Sir

I have the honor to report that an arrear as per Margin (Fusly war) has accumulated on account of Revenue, due on the gold washing or more properly Speaking gold digging of Wynad.—

2 In the marginal Statement are Shewn the names of the defaulters respectively with the amount of arrear due by each

3 These gold diggings occur among the Hills in the neighbourhood of

Fusly	Pr. A. P.	
1263	204 " "	
1264	399-8 "	
1265	686-8 "	
1266	612— " — "	
Total	1902— " — "	

1	Nellyatha Arshuguh	217— " —
2	Ponony Devason	112—8—
3	Cheraugote Pavoony Nair	510— " —
4	Nelamabar Rajah for Nambolikal Vannavar	1062—8—
	Total	1902— " —

of Devalacottah, and along the Summit and higher Slopes of the western Ghauts near Carcoor. in the South East District of Myso I have visited Several of these and procured Specimens of the quartz rock and clays Wc from the particles of gold are obtained but of the richness otherwise of these "diggings" I have no means of forming a Judgement.—

4 The Hill tract in which they occ is of Considerable extent. The "diggings" are pits and holes in hill Sides of various depths f which the rock or clays are quarried for the purpose of being washed and reduced. They h long been worked on a Small Scale and have paid fairly. The amount of Revenue due from each individu assessed to Gold washing tax is shown in the Margin

1	Nellumbar Rajah	306 — —
2	Sachara Veeb Swoomelpad	77 3 6 4
3	Pondury Devason	306 — —
4	Nelyelatha arshugul	
5	Cherangote Revoory Nair	180 — —
	Total	Rs. 1505 3 6 4

5 For some few years the receipts have fallen off and the revenue being with held this arrear has been accumulating without prospect of its being now liquidated by the defaulters — The plea on which it is with held is that in consequence of the emancipation of the Slaves Wc the diggings are not worked. that they are no longer remunerative that the richness of the Ore has declined Wc. —

6 I have not the Smallest doubt that they are at least partially worked and that the labor remunerated Somebody for I suspected Several pits in which recent traces of working were Sufficiently apparent I have likewise Scarcely a doubt that were the Hill tract in which these "diggings" occur in our hands the right to dig Wc would let for the amount of Revenue due and probably for more unless as is not improbable the Sub renter Should find that the local influence which the principal defaulters the Nellumbar

Rajah

† In One I found baskets of the rock and earth Collected

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

N. B. The people informed me that the Rajah interdicted the Dooking as far as in his power till the Revenue should be remitted.

Rajah (as Successor to the Sambalikode Varuvan) and the family of the Nellyalum &c. or Rajah would doubtless exercise an opposition to him preventing his obtaining labor &c.—

7 I saw therefore by no means prepared to recommend the remission of this arrear much less the abandonment of this Source of Revenue which the Proprietors are endeavouring to force upon us. At the Same time I am unwilling to proceed to Compulsory measures without reporting the matter to the Board. The item of Revenue is entered under the head "Land Revenue".—

8 The Sale of personal property is I think objectionable with Such Defaulters. The attachment of the Hills in which the "diggings" are formed and a Sale lease were probably the most effectual means of recovering but I am not quite sure as to the legality of such attachment another question occurs to me (were attachment

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

deemed legal) Could we attach the entire tract for the mere attachment of the worked out pits would not secure the Revenue for the future.—

9 I venture to request the opinion of the Board of Revenue, but at the Same time I am most anxious that Mr. Blandford Assistant on the Geological Survey of India be requested kindly to inspect and report on these Hills and the probable richness of the Ore.—

Calicut
23d October 1857

Signed W. Robinson
Acting Collector

18531 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Bd. No. 4012

Proceedings thereon

(796-797)

The Board concur with the Acting Collector as to the inexpediency of giving up any portion of the arrears due on the item Gold washing on Wynaad.—

2 The defaulters are unmistakably able to liquidate their balances and withhold payment to obtain remission and bring about the abandonment of this Source of Revenue

3 The Board however require further information before they can instruct the Acting Collector as to the Course he should pursue for recovery of the arrears. It is not quite clear from this letter whether the tract over the Gold ore occurs belongs to Government and is rented out or whether the tax is in fact a Species of Mokhtiya The Board would also wish to know whether the defaulters have any hereditary or prescriptive claims to a Monopoly of the privilege of digging for the ore and whether pattahs and Mevchilkas are exchanged between them and Government

4 The Board apprehend that in the present State of the law distraint of personal property must be the first Step but the receipt of the information now called for will enable them to decide. They would wish however to know more distinctly the exact Course to be pursued in distraining the personal property of the defaulters.—

5 The Board resolve to communicate the Agr. Coll.r's letter to Government with the recommendation that Mr. Blandford's attendance may be dispensed with as the desirability of an examination of the Hill Tracts where the Gold ore is found.—

18532 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 181.

To J. D. Sim Esqr.

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

(798)

Bd. No. 4280

From the Collector of Coimbatore

Sir

Adverting to a letter from the Secretary to Government dated 21st September 1855 I have the honor to forward a Statement shewing the payments made to ryots in this District as compensation for lands &c. damaged by the Madras Railway from July to September 1857 amounting to Rupees 60—3—6. for which Inequest the Sanction of Government may be obtained.—

Coimbatore Collector's Office Ootacamund 26th October 1857

Signed / C. B. Thomas Collector

Statement

185334 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

B.t A.o 3992

Resolution thereon.— Resolved that the above letter be —

798-799

Submitted to Government with the Boards —
recommendation that Sanction may be accorded
for the disbursement of Rupees (60 3 6)
Sixty Annas three and Pie Six as reported
by the Collector. —

A.o 164

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

800

B.t A.o 4321

From the Ag. Collector of Malabar — Sir

The Civil auditor having retrenched
the charge of Rupees 42 4 — incurred in Fusly 1265
for Surveying the Codungola Hill in Wynaad. I —
have the honor to request you will be good enough
to obtain the needful Sanction to enable him to
admit the Same. It was inadvertently
omitted to be included in the —
Statement of actual charges —
incurred without Estimate for that
fusly. as desired in the Boards Proceedings
under

185333 Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

Statement of Compensations for Land Trees Buildings or damages to property of other Kinds paid on account of the Railway distinguishing Land required for the way and Rds and made over by Government under Act of Contract from that taken for Bricks fuller Ballast &c. as also other Sums paid for Land required for the Railway Company in the District of Coimbatore from July to September 1857.

Nature of the Property	Names of the Proprietors	Amount of Compensation awarded	Sum Paid	Remarks
Land &c.	Sooriya Nair	10 8 .	8th July 1857	
Do.	Do. Kulladen Nair	41 11 6	8th September 1857	
		52 3 6		
Do.	Do. Pillay	8 . .	20th August 1857	Fee Stamp Rs.
		60 3 6		

Coimbatore Collector's Office
30th December 1857

(Signed) C. B. Thomas
Collector

Coimbatore Taluk &c.
Ground Taluk &c.

Salaries and Establishment
Village Establishment

Extract
Land &c.

Amount
Sanctioned
Do.
Do.

Disbursed
Paid
Do.
Do.

To what purpose
Land required.

Sooriya Nair Rs. 10 8 . 8th July 1857
Kulladen Nair 41 11 6 8th September 1857
Pillay 8 . . 20th August 1857 Fee Stamp Rs.
Conveyance Charges 60 3 6

Coimbatore Taluk &c.
Ground Taluk &c.

Salaries and Establishment
Village Establishment

Extract
Land &c.

Amount
Sanctioned
Do.
Do.

Disbursed
Paid
Do.
Do.

To what purpose
Land required.

Sooriya Nair Rs. 10 8 . 8th July 1857
Kulladen Nair 41 11 6 8th September 1857
Pillay 8 . . 20th August 1857 Fee Stamp Rs.
Conveyance Charges 60 3 6

18535

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

under date the 22d December 1855 No. 3158—

2 No further expence will be incurred on this account having lately visited the Hill I do not think the extension of the Survey desirable or possible in this way I purpose writing fully on the Subject when reporting on the Forests in Wynaad.

/ Signed / H. Robinson
Acting Collector

Calicut
29th October 1857
B't No. 4026

Proceedings thereon Resolved that the foregoing be Submitted for the orders of the Right Hon the Governor in Council.

(800-801)

In Cons. 27th Novr 1857

2 From the correspondence noted in the Margin it will be seen that a charge of Rup 42 4 — was incurred in Fusly 1265 for Cutting road and building huts for the Servants deputed to Survey the Cadangalore Hill in the Wynaad Taluk of the

Fort Wm 23d Novr 1855
Pro to Dec 22d December

18536

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

District of Malabar. It was found necessary to incur this small expenditure in consequence of the Hill being densely clothed with Jungle.

3. The survey was undertaken under the orders of the late Mr. Conolly with a view of ascertaining the value of the Hill, but the servants having been attacked with Fever were obliged to leave the place and the work is consequently still unfinished. The acting Collector however states that he does not think the extension of the survey desirable or possible in this way and promises to submit a full report on the subject when reporting on the Wynaad Forests.

4. Under these circumstances the Board support the Acting Collectors recommendation that sanction be granted for the amount expended on the Survey.

To

Fort St. George, 18th November 1857.

No. 338.

To,

J. D. Sim, Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Rev

Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to the Extract fr

the Proceedings of the Board of Rev

dated the 26th September 1857, observing th

the greater portion of the reduction propose

by me, to provide means for paying my

printing work, falls on classes whom the

Government never contemplated dispens

with, and requesting therefore that I

should effect some other arrang

ment by reducing those Departm

where labor is lightened by the in

troduction of printing. I have the

honor to state that deducting from

the amount of reductions, viz. Rs

Fees 51-2-, proposed in my letter of

the 9th May Rupees 17-11- being the

pay of a Tarufdar and two Duffa

abo

802

Bd. No. 4374.

From the Coll. of Tinnevelly

Stating, for reasons shewn, that it would be preferable to set up a Printing Press in the Collectors Office and proposing the establishment to be entertained for the purposes.

Fort St. George, 18th November 1857.

Para 2 of Et from the Pro: of the Bd of Revr 22d Decr 57.

already dispensed with, and approved of both by the Board and Government, the remainder which is composed of the following Items, stand at Rupees 33-14-

1 Tarufdar	7	"	"
1 Taluk Goomastah	10	8	"
1 D: D:	5	"	"
1 Curnum	4	6	"
1 Hurkara	7	"	"
	33	14	"

2. From the above and from the accompanying memorandum shewing the various forms of periodical returns, &c. printed at the Church Mission Society's Press at Palamcottah from May 1856, the period at which printing for the Collector's Office was commenced in this District to 30th September 1857, with the amount of charges due or paid on that account to the Press, it will be

be seen that with the exception of the last named servant, the "Ch= =kara" the other reductions have been effected only in those Depa= =ments, in which work has been in any degree lessened by the introd= =tion of printing, which though ex= =ed to on a limited scale as yet, has not been confined to the Huzoor alone, but extended to Talooks and Villages also, as far as the st= of the accounts would admit of in the absence of the revised forms of Talook[x] and District accounts re= =red to in a Memorandum from the Secretary to Government dated 2d August 1856.

3. Thus out of the above men= =tioned sum of Rupees 33-14" a greater portion or nearly four fifth has been proposed in these Depart= =ments where

x 83 Tamil copies of the annual for= Talook accounts referred to in a Memo. from the acting Secretary to Government dated 1st October 1857 were received on the 28th Instant.

where labor has been more or less light= =ened by the introduction of printing. The excepted servant, the Huekara is one of the 3 Servants of that de= =signation on the Collector's Huzoor Establishment, who had little to do, being a Braman and attached to the Head Serishtadar's Cutcherry among several other Peons in attend= =ance, and his reduction has not, in the slightest degree, led to any in= =convenience in the performance of the general duties. I have allowed the Head Serishtadar the services of another Hurka= =ra who was in my own Cutcher= =ry, the third or remaining one = Huekara being employed from the year 1835 as an Assistant some= =times in the Duftar Department & and some times in the English De= =partment according as the incumbent filling the Office was qualified in the Tamil

Fort St. George 18th November 185

Tamil or English language-latterly
he has been attached to the English D
partment where the amount of work h
of late much increased both in the co
respondence and account Depart
ments, in the latter especially by the
troduction of the new system of pra
from May 1856, and the conse
quent calls for accounts in every mo
which, under the old System, were due on
by the year.-

4. It will not be out of place here
to state, that the native & English establishme
of this District is understood to be far su
er, both as regards number of hands, and
amount of pay, than that in several other
Districts, which are settled, and have
less work to be performed, compared with
Tinnevelly, which is an unsettled Dis
trict with various modes of settlement
and a heavy amount of business to be
transacted.-

5. After full consideration I cannot
express my inability to effect any other
arrangement than the one already pro
posed, as I cannot, without serious

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

detriment to the public service, recommend
any reduction in the English Department
which is already over-loaded with work, or
in any of the other Departments imme
diately under me and mentioned below, Viz.t

Magisterial Department
Revenue Moonshe Department
Stamp Department
Treasury Department.-

6. In the first named
Department there are, according to the
Moguzabitah, four servants of
whom the Head Royseru and a Goo
mashtah are placed under the Head
Assistant, and the magistrate Record
keeper is doing the duty of the Magis
trate Head Moonshee in my Office with
a Deputy to assist him. In the Revenue
Moonshee Department there are, besides
the Head and Deputy Moonshees, five other
subordinates of whom two only are perma
nently available for that Department, the
remaining three being generally employed
under

under the Head and 2d Assistant Collec

7. In the Stamp Department there
only one Darogah and a Goomashtah whil
in the Treasury Department the number of
hands as particularized in the margin

		Rupees
1	Treasurer	100
1	Head Goomashtah	25
3	Goomashtahs, each 17½ Rupees	52½
1	Do.	14
1	Head Shroff	17½
1	Deputy Do.	17½
1	Goomashtah	10½
1	Gollah Peon	7

appear in my opinion not to be more than is absolutely required for the efficient discharge of the important Treasury business. As regards the Salt, Sayer and Sea Customs Departments, I cannot recommend any reduction from their present strength.

8. Under these circumstances I have thought it proper to reduce a Goomastah in the Cashier or Serristadar's Department on a salary of 10½ Rupees a month, and would have

have with this means replaced one or two of the lands already abolished or and observed on by the Board in their Proceedings under reply, as servants whom the Government did not contemplate dispensing with, but for the reasons which I shall proceed to give.

9. With a view of ascertaining what amount would be required per annum in the event of getting the printing work of my District done on contract, I addressed a letter on the 13th April 1857 to the Superintendent of the Printing Press belonging to the Church Mission Society with a List of the Tamil and English forms required to be printed in a year. In his reply dated 21st Idem, the Superintendent states that he is prepared to undertake the whole of my Cutcherry printing on contract for 800 Rupees per annum, or Rupees 66–10–8 per mensem. As this sum was above the amount of proposed reduction, by Rupees 15–8–8 and further appeared to be in excess of what would be

be required if paid by the job, and as I had reason to expect that the superintendent of the press would further increase the amount proposed for contract on proportion to any additional quantity of printing which might be required subsequent to the receipt of the revised District and Sub-lock accounts under preparation in the Board's Office, I determined on paying for the printing by the job, and so reported in the concluding para of my letter to the Board of 9th May 1857, that I was satisfied with the arrangement under which my printing was then carried on.—

10. Now in view to carry out the orders of the Board directing that in those Districts where Presses are available, Collectors will lose no time in making arrangements for the publication of Local Gazettes, I addressed the Superintendent of the Printing

Printing Press requesting him to inform me what he would require to print weekly 60 or 70 copies of a Tamil Gazette of 8 Pages similar to the Gazette of the Nellore District—In his reply he stated that the charges for a weekly publication, of not more than 100 copies, would be Rupees 12—8— or 50 Rupees a month—adding this sum to the amount of contract offered by the Superintendent of the Press as mentioned above, the total amount of cost on account of printing comes to Rupees 116—10—8 per month or Rupees 1,400 per annum—a cost far above what an Establishment of a separate Press in my own Office would cost—the proposed establishment in North Arcot, as published at Page 106 of the Circular Order of the Board of

Revenue

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

Revenue for 1855, being only Rupees 91. and the actual cost as now incurred in the neighbouring District of Madura for the maintenance of the Press set up there, being only, Rupees 75¼ or Rupees 41—6—8 less than the total sum required by the Superintendent, Church Mission's Press.—

11. Under these circumstances I consider that it would be preferable to set up a Press in my Office, and with that object in view, I beg to propose an establishment as per margin on a footing similar to that obtaining in Madura, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 9[12] per annum.—

	Per mensem Rs	Per annum
1 Head Compositor	20	
1 1st Assistant Do.	10	
1 2d Do. Do.	8	
1 3d Do. Do.	8	
1 Pressman	10	
1 Ballman	8	
1 Assistant Do.	6	
Sundries	6	
	76	912

12. To meet the above charges of working a Press amounting to Rupees 76 per month,

Fort St. George, 18th November 1857.

month, I beg to state that, save and except the sum of Rupees 51—2—0 particularized in my letter of the 9th May 1857, and referred to in this letter, and Rupees 10½ being the pay of a Huzoor Goomastah now abolished from 1st November or both together Rupees 61—10—0, there is wanting a sum of Rupees 14—6—0—For this, the Civil and Sessions Judge at this station in a letter addressed by him in February 1857 on the subject, has offered for getting the work for the Court also printed at a Press to be set up in the Collector's Office to reduce two Goomastahs in the Mofussil Sudr Ameen's Court whose pay amounts in the aggregate to Rupees 18—8—0 per mensem, thus there is still a surplus of Rupees 4—2—0 to allow, if necessary, a small increase to the proposed Printing Establishment at a future period, to render it more efficient.—

13. In consideration of the circumstances above stated, should the Board be pleased to sanction my proposition, I request that they will be good enough to supply me at their early convenience

convenience with an efficient Press and Eng. and vernacular Types, Vizt.—On the receipt of a reply in the affirmative, arrangements for their reception and employment will be made.

4th. Copy of a letter from Mr. Bensley the Superintendent of the Church Mission Society's Press, consenting to furnish me with competent work-men and of a letter from Mr. Story giving his consent to reduce two Goomastahs on the Establishment of the Mooftee Sudr. Ameen's Court, are herewith forwarded for the information of the Board. From the former it will be seen that my proposed establishment, exclusive of sundries, exceeds the scale of pay as given by Mr. Bensley by Rupees 4½. As he speaks in different parts of his letter that the pay proposed by him will do at first, I have thought it proper to make a small additon of 2½ Rupees to the pay recommended to be assigned to the Head Compositor and of 2 Rupees to that of the 1st Assistant.—

Tinnevelly 31st October 1857

(Signed) I. Silver
Collector

Encr. No. 1.

No. 220.

To, I. Silver, Esqre
Collector of
Tinnevelly.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 168 dated the 9th Instant, I have the honor to state that I have no objections to certain usual correspondence, you of my Court and those subordinate to it being struck off in the proposed Printing Press which will considerably relieve the Establishment of the work now imposed on them, but that no reduction whatever can be conveniently made in the Establishment— the work being very heavy, but a reduction of two Goomastahs could be conveniently made in the Establishment of the Mooftee Sudder Ameen as the work in that Office is very trifling

† Of the salary of 10½ and 8 Rupees respectively

Tinnevelly Zillah Court, 14th February 1857.

(Signed) E. Story
Civil Judge.

(True Copy)
(Signed) I. Silver,
Collector.

Encr. No. 2.

To, James Silver, Esqre
Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of this

days

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

day's date, I beg leave to state that I shall have great pleasure in supplying you with any number of workmen who may be required for the proposed Government Printing Office.-

2. With reference to that part of your letter in which you ask for a detailed list of the required Establishment, I beg to say that I most strongly recommend as a Head Compositor and general manager a young man named Gnanaprogasum, who has been with me for many years, and who is not only a thoroughly skilful workman both in English and Tamil, but fully competent to exercise a general superintendence over a small Establishment and further as I fully believe, is a man of excellent character. I think that he would serve you for seventeen and a half Rupees per mensem at least at first.

3. I would recommend as first apsistant and second Apsistant compositors two youths of about equal efficiency, the one who is perhaps the best is very young, not above fifteen years old, but very useful. His name is Gopaul Rajah, he is the son of a pensioned Sepoy in the Fort. The others name is Stephen-he is a respectable youth the nephew of the native Clergyman at Pavoor near Shencasy. I would suggest a salary of eight Rupees per mensem to each at first.-

As

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

4. As third Apsistant I would recommend Shunna Rajah, the son of a peon in the Zillah Court. He has not been so long in this establishment as the others, but in a few months I think he would be as efficient as either and I should suppose his salary would be about the same as theirs.-

5. As pressman I recommend Sinnan, a man from Tanjore, who might receive a salary of eight or ten Rupees a month, or thereabants.-

6. As Ballman I recommend a youth of the Shepherd caste named Nullakun, in favor of whom I can bear strong testimony. Perhaps a salary of eight Rupees per mensem might be given him.-

7. As General Apsistant I propose to send you a Youngman named Nullathumby for whom a monthly salary of six Rupees would suffice.-

8. I beg leave to add that should the above list not give you satisfaction, there are yet other workmen whom you might prefer to employ, but I have given you the list of the seven I should select as likely to be the most efficient on the whole.-

/Signed/ John Bensley,
Supt. C. Me Press

C. Me Press,
Palamcottah,
October 26th 1857.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ I. Silver,
Collector.

Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No. 3. Memo: Shewing the various forms of periodical returns &c. printed at the Church Mission Society's Press at Palamcottah from May 1856 to 30th September 1857.-

No.	What Department.	No. of Copies Printed	amount of hire actually paid for each set of forms printed. Rs.	a.
	English Department.			
1	Receipt to the Principal Sudr Ameen for money received	100	" 8	"
2	Do. to the Civil Judge for Do.	100	" 8	"
3	Collector's Salary Bills	100	" 8	"
4	Sub Collector's Do.	100	" 8	"
5.	Head Assistant Collector's Do.	100	" 8	"
6	Assistant Collector's Do.	100	" 8	"
7	Collector's fixed Tent allowance Bills	100	" 8	"
8	Sub Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"
9.	Head Assistant Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"
10.	Assistant Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"
11	Collector's Extra Tent allowance Bills	100	" 8	"
12.	Sub Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"
13.	Head Assistant Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"
14.	Assistant Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"

No.	What Department.	No. of Copies Printed	amount of hire actually paid for each set of forms printed.	
15	Head Assistant Collector's House Rent Bills	100	" 8	"
16	Assistant Collector's Do. Do.	100	" 8	"
17	Letter to Magistrates of other Districts requesting to relieve Peons of this District.	100	" 8	"
18	Receipts for Paymaster's Drafts in duplicates	100	" 8	"
19	Official Memo: forwarding Books to the Sub Collector &c.	100	" 8	"
20	Letter to the Chief Secretary acknowledging the receipt of acts	100	" 8	"
21	Letter to Board reporting that no persons were sentenced or were in confinement for offences under Regulation IX of 1822	100	" 8	"
22	Register of applications to Government for Superannuation pension	100	2 "	"
23	Monthly rain Reports sent to the Chief Engineer and the Revenue Board.	100	1 "	"
24	Receipts to the Paymaster acknowledging letters of credit.	100	" 8	"

No.	What Department.	No. of Copies Printed	Amount of hire actually paid for each set of forms printed.		
	Act No. 3 of 1857 relating to trespasses by Cattle	24	3	8	"
	Rules for leave of absence	100	3	"	"
	Orders accompanying Proclamation for sale of lands	1500	2	4	"
			10	4	"
	Salt Department.				
	Salt Rowannahs	19,000	14	4	"
	Statement shewing the sale of Salt	200	2	"	"
	Demand Collection and Balance Statement	200	2	"	"
	Memo. shewing the quantity of Salt exported to the different Salooks in the Madura District	200	2	"	"
	Register of Salt sold	1			
	Abstract Statement of receipts and disbursements in the Salt Department	1	6	"	"
	Statement shewing the particulars of Salt heaps	1			
			26	4	"
	Sayer Department.				
	Puttahs given to Chank renters	2	2	"	"
	Do. given to Poddy renters	2	9	"	"
	Do. given to Abkarry renters	2	12	"	"
	Do. given to Cheyaroot renters	2	2	"	"
			25	"	"

No.	What Department.	No. of Copies Printed	Amount of hire actually paid for each set of forms printed.		
	Sea Custom Department.				
	Weekly Report of the arrivals and Departures of Vessels	400	2	"	"
	Salook accounts.				
	Statement shewing the Collection and balance of Kist for the use of Tarufdars	312	3	8	"
	Register of the height of water in the Tanks, &c.	312	4	8	"
	Sevoyjummah Demand account	312	2	8	"
	Do. Collection and Balance account	312	2	8	"
	Price current of Paddy and 8 other sorts of Grain	312	2	8	"
	Town Price current of Paddy	936	1	8	"
	List of servants who obtained leave of absence	312	2	"	"
	List of servants who were suspended	312	2	"	"
	Return of Village Officers referred to in Section VII Regulation VI of 1831 suspended or dismissed	312	2	"	"
	Rain Report	624	4	8	"
	Register of Pullies	1000	3	8	"
	Statement shewing the Collection and balance of Kist of the Villages	412	6	"	"
	Statement shewing the sale of Stampt papers	336	3	8	"

18559 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

No.	What Department	No. of Copies Printed	Amount of hire actually paid for each set of forms printed	
	Statement shewing the particulars of Stamp papers sold to Suitors	338	3	8 ..
			44	.. ..
	Village Accounts.			
	Ayen Puttahs	100120	75	12 ..
	Do. Receipt Puttahs	100000	75	.. ..
	Moturpha Puttahs	60000	45	.. ..
	Do. receipt Puttahs	60000	45	.. ..
	Anoobogum Puttahs	50000	37	8 ..
			2784	..
	Grand Total Company's Rupees		450	.. ..

Tinnevelly
31st October
1857

E. E. J. [Signed] J. Silver,
Collector

18560 (802-803)

Fort St. George, 18th November 1857

Bd. No. 4507.

Proceedings thereon. In their Proceedings dated 22d December last the Board, for reasons stated abstained from disturbing the arrangements proposed by the Collector for meeting the charges incurred for printing work performed for his Office at the Church Mission Press.

2. The alterations to which the Board thus assented were the reduction of 1 Surfdar and 2 Duffadars. but the Collector was expressly instructed to conform in his further arrangements to the explicit orders of Government that reductions should be made only in those Departments, the work of which was lightened by the substitution of printing for writing.

Dated 15th inst. 26th September 1856 No. 900. R.D.

3. The Board regret to find that the Collector has disregarded these instructions and now proposes the reduction of another Surfdar, a Curnum, and Burcarah.

4. The orders of Government so wholly preclude the Board from assenting to this proposition, and they must request that the Collector will, without further delay, conform to the orders of Government.

5. The expense likely to be incurred for an efficient establishment is set down at

at Rupees 76 per mensem—

6. To meet this charge the following arrangements may be agreed to, Viz.t—

	Rs.	as.	P.
Pay of a Tanjdar and 2 Duffadars	17	4	"
1 Talook Goomastah	10	8	"
1 Do. — Do.	5	0	"
1 Roozzoor Goomastah	10	8	"
	43	4	"
2 Goomastahs in the Court	18	8	"
	61	12	"

There is thus a deficiency of Rupees 76 − 61 Rs. 12 as. = 14 4 which the Collector must make good as other Collectors have done by dispensing with a Goomastah, Moonshee, writer or other servant employed as a copyist—

7. The Board have already recommended the purchase of a Press and Type for the Collector's Office, but as these must be procured from England or America some time must elapse before their receipt.

8. The Collector is requested to submit as soon as possible an account current in the form prescribed by Government of the receipts and disbursements at the past official year on account of Printing—

No. 172.

To,

J. D. Sim, Esq.re

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

804

B. No. 4322

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a Statement of the extent of land under sugar cultivation, being the only product of those alluded to in Extract Board's Proceedings, 12th October 1857, No. 3428, obtaining in this Collectorate—

Madras—
3d. November
1857—

I. Signed J. B. Cunliffe,

Collector—

1856 & 1856 Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

804-805

B°. N°. 2010

Proceedings thereon. The Board observe that the value of the products entered in the above statement is omitted. The Collector is requested to forward a revised statement as early as practicable.

D.

Extract

566

806

F°. 4338.

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

N°. 4961.

From the Chief Engineer. Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works. Fort St. George, under date the 4th November 1857.

Read the following Paper.

From the Superintending Engineer in charge of Central Circle.

Minute on the Subject of Sub Conductor Walker's future employment under the Director of Revenue Settlements. / Here enter 28th October 1857. /

Resolved, with reference to the foregoing proposition from the Superintending Engineer Southern Circle in charge of the Centre Division, that as Mr. Newill, the Director of Assessment, has declined the supervision of the revised Madras survey, instructions be given to the Assistant to the Chief Engineer to examine the field books and plottings of both Messrs. Kemp and

1856 7 Fort St. George 18th November 1857

and Walker at least once a month, a practical check which, whilst it will exercise a most beneficial effect over the actual survey operations, will not more interfere with the discharge of current business in the Central Office than can properly be afforded to secure the advantage of a professional check over the survey.

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / C. E. Faber Colr

Chief Engineer.

(806-807)

P.C. No. 4019.

Order thereon Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Madras.

1856 8 Fort Saint George 18th November 1857.

(808)

P.C. No. 4181

From the Acting Collector of Masulipatam ... } Sirs

Submitting for the consideration of the Board and Government Pleader the Acting Collectors opinion in Suit No. 3 of 1857 Civil Courts file wherein Government was made supplemental Defendant and trusting that the Board will agree with him in opinion for the reasons set forth.—

To

No. 204

I. D. Sim Esqr.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort Saint George:

Para 1 I have the honor to report to the Board that I have been made a supplemental Defendant in Original Suit No. 3 of 1857.

2 I beg to enclose a true translation of the Plaint and supplemental Plaint and a copy of the Courts Proceedings.—

3 Before entering into the merits of the case I submit for the consideration of the Board and the Government Pleader my opinion that this order of the Court is illegal, and likely to prove injurious to Government. It is I maintain illegal because Plaintiff cannot and does not plead pure inadvertence, or ignorance of the practice as his reason for omitting the Collectors name as a Defendant in the original Plaint and this / wilful / omission if fatal to the suit in the Courts opinion rendered it

Fort Saint George 18th November 1857.

it imperative on the Judge to non-suit the Plaintiff.

4 The Government have no interest to object to this order of the Court if parties were solvent but as the case may go against and ruin 1st Defendant the question arises as to the party to pay costs to be incurred by Government. Where party is improperly made a Defendant to a suit with which he has no concern in which he ought not to be a party but a witness his costs must be paid by Plaintiff and it would be a question whether in the present instance the Court's order would not protect Plaintiff against these costs and the Court's indicate the Collector was wanted more as a witness than a Defendant.

5 However it remains for Mr. Dale to advise whether the said Civil Court should be moved to cancel the Civil Court's order or that a supplemental defence should be entered. if the former course is decided on I will obtain an authenticated Copy of the order on stamp paper and if the latter

Fort Saint George 18th November 1857.

trust Mr. Dale will have no difficulty in drawing out an answer.

6 I beg to refer to the correspondence noted in the margin relating to the subject to be found in the Board's Office.

7 The case is simple in itself Present Plaintiff did rent from Defendant a Village for 10 years during which period the profits were to pay a publicly acknowledged debt of Defendant to Plaintiff and Defendant held himself responsible for the cist payable to Government and this arrangement was sanctioned by the Collector. Provision was made by both the parties in the event of Government "attaching" the entire estate for arrears that Plaintiff should be allowed to pay the cist for one year, but as to what should be done in the event of Government selling (as it has happened) the estate for arrears no provision was made solely because none could be for not only do such arrangements between a Zemindar and a renter become void on the termination of the interest of the person who makes them but Government expressly declared in † Proceedings that the entire Estate was answerable for any arrears of revenue I cannot say that this

From Board 12th January 1843 with M. Col. 6 December 1842
From Collr. 18th Novr. 1843 No. 110
From B. 29 Feby 1844
To Board 7th August 1844
From Commissioner 5th October 1854
To Commissioner 20th October 1854
From Commissioner 5th November 1854

† Extract Minutes Consultation 16th February 1844

this distinct order of the Government was
Plaintiff but it probably was. Plaintiff now sta
the balance of Defendants debt remaining unpaid becaus
Defendants omission to his revenue the estate was
law provided put up to auction and sold and so the
pledged for 10 years to Plaintiff because the prope
the purchaser of the Estate.—

8 I cannot see nor could Plaintiff
he was enlightened by the Court that Gover
ment are in any way concerned in this
Plaintiff may say truly that the collec
sanctioned the arrangement between him
Defendant but there is no assertion made
either Plaint is that the Collector ever guaran
the Defendants debt or in any way waive
the right of Government to hold the est
Estate responsible for arrears of reven
and the Defendant when pledging the
village had as Plaintiff well knew not
absolute, but a conditional right to it.—

9— I trust the Board will agree
me in objecting strongly to this unnecessary
probable costly naming of the Collector as
Defendant when as a witness only can he
needed by the Court.

Masulipatam
Collectors Cutcherry
7th November 1857

/Signed/ T. I. Knox
Asst. Collect

To No. 1
The Civil Court of
Masulipatam

Complaint presented by Plaintiff
Sait Gheradharadass Mauna Raye Tadah Bhayee
Bryemohundoss Soncar of Godoogoopett against
Defendant Rajah Narayya Apparow Bahadur
Zemindar of Nedadavole.

1 The Defendant on 8th October 1843
presented a petition to the Collector stating among
other conditions, that, in liquidation of the Sum Rupees
59,500 the amount of balance struck by him up to
5th Idem under Paugenamahs in Suits No. 29
of 1832 and 4 of 1836 late Provincial Courts file
he would lease the Village of Woodrauzavanum
for a period of ten years, with a fixed sist of
6000 Rupees per annum Your Court on consideration
of the postpone Petitions Nos. 48 and 49 of 1843
presented with reference to the said petition and
of the instructions issued to the Government Vakeel
communicating to him the approval of the said
conditions by the Government held Proceedings on
20th June 1844 that the conditions would be enforced.

subsequently

2 Subsequently the Collector, after ... ing Copies of the said Razenamahs from ... issued an Enagetnamah to me, on 27th. ... putting the Village into my possession Dur... seven years from Fusly 1254 to the end of ... in which the rent continued to me 36,000 Rup... were recovered by me, in satisfaction of the ... 6 years, leaving the Fusly 1259 in which the ... -cush was paid by me.

3 The Defendant, not having ... the Peishcush of the Talook for Fusly 1264, ... Nedadavole and Baharjully Purganahs ... Knocked down in Public auction, on Go... ment bid and taken possession of, including ... Village rented to me, on 27th August by the Gove... who discontinued the lease to me for the remain... 4 years Hence 23,500 Rupees are due to me ... from the Defendant -

4 The Government, on 4th. Nove... gave me an Endorsement, refusing my reque... them Viz. to put the Village into my possess... and receive from me the Peishcush thereof ... Suder Adalat, held proceedings on 31st July ... confirming

confirming your Courts proceedings, which in reply to my application to issue a warrant against the Defendant for the said sum, directed me to bring a fresh suit. —

5 When a suit, No. 4 of 1856, was brought by me in the Suder Ameen's Court, against ryots of Woodrayavarum for Rupees 1067 - 12 - 6, the balance of the arrears, after what had been forgone by me, due by them from Fusly 1254 to 1260, as per Kistbundy, that Court decreed, that it appeared from the Collectors Cookroom, that the Defendant entered into a written engagement with the Government that they should recover the whole of the balance outstanding against the Talook and that the Collector included also the balance due to me from the Ryots in his accounts and has written it off, and that the amount therefore ought to be recovered by me from the Defendant -

6 As the Defendant had, in opposition to the conditions laid down in the Postponement petition that he would not, before the expiration of 10 years, the term of the lease in any way interfere, allowed Peishcush to remain unpaid and thus caused the Village under my rent to be brought under attachment and

and as he had ceded to the Government the
of the balance without excepting that due
from the ryots, the said sum of Rupees 23, 57
well as Rupees 1067- 12. 6 are due to me fro
Defendant. The Defendant is possessed of the
Varoopatt Mootah, and other property.

Particulars of the sums due to me
the Defendant.

Balance, after part payments, under Post
-pone petition Nos. 48 and 49 of 1843 ——— }

Balance due from the ryots up to Fusly
1260, as described above . . . . . } 10
2657

I request that the Court, after
my evidence and examining my documents, pa
decision awarding to me, the payment of the
sum and interest thereon upto date of its pay
under Act XXXII of 1839, together with
of the suit.

27th. February 1857.

/Signed/ Pleader V. Rajagopalier

/True Translation/

/Signed/ T. I. Knox

Acting Collector

Exam

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Courts of Masulipatam dated 9th October 1857.

Original Suit No 3 of 1857.

Civil Courts file

Shaik Gerrydharadoss Mamuchjee
Sadhabojee Breejee Mohundass Sowcar } Plaintiff

Versus

Rajah Narriah Apparow Bahadur Zemindar Defendant.

Present
J. J. Cotton Esqre.
Civil Judge

1. Read again the Pleadings recorded on both sides in the foregoing case. As it would appear that the proceedings of the Plaintiff, were based on Documents entered into with the Sanction of Government, and the losses now sought to be recovered by the Plaintiff were consequent on the act of Government, to certain extent, it is desirable that the Government should be included as a supplemental Defendant in the case, in order that the whole circumstances connected with the grounds of action may be before the Court previous to deciding thereupon.

2 The Plaintiff is therefore directed to include Government as supplemental Defendant, without delay.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ J. J. Cotton
Civil Judge

/True Copy/ /Signed/ T. I. Knox
Acting Collector

To

The Civil Court
of Masulipatam.

Supplemental complaint preferred by Sait Gheradaradoss Manee Rajee Tadaboye, Bryemohun doss Sowcar plaintiff in Suit 3 of 1857 of the Court file against T. I. Hyrose Esquire Acting Collector of the Masulipatam Zillah Defendant for the Government.

In obedience to the Courts proceedings held on the 9th Instant that the greater portion of the Loss now claimed from the 1st Defendant was the result of the steps taken by the Government and that the latter consequently ought to be made a supplemental Defendant the Acting Collector is made a supplemental Defendant.

1st R. I. Porter Esquire the former Collector received from me and the 1st Defendant on 2d October 1843, arzees purporting that, in view to liquidation of the sum of Rupees 59,500 due to me from the 1st Defendant under Panjeeums in Suits Nos. 29 of 1832, and 4 of 1836, late Provincial Courts file the Village of Woondrayaveroo in the Nedadavole Purgunah, there to be

over to him by the Government, with a fixed rent of 6,000 Rupees should be rented out to me by the Defendant for a period of 10 years, the Peishcush thereof being paid by himself /Defendant/ to the Circar, and that the Beeriz of the rent should be credited by me against the discharge of the debt Two postpone petitions Nos. 48 and 49 of 1843, to the same effect having likewise been presented to the Court, the Court ordered /the Government Vakeel/ to ascertain from the Collector if he had any objections to the said conditions. The Collector in reply issued on 22d April 1844, instructions to the Government Vakeel stating that the Government had passed a Minute on 16th February 1844 approving of the said conditions, and requiring him to communicate the same to the Court. The Court on perusal of the said instructions, held proceedings on 30th June of that year, that the conditions would be enforced

2d The Said Collector, after receiving from me authenticated copies of the said Razeenamahs, as also a petition dated 19th June 1844, to the effect that should from any causes, the Talook be brought under attachment during the term /10 years/ of the lease, I should pay the Circar a Peishcush of Rupees 4354-10-2 for that Village /gained some an

Fort St. George 18th. November 1857

an engagement on the 27th Idem putting me in possession of the Village During the 7 years which the lease continued Viz. from 1251 to the close of fusly 1260, 36,000 Rupees were recovered in satisfaction of the debt in 6 years leaving fusly 1259 in which the Peishcush was paid by me, while the term of the lease remained 4 years more for the satisfaction of 24000 Rs. the balance due, the Circar, on the ground that the 1st Defendant allowed arrears to remain against the Talook, put up Nedavole and Baharzully Purganahs, to auction and resumed the said Village also on 27th August On my petitioning the Collectors the Commissioners and the Government that either the Village should be made over to me, or the balance be paid, the Government gave an endorsement that there is no reason to keep the Village in my possession, when the Talook was put up to auction and in answer to petitions addressed on the subject to the Court and to the Sudr Udalut, proceedings were held directing me to bring a fresh suit consequently the said sum as well as the balance of arrears amounting Rupees 1067- 12- 6 due to me from the

Fort St. George 18th. November 1857

ryots for the period for which the lease remained in force the said latter sum, appearing from the decision of the Sudr Ameen in suit No. 4 of 1856 to have been included by the Collector in the accounts on the plea, that the 1st Defendant had written an engagement and written off with the rest is justly due to me from the Defendant I therefore request the Court will after examining my documents and witnesses, pass a decision either that the rent of the Village of Woondrajavarum be continued to me for 4 years, without any Peishcush and the balance due from the ryots as well as costs of the suit be paid in cash by the Defendant, or that the remainder Rs. 25,500 with interest after deducting from Rs. 24000, the sum of 500 Rupees on which is to go to the 1st Defendant and the sum of Rupees 1067- 12- 6 due from the ryots together with costs, be paid by the Defendant.

19 October 1857

/True translation/

/Signed/ T. J. Knox

Acting Collector

(808-809)

Fort St. George 18th November

No. 4025

Proceedings thereon 1. Resolved that the above letter be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government

2. The Zemindary of Nedidavole having become burdened with debts to an extent which rendered extrication hopeless, was under the orders of the Honorable Court sold and purchased on behalf of Government. A portion of it was then subdivided & assessed and made over to the principal creditor the Zemindar of in satisfaction of all his claims. There still remained 4 claims against the late Zemindar of Nedidavole aggregating Rupees 134,542 of these was satisfied by the permanent assessment certain Villages separately assessed another to the Zemindars adopting another by the transfer of a Village for the claimants life the Zemindar paying the peshcush and the loss thereby to the of Villages the burden of paying the peshcush these cases also devolving on the Zemindar

Honorable Court's Despatch 26th Augt 1842 No 27 para 30 & Inform 6th Dec 2nd December 1842 No 1464 P.D.

From Collector 18th Inclos: 30th November 1843. Enclosure No 2.

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

3. One of the creditors whose claim was then met was Brijee Mohundass Plaintiff in the suit now reported by Mr. Knox.

4. This person it seems had instituted his suits (No. 29 of 1832 and 4 of 1836) in the Northern Provincial Court against the Zemindar, who filed a Rajeenamah under which Rupees 76,438 were said to be due to the former - This sum was reduced by a payment of Rupees 5025 and a remission of Rupees 11913 to a sum of Rupees 59,500 in satisfaction of which he agreed to receive a 10 years lease of the Village of Wondrajaseram calculated to produce Rupees 6000 per annum - The Zemindar was to pay the peshcush and the lessee was to to pay him at the close of the lease the excess of 500 (6000 × 10 = 60,000 - 59,500) over his claim - In the agreement between the Zemindar and B. Mohundass it was stipulated that if the estate was attached for a whole year the lessee should pay the Peshcush of the village but that all such years should not be included in the terms of

of his lease and that if the Estate should be
attached for portions of a year the Zemindar
pay the Peshcush. It was also stipulated
the lessee should have no claim to arrears du
the Ryots previous to his lease but should
collect such as subsequently accrued.

5. These arrangements were
reported to Government and a
with the proviso that it shou
"distinctly understood and ex
to the parties concerned that
"sub division of that portion of the estate
"which is to be restored to Rajah Narrah
"appah Row will be held answerable for
"Peshcush which may be apportioned on it, in
"event of the Zemindar failing to pay the
"Government demand, notwithstanding the temp
"assignments to his private creditors."

To Government 4th January 1844 No. 9
From Govt. 16th Jan. Cons: 29th Feby. 1844
No. 114 R. D.
H. C. Despatch 7th March 1845 No. 2.
From Govt. 14th Jan. Cons: 28th August
1845 No. 815. Rs. D.

6. Arrears of public Revenue
having accrued the estate was again sold
reverted to Government in Fasly 1261 and
with it the Village of Woondrajaveram,

om Comr. to Govt.
th October 1854.
om Govt. 11th Nov.
54 - 1479 - R. D.
n R. C. Dft. Cons:
3rd November.

C. Dis. 10 of 1856
th August 1856
F. Govt. 3rd Nov.
Cons: 23rd December
1856
No. 1167 R. D.

which Brija Mohundass had held for 7 years having
however himself to pay the Peshcush in one of
them -

7. Mohundass prayed Government to
continue the village to him for the unexpired portion
of his lease or to pay him its estimated proceeds
for the four years Viz. Rupees 24,000 with Rupees
1550 arrears due by the ryots. The claim however
was rejected by Government and this decision
was approved by the Honorable Court.

8. Mohundass in No. 3 of 1857 filed a
suit against the late zemindar in the Civil Court
of Masulipatam for the balance due and by
order of the Court the Collector has been included
as a supplemental Defendant.

9. Mr. Knox urges that this order
is illegal, Government neither being concerned in
the matter nor originally omitted from the list
of Defendants from ignorance or inadvertence
and that from the inability of the 1st De-
fendant to pay the Costs of Government this
expense will fall on them -

10. The Board presume that there

can

can be little doubt of the issue as the term on which Government accorded its sanction sufficiently protect it. There seems to be no official record of the communication of the Government order to Planter but on the other hand he no where pleads that Government in any way guaranteed the payment of his debt. In fact he has been treated with great liberality as Government might have retained the estate in the first instance and left him to sue the insolvent Proprietor.

11. The only point regarding which prima facie a doubt may be entertained is the arrear due to Mohundass by the Ryots of the village. The Acting Collector does not notice this though it appears in the Plaint. The Board are not aware whether the balance were put up to sale with the estate or subsequently given up by the Proprietor and written off by Government whether either of these courses would entail any liability on Government on the arrears accrued during

Mohundass tenancy, is a legal question on which Mr. Dale's opinion seems necessary.

12. The Board recommend that the case be referred to the Government Pleader for his advice as to the Course to be followed on behalf of Government

From Government 6th in Cons: 22nd December 1842.
Proceedings to Masulipatam 12th January 1843.
From Masulipatam 18th In Cons: 30th November 1843
with 9 Enclosures.
To Government 4th January 1854
From Government 16th in Cons: 29th February —"—
From Masulipatam 7th in Cons: 15th August —"—
with 2 Enclosures.
To Government 15th August —"—
From Government 11th July in Cons: 28th August 1845
To Masulipatam 5th (Northern Circars Cons:) 5th October 1854
To Government 16th (In N.C. Cons:) 16th October —"—
From Masulipatam 20th In N.C. Cons: 30th October —"—
From Government 14th In N.C. Dy. Cons: 23rd November —"—
From Masulipatam 14th In N.C. Cons:
21st December —"—
Proceedings Masulipatam 21st In N.C. Cons: 21st
December —"—
From Government 3rd November in Bdy Cons: 23rd
December 1856
1 Enclosure.

R

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

The correspondence connected with the case is herewith forwarded for reference.

13. The Board observe that Mr. Knox has omitted to mention the period within which an answer must be filed. This information and that noticed in para 11 will be afforded immediately.

To, No. 240.

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

(810)

Br. No. 4416

From the Actg. Sub Collr. in charge Madura
To Court of Wards
21st July 1855.
From Dr. 30th Dr.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin, I have the honor to forward Copy of a Decree in original on Suit No. 36 of 1855 on the file of the Subordinate Court of Madura in favor of the Minor Zemindar of Shevagungah.

Madura, 7th November 1857.

(Signed) J. R. Cockerell.
Acting Sub Collector in charge

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

No. 1.

Madura Subordinate Court Decree

Subordinate Court O. S. No. 36 of 1855.

Plaintiffs-	Vers.	Defendant.
1. Ramier Guardian of the Minor Zemindar of Shevagungah and		Auroomoogum Tavenar Curnum of Pookooly Village in Shevagungah Zemindary.
2. R. D. Parker Esqre Collector of Madura and Agent to the Court of Wards.		Vakeel. None.
Vakeel.		
6. Soobba Row on his demise Shama Row.		

The object of this Suit is to procure the dismissal of the Defendant from the Office of Curnum of Pookooly Village paying an annual income of Rupees 6-1-5 and to direct him to deliver to the Plaintiffs the accounts in his possession- and also to recover from him Rupees 69-2-6, being the arrears of Mailwarum or

Zemindar's demand against him.

2. The Plaintiffs state that during the distribution of Summabundy Puttahs for Fusly 1262, and investigation regarding the arrears of demand, the Defendant was absent from the Village, which had been the cause of a considerable delay in business, and the Collection of balance. Moreover a sum of Rupees 69-2-6 was found due by him (according to the accounts kept) on account of the value of the Mailwaram or Zemindars share of Paddy of the lands Cultivated by him in Pookooly and 3 other Villages for fuslies 1255-57-58 and 61 and he has given a deposition on the 5th November 1853 before the Ameen of Emoonaiswaram Talook promising payment of the same. He not only failed to act up to the said engagement, but conducts himself in opposition to the orders of the Talook Ameen and other authorities, and neglects his duty. Hence this Suit.

3. The Defendant denies the Plaint and pleads that as he was sick during the distribution of Summabundy Puttah for

fusly 1262, and investigation regarding arrears of demand, his Goomastah was present at the time and transacted every business attached to his Office without any delay or neglect, that the value of the mailwaram paddy for the lands cultivated by him (Defendant) and his tenants had already been paid without any arrears; that the Talook Ameen, out of some ill feelings towards the Defendant forcibly extorted certain accounts from his Goomastah, as if there was arrears of demand against him (Defendant) and that he did not disobey the order of the Ameen in any of the Official business.

4. Reply and Rejoinder were filed in support of the Plaint and answer respectively.

5. Points for Plaintiff

1st Prove that Defendants neglect of his duties is such as to render him liable to be dismissed from the Curnum: ship.

2. That a balance is due by him to the Zemindar.

6. Points for Defendant.

1st

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

1st That he has not neglected his duties

2d That nothing is due by him to the Zemindar.

3d That the suit is instituted owing to the ill will of the Ameen of the Emoonaiwum from Talook.

7.

Plaintiffs Document.

A (No. 17) A Deposition given by the Defendant before the Ameen of Emoonaiwum Talook on the 5th and 27th November 1853 promising to pay Rupees 69-2-6, being the mail warum share of the produce of the lands cultivated by Defendant.

8.

Plaintiffs Witnesses.

1 Aroonaperumal pillay 2 Goroonatha pillay, 3 Mootteeraspen and 4 Soonthiram.

9.

Defendants Witnesses.

1 Sanapathra Pillay and Vyaposia pillay.

Judgment.

10.

It would appear from the evidence of the Witnesses cited by Plaintiffs that the Defendant was absent during the Summabundy Settlement of Fusly 1262, but it is also admitted

Fort St. George 18th November 1857.

by them that his Goomastah, through whom he has for years, been in the habit of carrying on his duties as Curnum, was present. It would also appear that occasionally there was a slight delay in furnishing the usual accounts also that on one occasion the Defendant refused to go to the Talook Ameen when sent for. I do not consider that this evidence affords sufficient grounds to justify me in decreeing that the Defendant be removed from his Office of Curnum.

11. Plaintiffs also sue for 69 Rupees 2-6 due by the Defendant on account of Mail warum, which debt Defendant has acknowledged in a deposition given before the Talook Ameen, when he, at the same time, promised its Settlement. I have no doubt of the execution of this Document by Defendant, tho' he now repudiates the debt and says, that the deposition was extorted from him; of this however he produces no proof, and his own Goomastah states, that a considerable balance was due on account of Mailwarum

Fort St. George 18th November 185

Mailwarom by the Defendant, although he is a
aware of the Amount; I therefore decree that De
fendant pay the sum of 69 Rupees 2-6, as
sued for by Plaintiff.

12.

Each party to pay its own Co

Costs incurred by Plaintiff.

Value of stamp paper		10-11--
Vakeels fees		3-7-3.
Peons Batta		4-8--
		17-8

Costs incurred by Defendant

Value of stamp paper		1-8--
Peons Batta		2-8--
		4--

Total Rupees 21-8

Costs to be borne by Plaintiff 17-8

Costs to be borne by Defendant 4--

Given under my Hand in the C
Subordinate Court at Madura on the 21st
July A.D. 1857.

(Signed) G. F. Fullerton.
Acting Subordinate Judg

The Plaintiffs and Defendant
are hereby informed that in conformity w

P. B.

Fort St. George, 18th November 1857

with the order of Sudr Adalut, No. 48
no compromise entered into by the
parties will be valid, unless it
first receives the sanction of the
Court by which this Decree is
passed.—

In conformity with the
order of Sudr Adalut No. 123, no
Decree shall be executed after the
lapse of 12 years, unless the
party applying for execution shews by
clear and positive proof, that
his application is, on one or other
of the grounds specified in clause
4, Section XVIII, Regulation II of 1802,
excepted from the general rule of limi-
tation prescribed in that section.

Signed and sealed in
open Court this 11th day of September A.D.
1857.

The period for preferring an
appeal from this Decree will expire on
the

Fort St. George, 18th November 185

on the 11th day of October A.D.
within which time, the application
an appeal, accompanied by a C
of the Decree previously passed
the case, must be presented to
Civil Court, or the application
be rejected.

(Signed) A. W. Phillips.
Subordinate Judge.
True Copy.
(Signed) J. R. Cochrane
Acting Sub Collector
in charge

B. No. 3987.
Proceedings thereon.

The Court observes that
the issue of the suit referred to is
partially in favor of the Zemindar
Zemindar of Shevagunga.

2. The Sub Court has not
adjudged payment of the sum
due by the Company, but it has
declined to order his complaint
both parties are respectively to pay
own costs.

The

810-811

Fort St. George, 18th November 1857

3. The Court observe that the time for admitting an appeal expired on the 11th Ultimo, the decision having been passed on the 21st July last.

Resolved that the following Statement and letters be despatched.

Average

Fort St. George,

Prices in the and

Dec.	1st Sort Pa		
	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly
4	1267	1265	1266
5	178	76	74
7	210	78	85
8	209	94	99
10	216	129	110
15	206	152	121
17	191	133	114
20	235	134	125
22	208	113	101
24	219	158	114
30	228	139	102
32	201	149	104
38	209	135	121
39	205	81	107
42	225	94	98
48	251	114	96
50	325	158	153
58	354	150	140
65	240	128	124
70	329	"	"
76	363	147	132
84	268	145	135

18" November 1857

tioned Districts for the Month of August 1855. 1856. & 1857.

2d Sort Paddy			Cholum or Sonnaloo			Cumboo		
Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly
1265	1266	1267	1265	1266	1267	1265	1266	1267
69	71	73	"	97	79	"	97	98
94	81	86	111	98	101	88	79	103
85	90	88	135	90	105	84	84	78
128	100	87	175	130	121	"	"	"
147	116	106	228	132	111	200	107	96
122	103	96	174	137	120	153	123	114
122	133	106	169	153	131	162	153	128
99	105	91	131	131	124	133	144	119
137	127	97	170	112	94	179	148	103
129	130	103	200	185	160	194	166	170
139	97	84	173	130	130	178	131	122
131	103	98	207	160	138	200	122	126
80	103	94	"	124	145	97	99	123
85	96	102	145	136	136	145	133	136
105	108	115	130	94	108	137	118	121
155	149	144	193	159	156	189	167	178
140	135	164	192	133	229	150	121	180
121	112	111	139	115	135	125	109	125
109	107	139	"	"	132	"	"	"
134	114	166	"	192	"	"	"	"
140	131	106	180	175	113	180	154	144

1858

Fort St. George,

18th November 1857.

Raggy			Veragoes			Horse gram		
Fusly 1265	Fusly 1266	Fusly 1267	Fusly 1265	Fusly 1266	Fusly 1267	Fusly. 1265	Fusly. 1266	Fusly 1267
105	100	90	"	"	"			
97	81	101	72	"	"	93	83	92
101	95	99	96	"	"	105	83	103
153	110	86	"	82	63	120	91	105
183	95	89	173	"	"	178	112	153
151	117	107	139	90	87	174	98	115
151	141	120	104	102	106	194	130	173
130	130	109	99	111	87	166	169	131
156	125	89	98	97	71	159	174	123
204	206	158	72	77	52	177	142	120
164	130	128	"	87	65	203	197	213
200	138	121	125	"	"	151	171	175
97	104	94	48	77	67	168	166	191
145	121	121	"	51	57	152	162	156
129	113	114	83	"	"	133	152	139
172	152	147	102	75	78	143	144	135
169	135	188	154	108	122	206	210	195
125	112	124	78	"	"	199	216	205
154	121	147	"	74	"	131	138	136
144	129	180	"	"	77	172	169	220
175	152	137	130	"	"	230	228	273
				210	165	220	182	211

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George, 18th November 1857.

18th November 1857.

Oolundoor			Wheat			Sea Salt		
Fusly 1265	Fusly 1266	Fusly. 1267	Fusly 1265	Fusly 1266	Fusly 1267	Fusly 1265	Fusly 1266	Fusly 1267
167	143	145	"	"	"	190	192	205
157	123	156	"	286	226	165	167	182
215	176	152	299	335	300	135	130	147
285	220	240	435	330	564	150	150	184
271	177	190	289	232	311	151	151	153
327	247	299	344	300	372	162	159	159
360	324	363	301	302	335	219	215	225
327	309	290	237	239	242	274	264	281
287	227	225	"	"	"	218	196	220
280	276	344	"	"	"	155	151	148
237	256	311	348	339	319	152	146	151
248	262	318	"	441	433	158	156	172
211	241	260	"	388	349	144	136	133
229	266	267	457	355	317	160	160	180
207	239	261	373	379	362	147	145	156
293	331	318	"	"	387	167	160	162
314	167	360	453	370	366	249	255	327
225	235	275	373	346	323	207	217	221
224	220	233	"	245	251	131	143	138
309	285	319	"	304	272	152	151	186
250	218	308	"	315	386	133	133	133

/ Signed / S. D. Sein,
Acting Secretary.

18599 Fort St. George, 18th November 1857.

To,

The Collector of

Ganjam

(813)

Bd. No. 4000.

Sir,

To the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Malabar ... } With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 13th March 1856 and the Board's Proceedings thereon dated 5th April 1856, I am directed to request that the return of Chuttrums therein called for may be submitted with as little delay as possible.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 18th November 1857 } /Signed/ I. D. Line, Acting Secretary.

Bd. No. 4001.

To the Coll.r of Masulipatam

(814)

To The Collector of

Masulipatam

Requesting information as to whether the value of the Cholum &c. instructed by Ramanujas Row & Bo. Varaha is paid or not.

To

20 Fort St. George, 18th November 1857

To,

(815)

No. 4002.

The Collector of

Cuddapah

the Collector of Cuddapah — } Sir,

With reference to Paras 5 and 7 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th January 1857 and Board's Proceedings of 6th February, I am directed to request that the information therein called for, relative to the rate of assessment on unirrigated land, and the assessment of well lands of your District, may be submitted with as little delay as possible.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 5th November 1857. } /Signed/ I. D. Line, Acting Secretary.

To,

(816)

No. 4003

The Collector of

Madura

the Collector of Madura ... } Sir,

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 13th June forwarded with the Board's Proceedings of 8th July 1857, I am directed to request that the accounts therein called for, connected with the rates of assessment of certain Villages in the

Fort St. George, 18th November 185

the Tenkarry taluk, may be subm
with as little delay as possible

2. A full explanation of the
"Cundita Manf" as required by para 9
the above Extract Minutes of Consul
should also be furnished.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
18th November 1857.

/ Signed / I. B. Lu
Acting Secretary

817 Bd. No. 4149
From the Collector of Madras

Read Indents on the
Engineer for articles required for the year
817-818 Order thereon.

Ordered that the Original Ind
be passed and forwarded to the Chief Engi

Received the undermentioned
819 No. No. 2452.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry

nous letters and Statements.

Registers of Pet

820 No. No. 2453.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry

for September 1857.

Rain Report for Oct

821 No. No. 2450.
From the Collector of South Arcot

1857.

Returns of Village
cers suspended and dismissed under Regu
VII of 1831 for October 1857.

822 No. No. 2457.
From the Collector of Tinnevelly

Returns of Village Officers
red and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for Octo

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
Thursday, the 19th November 1857.

Read the following Papers.

823
Bd. No. 4259
From the Ag Secy to Government

Public Works Department Public
Extract from the Minutes of Consul
tation, under date the 28th October 1857.

Communicating the orders of Go
vernment with respect to the estimates sub
mitted by the Chief Engineer for entry
in the Budget of 1858-1859.

(See No. 2021 in Separate Volume)

823-824
Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded.

Bd. No. 4307
From the Ag Secy to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consul
tation, Revenue Department, under date
825 the 30th October 1857.

Furnishing a copy of Mr. Ricketts
Scheme to unite the Office of Commissioner
for the Enam investigation with that of
the Superintendent of Settlements.

(See No. 111 in Separate Volume)

825-826
Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded.

Bd. No. 4543
From the Ag Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation,
Revenue Department under date the 18th November
827 1857.

Permitting Vencata Kistnia Petitioner in
Nos. 1451 and 1762 of 1852 to sue in the Courts of
Udalat for the recovery of his share in
certain lands in the District of
Tanjore represented to be in the
possession of his family.

(See No. 1178 in Separate Volume)

824-828
Bd. No. 4018
Order thereon

Fort St. George 19th November 185

Ordered to be communicated to
Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Bd. No. 4544
From the Ag. Secy
to Government
829

Extract from the Minutes of Consul
Revenue Department, under date the
November 1857.

Authorizing the disbursement
of full pay to the individuals
who acted as Sub Division Sher
=ristaders and Head Gomastah
during the suspension of Pa.
Lamunda Soobe Row, the late Sub
Division Sheristader of Ganjam.

(See No.
Separate

829-830
Bd. No. 4017
Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to
the Acting Collector of Ganjam.

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

831
After
Bd. No. 2092
From the Ag Collr.
of Madura

Dated 18th May
1857

Sir,

With reference to the Reso
of the Court of Wards dated 18th April
I have the honor to forward herewith
resignation of Mr Cuxton, and to req
that you will be good enough to solicit
Court to nominate a competent perso
Madras in lieu of Mr Cuxton as
have a diffiencly in procuring

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

at Madura.

Madura
27th May 1857

(Signed) R. J. Sullivan,
Acting Collector.

To
R. J. Sullivan, Esqre:
Acting Collector of Madura.

Sir,

Inobedience to directions con=
=tained in your letter of date the 27th ultimo,
I proceeded to Sevagungah and took charge
from Mr Assistant Overseer Kemp of
the Tamil records and instruments in
his keeping this I effected on the 27th
Instant, having reached the place on
the 1st.

Having now some insight into the nature of the
employment I have been appointed to, and
taking all matters connected with the same
into consideration, as also the exceeding peregri=
=natory nature of this employment, I herewith
beg candidly to state that I am in no ways dis=
=posed to hold this employment. I hold myself
in readiness to give over charge of the instruments
and record to the Manager of the Zemindary.

Sirpavanam,
18th May 1857.

(Signed) R. M. Cuxton,

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded with reference
to

831-832

Fort St. George, 18th November 185

the Tenkarry talook, may be submi
with as little delay as possible.

2. A full explanation of the
"Cundita Manf" as required by para 9
the above Extract Minutes of Consulta
should also be furnished.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
18th November 1857.

(Signed) I. D. Sim
Acting Secretary

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From the Collector of Madras

Read Indents on the
Engineer for articles required for the year 18

817-818 Order thereon.

Ordered that the Original Inden
be passed and forwarded to the Chief Engine

Received the undermentioned memo
-rous letters and Statements.-

819 Mr. No. 2452.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Register of Petitio
for September 1857.-

820 Mr. No. 2453.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Rain Report for Octob
1857.-

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From the Collector of South Arcot.

Return of Village
-cers suspended and dismissed under Regulat
VI of 1831 for October 1857.-

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From the Collector of Tinnevelly.

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Fort St. George 19th November 1857

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Public Works Department.- Public-
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Communicating the orders of Go-
-vernment with respect to the estimates sub-
-mitted by the Chief Engineer for entry
in the Budget of 1858-1859.

(See No. 2021 in Separate Volume)

823-824 Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

Bd. No. 4307
From the Ag. Secy to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consul-
-tation, Revenue Department, under date
the 30th October 1857.

825

Furnishing a copy of Mr. Ricketts'
Scheme to unite the Office of Commissioner
for the Enam investigation with that of
the Superintendent of Settlements.-

(See No. 111 in Separate Volume)

825-826 Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

Bd. No. 4543
From the Ag. Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation,
Revenue Department under date the 18th November
1857.

827

Permitting Vencata Kistnia Petitioner in
Nos. 1451 and 1762 of 1852 to sue in the Courts of
Udalut for the recovery of his share in
certain lands in the District of
Tanjore represented to be in the
possession of his family.-

(See No. 1178 in Separate Volume)

1860

Fort St. George 19th November 185

(82) 828
Bd No 4016
Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated

Bd No 4544
From the Ag Secy
to Government
(829)

Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Extract from the Minutes of Consul
Revenue Department under date the
November 1857.

Authorizing the disbursement
of full pay to the individuals
who acted as Sub Division She:
-ristadar and Head Goomastah
during the suspension of Pa:
-lamunda Sooba Row, the late Sub
Division Sheristadar of Ganjam.

(See No 11
separate

(829) 830
Bd No 4017
Order thereon

Ordered to be communicate
the Acting Collector of Ganjam

To J. D. Sim, Espe
Acting Secretary to the
Court of Wards
Fort St. George

831
After
Bd No 2092
From the Ag Collr
of Madura —

Dated 18th May
1857

Sir,

With reference to the Proce
of the Court of Wards dated 18th April
I have the honor to forward herewith
resignation of Mr Custon, and to req
that you will be good enough to solicit
Court to nominate a competent perso
Madras in lieu of Mr Custon as
have a difficulty in procuring one

1860

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

at Madura.

Madura
27th May 1857

(Signed) R. J. Sullivan,
Acting Collector.

To,
R. J. Sullivan, Esqre
Acting Collector of Madura.

Sir,

In obedience to directions con:
-tained in your letter of date the 27th ultimo,
I proceeded to Sevagungah and took charge
from Mr Assistant Overseer Kemp of
the Tamil records and instruments in
his keeping this I effected on the 27th
Instant, having reached the place on
the 1st.

Having now some insight into the nature of the
employment I have been appointed to, and
taking all matters connected with the same
into consideration, as also the exceeding peregri:
-natory nature of this employment, I herewith
beg candidly to state that I am in no ways dis:
-posed to hold this employment. I hold myself
in readiness to give over charge of the instruments
and record to the Manager of the Zemindary.

Tirpavanum,
18th May 1857.

(Signed) R. M. Custon,

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded with reference
to

831-832

Fort St. George 19th November 18

to the Acting Collectors letter dated 4th
last No. 130.

No. 108.

To, I. D. Sim, Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Court of Wards
Fort St. Georg

(833)

B4 No. 2183

From the Ag Coll. Sir,
of Madura ___ } With reference to my let
of the 27th ultimo, No. 102, I have the hon
to submit herewith, for the favorable
consideration and orders of the Cou
translation of an urzee received fr
the manager of Sheragunga dated th
26th Idem recommending the entertai
of an additional Maramut Superint
ing Maistry on a monthly pay of 50 R
in lieu of the Sub Assistant Surveyor
Custon who resigned his Office recen

Madura
4th June 1857. } (Signed) R. I. Sullivan
Acting Collec

No. 1.

Translation of an urzee to the Acting
Collector of Madura from Sabapathy Pi
the Manager of Sheragunga Zemindary date
the 26th May 1857 No. 22.

I beg to state that I address
an urzee under date the 23d Instant th
Mr. R. M. Custon who was recently
appoint

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

appointed in lieu of the Sub Assistant Surveyor
Mr. Kemp of this District, has thro' a letter
of the same date intimated to me his dis-
inclination to hold his Office any longer.

I now beg to report that many
of the Maramut works executed last year
are remaining to be examined and many
ordinary works remain to be estimated
for in the Current year. It seems to be
more advisable to entertain an additional
Maramut Superintendent on a salary of 50 Rs
per mensem and to divide the District
between him and the present Superintend-
ent equally than to appoint a Surveyor
on the salary of Rupees 103-8-8 including
Tent allowance, as this arrangement will
tend not only to the quick performance of the
works but also to the monthly saving of Rupees
50 to the Estate.

Should this suggestion meet with
your approval, I beg to recommend for the
place of the Maistry Moottoosawmy Pillay, now
2d Class Sub Overseer on the Establishment
of the Public Works Department of Madura,
who is quite fit and able and much experienced
in

Fort St. George 19th November 18

in the Maramut affairs of this zemind
as I have already brought to your no
in an urzee under date the 9th Febuary

(Signed) Sabapathy Pille
Manage

(True Translate)
(Signed) R. J. Sullivan
Acting Colle

No. 130.

To, J. D. Sim, Esqre
Secretary to the Court of W

Fort St. George

834

Bde No. 2558

From the Ag Collr of Madura

Sir,

With reference to my le
No. 108 of the 4th June, I have the honor to
mit an application from 1st Class Sub
J. B. Misquita in the District of
for the vacant situation in the Zemin
of Shevagungah.

2. Lieutenant Gahagan, Distr
Engineer of Salem, has endorsed his
and from the Testimonial given by the
Officer, Mr. Misquita it would appe
is fit for the situation - As no pers
was available at the time Mr. Cun
resigned, I therefore recommend the
entertai

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

entertainment of an additional Maramat
Superintendent, but I would leave Mr
Misquitas application to the consideration of
the Court:-

Madura
26th June 1857

(Signed) R. J. Sullivan,
Acting Collector.

No. 1.

To, R. J. Sullivan, Esqre
Acting Collector of Madura

Sir, Being informed that an Overseer
is wanted for the Sevagunta zemindary
which is now under the management of
the Court of Wards, I beg therefore to
offer myself as a candidate for that post.

As to my Character and qualifi-
cation I would refer you to the enclosed
copies of testimonials given me under whom
I have served.

If you deem me worthy I request
you will be pleased to recommend me
for the vacant Office, and in the event
of my being entertained I shall always
endeavour to render every satisfaction
in the discharge of my duties.-

Ahtoor,
15th June 1857.

(Signed) J. B. Misquita,
Sub Overseer

Sub

Fort St. George 19th November

Sub Overseer I. Misquita entered the Department Public Works in Oct. last, and has ever since done his duty in a very satisfactory manner. I am sorry to lose him.

(Signed) T. E. Gahagan
Engineer
District Engineer Salem

Salem
7th June 1857
Bd No. 4029
Proceedings thereon.

(832-835)

In the first of these letters submitted for the Court's decision application from the Manager of the Vagungah Zemindar for the appointment of an additional Maramut Superintendent on Rupees 50 per mensem in lieu of a Superintendent Assistant dec'd the latter Officer being vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cruston.

2. The Estate is a large one and the Court are not disposed to entrust its irrigation works entirely to Officers of the class of Marahmut Superintendents unless superior agency is not procurable as the District Engineer probably cannot undertake to exercise a sufficiently effective supervision over

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

the proceedings of the Zemindary officials.

3. In the 2d letter Mr. Sullivan submits, without however any expression of his own opinion, an application from Mr. Misquita, 1st Class Sub Overseer of Salem, for the vacant situation.

4. Mr. Misquita's testimonials are good, but his experience in the Department has been limited and the Board hesitate to appoint him to so responsible an Office.

5. The recent reduction in the Department Public Works will probably enable the District Engineer to select a person of greater experience for the situation and Mr. Hathway is requested to communicate with that Officer on the subject. If the Civil Engineer cannot recommend another person the Court would be glad of his opinion on the suggestion (above referred to) of the

Fort St. George 19th. Novembe

Manager..

6. Mr. Hathaw

will mention whet

Mr. Mesquita has

been employed sin

Mr. Sullivan's last le

was written in Sho

=gunga and if so how

has acquitted himself

his duties.

6.

To

Fort Saint George 17th November 1857

No 112.

To

J D Sim Esqre

Acting Secy to the Board of Revenue

Fort Saint George

836

Board No 2987
From the Acting
Collector of Ganjam
Reporting
on the Enams of
Bramenchayi
Estate recently
acquired by
Government—

Ext. Mis. Cons
8/27th Sept. 1858
No 1091

Sir

Para 1 I have the honor to submit the following Report on the Enams situated in the Estate of Braminchayi the Board are already aware that this Estate was owned for a long time by the former Zemindar of Hantghur and that in 1854 it was sold by public Auction Puttuhbee Ramiah a native of this district purchased it but finding it an unprofitable concern relinquish ed it purposely withholding the Cist it was then sold by auction and bought in by Government

2 In their orders quoted in the Margin the Government called upon the Collector to submit a report on the Enams as many of these were said by the late proprietor to be unautho= rized alienations The orders have reference to the special cases of complaint but as under Section

II

Fort Saint George 19th November 1817

II Regulation XXXI of 1802 the Collector is
quired to investigate the tenures upon w
every enam is held in all Estates which
to Government I deemed it expedient to ex
the various titles by which enjmate and
in the Estate of Bramnichaye and Hew th
the results of my enquiries before the Board
Hew orders - There has been some delay
the submission of this Report but the
=culty of getting information owing
=cate nature of the question, the distur
state of the Country which frequently dire
my attention to things of more immediate impo
will, I feel sure, be accepted as sufficient
3 The Godsends of the Estate
Burmnichayi amounts to about Acres 81
this Acres 6871 are under Cultivation of the
again Acres 2028 are enjoyed as Enam
Enam lands of about Acres 1726 accept
with Jodigie amounting to Rupees 9
the rest is enjoyed rent free
4 The Enams of the late Estate

Fort Saint George 19th November 1817.

† Accounts to the Permanent Settlement ... 304
Present enjoyments ... 5.44
Exemption this P.S. ... 2.43

be classed into two divisions the first are those
which were granted before the permanent assess-
ment was fixed in this district and the second
class consists of all the grants made subsequent
to that area — The † Marginal memo: will shew
the comparison between the extent of Enam
land as put down in the permanent accounts
and that which is now enjoyed as such —
The particulars viz what extent of land
is under the original grantees and what
has passed to others either by sale transfer or
otherwise are given in the statement which

accompanies this

6 With regard to the first item of
the Statement viz Late settlement tenures I have
to state that the extent left in possession of the
grantee in the Statement is that which corresponds
with the entry in the accounts taken at the
time of making the permanent settlement It
will be seen that in some cases the present en-
joyment differs from that shewn in the old
accounts, the figure which shews the present en-
joyment is taken from the Curnums Accounts but-

as

Fort Saint George 19th November 1857

as these are not always to be depended upo
three cases where the encroachments over the permane
accounts is slight or inconsiderable it will
be resumed but where it exhibites any con
difference the accounts must be taken as t
Authority and before making it over the land
be measured and the encroachments called as encroa
it on the other hand part of the land has
to the Zemindar Government is not called
restore it this has been the rule I have
down for my guidance—

6 The second item comprises
Enams which are proved to have been granted
quent to the permanent settlement as thes
grants made without proper authority I pro
to resume summarily

7 The third item comprises
enams not in any account which the encr
assent to have been under their enjoyment
a long time this statement is not borne o
any proof either on the public records o
summuds I therefore propose to resume them as
holdens have failed to make good their

Fort Saint George 19th November 1857

8 In all the foregoing three items there
are Enams belonging to the village servants I have
in the statement appended to this put down the
extent which I consider is required for ensuring
efficient village servants and which I
therefore request may be sanctioned to them.

9 There are some enams granted
for the purpose of employing people to tend
cattle, carrying Toppal and working Ferries—
their services are not required or performed now
a days the necessity of continuing them to the
holders has therefore ceased but as a measure
of favor I propose that they be not taken up
by Government until the death of the present
incumbents.—

10 I now proceed to report the results
of my enquiry into the cases of encroachment
and usurpation complained of by the late proprie-
tor G Puttaberamiah Puntulu—

11 The first case that of the Agrahi-
aram mentioned in Para 3 refers to Bharate
Bhushanam who according to the Carnams accounts
is

is enjoying 200 Burmums acres 40 of land a

There is no mention of the Enam in any of t

records – the Enamdar produces a Cadjan

+ and but although the date given in it is

to the permanent settlement it does not co

pond with the dates in the ephemeris of Mr

Brown – The summard does not therefore ap

to be entitled to implicit credit but may ass

have established the fact that Bhanda Bra

Annum has been in enjoyment for the last seve

The 1st order [No 178] that I can find relat

to it is dated 29th May 1817 is to the effe

Goora Barati Bhuttanan and his Ancestors

had it for a long series of years as an Agr

raw and it is to pay 25 Rupees and

in his possession this Cultivator has

gularly paid I also understand that he

has spent much capital upon it in bring

to its present state – The assumed extent

this land is Burmums 200, Acres 40.

12 There is nothing in the summ

† The Summard is dated 14th Friday that date according to Mr Brown 14th Thursday

upon what grounds Mr Bannerman adjudged the land to him but I think it may be left with the present holder and his family on the ground of long possession

13 The other case of complaint refers to one Eswaree Praharaj a member of a family which enjoyed great influence in this district soon after the cession of the Northern Circars to the British rule. The enams which this individual possesses in the Estate of Bramin-chayi are

	According to the Permanent accounts	According to the accounts of Fasly 1220	According to the Settlement of Bettak Summard	According to the present agency
1 Brumin-chayi	11	13	113	136
2 Chengu-debadra nowgam	3 50	50	120	120

With reference to the enam in the 14 village of Bramin-chayi, I beg to state that the accounts of the permanent settlement have been evidently tampered with although when and by whom I have been unable to ascertain – The original entry appears to be –

Dry-land Burrumms — 1
Wet Land — 10/11

These

These figures have been altered in the following

Dry Land Burnums 1
Wet Land ___ . 110
111

Orig Entries Burnums
Dry Land 3
Wet Land 10
13

Altered entries
Dry Land 3
Wet Land 110
113

Corresponding alterations appears to have been also in the accounts taken in Fasly 1266.

15 The holder grounds his claim on a Puttah given by Sirdar Syed Khan and confirmed by Rajah Jagannada Hari Chandandoo but the document bears internal marks of spuriousness it is in oriya and dated the 19th day of Vaishaka 9 anka a pure oriya term not usual in deeds granted by Mahomedans and gives the extent of land at 113 Burnums — It was also observed that in 1848 and 1850 he only claimed 100 burnums had this Puttah been genuine he would naturally have produced it if he asked for 113.

16 The witnesses examined state that Eswara Prakaraj had at first a small enam but that through the connivance of a renter he was enabled in Fasly 1261 usurp the large extent he now holds —

17 In 1848 he complained to Mr Bannerman who caused an enquiry to be made the result of which was that he totally rejected the claim for 100 Burnums but though he had some right to 23 into which he ordered further enquiry to be made but before this was done the estate was given over to the Zemindar — It was apparently soon after this that the alteration in the accounts was made for in 1850 Mr Onslow quotes the Permanent accounts as giving Eswara Prakaraj right to 110 but it is clear that not only were these accounts not shewn to Mr Onslow but endorsements of Mr Bannerman simply directing that Eswara Praparaj be kept in possession of what he was entitled to were grabbed to make it appear that he was to have the whole land he claimed and no notice whatever was taken of the order already alluded to. It is also worthy of remark that Mr Onslow gives him more than he asked for, Viz 113 Burnums in Bramin-chagi instead of 103 and 60 in Chenjiadi bhadra Nowgam where only 50 were asked for.

18 The Rajah all along denied the claim to the 50 Burnums aswell as to the 110 Burnums, but admitted that there was a grant of

21

21 Curnums in Bramin Chagi the Ryots too frequently objected and an enquiry was instituted before Mr. Macdonald but a Razeenamah was filed which the Ryots now deny.—

19 Eswara Praharaj's claim appears to me to be completely groundless and would not have been brought forward but for the support he has received in this Office.—

20 There is also a large Agraharum named Odey Coorgam which was granted to a single person but is now held by several families this however is of old standing and was deducted from the Assets at the time of the Permanent Settlement; so requires no further notice— Except that the excess viz 4½ Curnums above the extent given in the Permanent Settlement accounts will be resumed.—

21 It does not appear to me that the late Proprietor has any good

good claim to the consideration of Government the fact of Eswara and others having the Enams was well known and the Proprietor was well aware that he could only recover them by a suit at law but the Estate proved a losing concern and therefore he threw it upon this ground as stated in my letter of 16th October 1855. The demand for the year he held it was— Rupees 2,308—9—" the collection 2,252—6—11.—

The

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

23. The average of ten years and the demand and collections in the two last years are shewn in the Margin, and it is clear that the estate has never paid its Peishcush the

L.R.

Average of 10 years Demand Collection
1838-9 " 2003-" "
1845-6 " 2355-" 2356 -"
1865-6 " 2415- " 2389 -"

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

there seems on this account a reasona-

=ble ground for a reduction of

the demand standing against

him.—

Ganjam District
Collector's Cutcherry
Chutterpoor, - - - -
20th July 1857 - - -

/Signed/ W. Knox
Acting Collector.

Statement.—

18625 1857.

No. 1 Scently

ment as

nts given

Number		Total
		10
		Burnums
1	Ante Settlem	216½
2	Past Settlem	287
3	Enams with	542½
		136
4	Enam of E	714½
	Particip	138
	Davadayem	397¾
	Butwarty or	45
	other Enam	"
	Enams to V	"
	Do to Do	542½
		136
	Disputed Do	714½
		"
	Agraharam	
		714½

acquired by Government.—

Enams.—

by the Curnums.		Cuttoobady Enams as per former accounts.				
Service Enam	Total	Under Original family	Under Purchasers	Total	Service Enam	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burnums	Burnums	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnums
251	164½	369½	"	369½	87	456½
"	287	"	"	"	"	"
37	112¼	"	"	"	"	"
288	866¾	369½	"	369½	87	456½
"	136	"	"	"	"	"
288	1002¾	369½	"	369½	87	456½
"	138	73½	"	73½	"	73½
"	397¾	296	"	296	"	296
"	43	"	"	"	"	"
243	243	"	"	"	87	87
45	45	"	"	"	"	"
288	866¾	369½	"	369½	87	456½
"	136	"	"	"	"	"
288	1002¾	369½	"	369½	87	456½
"	"	"	"	"	"	710
288	1002¾	369½	"	369½	87	1166½

Extent of land under

Cuttoobady Enams /Continued/

as per accounts given by the Curnums.

Under Original Family	Under Purchasers	Total	Service Enams	Total	Under Original family	Under Purchasers
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Burnums	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams
498½	"	498½	155	653½	471	105
"	"	"	"	"	287	"
21	"	21	28	49	"	"
519½	"	519½	183	702½	758	105
"	"	"	"	"	11	"
519½	"	519½	183	702½	769	105
98½	"	98½	"	98½	102	52
415	"	415	"	415	626	53
6	"	6	"	6	30	"
"	"	"	183	183	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
519½	"	519½	183	702½	758	105
"	"	"	"	"	11	"
519½	"	519½	183	702½	769	105
723	418	1141	42	1183	"	"
1242½	418	1660½	225	1885½	769	105

enjoyment as Enams /Continued/

Total former accounts as per accounts given by the Curnums

Total	Service Enams	Total	Under Original family	Under Purchasers	Total	Service Enams	Total
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams
576	302	878	615	100	715	406	1121
287	"	287	287	"	287	"	287
"	"	"	96¼	"	96¼	65	161¼
863	302	1165	998¼	100	1098¼	471	1569¼
11	"	11	136	"	136	"	136
874	302	1176	1134¼	100	1234¼	471	1705¼
154	"	154	187½	49	236½	"	236½
679	"	679	761¾	51	812½	"	812¾
30	"	30	49	"	49	"	49
"	290	290	"	"	"	426	426
"	12	12	"	"	"	45	45
863	302	1165	998¼	100	1098¼	471	1569¼
11	"	11	136	"	136	"	136
874	302	1176	1134¼	100	1234¾	471	1705¼
"	"	710	723	418	1141	42	1183
874	302	1886	1857¼	518	2375¼	513	2888¼

1862 7

Fort St. George

19th November 1857.

Proposed to be continued Rent free		Paying Cuttoobady		Proposed to be Rent free		Resumed Paying Cuttoobady		Remarks.
Other Enams	Service Enams	Other Enams	Service Enams	Other Enams	Service Enams	Other Enams	Service Enams	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	Burnams	
196	197	366	123½	20½	54	132½	31½	5 Burnams make an acre.—
"	"	"	"	287	"	"	"	
"	37	"	28	75¼	"	21	"	
196	234	366	151½	382¾	54	153½	31½	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
196	234	366	151½	382¾	54	153½	31½	
74	"	70	"	64	"	28½	"	
92	"	296	"	305¾	"	119	"	
30	"	"	"	13	"	6	"	
"	197	"	151½	"	46	"	31½	
"	37	"	"	"	8	"	"	
196	234	366	151½	382¾	54	153½	31½	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
196	234	366	151½	382¾	54	153½	31½	
"	"	710	"	"	"	473	"	
196	234	1076	151½	382¾	54	626½	31½	

Ganjam District Collector's Cutcherry,
Chittapoor, 18th July 1857.

/ Signed / W. Knox.
Acting Collr

L 19

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

B. of N. 4036.

Proceedings thereon.—

886.887

Read again also letter from the same officer dated 16th and recorded in Consultation 25th October 1855.—

Resolved that the above letter be laid before Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation 27th September 1855 No. 1091 R. D.

In. N. C. Dy. C. 8th October 155.

1.

In this Extract Government in reviewing the report of the late Commissioner Northern Circars on the sale of the Bramanachaye Estate for arrears of revenue, called for specific information on the following points 1st As to why legal Steps had not been taken for enforcing payment of the kists when it was found that the defaulter was passing kist after kist unpaid.

2dly. As to the probable receipts of the defaulter from the Estate.—

3dly. Respecting the Enams said to have been illicitly held by others but claimed by the Ex Proprietor as forming part of the Estate.

From Ag. Collr. 16th to N. C. Dy Cons. 25th Octr. 1855.

2. With regard to the first the Acting Collector pleads that it was not the practice in the Ganjam

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

15th May 1861

Ganjam district to attach an Estate at an early period of the year as Kists fell in arrear In the Circular of the Commissioner referred to by that Officer defaulting Estates were directed to be sold when the last kist become due, The Bramanee chauge Estate fell into arrears in Fasly 1266 1856/66 and

12th July 1856

was accordingly brought to sale at the close of the same Fasly and purchased by Government for one Rupee as reported in the Commissioners

In. N. C. Dy Cons. 30th Augt. 1855

letters of 29th August 1855.—

From Ag. Collr. 16th In. N. C. Dy Cons. 25th Oct. 1855 & 18th July in Cons. 19th Novr. 1857 ¶ 21

With reference to the second point or receipts 3. of the Expropriator from the Estate, it is observed that they announced to Rupees 2252 out of a demands of Rupees 2,308—9—0 and that Rupees 399 only were paid on account of the Peshcush, leaving a balance of Rupees 2801 It is shown from the Collections of the last 12 years that the Estate was unprofitable and never yielded its full peshcush

	Demand	Collections
Average of 10 years	2638	2603
Fasly 1265 1855/56	2356	2356
Fasly 1266 1856/57	2416	2389
Peshcush para 22	3200	

From Ag. Collr. 18th July 1857 ¶ 11

4. Respecting the Enams said to be illicitly held the first case brought to notice is an aggrehaarum comprising 200 Burmums or 40 acres in the possession

5 Burmums to an acre

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

of Bhurto Bhuskanum. The only document pro-
duced in support of this grant is a Cadjan Sunnud
of doubtful authenticity bearing date Friday
1765. The Grant does not occur in the earliest
accounts, tho' it appears to have been enjoyed
by the present holder and his Ancestors for a
very long period. Its value is not stated. The
quit rent fixed at Rupees 25 per Annum has
been regularly paid by the present holder who
has had possession for the last 20 years and
who seems to have brought it to its present im-
proved state by a large outlay from his own
Para 12 resources. The Acting Collector thinks it should
be left undisturbed. On the death of the present
incumbent however, the lapse should be reported for
the orders of Government as it is open to consideration
whether, adverting to the circumstance that the
claim receives no support from the public accounts
the land should not be brought to full assessment
either at once or gradually, after the death of the
present incumbent.

5 The next Enam is the one held by one Ramen
Pradiry

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

Prahiraj, whose ancestors possessed much influence
in the District soon after it was ceded to the Bri-
tish. Its extent was originally 61 Burnums or about
12 acres and by gradual encroachments, it is now
256 Burnums or 51 1/5 acres as shewn below.-

		According to the Accounts of the Permanent Settlement Burnums	According to the Accounts of Fusly 1226 1816/17 Burnums	Pottah or Sunnud Burnums	Present enjoyment Burnums
1	Bramanachary	11	13	113	136
2	Chengnalaberdra now Jom	50	50	120	120
		61	63	233	256

6. The present holder is thus in the enjoyment
of 195 Burnums or 39 acres above the extent entered
in the Permanent Settlement accounts. This excess
Para 16 appears to have been usurped by him thro' the
connivance of the party who rented the Village
in Fusly 1261 1851/52.-

Para 14 7 In the Accounts of the Permanent Settlement
the original entry is.

Dry lands 1 Burnum
Wet Do 10 Do

but the figure 10 has by some unknown person surre-
titiously altered to 110 in the accounts of the Perma-
nent Settlement and a similar falsification occurs
in

para 15 in those of Fusly 1226 / 1816/17 Besides this, the document on Puttah on which Eswara Prahing rests his claim bears an internal evidence of spuriousness and seems to have been recently fabricated in as much as it accords with the interpolation in the Publick Accounts made, as is supposed, after Mr. Bannerman had, in 1848, rejected his claim to 100 Burrums as entirely unfounded. By the original entry in the accounts, the grant, if genuine, is 11 Burrums only and Mr. Knox is of opinion that Eswara Prahing would not have brought forward such a fictitious claim, but for the support he received in the Office.-

8. Considering that the public accounts have been tampered with and the Puttah referred to is spurious, the Board think that as a punishment the entire Enam should be resumed.-

Para 20 9. The third Enam referred to is the Aggraharam of Odeyr Georgam containing an area of 1183 Burrums or 236⅗ Acres. Tho' Originally granted to a single individual it is now in the possession of several families. As the Grant is of old date and appears to have been deducted from the

the assests of the Estate at the time of the Permanent settlement, the parties may be allowed to remain in possession as proposed by the Acting Collector. The land in excess of the original Grant Viz.t 473 Burrums or 94⅗ Acres will be immediately brought under full assessment.-

10. With regard to these Enams to be presently noticed. Mr. Knox is of opinion that the Ex-proprietor has no claim on the indulgence of Government as he was aware of the extent to which land was enjoyed as Enam when he purchased the Estate and that he could only recover it by a Suit at law. Adverting however to the loss he has sustained by the purchase of so unprofitable an Estate and to the fact of his having thrown it upon us that very account the Board cannot but agree with the Acting Collector in the opinion previously expressed by him as to the propriety of remitting the balance of Rupees 2,801 due but the Ex Proprietor should be required to execute a document transferring to Government any claim he may possess in regard

Note

Paid by Puttala Ramiah for the Estate in 1864	5,100	a	a
Di. on account of Poshcush for Fl. 1264 1854/55	399	a	a
	5499	a	a
Deduct Collections for Fusly 1264	2252	a	a
Estimated loss	3,247	a	a

From Acting Coll.r 18th. in W.C. Dy Coms 30th. August 1855 Para 2 Submitted to Govt. with letter from Commr. dated 29th. in W. C. Dy Coms. 30th. augt. 1855

regard to these Enams and to balances against them.

11 With the letter under consideration the Acting Collector has submitted a Statement of all the Enams in this Estate including the alienated lands above noticed of which the following is an abstract.-

Items	According to the accounts of the Permanent Settlement	According to the Cumums accounts	Differences	Proposed To be continued	To be resumed
1 Enams granted before the Permanent Settlement	Burnums 878	13	13	13	13
		1121	243	882½	238½
2 Do Subsequent to Do	287	287	"	"	287
3 Do held without Summuds	"	161¼	"	65	96¼
4 Disputed Enams enjoyed by Eshwara Prabhiraz	"	136	125	"	125*
5 Aggraharums of Odey Boorjan	710.	1183	473	710.	473
	1886	2888¼	811	1657½	1230¾

* Note The Excess of 125 Burnums enjoyed by Eshwara Prabhiraz is included in the lands to be resumed.-

12. The Estate it is stated, consists of 8199 acres of which 6871 are under cultivation Of this 2885/6 Burnums or 577 3/5 acres according to the returns given in by the Cumums are held on Enam tenure, 1885½ Burnums or about 377 according charged as is inferred from P.3 of the letter from the Acting Collector, with a quit rent of Rupees 91 and the remainder, or 1002 3/4 Burnums

held rent free, The extent of Enams land however as given in para 3 of the Acting Collector's letter is 2025 acres. Both these figures as to the extent of Enams differ from the entries in Columns 33 to 40 of the Statement forwarded by the Acting Collector as shown in the Margin, explanation of these discrepancies should be afforded assuming the accuracy of this Statement the extent of land to be continued is 1657½ Burnums or about 331 acres that to be resumed is 1094 3/4 or about 218 4/5 acres.-

Burnums 1657½ to be continued
1219 3/4 to be resumed
2877/4

para 5 13 With reference to the first item mentioned in the tabular view in para 11 above the land at present in the enjoyment of the Enamdars consists of 1121 Burnums or 224 1/5 acres, of which 48 3/5 acres are above the Extent shown in the accounts of the Permanent Settlement but as the Cumums accounts from which this excess is taken are not always reliable, the Acting Collector proposes to continue the Enams as at present enjoyed, where the difference is inconsiderable but where it is great

Govt Sta George 19th November 1857

grant the excess tested by actual Measurement will be resumed where land has already lapsed to the Zemindar it is not proposed to restore it. The Board approve of the course proposed but subject to the usual report of lapses.

para 6 14 The second item comprises all Enams assessed subsequent to the Permanent Settlement on these. Mr Knox proposes to resume summarily Viewing these grants as held without a proper title and merely in the light of subsequent grants, the claims of the parties are untenable but as sudden resumption may be attended with hardship for cases of long enjoyment the Board do not consent in a summary rejection of all claims indiscriminately Where families have been long dependant on the sum derived from this source, some indulgence is called for and the Board would make such concessions tional to the rule laid down by the Actg Collector, the land to be brought to full assessment on the death of the parties respectively.

15. The third item includes Enams which do not appear many of the Public accounts and are

Govt Sta George 19th November 1857

unsupported by any documentary Evidence of these 65 Burmums which are held on services tenure the Actg Collector suggests should be continued and the remaining portion or 96¼ Burmums resumed The information furnished is not sufficient to enable the Board to express any definite opinion as to the course to be adopted in regard to these Grants. Mr Knox will therefore be requested to submit a separate Statement shewing the number and designation of the Village Servants to whom Enams are to be continued and the extent and value of each allotment. He will also report whether besides these, they cultivate other lands and if so, to what extent, and also what Emoluments are enjoyed by the same class of Village Servants in the other Government Taluk.

No 761

837 A.
Bd's No 2915
From the Bd Coll[r]
of Tanjore

To
The Secretary Military Board
Govt Sta George

Sir,

I have the honor to submit Indents in duplicate for Stationery required for the use of this Office for the year 1858

The Indent has been prepared in the prescribed form with this states the attention to the absolute wants of the

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

the Establishment and I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to procure the sanction of the Board for the same.

I am &c
14th July 1857

/Signed/ W. D. Phillips
Acting Collector

No. 144

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

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge Extract of Proceedings Board of Revenue dated 30th July 1857 regarding the Pentapaud Aggraharam.

2 As the case is one of considerable importance and from the expression in para 10 of the Board's Proceedings that "it was not apparently why the claims of the individual Venkata Streenevassa Charloo are brought forward for adjudication on the present occasion" I am led to fear that I may let slip on the subject was not sufficiently explicit - I therefore before executing the final order of the Board, I would solicit a consideration of Venkata Streenevassa Charloo's claims to a hearing. The

(938)

Bo. No. 3188
Draw the Ag. Collr.
of Masulipatam
No. 2576

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

3. The Board will observe that from the first in 1833 Venkata Streenevassa Charloo's adoptive father asserted his right to a share, and the matter was contested by him and the late husband of Alamelummah, and as usual in those days the Collector attached the property, and referred both parties to a Civil Suit.

4 Undoubtedly the Civil Court's proceedings are greatly in favor of Venkata Streenevassa Charloo who inherited the law Suit, and were it not for the orders of the Sudr Court Venkata Streenevassa Charloo would now have been in possession of the entire landed property.

12th July 1855

5 I only ventured to propose setting aside the last 2 Razeenamahs filed in the Civil Court, maintaining the first, whereas the Board have entirely ignored the existence of the law Suit and the Civil Court's proceedings extending over nearly 30 years.

6. As however I cannot get these from the Proceedings

18640

Fort St. George 19th November, 1857

Proceedings of Board, as to their opinion that the proceedings in the Civil Court are to be entirely ignored, and apparently the Board were not aware their orders would have this effect, & must [illegible] be exceeded in admitting the matter again in review exceeding the Board's order, and handing over land to the extent of nearly 1,500 acres and Rupees 6,000 to Alamalamah. Pwould also move to ask for instructions as to the answer to be given Venkatas Streenewassa Charloo, should he seek reasons why he has been so treated and if he has any remedy in a Civil Court & the order of the Board would then be strictly scrutinized.

Masulipatam
Collr's Cutcherry
3d August 1857

/ Signed / J. J. Knox
Acting Collr

Pres.

18641

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

Bd's No. 4028

Proceedings thereon.

Communicating instructions to the Collector on the subject of the Pewtapeu & Dr's agraharums in the Masulipatam District.

888-889

to Coll. 30th July 1857.

The foregoing letter has special reference to the claims of Venkata Streenevasa Charloo to a share of the Agraharums in question. The whole subject was reported on in Mr. Knox's letter dated 13th July 1857 from which it appeared that Venkata Streenivasacharloo was the adopted son of Venkata Kristnama Charloo, who it was alleged had been adopted by Venkata Streenevasacharloo, the Father of Singaracharloo, the last male holder of this property, and the husband of Alamelammal, who is at present contesting the claims to it with Venkata Streenevasacharloo, her husband having died in 1847/48.

2. The adoption of Venkata Kristnamacharloo was disallowed by the Civil Court at Masulipatam, but an appeal was made by that individual to the Provincial Court Northern Division—Venkata Kristnamacharloo died soon after and the appeal was carried on by his alleged adopted son Venkata Stree-

Sreenevasachariar whose claims Mr. Thuvoo requests in his letter recorded above, may be now specially considered.

3. The lands the subject of litigation were attached by the Collector pending a settlement of the conflicting claims. The course of litigation was as follows. The claims of Krishnamachariar on the ground of adoption were rejected by the Court as already mentioned — In the appeal suit before the Provincial Court Singavachariar the last male holder and V. Sreenevasachariar entered into a compromise by which the claims of the latter to participate in the property were admitted to a certain extent — The terms of this compromise not having been observed by V. Sreenevasachariar sued Singavachariar in Original suit No. 17 of 1847, but the last mentioned person dying while the suit was pending it devolved on Alamelammah wife of his widow to carry it on — These parties compromised the matter and a Rajeenamah was filed in the Court at Masulipatam on

the 24th December 1850, the terms of which were ordered to be enforced by Precept dated 14th May 1851 — The Collector in reply to the Precept stated that the Villages under his attachment could not be released till the subject had been laid before the Commissioner for the Northern Circars — It does not appear that a reference was ever made to the Commissioner and the matter was only incidentally noticed by Endorsement dated 4th October 1850 on Petition No. 245 of 1850 —

4. According to the last arrangement between the parties Sreenevasachariar was admitted to participate equally with the Widow in these Agraharums and Enams — By the subsequent arrangement made while the matter was pending before the Revenue authorities the entire property was to be given to Sreenevasachariar, subject to certain payments and grants of land to members of the family viz Veerata Seshasaturum, the grand Son of Singavachariar, and Alamelammah through

through their daughter Venjeerimooty wife of Vutchuneeramanaik and lineal descendant of the original Grantee was to have 2 Pootis of land only contrary to the spirit of the agreement entered into by Singarachurlo, the Grand father of V. Seshavatarum, in the Rajeenamah filed in the appeal Suit before the Provincial Court, in which the claims of his own Family were specially considered by Singarachurlo, while V. Streenevasachurlo was admitted to participate to a certain extent only. The object of Singarachurlo was observed by Mr. Knox. in the last para of his letter 13th July 1857 to preserve the property in his own Family and accordingly it was agreed that in the event of V. Streenevasachurlo not having any sons the share allotted to him should revert to the male descendants of Singarachurlo.

In 30th July/57.

5. In his letter 13th July 1857, Mr. Knox proposes to give 1/3 of the property to V. Streenevasacharlo and 2/3 to Alamelammah the entire property

In 30th July/57.

property to be divided ultimately between the male descendants of Singarachurlo and V. Streenevasa Charlo. It is not stated in what way this division is to be made whether each branch is to have a moiety or whether the several members of the two branches are to share equally. Mr. Knox has also omitted to state whether V. Streenevasacharlo has a son. Mr. Knox's proposed settlement is apparently based on the Rajeenamah filed in the appeal Suit though it does not follow it implicitly so far as the Board can judge and all the other arrangements enumerated including the Rajeenamah filed in Original Suit No. 17 of 1847 are set aside as Mr. Knox considers that advantage has been taken of Alamelammah.

Pro 30th July/57 No. 2576

6. In reviewing the whole case the Board observed that the adoption of Kristnamacharlo been disallowed by the Civil Court and that as it did not appear that any portion of the property under the Collector's charge was in the possession

session of V. Sreenevasachurlu when it was attached they were of opinion that the lands held by the Acting Collector should be made over to the widow Alamelammah.

7. The Acting Collector is however of opinion that the claims of V. Sreenevasachurlu should not be passed over "undoubtedly" he observes "the Civil Courts proceedings are greatly in favor of Venkata Sreenevasachurlu, who instituted the law suit, and were it not for the orders of the Sudr Adalut, Venkata Sreenevasachurlu would now have been in possession of the entailed property." The Board are unable to reconcile this view with that before expressed by Mr. Knox in regard to the intentions of the late husband of Alamelammah with the tenor of the Rajeenamah filed in the appeal Suit and with the fact that a direct male descendant of the original Grantee is in existence in the person of Venkata Sashavatharum, the grandson of Alamelammah.

Dft No 3 dated 4th 1857
Encl 19th to Govt

8. Considerable embarrassment has

has arisen from the local authorities retaining the property so long under attachment the accumulated collections on which are stated to amount to Rupees 6,000, at the present date. If the claims of V. Sreenevasachurlu to a share of the property are to be admitted the Rajeenamah filed in the appeal Suit should, as a matter of justice, be carried out in its entirety if the subsequent Rajeenamah in Original Suit No. 17 of 1857 which was ordered to be carried into effect by the Decree of the Civil Court, presents no difficulty, but on this point the information before the Board is insufficient to enable them to give specific instructions. It will be better perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, that Mr. Knox should make a further return to the Decree of the Court abovementioned, pointing out that as there are direct descendants of the original Grantee, the question of Escheat is no longer under consideration, and requesting the instructions of the Court with reference to all that has passed as to the disposal

of.

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

of the property including the ready money owned passing out of his hands.

To,

No. 129.

James Duncan Sim, Esqr.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

Sir,

(84)

B. No. 2013.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of the 24th August last, I have the honor to state that of the three Estates therein alluded to most of the balance on two of them was paid by the proprietors previous to the date of sale leaving only the small amount noted in the margin. The remaining Estates of Simgareddygoodum was put up to auction on the 30th Ultimo and the result is shewn in the accompanying Statement prepared according to the Form received with the

Vagayammapetta		
Balance including interest Dca	132	4 0
"	2,178	2 7
amount paid	2,369	2 11
Balance	109	4 7
Crumpa.		
Balance including interest Dca	11,229	1 1
"		
Amount paid	11,12	8 11
Balance	10	1 1

1864 Fort St. George 19th November 1857

the Boards Circular of the 19th June last.

Rajahmundry District,
Collector's Office
Rajahmundry,
5th October 1857

Signed A. Dunnis,
Collector.

Statement

1850

Fort St. George.
No 7

19th November 1857.

Statement shewing the result of Sales of Defaulters' lands in the District of Rajahmundry in the month of September 1857.

No.	Name of the Defaulter.	Name of the Talook and Villages.	Particulars of balance.	Amount.	Amount of the balance left unsold by the sale.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cocherla Co: :tah Seeta: :ramachendra: :row and co Peddaraz:	Sungamedoddy pr: Kakumanelu Talook	Firstly. 1265 On account of Permanent Beriz — 29 11 3. Interest — 19 9 8 — 49 7 11 " " " 1266 On account of Permanent Beriz — 49 9 10 " Interest — 31 15 6. Charges for at: :tachment — 83 9 11 — 615 3 5 Total — 661 11 4			

Particulars of lands sold.				Particulars.				Name of the Purchaser.
Description of land.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total amount realized by sale.	Balance amount.	Interest.	Total	Surplus sale proceeds	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	acres	Rs. As.						
Dry —	684 "	400 " "						
Wet —	52 "	" " "						
	732 "	400 " "	1000 " "	529 8 3	135 3 1	661 11 4	335 4 8.	Mantrepra: :gada — Bhojjungara:

Particulars.

On account of Permanent Beriz as specified in Columns — 529 8 3

Ditto Interest — Ditto — 57 9 2

Ditto charges for attachment Ditto — 83 9 11. NB. Of this Rupees 150 were paid by the purchaser on the date of sale being 15 per cent according to the condition in para 5 of the advertisement.

Signed J. A. Cumin,
Collector.

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857.

No. 134.

To,

James Duncan Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George

(841)

B. No. 4232.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry

Sir,

With reference to my letter the 5th Instant reporting the sale of the Estate of Sungareddy goodiem for arrears of Revenue, I have the honor to state that the full amount of purchase money being Rupees 1000/ one thousand has been received into the Treasury from Munteeprogada jungaroo the Purchaser, from which amount due from the Estate up to the day of sale being deducted there remains a balance of Rupees 335-1-8. in favor of the Proprietors as follows.

Peishcush Balance	529-8-8
Interest	57-9-3
charges of attachment	83-9-1
	661-11

I therefore request the Board will be pleased to convey their sanction for payment of the same to the Co. Proprietors.

A.B.

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857.

2. It is my duty to forward an address to the Board of Revenue from the late Joint Proprietors of the Estate. They complain that there was only one bidder when the Estate was sold. This is true, but it was no fault of mine. The Petitioners knew perfectly well that the Estate was to be sold on the day advertised, and they have only themselves to blame for allowing it to proceed. The excuse that the disturbed state of the country prevented them sending in the money in time is absurd. There was nothing whatever to prevent them doing so if they had it, and were so minded equally ridiculous is the statement that parties were preventing from bidding from the same cause.

Rajahmundry District,
Collectors Office,
Rajahmundry
21st October 1857

[Signed] A. Burnie,
Collector.

B. No. 4038.
Proceedings thereon.

(841-842)

The Board of Revenue confirm the sale of the Estate.

1865 3

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857

Estate of Sungareddy goodiem for arrears of Peishcush due for Fusly 1265 and 1266 and authorizg the Collectn, after carrying to the credit of Government, the balance due against the late Joint Proprietors, to dis: : burse to them the remaining sale proceeds

Rupees 335. 4-8. three hundred and thirty five, annas four and Pie Eight

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on the Petitions Nos 3608 and 3825 of 1857 from the late Proprietors of the Sungareddy goodiem Estate appealing against its sale.

"The Board consider the reasons assigned by Petitioners for the non-payment of the arrears of Peishcush due by them inadmissible. The Board therefore decline to entertain the prayer of the Petitioners for the resale of the Estate or for its restoration to them on payment of the balance for which it has been sold."

T.

1865 4

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

No. 124.

To,

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

Sir,

843

B. No. 3981

From the Collector of Trichinopoly

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3334 dated the 2d Instant-

2. Particular orders have been issued by me repeatedly to cause Mounds to be erected at the corners of fields, and their boundaries. These have been partially set up, but not so universally as I could wish- It is difficult to get the ryots to do this-

3. Adverting to the 2d para of the Proceedings, I beg to explain I could not in my letter of the 26th May last have stated what was done in "North Arcot," for I am ignorant of the Survey of that Province-

4. I stated, "the same system that existed in South Arcot were pursued here"- And when the Survey Ameens first commenced they

they measured no field less in Area than one acre in Nunjah and two acres in Poonjah. But that subsequently it was arranged the holdings of every co Ryot within such numbers should be measured and exhibited. This is the system pursued now.

5. I beg to furnish copy of a demi-Official letter from Captain Hervey to me on the subject which I trust will explain my meaning. I would also refer the Board to the Survey Maps of the two Villages in Arrealore sent up with my letter No. 120 of the 25th Ultimo.

Trichinopoly, Collrs Office, 7th October 1857.

(Signed) J. Bird
Collector.

Encl. No. 1

My Dear Mr. Bird.

When we began work last year in Arrealore Talook, the Survey Ameens had orders to measure no field less in Area than one acre in Nunjah and two acres in Poonjah except in cases where from the circumstance of a small piece of a Poonjah being surrounded by Nunjah or Maniem by Sirkar land, it became necessary to deviate from this rule. Of course under the operations of the rule I have co mentioned overleaf it very often happened that the fields in existence did not agree with the dimensions laid down as a minimum by Government. Two or 3 different holdings were often "lumped" together to a form a new survey field. The Survey fields were distinguished by numerals, and the component parts of each field by letters. This course was strictly in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Revenue, but in the instructions there was a proviso that when the total area of the component parts of a survey field as given in the Cumnums Accounts did not agree with the true area of the field as proved by the Survey each small piece composing the field should be separately measured. Captain Priestly found that the discrepancy between the Cumnums & the Surveyors measurement was much greater than the Board had anticipated and that under the proviso before mentioned every large field almost would have to be re-surveyed in detail Mr. Hall in two letters that he addressed him on the subject appeared to lay great stress on the importance of each holding however small being separately surveyed and mapped.

Such being the case Captain Priestley issued orders, that all the small portions of a field that were marked **A B C.** should be measured and plotted. This has accordingly been done in the Talook

of

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

of Arrealore - I send you one of the Maps of the Talook - In the Village of which it is a survey, the field bounded by black lines and indicated by co numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. were each marked by pegs driven in at the corners -

As these fields were frequently arbi= trary and possessed no natural Boundaries, each as hedges or bank it was of the utmost import= that the places where the pegs were driven in co should be permanently marked by mounds of earth covered with turf otherwise on the peg co decaying, or being pulled up the assessing Offic= would find great difficulty in identifying the co fields shown in the Map. In few, if any Village= in Arrealore have the inhabitants taken the co slightest trouble to preserve the marks in the co fields or even on the Boundaries of the Villages The value of the work that has been done last year will be greatly lessened by this. -

Camp Gungacundapooram
Monday, 25th May
1857 -

(Signed) W. H. Hefsey.

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. Bird.
Collector &c.

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

No. 36.

To,

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

844.

Bd. No. 4146.
From the Director of Revenue Settlement.
+ dated 24th Sept. 1857.
* dated 24th Sept. 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit Copy of a + letter from the Collector of South Arcot enclosing one Copy of a report * from Mr. Grant his Addi= tional Sub Collector on the subject of the co revenue Survey in the above mentioned District, co a former letter from Mr. Hall left me under the impression that Mr. Grant's report would be sent direct to the Board, while a Copy would be sent to me but as I have alluded to it in my letter of the 16th Instant - I think it as well to send the present Copy for the informa= tion of the Board in order to obviate any in= convenience from want of reference to it in the event of Mr. Hall not having sent a Copy direct.

Office of
Director of Revl. Settlement
Madras, 21st October 1857 -

(Signed) H. Newill.
Director of Revl. Settlement -

To,

From Sec. George 19th November 1857

Encl. No. 1

No. 506.

To,

H. Newill Esqre.

Direct of Revenue Settlement.

Madras.

Sir,

Adverting to the last para of my letter to you dated 21st Instant, I have now the honor to forward copy of a Report from Mr. Grant on the subject of the new Survey Fields in the Village* where he has been engaged in retracing and re-marking them.

Coodlecaud.

2. It appears by Mr. Grant's letter that not much attention was paid to existing fields by the Ameens who measured the Village in question and that in forming new ones they ran the boundary lines of some of them so as to intersect old recognized fields.

3. This ought certainly not to have been done and was a proceeding by no means in accordance with any instructions from me.

4. I was particularly anxious that all existing fields should be separately measured

From Sec. George 19th November 1857.

measured as they were in the resumed Jaghire of Poliencottah, and even of several fields were clubbed together under the permission granted, to include within one measurement several small fields not exceeding in extent 1 Acre in irrigated and 2 Acres in unirrigated land care should have been taken that the lines of the new fields did not cut thro' any of the small ones but that it followed the exterior boundary of the Area of the whole fields thrown into one.

+ Vide Esc: Mins: Cons: dated 3d July 1854 Para 8.

5. Mr. Grant now proposes going on with the classification of the fields in the Village where he has arranged the field marks, but unless he is furnished with explicit instructions as to the number of classes into which it is intended to bring the soils, I do not see any use in his commencing the work.

6. I made a special application for instructions on this point and on one or two others as you will see by a reference to my letter

to

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

to the Board of Revenue No. 42 dated 26th Feby. last but I have not been favored with any co positive answer-

South Arcot—
Collector's Cutcherry,
Cuddalore
24th September 1857.

(Signed) Arthur Hall.
Collector.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) H. Stewill
Director of Revenue Settlement

No. 2.

To,
Arthur Hall Esqre
Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

The following report will throw some light on the present state of the new Survey co Fields in this Talook of Cuddalore and in a Minor degree on those of the Talooks of co Munnargoody and Chellumbrum also on the co amount of work which has to be undergone before the new Survey field marks can be recovered an essential step previous to the commencement of the re-assessment-

2. Your letter dated 23d July gives

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

cover to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 9th July No. 2359 accompanied by Minutes of Consultation dated 5th June 1857 and directed my attention to the points discussed in these papers with a request that I would do all I could in furtherance of the orders of Government.

3. The points discussed are two and they are embodied in Paras 5 and 6 of the Minutes of Consultation on the latter I will not now co enter-

4. In Para 5 it is stated- "The co "Government are clearly of opinion that it is most "desirable that the results of Captain Prestley's "labours should be made practically avail- "-able, by the boundaries of the Survey co "fields being fixed, before the lapse of "time shall increase the difficulty of the co "operation and that Mr. Grant could not "be more usefully employed than in applying "the Survey record to each Village in turn in "ascertaining the position of each Survey co "field, and in placing bounds to mark it- For "field boundaries the Government would co

recommend

"recommend the plan which has been found successful in
"the Dekhan Survey of oblong mounds of earth covered
"with turf, placed so as to mark the angle of each
"field" and in the latter part of your letter you
say that you think it will be necessary for me
to have an Establishment to carry on the work
and you request me to send in a list of the
persons you think will be required-

5. To enable me to form a correct
estimate of the work required and of the Estab-
=blishment necessary to carry it on, I at once
resolved to take up a large Village to perpe-
=tuate the Survey field marks in it when found
and to recover them where missing-

6. The only persons engaged in the
work besides the Village authorities, were an
active young man, a Volunteer, and one of
my Deloyets- The Village selected is named
Coodecanaloo situated South west of Cuddalore it
contains 3000 Cawnies which are now divided
into 962 new Survey fields- These fields seem
to have been settled most arbitrarily and
contain

contain 5 10 and 20 Cawnies according to the discre-
=tion of the measuring Ameenah a practise
which will entail trouble were in one large
survey field there are several holders and va-
=rious classes of soil-

7. The measurement of the Village
was commenced on 1st August and concluded 12th
September a period of 43 days from this are to be
deducted 6 days taken up in feasts &c.- This
leaves 37 days the period actually passed in the
remeasurement, then dividing 962, the number
of new Survey fields by 37 we get 26 as the
average number of new Survey fields measured
per diem-

8. Out of about 2500 field marks
not more than 50 of the old ones were found-

9. The plan pursued to perpetuate
the marks is that suggested in Para 5 of Minutes
of Consultation quoted in Para 4 of this
report- The fields being large and the lands
mostly unirrigated presented few practical difficulties

in

in laying out the marks in the oblong shapes, but in irrigated lands and especially in those under the influence of the rivers where the Paddy banks are permanent, the kind of field mark to be adopted must I conceive depend a good deal on local circumstances and the descretion of the Superintending officer. The great object is to have a well defined lasting mark and so long as this object is attained, the shape and substance of the materials used does not much signify. A note might be entered at the foot of the Village accounts indicating the nature of the field marks.

10. At the commencement of the mensuration, the work proceeded very slowly as the common Country Pole of 24 feet, was the only instrument to be obtained. Captain Preistly was applied to, but he was unable to supply a Chain, and it was only after the work had been going on for some time that the loan of Chain was obtained from Mr. Garthwaite of the Educational Department. It is also to be

be recollected that the process of retracing old measurements is a much slower one than that of laying them down anew. The Curnum who accompanied the Survey Ameenah and supplied him with detailed information concerning the Ryots and their various holdings ought, one would think to have been able to assist much in retracing the field marks, and to have possessed a copy of the measurements made by the Ameenah, but this latter the ameenah seems studiously to have kept from him, and of the marks, beyond what his memory supplied he possessed no knowledge.

11. I have not yet been able to carry out the wishes of Government as expressed in para 6 of Minutes of Consultation. The remeasurement of the Village was only completed on the 12th Instant and the intervening period has been occupied in preparing the accounts of the same. I am now about to commence the classification but as some time must elapse before its completion, I send in this report to enable you to let the

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

the Director of Revenue Settlement know what the state of the Surveyed Villages is- At first I intended to have carried on the remeasurement of the fields and the Classification of the soil at the same time, but I found that it would have impeded the work, my Establishment being so very small-

12. On the completion of the classification &c. of the soil of Roodecandoo Village I will, if I do not hear from you to the contrary, submit a tabular Statement of the Establishment I consider necessary to carry out the wishes of Government regarding the remeasurement of the Survey fields and the classification &c. of the soil-

13. On the completion of these processes I trust that the new Assessment will speedily follow for this alone will induce the people to take any interest in what is going on- At present they have their lands secured to them by their Puttahs, and the old Survey accounts and care but little about the Survey, in fact it has hitherto

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

hitherto been a source of annoyance to them; to see a set of men moving about and measuring their lands, they (the Ryots) being obliged to perpetuate the marks set up by these measurers, a failure in the same entailing a penalty, is not likely to bring the Survey into favor so long as there are no practical results, but let the ryots see that the work about to be undertaken is followed by a reduction of Assessment and we shall have them all assisting in it, instead of as at present offering a passive resistance-

14. In classifying the lands of Coodecandoo Village, I propose to follow the plan pursued in the Pallencottah Villages and arrange them under four classes namely Black, Red, White and Sandy soils, but I think it will be well to solicit explicit instructions on the subject from the Director of Revenue Settlement, otherwise the work will have to be gone over again, if he does not approve of what is about to be done, and deems a further Subdivision of soils necessary-

15. In the latter part of Para 10

I

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

I stated that the Curnum possessed no Copy of the field measurements made by the Ameenah - This remark I believe holds good in regard to almost all if not all the Curnums of the 3 Talook - The Curnums of the Cuddalore Talook have all in person informed me that such is the case with reference to themselves - This is a great error and one that should be remedied in all future operations, as because without a Copy of these measurements the Curnum cannot render any assistance in retracing boundaries or finding out field marks in fact he is perfectly useless, as circumstances exciat - All the Curnums will have to take Copies of the Survey field Registers either before or whilst the operation of reassessment of the fields is going on -

South Arcot
Additional Sub
Coll.rs Cutcherry
Cuddalore, 24th
September 1857.

(Signed) P. Grant.
Additional Sub Collector.

(True Copy)
(Signed) Arthur Hall
Collector.

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. Newill.
Director of Rev.e Settlement.

C.B.

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

No. 40

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

845

Bd. No. 4235

From the Director of Revenue Settlement

Sir

With a copy of Extract Minutes of Consultation under date 14th August last the correspondence noted in the Margin regarding the new Survey and Assessment proposed for this Presidency was submitted for my consideration and in paras 3 and 4 Extract Minutes Consultation dated 11th Ultimo it is further directed that a plan of operation and Statements of the Establishment proposed to be entertained should be prepared and submitted through the Board of Revenue while in para 6 of the last quoted minute it is stated that the constituent parts of the Establishments I am called upon to organize can be determined only after the general rules to guide the calculation of the assessment shall have been finally decided upon.

The

2. The Board have in their Proceedings of 15 July 1857 received the various opinions which have been elected on several principal points in the general scheme for the new survey and assessment as it passed from the Madras Government through the hands of the Government of India, and of the Honorable Court of Directors, and although it might be presumption in me to enter upon the general consideration of the subject after the result of its long discussion and the mature judgments of the ablest mind have been recorded. I may perhaps be expected to touch upon some of the questions which are still not at rest with reference to their practised bearing and connection with the plan of operations I am called upon to devise.

3. As the Officer appointed to carry on the new Settlement I seem to have less to do with abstract Theories which however excellent in themselves may not always be suitable or even possible in practice under the many and varied

varied circumstances of the Country than with the consideration of the best manner of carrying into operation acknowledged principles and approved measures so as to secure the confidence of the mass of the agricultural community and to call forth their industry and exertions which are essential elements of the success of the proposed scheme.

Vide Para 593-4 Directions to Settlement Officers

In the new Provinces "the Settlement is stated to be" not an arbitrary act on the part of the Government, but "a bargain between the state and the Malgoozar": and it seems highly expedient that the measures for the settlement in this Presidency should be so contrived as to secure the concurrence and approval of the ryots by their special adaptation to their circumstances as well as by holding out the inducements of a general reduction in their burden of assessment. In accordance with the above views as to the course that should be pursued I shall venture to notice as briefly as possible the several points on which remarks seem to be called for by me as respect the operations that

that may be based upon them.

Grain Valuation of Lands

4. Reserving for consideration at the close of this paper the mode of classification of the soils I may first notice the proposed grain valuation of fields In para 15 of the Minutes of Consultation under date 14th August 1855. the Government express their opinion that while noticing the physical characteristics of the soil the classifier should note as nearly as possible its productive powers in quantities of some one ordinary grain crop paddy for irrigated land and Cumbum Cholum or other dry grain for irrigated land and that this grain estimate should form the basis of the ultimate settlement. The Board of Revenue in para 10 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857 have pointed out that there are practical difficulties in this process and that in England the plan of putting a grain valuation on each field under the Tithe commutation Act was found so difficult that it was subsequently abandoned

5 Irrigated land it may be

practicable to estimate the quantity of paddy that may be grown on each acre and to take this calculation as a basis as it is presumed that paddy may be raised on every description of irrigated land though it may not be in every instance the most advantageous crop but in dry land the case is widely different the crops are so diversified that it will not always be easy to select one as a standard and the difficulty would be indefinitely increased by attempting the adoption of one standard grain for the whole Presidency for the preponderating dry staple grain in one district is almost or entirely unknown in other localities as might be readily instanced if necessary. Again the preponderating dry grain produce of a district may be Bajeja called also Cumbu &c. Ladja and ghaute / or other grain crop which admits of an after crop of grain or other places being grown the same year and this at once puts an obstacle to obtaining a broad side return of the whole produce of the year in quantities of a prescribed grain - Moreover if

if all lands are to be classed as dry without ref-
rence to irrigation and a water tase imposed a
is proposed the above facilities with regard to th
valuation in paddy on irrigated lands wo
vanish and give place to the great difficulty
ascertaining what dry produce paddy landi
yield without water.

6 To represent on the terms of a stati
grain the productive powers of plantain an
Cocoanut gardens of large tracts of Indig
tobacco cultivation or of the sandy tracts of
Cheyroot crop is obviously a task of an ano
lous nature and the results arrived at ma
be expected to be fallacious in themselves a
astending to instead in the subsequent cal
lations to be based upon them.

7 As no one dry crop can be uni
versally grown throughout a District or ev
a smaller extent of Country it is evident that
to estimate in terms of a standard grain th
produce of any other kind a circuitous proces
must be adopted of first estimating the crop
that is grown whether of grain or any thing else and

then converting the value of this into the measure
of the prescribed grain and this cannot be done
accurately without first entering into the question
of the prices of the several kinds of produce
which is anticipating the next process of the propos-
ed mode of settlement and of which the grain
valuation is intended to be independent.

Para 21 Exc. Minutes Cons: 14th Aug. 1855

8 The object for which the grain estimates
are originally intended seems to have been
the revision of the Assessment every 7 or 10 years
with reference to the fluctuation of prices and as
this has been objected to by the Court of Directors
par 22 Despt. 17th Decr. 1856 who prefer that the settlement should extend to a
period of 30 years after which the Assessment
into should come under revision the deter-
mination of the Assessment directly from the
valuation of each field in terms of grain may
not now be thought necessary merit even practi-
cable.

9 It may be remarked also that
in the Settlement in the N.W. Provinces and in
the Bombay Presidency the process of a grain
valuation

valuation was not attempted and in some places of the Southern Districts it is found that while a grain assessment was fixed on the wet lands dry lands in the same District were subjected a direct money assessment.

10 While however these difficulties appear in the way of carrying out the measure in what I suppose to be its integrity the assessment may be contrived so as to be variable according to the prices of grain &c by the following process. The relative class in which a field should rank being determined with reference to its productive powers its situation and other advantages or disadvantages and the assessment being fixed on what may be supposed to represent the standard proportion of gross produce or net profits the sum this arrived at may be taken as the standard of assessment each being taken at the sanction to ascertain the relative value of agricultural produce. Variations may then be made without difficulty in the money payment with reference to any fluctuations in the prices of grain &c and also if such occasion should

should arise with reference to any great fluctuations in the value of the current coin in which the assessment is paid. It does not thus seem of moment whether any change of the original settlement is made for fluctuations in the prices of grain and in the value of money on the basis of a grain assessment or of the money value corresponding to it at the time of the settlement.

11 The experience obtained in England from the operations of the Tithe commutation seems decidedly to bear in favor of the charge being originally fixed in terms of money rather than of grain and no difficulty has been found in varying the charge thus fixed in money accordingly to the fluctuations of the prices of grain and I do not hesitate to express my humble but decided opinion in favor of the settlement being made in terms of money rather than of grain.

From the numerous practical difficulties which press from so many points in the way of determining by the direct process a grain assessment generally for each field I feel convinced that notwithstanding every effort that may be

be made to accomplish this the conclusion ar
at will result in reality from necessarily follo
ing in a great measure the niverse proces
first fixing a money value and then conver
it into grain and it seems proper form that at
onset to clearly express my conviction in order to
prevent any misapprehension hereafter.

12. I may be allowed to quote the views
Major Wingate Superintendent of survey and
-sment given in para 63 of his report on the
Puttaghery Collectrate in the Bombay Pres
on the question of grain and money rents as he
long practical experience and the attentive
consideration he has given to the subject entitl
his opinion to much weight. He says "a grain
"rent of fixed amount is open to objection on the
"score of pressing most heavily on the former in a
"year of scarcity when his means are most expo
"sed for he has then to furnish the same amount
"of produce as in an abundant season and as
"the whole benefit of its enhanced price goes to
"the landlord. A grain rent or assessment is thus
highest in years of scarcity and lowest in years of

of abundance which is a most unfavorable arrange-
-ment for the producer - A fixed money rent on the other
hand more merely resembles a share of the net pro-
-duce for the grain for which it would exchange will
be greatest in a year of abundance when prices
are low and least in one of scarcity when prices
are high which is greatly more favorable arrange-
-ment for the cultivator than a fixed grain rent.
He adds however that "the grain rent has the great
advantage of protecting the cultivator against
an increase of assessment from a permanent
fall in the prices of produce to which he is al-
-ways exposed when the assessment is fixed
in money" But it must I think be conceded
that such permanent fall in the prices may be
provided for by a reduction of the money ass-
-essment to meet the circumstances.

Variation of money assessment with reference to prices of grain

13. It may be thought superfluous for
me to dictate upon the subject of making the
assessment vary with reference to the value of the
standard crop as described in para 21 of Ex-
-tract of Minutes of Consultation dated 14th
august 1855 as this part of the scheme has
been

been disapproved of by the Court of Directors but its intimate connection with the preceding question of the gross valuation induces me to state what seems to me to be the practical bearing of the subject.

14. It is to be greatly feared as pointed out by the Board that any attempt to enhance the assessment when the prices rise would create "very great dissatisfaction among the ryots" and in short vitiate the permanent character of the settlement. Most revenue officers know how difficult it is to get the ryots to agree to any additional impost even in limitted localities and although the difficulty might be lessened under the circumstance of the assessment being placed on a more moderate footing any general measure of the kind may prone to be impolitic and lead to great embarrassment.

15. The native mind would readily associate a fixed money assessment and if an extraordinary occasion of a depression of the prices of agricultural produce or of the value of money it should be found to be expedient to

make a reduction from the demand calculated with reference to the state of the Market this would not detract from their idea of permanency of the assessment since the ryots are accustomed to remissions and the reversion to the full standard would be easy.

16. The case of annual Statements now made in some places at Market prices of paddy does not seem to be one in point for the ryots are constantly kept alive to the fluctuating nature of the assessment and never consider it permanent but under the proposed scheme the original element of grain assessment would probably be entirely lost sight of by the mass of the people after the money payment of a fixed sum for 7 or 10 years and the variation then of the money value of the original standard would be regarded simply as raising or lowering the assessment. If the variation of money assessment were to be made annually the matter would be easy as respects the ryots for he would at once understand that this assessment is a fluctuating one as regards money and he would not attach to it the idea of permanency but this again would be doing away with our main object of the settlement and

is

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

is attended with the serious difficulty also of fixing the Assessment of the prices of the current year.

17 If no enhancement of the money Assessment is considered practicable the reductions would necessarily be confined to extraordinary occasions only and I would venture to suggest that the crisis of such changes as the value of agricultural produce as seriously affects the well being of the ryots appear to be rapidly arriving at perhaps in two or three years while the climax of high prices passes perhaps even more quickly so that a septennial or decennial revision as originally proposed would not perhaps be the most suited for the circumstances and again the average of a past series of years may not prove to be a fair index of the standard for a similar series in prospect for a District might be impoverished before the year of adjustment arrived and an enhancement might also result when a reduction would be more suitable.

18. In illustration I may give the average prices of the staple dry grain by Cholum of a District /Guntoor/ for which the figures are at hand in terms of 10 years and also of 7 years.

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

Fuslies	Price of Cholum per Candy		Averages of 10 years			Arrears of 7 years		
1211	50	5						
1212	34	7	"					
1213	38	6	"					
1214	34	4	"					
1215	32	6	"					
1216	49	15	"					
1217	34	9	"	"	"	39	2	"
1218	28	12	"					
1219	30	8	"					
1220	30	1	"	30	15 "			
1221	33	15	"					
1222	32	14	"					
1223	45	4	"					
1224	41	8	"	"	"	35	9	"
1225	37	8	"					
1226	35	4	"					
1227	48	14	"					
1228	39	12	"					
1229	38	8	"					
1230	48	"	"	42	1 "			
1231	37	8	"	"	"	43	9	"
1232	49	12	"					
1233	40	12	"					
1234	45	8	"					
1235	37	12	"					
1236	23	"	"					
1237	24	4	"					
1238	31	"	"	"	" "	30	12	"
1239	32	4	"					
1240	30	8	"	33	13 "			
1241	27	12	"					
1242	48	"	"					
1243	48	12	"					
1244	37	12	"					
1245	24	4	"	"	"	33	10	"
1246	25	"	"					
1247	24	8	"					
1248	41	12	"					
1249	29	12	"					
1250	25	14	"	33	14 "			
1251	19	4	"					
1252	14	12	"	"	" "	25	12	"
1253	11	8	"					
1254	17	4	"					
1255	33	12	"					
1256	31	4	"					
1257	30	12	"					
1258	26	"	"					
1259	24	4	"	"	" "	24	15	"
1260	31	4	"	24	" "			
1261	30	12	"					
1262	27	4	"					
1263	38	4	"					
1264	33	2	"					
1265	30	3	"	{33 5 years	2 "	{32 6 years	13	"

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In 3 out of the first 4 Series of 10 years each the aver-
ges preserve a tolerably perfect uniformity while for the
remaining series the difference is about 15 per Cent be-
ing the next series of 10 years to Fusly 1208 the averag
price is Rs 24 while the average of the preceding 10 ye
is Rs 33. 4 and if this were adopted for the succeedin
series the cultivator would be forced to pay an asse
rate of 37½ per Cent above the actual value a stat
of things nearly ruinous in practice. again taking
the 5 years to Fusly 1203 as the series of 10 is not y
completed the average price is 33 2 or a little les
than the earliest standard while the average
the preceding 10 years which would rule the dema
for these 5 would be only 24 or just as much below
actual value as the other instance was above it.

19. Upon looking more closely into the matt
of the depression from Fusly 1251 to 1260 which wa
an extraordinary one it will be found that it wa
chiefly confined to 4 years and that the average
of the remaining 6 years is nearly Rs 30. It would
naturally follow that to meet this case a plan tha
would afford relief for the 4 years in question
would suffice for the exigency as the Comparati
ly slight depression in the other years would be
met by the elasticity of the resources of the District
while

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while on the other hand the regulating the assess-
ment by averages of past series of years would cer-
tainly not have afforded the least relief in the case
quoted but have created an unseasonable destur-
bance of the assessment in the whole of 2 series of
20 years altogether out of proportion to the actual
requirements of the case. If 7 years are taken for
the series instead of 10 the result is pretty much the
same as the fluctuations in the averages are not
essentially different as shown in the foregoing state-
ment. It may be observed that the great and un-
paralled depression in the 4 years above alluded to
falls within 2 series in this case instead of one
and accordingly modifies the average for both
periods and although it so happens that the ave-
rage of the first of these 2 periods is a tolerable
index of the 2d yet taking the periods preceding
and following these 2 series we have nearly the
same incongruous application of averages of past
series to those following as was the case in the
series of 10 years.—

20 The application of the principle of the
English Tithe commutation by which the assess-
ment would vary annually according to the average

of

of a past series of years is also attended with most of the objection above pointed out and it may be observed that a successful operation where it applies only to a small portion of the rent in a country where provident habits the accumulation of capital are prevalent by no means argues that the same results would be obtained in this country where a great proportion of the cultivators live from hand to mouth and where it would affect the whole assessment which is supposed to be 2/3 of the

Gross produce & net profit as the basis of Settlement

21 The subject of the net profits being taken as the basis of the Settlement instead of the gross produce has been perhaps sufficiently noticed by the Board in para 8 of their Proceedings but I may point out one circumstance which seems to meet in a measure at least the objection that the plan of assessing according to the gross produce is disproportionately favourable to the more fertile soils. It is that the straw and other miscellaneous products which are of much value to the ryots and are not included in the estimate of the gross produce do not vary in quantity and value in proportion to the fertility of the soils

soils and indeed practically this item has always been considered a partial if not a full compensation for the expenses of Cultivation. The only date which I have available for illustration are those prepared by the Honorable W. Elliot when Commissioner in Guntoor. From Statement No. 2 of his report of 18th December 1845 it will be seen that while the value of the grain produce on the best and worst land is taken in the ratio of 17 to 1 the value of straw &c on the same lands is taken in the ratio of about 5 to 1 and again that in the

1st class — { Produce per acre 8-7-3 / Straw D° D° " 15-4 } first class the straw bears the proportionate value of 7/17

10th class ... { Produce D° D° " 8 " / Straw D° D° " 3-2 }

of the grain produce while in the last class or the very poorest soil it is nearly one half of it. whether therefore the gross produce is retained as the basis of the Assessment or the net profits kept in view for this object the above circumstance affords material aid in proportioning the Settlement on the several descriptions of land and this connected with the circumstance that

the

the facilities or disadvantages of cultivation forme consideration in the valuation of the land rendered distinction between the two date of less importance than at first sight might be supposed.

Water rate for irrigated lands

2. The suggestion noticed in para 13 of the Despatch of the court of Directors whether water rate on all irrigated lands irrespective of the plan of assessing lands as irrigated or unirrigated should not be introduced has been treated by the Board in para 8 of their Proceedings on its practical bearing and I do not see how the conclusions therein arrived at can be deviated.

The only way to secure the Establishment of an universal water rate and to meet the main difficulty in the difference of the relative capabilities of various classes of lands when subjected to or left without irrigation would be to fix the water rate so low as to limit moderate in any case. This would be an unnecessary sacrifice of Revenue and a departure from the general principle of the assessment which is assured to be a certain proportion of the gross produce or of the net profits. In illustration 2 cases

(by no means extreme ones) may be given

Assessment with reference to capability without irrigation	Do. Do. with irrigation	Difference or amount to be put down for water value	Amount if 4 Rs water rate were added to the dry Assessment
1 R per Acre	8 Rs.	7	5
2 " "	6 "	4	6

Wet Asst. 8 Rs
dry Asst. 5 "
water rate 3 "
difference — 3 Rs
or 3/8

More than 4 Rupees could not thus be taken for the water rate without injustice towards one of the classes of soil and assuming this as a standard the order of the relative capabilities of the two fields under irrigation would be reversed and 3/8 of the Assessment fairly leviable would have to be foregone in one case by the application of the uniform water rate moderated so as to suit both.

23 The question of a water tax seems to have been hither to treated of in the form only of one universal rate modified with reference to the growth of a second crop or of a crop such as sugar cane requiring a larger supply of water. The propriety of charging a fixed uniform rate on all lands growing a single ordinary crop say of paddy without reference to the sufficiency or convenience of supply seems very questionable. For first of all there are in many districts the ordinary rainfed

Tanks

Tanks with very precarious supplies and the cultivation under them not unfrequently suffers at some stage from the water not being sufficiently or opportunely supplied and although a crop of paddy is obtained in many seasons it seldom attains to the standard of General outturn which is secured from better and more constant irrigation where there are large tanks or Lakes such as that at Cumbum for which after the season has commenced the supply can be pretty well calculated upon and the cultivation undertaken with confidence again there are reservoirs supplied not only by the rains but by the high freshes of rivers by means of channels unconnected with anicuts and these have an advantage over the ordinary tanks though affected by fluctuations in the annual character of the river freshes and lastly there is the constant and almost unfailing supply furnished by Anicuts to the Deltas of the great rivers.

24 To enable the Ryot to pay a water tax and retain a fair share of profit from the cultivation it would under the above circumstances be

be necessary to have graduations of the water rate independent also of the question of single and double crops. In para 6 of the Minutes Consultation 21st August 1856 the Government allow the principle that the tax should be proportionate to the quantity of water supplied and the consideration of certainty and continuity of supply are evidently important elements of a general calculation of the quantity of water provided at the Government expense so that graduations of the water rate thus regulated would not be inconsistant with these views the Government. But the Government with same para advocated the principle that the water should be charged for in proportion to its cost to Government and not in proportion to its value to the ryot but on that occasion it was not stated whether it was intended to uphold one general water rate with reference to the total expenditure on irrigation works or whether the charge for water under different works and sources of supply should vary with reference to the outlay on the same. To one universal water rate the circumstances above described are opposed and if graduations are made it seems more desirable that they should have reference to the nature

nature of the supply of water than that they should be proportioned to the outlay on the several work which it would not always be easy to trace with sufficient accuracy as a basis of calculation I am in possession of data to shew the relative cost of water provided from large river anicuts Channels, Tanks, &c. calculated on the irrigated area and I conclude it would take some time and labor for the Department of Public works to prepare satisfactory information on this point.

25. Not less than 3 graduations of wet rate would probably be sufficient to meet the case and even if they are restricted to this number they would become 6 under the circumstance of a 2nd Crop. These details may be useful to the setting Officer in his calculations for the assessment but I question much whether with this complication of the water rate in addition to the dry rates which would

would have to be calculated on wet lands of low with great uncertainty from the absence of data as to their capability for dry produce any advantage will otherwise be gained over the existing system of assessing wet lands with reference to their capabilities under irrigation which is decidedly a more certain process and one that may be made very simple by limiting the number of rates.

26. If it should be thought desirable to distinguish what part of the revenue is due to the water a general result may be deduced from a comparison of the average rate of the wet assessment with that of the dry lands or of such portions of them as may be supposed to correspond in intrinsic value to those irrigated.

27 As the question of the double crop assessment may not be out of place here I would observe that in the same para of the Government order above quoted it is argued that the quantity of water consumed is not materially less for the 2nd crop than for the 1st and that it may even be greater and also that in Rajahmundry it is contemplated levying a double rate for the

the 2nd crop on the ground stated in the Minute
Consultation relating to the subject of the summ
water being more valuable than that used fo
the 1st Crop - I would venture to suggest that
some misapprehension appears to exist on
first of these points. In Rajahmundry Ma
lipatam and Guntoor at least the custom
for the ryots to grow their best crops of ric
which takes about 6 Months to mature in the
beginning of the season and afterwards (as
as the practise of 2nd cropping has extended fr
inferior Crop which is not in the ground m
than about half the time of the first crop - th
quantity of water required for the preparation
the land for the 2nd Crop is small compared wi
what is put on it in its being first broken up
for the season and the short period of the gr
of the 2nd Crop makes an essential differenc
in the quantity required for it. Again I b
believe Gingily oil seed is grown in some ca
as a 2d Crop and requires comparatively little
water. It may be that the process of agricu
ture is reversed in the Southern Districts o
the

that the best crop which is longest on the ground
may be reserved for the latter part of the season
where it is practicable to grow two crops and that
the Government had reference to this in the re-
marks quoted. If it is admitted that consider-
ably less water is required for the shorter crop
the conclusion seems to follow that as summer
water cannot be said to cost the Government
more than that supplied in the freshes a full
water tax should be calculated for the longer
and better crop requiring the larger proportion
of water and a further portion of the rate
for the inferior crop and if the principle is
followed of compounding for the two crops
as approved of in the Government order
quoted there will not be much difficulty in
adjusting the Assessment to the circumstances.

28. It may be here suggested that
the plan of a consolidated Assessment
for all double crop lands has eminent
advantages as respects the revenue ad-
ministration for it does away with the

vexations

vexatious interference of the revenue authorities which is necessary for ascertaining what fields are watered for single and for double crop and also the complication in the accounts by the items of fusul tasty and fusul cummy which lands can only occasionally produce a second crop either from their quality or from the nature of the water supply the Government under the principle need by no means forego the demand due upon the 2d crop but a broad comprehensive view of the circumstances of irrigation taking one year with another will enable the Settling Officer to arrive at a fair consolidated Assessment for such lands. If it is objected that new irrigation works such as anicuts &c will convert large tracts of single crop land into double crop Cultivation and that the Government will lose the advantage of the improved supply of water it may be replied that it will be consistent with the views of Government already expressed on the introduction of such extensive schemes to

to levy a general additional rate as a compensation for the cost of the increased supply of water and to embody this with the previous Assessment Or if a graduated water rate is introduced the land would simply pass from a lower to a higher grade for the adjustment of the Assessment under its improved irrigation.

Consolidation of small holdings

29 On the subject of consolidating numerous small fields into larger holdings the Court of Directors in para 8 of their Despatch of 17th December 1856 refer to the plan introduced in the Bombay survey. small fields under the prescribed minimum size are clubbed together into a survey field but the occupants of the competent patches are not placed under joint responsibility and their previous rights are not interfered with. But the prospective rules are.

1st No further subdivision is permitted and altho' the interest in the land may be divided the integral field remains liable for the Revenue.

On

2nd On one of the component parts of shares becoming vacant by death or default the ryots holding the other portions of the survey field are required to arrange among themselves for the occupation of the vacant portion or are to vacate their own shares so as to leave the whole field to be engaged by one individual. The Court add that no difficulty has been found in carrying this into practice under the reduced and equalized Assessment.

30 The Board in para 19 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857 state the legal difficulty in ejecting a ryot who may refuse under the 2d rule to take up the land of his deceased neighbour lying within the limits of the same survey field as his own. The attempt to enforce the compulsory liability or ejection in this Presidency where a large portion of the landed interests would be affected by it would therefore be highly impolitic independent of the ground on

which restrictive measures as to the size of holdings are objected to in paras 25. 26 of Extract Minutes Consultation 14th August 1855. In Bombay it seems to have been very rarely necessary to have recourse to the rule from the comparatively large size of the fields and in the exceptional cases in which it might apply a discretion was also allowed for relaxing it where it would affect the long possession of any individuals. (Vide Rules 7 and 8 and foot note Printed Report in Bombay Survey 2d August 1847 page 21).

31 The Court in para 26 recognize the rights of Government to enforce the 1st rule and to declare that the fields actually occupied within a certain defined limit shall not be further subdivided and that whatever division of interest may hereafter arise the whole field will continue liable for the whole revenue. In order to prevent any obstacles to this rule being created in the Courts of Law it will be necessary that it be made a specific condition in the puttahs under which the lands will be held.

Paras

32. Paras 26 and 27 of Extract Minutes of Consultation 11th August 1855 point out the improved revenue administration as the remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of things the numerous petty holdings and the Board in para 17 of their Proceedings on the subject enumerate 3 rules calculated to aid in introducing a change to a better state of things without interfering with existing rights and at the suggestion perhaps added as follows:- That on any petty holdings forming part of a survey field becoming vacant the occupants of the remaining portion of the latter shall in preference to other ryots have the prior claim to its occupation

33. With reference to the views of the Board in para 18 of their Proceedings regarding the minimum size of new holdings that the limit should be fixed with reference to the amount of assessment rather than the extent of land I would observe that this seems desirable with reference to the circumstances of the cultivation as well as the simplification of the accounts for it is found in

in practice that the deep rich soils paying the higher assessment require much more labor in their preparation than the lighter soils so that taking a pair of ploughing bullocks as a measure of a ryots cultivating resources the assessment rather than the acreage would suit itself to the circumstances of occupation.

Remission of assessment for fallow proposed by the Board.

34. The proposition contained in the next para of the Board's Proceedings that a ryot after holding a field for 3 years consecutively should be allowed to leave it fallow or waste for a 4th year without paying for it is one on which a decision seems unnecessary - It seems to me the simplest plan that the frequent necessity for leaving some description of lands fallow while others can be cropped for many years consecutively should be one consideration in the valuation of the land for the settlement but if the proposed provision for the contingency of fallow is made of course this must form no consideration in

fixing

fixing the assessment.

35. The Meerassee tenure the plan for secure large holdings and the system of assessment in Cuttack as applicable to Madras enumerated in para 3 and treated of in paras 23 to 29 of the Board's proceedings of 15th July 1857 do not seem to call for notice by me at this time but the first and last of these subjects may be resumed as occasion may require at a future stage of proceedings while the second subject seems already placed in a position ready for the decision of the Government.

Fees of Village servants whether to be included in the assessment.

36 The subject of the fees of curmums and other village servants is connected with the formation of the assessment. Formerly during the prevalence of the sharing system in parts of the Presidency these fees were paid out of the gross produce before the division of the Government and ryots shares so that a moiety was contributed by the ryot. In other parts elsewhere there has been a money assessment it has been customary for the ryots to contribute towards

towards the support of these servants either in grain or money and in some places these fees constitute the sole ostensible Emoluments of the parties. — again elsewhere on the sharing tenure being superseded by money rates as in the wet lands of Guntoor the grain fees have been commuted to fixed money fees In accordance with the established usage of the country or at least of great parts of it the Government might fairly expect that in the settlement the ryots should contribute towards the Emoluments of these functionaries. But it seems very inexpedient that the curnums and other Village authorities that are servants of the Government should be left dependent upon the ryots for the receipt of their emoluments and the portion of those falling to the Village Moonsiffs and Curnums and the corresponding Offices in the Southern Districts might be estimated and included in the settlement leaving the Government to make the distribution

of

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of this with such addition as may be necessary for respectable support of the Office according to certain fixed rules. These Officers should then be strictly prohibited from levying fees. This course seems in accordance with the view expressed by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation dated 8th December 1847 para 35. The other Village servants whose services are rendered to the Community such as the carpenter, smith, washerman, Barber Potter &c have no professional duties to discharge to the Government and it may be left to the Villagers to remunerate them for their good Offices in any way they think proper.

37. It is understood that a proposition for placing the Emoluments of the Village servants in the 5 Districts of the Northern Circars has been submitted to Government in which a large charge to the state is contemplated for the purpose. If a portion of the emoluments is contributed by the Ryots as suggested above in conformity with the custom of the country

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country the question of expense will become one of less embarrassment. It seems a fitting time perhaps for the disposal of the matter not only as regards the particular point of fees above stated but with reference to the simplification of the duties of some classes of the Village servants which will result from the new survey settlement and also to the allotment of Enam lands proposed for the Vetties which if now carried out would be entered accordingly in the survey maps.

38. I would take the opportunity of pointing out that much uncertainty exists at present as to the recovery of the emoluments of Village servants from the ryots. Reg. 6 of 1831 provides for the recovery by a summary process of Emoluments annexed by the state to various hereditary Village and other Officers but it would seem difficult to bring the fees of the curnums and other Village Officers under the definitions of having been "annexed by the state" and altho they seem to rest on an unquestionable prescriptive right their recovery from the numerous members of the community by the ordinary

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ordinary process of the civil Court would not be easy. If the proposition of including these fees in the new settlement as above described is approved of it may perhaps be desirable to include the subject in the legislative enactments understood to be in contemplation for the realization of the land revenue of this Presidency.

Road fund

39. In north and south arcot the cess for the Road fund is fixed at 1 anna per cawny. These are given as specimens for general adoption elsewhere. It seems fairer to make the cess a percentage on the revenue than a fixed rate on the area of cultivation for in the latter case it is evident that the least productive lands pay equally with the best while in the former case the tax would fall more in proportion to the ryots resources from the land and the advantages be derived from the roads in conveying his produce to market. This item like the last might be merged in the general rates of assessment instead of being levied as a separate cess but it should be adjusted to its proper head in the Collectors' Books. It seem also necessary in this as in the preceding instance that legal provision should be made for its collection so as to prevent any future combination of evil disposed persons for its evasion being successfully carried out to the embarrassment of the operations conducted from the fund.

L.B.

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Classification of Soils.

40. The general principles upon which the classification of the soils should proceed are laid down in paras 13 and 14 of Extract of Minutes of Consultation 14th August 1855 and I have reserved this subject to the close of this communication as it is the starting point of the plan of procedure. But before entering into this, I may notice one point which requires to be distinctly laid down to prevent uncertainty in action. It is this. In the first process of classifying lands according to their productive capabilities it is presumed that the principle is to be observed of classing the soils according to their natural intrinsic character without reference to their subsequent improvement by the cultivators or to any distinction of the kinds of produce raised and that garden lands and fruit plantations which through the application of labor and capital on the part of the ryots in providing irrigation and other artificial improvement

improvement have become so valuable as to enable them to pay a very high assess-ment, should be put on a footing with ordinary poonjah lands of the same natural intrinsic value in their unimproved state. This will probably in some Districts at first cause a considerable decrease of revenue which judging from past experience in such localities is not likely to be immediately made up by the extended cultivation of lands of this description for the introduction of the rule, that new garden cultivation at the ryots own cost is only to be charged with the dry rates of assessment does not seem to have had the effect in some localities (though it may have in others) of largely encouraging this particular branch of agriculture, which is affected by the consideration of extra capital demands in the market for specific produce &c&c. I conclude that the general principle of fixing a certain portion of the gross produce or assumed net profits

the land in its natural and unimproved state is to be unhesitatingly followed, trusting to the eventual increase of Revenue to be expected from the liberality of the measure, without regarding so much the more immediate consequences, unless indeed it may be determined to make any large reductions of revenue of this kind progressive.--

41 I would also in this place observe that in some places the improvement in garden cultivation may have been made with the aid of what are termed "Circar wells". I am not able to say how far these wells may have been constructed at the public cost or whether the right of Government to them may have arisen simply from their being made in Government lands on the same principle as all trees reared by the Ryots in their

their fields have not hitherto been co-
-dered as their property but that of Gov-
-ment or again the title to many well
localities where land has been thrown out
cultivation may have lapsed to Governm
It may be a question whether the Governme
would be disposed to maintain any such
as those above described accruing to them
from other sources than the actual expen
-ture of public money particularly a
what may be called Circar wells in ce
District would probably be classed a
ryots property in others. Where irrigation
have been built at the public cost and
are kept in repair by the ryots a light
assessment may be fixed upon the land
irrigated by them.-

42 Having noticed the preliminar
points and other matters which seem to re
-quire decision before any definite rules
procedure can be laid down, it devolv
upon me to sketch as far as I am able at

this stage a plan of initiatory operations.
The Board and the Government will be
aware of the great difficulty of doing this with
any degree of certainty before I have had
an opportunity of collecting the local infor-
-mation and many essential data that ap-
-pear requisite and also of the uselessness of
attempting to lay down rules in any detail
which must be deduced from practical
observation and actual operations to give them
any real value. The limited period also
that my attention has been directed to my
present duties has not admitted of my going
through more than a fraction of the mass
of papers relating to the survey and assess-
-ment else where, and even what may
be deduced from experience in other places,
might with advantage be tested for the
present purposes before indiscriminately
adopting it under circumstances which may
render it not the most suitable mode of
procedure. It is therefore under the great-
-est disadvantages and with no little diffidence

that

that I enter upon any thing like a plan of even preliminary proceedings.-

43 The mode of classification I would propose in accordence with the view taken by the Board as well as by myself of the preference of a money to a grain standard of assessment may be sketched as follows.-

There seem to be generally recognized 3 or 4 broad distinctions of soil Viz.t

1st The Regar or black which is chiefly the deep rich land commonly called "Cotton Soil Viz.t-

2nd The Musub or mixed, easily distinguished from the last by the admixture of sand and other earths.-

3rd The Red characterized by its gravelly features and often formed from disintegrated rocks.- and to these may be added.-

4th White or brackish and other inferior soils that will not bear classification with the others, and in this pure sand may be also included.- The

44 The average fertility of these kinds of soil is also generally admitted to range in the above order, but the grades of fertility in each kind are so wide that a single rate for each will not suffice for instance, → → the inferior sort of Regar No 1 may prove no better in productive power than the best of the red No 3. It is essential therefore that the rates should be further multiplied to meet the simplest plan of classification consistent with obtaining a proper estimate of the relative powers of the soil and perhaps 3 rates each for Regar, Masab and Red, and two for the last description of soil will be found about the mark, while one might be added as an extra rate for Regar, so as to include rich alluvial deposit under that head. This will make altogether 12 rates for dry lands and may be illustrated

as follows.-

	Classes-	Relative productive powers
Regar Soil No 1	1	4
	2	3
	3	2
	4	1
Musab — No 2	5	3
	6	2
	7	1
Red — No 3	8	2
	9	1¼
	10	¾
Extra — No 4	11	½
	12	¼

45 But as the value of classes 2 and 5 are the same, and also of 3-6- and and again 4 and 7 the total of rates would be only 8 or perhaps less as the above relative powers are mostly hypothetical, and conclusions on this point must be arrived after further tests and investigations, which will require much patient consideration. It will be found necessary also somewhat to vary the scale of classification to suit the different circumstances of the several Districts this perhaps not materially- The relative productive powers should be given in times

times of money representing at a moderate market price of about 25 per Cent of the gross produce.- The irrigated lands of the plan of fixing a water tax in addition to a dry rate of assessment is abandoned may be more easily classified, as paddy being taken as the universal crop, the gross produce will readily fall into gradation without the same reference to different kinds of soil as in dry crops for the constant supply of moisture does away in some measure with the grades of fertility of each specified kind of soil. Probably a Scale of from 2½ or 3 Rupees to 10 or 12 Rupees would be required to meet all circumstances.-

46 At first sight it may seem that the above plan is too complicated particularly in the dry classes, but it is to be remembered that the whole will not often apply to any one Village and after a careful inspection it may be sufficient to fix only 3 or 4 classes for the whole lands in a Village- It must be also borne in mind that-

that the plan is consonant with the genera
ideas of the cultivating classes to whom
process ought to be thoroughly intelligib

Assessment of the land

47 The gradation of productive
power being thus found in terms reprodu
30 per Cent of the gross produce, the nex
step is to calculate the other incidental
items which should enter into the valua
-tion of the land. The most important
perhaps is the proximity or distance of
fields from the Village. This should
percentage on the productive powers of
lands as above calculated. Without further
-tical experience and enquiry. I would only
suggest in illustration that an addition
might be made for favorable situations
some such scale as the following.-

Yards		effect of addition of rates to 200 Rs	Do. added to 100 Rs
Within - - -	200 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per Cent	2 8 -	1 4 -
Yards of - - -	400 $\frac{1}{6}$ - 16 - 66 -	2 5 4	1 2 8
the Village - - -	600 $\frac{1}{8}$ - 12 - 5 4 -	2 4 1	1 2 1
	800 $\frac{1}{10}$ - 10 4 -	2 3 -	1 1 6

From

From 800 yards to 1 Mile I would not make
any distinction, but beyond 1 Mile for the
next $\frac{1}{2}$ mile perhaps a percentage might
be taken off, and for any thing beyond
a further percentage. All these details
must afterwards be more accurately arranged.-

48 The facility of marketing the
produce with reference to local marts
or sea ports, is next to be considered,
but the calculation for these items must
be made after enquiries for each locality,
generally one rate will apply to one or more
Villages.-

49 This as well as the last item
will be based upon calculations to be
determined by the Settling Officer and
not be left to the discretion of the na-
-tive classifiers. The general character of the
Sub Soil, the depth from the surface of the
land at which water is found for artificial
irrigation and several other items of the va-
-luation will fall under the consideration

of

of the assessing officer. as operations proce-
aid should I think be determined upo
broad general principles without too mu
attention to minute distinctions in eac
field.-

50 The above operations ostensi
proceed on the bases of the gross produc
of the lands, but the Court of Directo
consider that the net profits should be
considered as the proper standard for
settlement. Upon a careful considera
of the subject it may be found that the
results thus obtained will more nearly
represent a proportion of the net profits
of the gross produce for in the first instan
there are the straw and other miscellaneou
items as described in para 21 above which go
-wards the expenses of cultivation and these
expenses are in reality further adjusted in
the application of the rule for regu
-lating the classification according
to the advantages of proximity to the
Village - which consist chiefly in
reducing

reducing the Ryots labor and expense of
cultivating and manuring - I question much
whether any further calculation except
perhaps in special cases would tend
to place the assessment more correctly
on the basis of net profits - I have men-
-tioned 25 per Cent of the gross pro-
-duce as the original basis as the cor-
-rections for situations, markets &c
will be quite as much or more additive
than subtractive.-

51 The original classification
being thus modified by the application of
corrections minus or plus as the case may
be for the other items which enter into the
valuation of the land, it is evident the
results will come out in fractional parts
of Rupees, and these again must be reduced
to a scale of final rates of assessment - If gradations on dry
assessment of so small a multiple as
a quarter of a Rupee are retained up

to

Fort St George 19th November 1857.

to 1½ Rupee, and half Rupee as the increm
beyond the whole might range within 11 or 12
rates and the same number would suffice
for wet assessment.- In the latter I have
purposely kept the integer Rupees in all
cases although the gradations might be
wider a part and the corrections for proxi
to Villages or Markets and other circumst
-ces of the valuation will require small
fractions to be applied to the original
classification and greater intervals in
the rates would involve unnecessary loss by
striking out larger sums in bringing the ass
-ment to its final rates.-

52 The scale that I propose to
myself for trial would be somewhat as
follows. but as it is in a measure by
-tical it may be modified on further
experience.-

Dry

Fort St George 19th November 1857

Dry	Per acre	Wet Single Crop	
1st class	4 Rs	1 class	10 Rs
2nd "	3½ "	2nd "	9 "
3rd "	3 "	3rd "	8 "
4th "	2½ "	4th "	7 "
5th "	2 "	5th "	6 "
6th "	1½ "	6th "	5 "
7th "	1¼ "	7th "	4 "
8th "	1 "	8th "	3½ "
9th "	¾ "	9th "	3 "
10th "	½ "	10th "	2½ "
11th "	¼ "		

although it is necessary to have a compre-
-hensive scheme to take in all the varying
circumstances of a large area of country, the
details will probably be found simple. and the
average No. of rates in a Village may perhaps not
be above 3 or 4 which seems sufficiently sim-
-ple for all purposes of accounts.- With regard
to the maximum rates it may be remarked
that they should not be fixed so low as to
sacrifice the revenue on the best descriptions
of soil, which are best able to pay it, and
a high maximum rate by no means brings

the

the necessity of raising the general stand-
-ard too high, while it conveniently provides
for exceptional cases, and as respects the fi-
-nal scale of assessment containing more
grades than that of the classification of the
Soils given in paras 35 and 36, it may be
observed that the additional items which en-
-ter into the valuation render this necessary
from the numerous fractions resulting from
the calculations.-

53 As all future sub divisions
of fields will be prohibited, and a maxi-
-mum limit fixed for them there should
be only one class fixed for each field,
the average being taken if there is variety of
Soil. This will immensely simplify the ac-
-counts, for in some places at present a
single acre may under the existing classifica
-tion fall under 3 or 4 or even more rates
which multiplies the labor of all details of
accounts

accounts in nearly the same proportion.-

54 Although the classification as
above described will proceed upon the ex-
-amination of every field in detail the whole
operations should be guided or checked
by a more general and comprehensive view of
the features of the country.- For instance, upon
taking up a District for the new assessment
one of the first things the settling Officer
should do, is to make himself acquaint-
-ed with its topographic features the de-
-scriptions of Soils prevalent in different
parts whether light sandy and gravelly in
hilly or high localities, or the richer allu-
-vium prevalent or interspersed Valleys or in
Deltas or other tracts, the influence of rivers
or Jungle streams in fertilizing the lands by
preserving moisture near the surface or pro-
-viding ready means of artificial irrigation.
These and other particulars carefully
collected would enable the Settling Officer
to

to classify first the Talooks of the Distr
and then the several Villages in each Tal
in grades of fertility which should be
-fully compared with the results deduced
from the detailed valuation of the fiel

55 ctgain in judging of the
bearing of the present assessment it will
be desirable to compare the cultivated
the average rate of assessment and the
-tual collections of Talooks or groups
Villages in order that it may be seen
-ther the cultivation and revenue has
progressed or not, and whether the rate
assessment may have affected the result.
-though it will be useful to the assessing Of
together this prima facie evidence of land
being over assessed or moderately taxed
new assessment should be a calcula
independent of past average revenue
not follow its inequalities and excessive

56 The Village maps may

be made use of in presenting to the eye the
characteristics of the Soils by adopting a
coloring for each of the 4 broad distinc-
-tions and indicating on each field
the rate per acre fixed upon it and
will thus be a valuable aid to the assess-
-ing Officer. This will require a few more
copies to be printed as it will take 4 or 5
copies for the Native classifiers and for
rough and fair copies for the European
Superintendents; but this will be simply the
additional cost of the extra paper.-

Proposed Establishment for the Director.

57 cts regards the Establishment-
necessary for the several duties, I feel also
a little difficulty as the circumstances of
the Settlement in the N.W. Provinces are so
different from the Ryotwary Settlement
that the Establishments entertained there
would be no guide here, and so far
I have been unable to gather any information

as

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

as to the Establishment employed in the Bom-
Presidency which might probably afford me
some help. I must correctly urge the neces-
of this part of the plan, being considered e-
-tirely experimental, and of discretion be-
allowed, as was the case in the early setting
Establishments, to vary the salaries ac-
occasion may require within the aggre-
-gate amount.

58. The Establishments pro-
-pose for trial are given in the appendix
upon which I may offer a few remarks.
That of the Director will mostly require
qualifications in two languages as the
operations in the North and South of the
Presidency will be conducted in 2 dif-
-ent languages. The travelling allow-
-ance nally on circuit which will be
a condition of employment, will of

Such

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Subject it to more inconvenience than is the case with
the Collectors' Establishments who never go out of their
own District, or the reach of their relations, while
the Directors Office will be required in some cases
to travel some hundreds of Miles. Travelling batta
will be drawn however it is presumed at the
same rates as are paid to other Revenue Servants, but
upon consideration of the greater inconvenience and
the difference in the circumstances, I beg to recom-
mend that the Directors Establishment be
permitted to draw this batta for the whole
time they are absent from Madras without the
application of present rule of its cessation after 10
days residence at any one place. The Peons also will
be entitled to batta in the same way as Peons of
the Collectors' Establishments deputed beyond
the limits of their District. The arrangement,
if approved of, may tend to reconcile the
persons employed to the outstation-
duty, to which there seems to be a general
aversion among Servants engaged at Madras

It

It may be observed also that the portion of the Establishment of the Revenue Boards that was attached to the Commissioner in the N. Sircars was allowed to draw ½ of their salaries as extra pay during the time of their absence from Madras, as well as the usual travelling batta of the revenue department when on circuit with the Commissioner. My recommendation therefore I trust will be considered only moderate.-

59 As regards the Establishment of the Director, it will be easily understood that the aid of a Native Officer will be required in revenue matters and of good local experience and judgement is needed in the formation of plans and rules for the procedure of the assessment, which it will be remembered must be in a place in the Vernacular language in which will be recorded all the details

details of the operations, so that their check and control to be effectual must be thro' the same medium. Much local information will also have to be acquired from accounts and other sources in the Vernacular. Tho' of course much must rest with the European & assistants appointed to Superintend the several assessing parties as regards the accurate preparation of Vernacular details, it is presumed that the whole burden of responsibility cannot be thrown upon them, and that the Director will be required to look into the Vernacular accounts of the Settlement. The Director's Office in this respect differs from other controlling Offices in that it has to secure a permanent record in the Vernacular of the Settlement operations, while in the latter the whole transactions are conducted in English.-

60. Considering the responsibility of the task which involves operations of a more

Fort St.e George 19.th November 1857

more permanent nature than those ordinarily conducted by a Collector's Office, it might be urged that the native head Servant should be put upon a footing not lower than that of a Collectors Head Sheristadar, but as material changes are understood to be in contemplation with regard to the Office of Head Sheristadar and I am desirous to be rid of the pagrantry which generally attaches to it, I prefer the adoption of the little of "Chief accountant" to which also I have assigned a lower scale of pay, which I hope may prove sufficient for the purpose. Assistants have also been allowed as seem requisite. In the English branch many important duties will devolve upon the heads of the Establishment, who must be suitably paid in order to secure properly qualified persons. The total of the Directors Establishment is Rupees 1,502 per Mensem or Rupees 18,024 per annum: to which

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which may be added the Extra charges when on circuit of Rupees 104 per Mensem or say for 6 Months in the year Rupees 624 which added to the above makes the aggregate for the year Rupees 18,649.-

Proposed Establishment for Deputies or Superintendents

61.- For each assessing party under a Deputy or Superintendent I propose a head of office on a Salary equal to a Deputy Sheristadar with other Servants to and in Superintending and checking the assessing operations, and arranging reports and other papers for the Director. This Establishment amounts to Rupees 507 per Mensem under each Deputy or Superintendent I propose to have 2 responsible Officers on pay equivalent to that of a Tahsildar with a small allowance of travelling batta, to supervise on the spot the classifiers, of whom there will be 20 under each and 3 Gomashtahs viz.a The classifiers may be distributed 2 or 3 to a Village so that the general features of the classification will not depend upon the judgement of a single person, and they may

may thus be more easily overlooked by the Superviseors, who as well as the classifiers must be paid well, to leave them no excuse for levying contributions from the ryots

The 2 Supervisors parties are estimated together at Rupees 1,520 which added to the Office Establishment of the Superintendent gives Rs. 2027 per mensem, or Rupees 24,324 per annum It remains to be seen whether a Superintendent can work more than 2 Supervisors parties and whether the number of classifiers assigned to each of the latter is that which is the most advantageous and the whole of the scheme must be considered as tentative I would recommend that sanction should be granted for 2 Superintendants' parties one to commence at South Arcot and Trichinopoly and the other in Rajahmundry as soon as the survey is sufficiently advanced, a discretion should be permitted of some what varying the Salaries particularly of the classifiers, if circumstances require it

it, within the limits of the aggregate amount, and also for remunerating the classifying party, by a fixed pay, and partly at a rate per acre on the extent of land classified. Eventually 4 Superintendents' parties may be entertained.

62. I have not included Servants for marking boundaries, who, as proposed in para 15 of my letter of 18th Instant should be drawn from the Collectors Establishment and act under the responsibility of that Officer while the substitutes required in their place to prevent hindrance to the Revenue duties should be charged to the Settlement Department as a Tahsildar, Sheristadar or Dishcar seems a suitable person to be depited on this duty this Extra charge may perhaps be for each Superintendent's party.

4 persons at 30 Rupees for 6 Months each Rs. — 720

8 Peons at 5 Rupees for 6 Months each Rs. 240

Total per Annum ------ 960

but it is impossible to say exactly what the amount of Salaries will be, and whether in all cases Peons may be requisite.

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63. I may be allowed to point out that the salary named in para 40 of Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 14th August 1855 for the Deputies seems an inconvenient amount in as much as it admits of their being drawn off from the Settlement Department to the Office of Sub Collector which is better paid. It is obvious that the Deputies must be persons of tolerable revenue experience for the satisfactory performance of their important task, and the interval between their qualification for this by a few years service and their turn for promotion to Sub. Collector would be very short, which would be very detrimental to the work of the Department by the necessity of frequent changes of incumbents. But a perhaps the expression of "about Rupees 1000" will admit of the adoption of a Sub Collectors pay for the Deputies, which would have the effect of retaining a their services for several 6 years more and when they would from

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from the additional experience gained, be the more valuable.

64. The extent of land that can be assessed by each party in the year is not very easy of determination without experiment, but it may be safely concluded that the assessing party will proceed with more rapidity than the corresponding survey party, and as the proposed Establishments for the Settlement branch are estimated at less than those for the Survey, when both are in full operation, the cost for the Settlement will be lower than that for the Survey, and fall within the Estimate in para 42 of Extract Minutes of Consultation of 14 August 1855 of 10 Rupees for 100 acres or Rupees 65 per Square Mile tho' at the onset it may be much greater, before the Establishments are completely organized and brought into full play.

65. Before further details of plans or any actual operations can be proceeded with, it will be necessary to enter [illegible] on a portion of the Establishments now proposed for

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for the Directors, and at a very short interval afterwards one Deputy's party might be set on foot in the portions of South Arcot and Trichinopoly where the survey is the least free from the defects pointed out in paras 20 & 21 of my letter of 16th instant, while again a second party may follow the Rajahmundry Survey branch within a few months of its commencing its work. The whole of the Directors' Establishment will not be entertained till the operations become extensive, and it seems, more difficult to define with accuracy what portion may be required to begin and progress with, than to undertake the responsibility not to incur any unnecessary expenditure in this respect. In framing these Estimates for Establishments, the matter of Enam investigations has not been taken into account, as no definite instructions have appeared on this Subject.

The

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Record of Survey and assessment

66. The preparation and arrangement of the permanent records of the survey and of the assessment will engage attention hereafter as the work proceeds. The materials upon which the details are written should be of a permanent character and secured from injury and interpolation by binding in Volumes, although some additional cost will be incurred to secure this. It may suffice at present to add that if it seems necessary that the Curnums should take a copy of the Field registers and Statements of assessment for their respective Villages, that a copy of the same should be lodged in the Talook Cutcherries and the Collectors Office, while a copy will also be furnished to the Directors' Office for eventual record in the Presidency.

Arrangement for Extra Expenditure

67. Arrangements will be required for passing Extra expenditure such as Salaries of persons drawn off from the Collectors Establishment for marking boundaries

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boundaries alone alluded to, advances for boundary pillars and other marks &c.a and the Board will perhaps see fit to define these.

Revision of District and other boundaries

68. One point I should perhaps have mentioned above is, that it seems very desirable that in the new Survey of the Country, the boundaries of Districts and Talooks and even Villages should be revised where there are great irregularities, and I would beg to draw attention in this place to the Rajahmundry District to which it is proposed to extend operations.

A Sketch Map of Masulipatam is sent in illustration

It will be observed that some of the Rajahmundry Villages are isolated in the Reylangy Talook of Masulipatam, and again that this Talook juts into the Rajahmundry District, extending even to within 3 or 4 Miles of Rajahmundry itself. Geographically considered it would seem desirable that the whole of the Reylangy Talook and perhaps a part of Pentapand should be transferred from Masulipatam to

Fort St.a George 19th. November 1857

to Rajahmundry, so as to improve the configuration of both. The areas of the two Districts are given in the Maps of their Survey between 1816 and 1824 as follows.

Rajahmundry Collectorate 4690 Square Miles

Masulipatam —do— 4810 —do— do

If these figures are correct, the transfer would tend to equalize the size of the 2 Districts and it seems also desirable independent of this consideration

Concluding Remarks

69. In conclusion I must entreat indulgent consideration in the perusal of the observations in the earlier part of this paper on what appeared to me to be essential preliminary points to be determined before the Settlement can be conducted with certainty and satisfaction, and also of the propositions for future operations which are of necessity but imperfectly sketched at the out set, particularly as I have not had the advantage of witnessing all the stages of discussion, thro' which

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

which this grand scheme has passed or of collecting data expressly for the purpose, or indeed of acquiring any local experience in the Southern District of the Presidency If however instead of shrinking from what seemed to be my duty of entering upon these subjects, which are not without some difficulty in their practical solution, I have gone into them at greater length than may be thought necessary, I trust this expression of my sentiments will not altogether be unsatisfactory, and that, instead of obscuring the subject by diffusiveness, I may have contributed in some measure towards the several matters being placed in a position for final instructions as far as these are practicable at this early stage.

Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.
Madras, 28th October, 1857

Signed H. Newill
Director of Rev: Settlement

Proposed

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Appendix

Proposed Establishment for Director of Revenue Settlement

1	Manager		250
1	Assistant Do	and Indexer	120
1	Examiner		80
1	Head Clerk		70
1	Do		50
1	Do		40
1	Computer		35
1	Writer		30
1	Do		24
1	Do		17
1	Do		15
1	Do		12
1	Record Keeper		80
1	Translator in 3 languages		80
1	Chief Accountant		200
1	Deputy Accountant		75
1	Assistants		50
1	Do		35
1	Do		25
1	Do		20
1	Do		15
1	Do at 15		45
1	Record Keeper		10
1	Moochee		8 a

Vernacular

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1	Moocheer		8	
1	Dufterbund		10	
1	Sweeper		14	
1	Jamadar		17	8
12	Peons at 7		84	
	Total per Monsem			1502
	Total per annum			18024

Extra Establishment

while on Circuit

1	Dresser or Apothecary	50	
1	Duffadar	12	
6	Peons	42	
	Total	104	
	For six Months		624
	Total per annum		1848

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Proposed Establishment for each Assistant

1	Head of Office	140		
1	Head Gomastah	50		
1	Do.	35		
1	Do.	25		
2	Do. 15	30		
1	Head Writer	35		
1	Do.	15		
1	Translator	40		
1	Moocheer	9		
1	Duffadar	15		
6	Peons at 7	42		
6	Do at 6	36		
1	Dresser	35		
	Total Office			507
1	Supervisor 120 & Batta 15 Rs.	135		
1	Goomastah	30		
2	Do at 15	30		
6	Peons at 6	36		
16	Classifiers at 24 Rupees each	384		
4	Head Do at 30	120		
	Sadarawards	25		
	Total	760		
		760		1520
	Another Supervisors Establishment as above			2027
	Total of each Deputys party per Monsem			24324
	Total per annum			

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C. R.

To

18746 Fort St. George, 19th November 1857.

No. 49.

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

846

Bd. No. 4310

From the Director of Rev. Settlement ....

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract Proceedings Board of Revenue dated 30th Ultimo, and to submit of a letter just received from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in reply to an immediate requisition made to him for the information required by the Board, Captain Priestley has entered seria- tim upon the points mentioned by the Board and I trust the explanation will now be found quite sufficient to enable the Board to for- ward the proposition to Government.-

Office of the Director of Rev. Settlement, Madras, 4th November 1857.

/Signed/ H. Newil
Director of Rev. Settt.

No. 124.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October 1857, and the enclosed Extract Proceedings Board of Revenue dated 30th October 1857.-

In

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857

In reply I have to state Taren peons are such as are permanently attached to one person either Assistant Superintendent, Deputy or Detail Surveyor, for a particular duty.

Those attached to the Officers, carry Messages, Maps, accounts, &c. those under each Deputy or Detail Surveyor, perform the same duties and also, warn Village Officials to attend, carry about instruments &c.

In my report for the year 1854. I mentioned having been obliged to reduce the pay of Ameens from 20 and 17-8 Rupees per mensem to 10 & 8 & 10 Rupees and on being to establish an allowance of one Rupee for every 100 acres found correctly measured.

The reason the measurement allowance for 2 months is deducted is, that during the recess field work not being carried on no allowance for measurement is required.

The Establishment mentioned is for one party only.

The list of instruments is headed "for Deputy Superintendents party" and Camp Equipage for Superintendents party, this was written when my Office

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857

Official designation was "Surveyor General in the Revenue Department" and Officers in charge of parties I then termed Superintendants I now proposed to designate them Deputy Superintendants. The list of instruments is for one party under a Deputy Superintendent.

Lieutenant Hiffay being promoted to deputy Superintendant the services of 2 assistants will be required in the party already organized.

If another party is to be formed 2 more assistants will also be required. Three of these Vacancies can be filled up by promotion Messrs Puckle, Leggatt and Beaumont.

In the list of Establishment forwarded on the 24th Ultimo 2 Assistants are put down to enter on Rupees 275, to receive Rupees 325 on being found qualified, and on becoming Senior Assistant and of 3 years service to receive Rupees 425 per mensem.

I beg to observe I took for granted that my former reports had been understood as I had not had any call for explanation regarding them as to Taren peons or measurement allowance. at the end of the list of Establishment forwarded on your requisition 24th October 1857. I observed that "Besides the party at present in existence another one of similar strength should at once be organized."

My reason for commencing my list

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

list originally with Head Surveyors in that the estimate for the pay of all below would little exceed what had been approved and sanctioned. The rate for assessment however were higher than in the original estimate and were therefore entered separately with some remarks intended to be explanatory.-

The clubbing of Writers and draughtsmen was also intentional as the necessarily scattered distribution of men employed on field work renders it imperative that prompt reward and punishments should to a certain extent in the hands of Officers in charge of the

In deference to the instructions I have noted however the pay of each individual has been put down

I was under the impression that sanction for many parties of the highest rate as were considered necessary would be asked for leaving me to raise them to their full extent as speedily as possible.-

Lieutenant Hefsey and myself being at present the only two Officers in the Survey; it was my intention to leave Lieutenant Hefsey with two new assistants in charge of the party already Organized to continue his labors in the South. At the beginning of next year I proposed to proceed myself to Rajahmundry with the materials there available and a small number of Northern men employed under me as a nucleus to organize a second party there.-

Survey Office,
Cuddalore 2nd November
1857.

(Signed) F. I. B. Priestley Capt.
Supt. Rev. Survey

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. Newill
Director of Rev. Sett.

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857.

No. 50.

To,

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

847

B. No. 4331.

From the Director of Revenue settlement

Sir,

Fort St. George,

Refering to para 60 of my letter of 28th Ultimo in which I propose to entertain, instead of a Sheristadar, a Chief accountant on a lower salary, I have the honor to request the Board will be good enough to add the condition that the salary should be made progressive in the same way as that of Head Sheristadars; for without this, I fear I shall have little or no prospect of retaining the services of any useful and competent individual beyond a very limited period, as there will always be the inducement to seek promotion to a Head Sheristadarship in the Collector's Offices, and frequent changes in the head servants of the Settlement Office cannot but be very detrimental to the work.-

2. I proposed in my Statement that with the change of Official designation the salary

Fort St. George, 19th November 185

Salary in question should be 200 R
pees per Mensem, and I would now reco
mend that the scale for Sheristadars in
Settled Districts should be made appli
cable to the present case. This w
give 60 pagodas or Rupees 21
per mensem for the commencem
which is 10 Rupees above what is entered
in the Statement accompanying my re
but this small difference need not disturb
the whole of the calculations as t
discretion solicited for regulating t
salaries according to circumstance
will enable me to arrange for this
without exceeding the aggregate amo
to be sanctioned.—

Office of the Director
of Revenue Settlements
Madras, 5th November
1857.

(Signed) H. Newill
Director of Rev. Settl

× Vide C. O. Bd. of Revenue 27th March 1820. Printed Vol p 4.

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

Read letter from the Director

Rec'd 20th Octr/57 of Revenue Settlements dated 16th October 1857
submitting remarks on the proposed Survey
operations by Captain Priestley the Superintendt
with List of Establishment required.—

Read again letter from the same

Rec'd 30th Octr/57 Officer dated 30th October 1857 submitting ex-
planation in regard to the Establishment
required for the Survey.—

P.S.A. 40 to 44
Proceedings—
847-848

The 1st 2nd 4th & 5th of the above
1. communications refer to the Survey, and the
Establishment required, the 3rd and 6th to the
Establishment required.

The Government, in Extract
2. Minutes Consultation under date 11th
Rec'd 13th Septr/57 September 1857, No 921, Revenue Department
para 4 direct the Board to receive a
"Plan of operations" from the Director
of Revenue Settlements, and the Superin-
tendent of Survey, and prepare for Govern-
ment a general outline of the course which
each Department should follow.—

As regards the Survey to
3. Plan of operations proposed by Captain
Priestley is the same as regards detail,

as

as that in which his Surveys in South
Arcot and Trichinopoly have been
hitherto conducted, according to his report
of 12th February 1857, submitted to the Board
by the Collector of South Arcot in his
letter of 24th February 1857, and referred to
in the Board's Proceedings of 15th May 1857,
transmitted to Government on the same
date.

Lr for 13th March 57

4. The first object hence forward
will be to ascertain the points of the
Great Trigonometrical Survey, and either
of using them, as has hitherto been done,
to test the work after its completion, to
make them serviceable as a foundation
for the work to commence with, by taking
one of them as a starting point for the
great Circuits, and working the Traverse
to another of them. This, with occasional
Astronomical corrections of the bearing
lines between Stations, will ensure com-
plete accuracy in the Main Circuits
and from these the Minor Circuits, each
being the boundary of a Village, will be
easily filled in. The Main Circuits will
take in about 150 square miles; the

Village Circuits about 1 square mile on
an average.

5. The Board have on former oc-
casions hesitated to recommend the search
for and connection with the points of the
Great Trigonometrical Survey, because of the delay
that might be caused, either by the Sta-
tions not being in existence, or from
the difficulty in recovering them: Major
Thuillier having however stated* that
the utmost facilities exist, and the Govern-
ment "apprehending no difficulty;* the
Board may conclude that the doubts ex-
pressed by Mr Newill in para 4 of his
letter of 10th October 1857, as to Rajahmundry
may be equally without foundation.

6. In the event of Great Trigono-
metrical Survey Stations not being in
existence, the Superintendent of Survey
considers it would be necessary to apply
to the Surveyor General of India to depute
an Officer to lay down the Trigonometrical
points required. Mr Newill seems to
think an "extra Surveyor" entertained by
Captain Priestley, would be sufficient.*
The Board are inclined to prefer Captain
Priestley's suggestion. The duty is certainly

one

By Proceedings Augt 1st 1857 latter part of para 4

*E.M.C. 25th July 57 No 741 A.D. para 21 of Major Thuillier's letter

*E.M.C. 14th Augt 57 No 815 R.D. Ltr from 20th Octr 57

Ltr from Sr Dpt of Survey M.C. 16th Octr 57

Ltr from 20th Octr 57

*From Mr Newill 10th Octr 57 para 5.

Ltr from 20th Octr 57

*The Bd find this Major Hamilton's opinion, at the same time to refer to the Survey case occurring in the last para of Pag 508 of this Manual (2nd Ed)

ver of much more importance than can be entrusted to an Ordinary Surveyor; but at the same time it does not seem absolutely necessary that the Survey should be delayed till the Trigonometrical Stations are fixed. In the "Report on the Survey operations in the Lower Provinces, for the year ending September 30th 1855," there is an entry (Pag 25) in reference to the Mymensing District, in the following words:- "The Great Trigonometrical Survey has not extended "to this District, but several Masonry "pillars have been erected in convenient positions, at the extremities "of the District, with a view to future "connection. Many objects of a permanent character have likewise "been fixed, & their positions computed "and laid down on the Maps, for a "similar purpose."—

7. The Main Circuits of about 150 square miles have been completed, and plotted, the Villages of which they are composed will

*Para 9 of Capt Priestley's Letter.

be laid down from their Traverses.* The only objection to these large Circuits, which are so desirable in a Survey point of view, is that it will take a long time to complete the Traverse of a large circuit, meanwhile the Supplement must be at a stand still.—

8. The present plan of the Survey operations proceeds from great Circuits to small, instead of, as at first, joining Village Circuits into one Main, is a great improvement.—

9. Each Village being surveyed first by Traverse round its boundaries, and its area computed by the universal Theorem, will have its interior fields separately measured, by what is known as the "Rhusrek" method* and fully explained in the Board's Proceedings of 24th February 1854, No. IX, Revenue Selections.—Captain Priestley has lately introduced the measurement of a diagonal line across each field, which is a further step

*The "Rhusrek" is properly speaking the Register or book in which all these field measurements are detailed.—

step to accuracy. Where within a Village, there are permanent lines of division, either natural or artificial, such as lines of Tanks, water-courses, roads, ravines and cut-dykes, or the still existing land marks of old Estates or Subdivisions, these lines should be carefully surveyed and mapped, in order that they may remain as a framework in case of any future time it may be necessary to set out the smaller fields again, owing to their more perishable boundaries or fill in spaces now waste which may hereafter be taken up piecemeal for cultivation.

10. The Board do not consider it necessary to explain the detailed method of computing, plotting maps, keeping field books, checking, colouring &c. In all these points improvements have suggested themselves since the date of the Board's Proceedings of 27th February 1854 (No. IX Revenue Selections). The Printed Rules for the guidance of the

Revenue Survey Department enclosed in Captain Priestley's letter to Mr. Newill, leave but little to provide for. The Survey books will now form part of the Record of each Collector's Office, and it will be necessary to take care that uniformity in size and in entry, be adhered to, also that the material be better. The books also should be in a more convenient form than the present long slips, for they will eventually be bound. The book of each Village should be headed with a sketch outline shewing the Station marks. The Traverses and computation of area, including those of the Offsets, should then be shewn, and a comparison exhibited between the Area thus obtained, and the sum of the areas of the interior measurement. An abstract should be inserted, shewing what extent is Arable, and what Waste: how much was cultivated, and what was waste when surveyed, and what is the extent taken up (1) by

16th Rec'd 20th Oct. 57

Tanks

Tanks, rivers and channels (III) by roads (IIII) by Topes (IV) by Houses and Gardens (V) by other Permanent. The Board still think the plan a good one, that the Surveyor should open a column to shew roughly the kind of soil, and what was the wet crop grown. The extra trouble is very little as the Surveyor must go over & see, every field, and such entries may be useful to the Director of Assessment as a check upon (not a guide to) his Classifiers. There are many points which are easily attended to in the field, which it would be very difficult to pick up afterwards without going over the whole ground again.

11. With regard to the purely topographical details, as urged by Captain Phillips in his Memorandum of 6th May 1857 (Paras 21, 22, 32, 33, 34) now that the Survey is directed to be a perfect one,* there can be no hesitation as to the propriety of filling in every particular, and giving a finish to the

In F. S. 25th Subdivn 1st Instt. 157

*L. M. C. 14th Augt 1857 Ins for 24th ult.

Maps which has hitherto been refrained from on the score of expense, and not being required for a Revenue Survey. Captain Priestley is so thoroughly aware of the practical use to be made of his Maps, that he will know the object is not to make them merely look well, and he will thus probably dispense with the useless and confusing finish that is attempted to be given to the large Collectorate Maps that have been issued from the Chief Engineers Office, for many years past. It will not be necessary to finish all the Maps alike. Where several copies are made, some may be left blank, except the mere Village boundaries and fields, and the subsequent details may be filled in according to the purpose for which they are required. For Revenue purposes it will be sometimes better to dispense with the delineation of a Pagoda or a Tope, in order to leave space for the legible insertion of a name or a number.

12. The scale on which the

Maps

Maps are to be prepared now comes under consideration. Captain Priestley proposes to have three scales. No I the original Village Map, of 16 inches to a mile; No II the Taluk Map of 2 inches to a mile, reduced from No I; and No III the District Map of 1/2 an inch to a mile.

13. No I is that selected by the Board in their Proceedings of 24th February 1854 (No IX Revenue Selections) Captain Priestley has found it suitable, and on inspection of several specimens satisfies the Board that it answers well for Revenue purposes. It is very much larger than any thing attempted professionally in the North West Provinces; but a Gyatwar system, and the consequent necessity for plotting each field to scale, makes it incumbent. Major Thuillier approves of it (para 32 of his Memorandum) as the Ordnance Survey of England, when it was determined to exhibit every field, a scale of so much as

25.344 inches to a mile, was not considered too much.

From Mr Sewell 16th Dec 14th October 1857 para 6

Mr Sewell proposes that for Villages where the fields run large, the scale should at discretion be smaller, and to this there seems no objection, as long as it is such that the smallest field can be properly plotted with room enough for its number to be written on it. As the Village maps will not have to be joined together, there is no absolute necessity for its being all to one scale, but there should not be more than one other scale, namely, one half, or 8 inches to the mile.

15. No II scale for Taluk

Fort St. George 19th Novr 1857

F.S. Acct 24th Febry in Con 13 March 1857 & to Govt 15 May " from Govt 4 July 57 No 670 & 2.

Salook Maps, 2 miles to a mile, is very convenient, and specimens have been already laid before the Board and Government.- Every topographical detail to the full extent required by Major Thuillier,* can be laid down, and they are large enough to exhibit the cultivated as distinct from the uncultivated portion of each Village the course of every channel and road exactly, and the space occupied by every Tank. They are just large enough to show not only the

paras 22 & 35 of his Memo. By this Memo. it appears that the topographical detail was generally laid down by Compass & Plane Table on the one inch (two mile) Maps. In the Madras Survey they will be drawn in on the two inch Maps, which is still better, and reduced for the one inch.-

Fort Saint George, 19th November 1857

*On the one inch Maps of the N.W. Provinces of Bengal the lines supposed to be the boundaries of the villages are the lines between the station points & not the actual boundaries. The scale is too small for that

station points of the village circuits, but the actual boundary deduced from the offsets.* The levels also from some assumed datum can be shown on them, as in a Map of this kind of the country near the Vellore River in South Arcot exhibited by Captn Priestley. On this scale, a Map of the size of Hills roller map of Madras, 5 ft 2 in by 3 ft 2 in, would represent 589 square miles, which is larger than most Salooks.-

16. Mr. Newill in para 9 of his Q. letter of 16th October proposes that a small scale be adopted for hilly & thinly cultivated tracts, but the same reason does not apply as in the case of the original scale. The Salook maps will be reduced by Pentagraph from the original scale, and it is as little trouble to reduce to 2 inches to a mile as to one inch. The only extra expense is the paper, and even through the Maps of some Salooks may at present appear rather blank yet progressive improvements can be well shown on them, and for Engineering and topographical purposes they will require to be on the same

In Corr 2nd Dy 15/57

same scale as other talooks.

17. The third, & smallest scale proposed is ½ an inch to a mile. These are for "Districts" or portable maps. The Sheets of the Indian Atlas are ¼ inch to a mile, so double that (mine as) will be quite large enough for the purpose. A map, the size of Hilliard's Map of Madras 62 inches by 38, will embrace an area of 9424 square miles, considerably above the average of the Madras Collectorate. In the N.W. Provinces, the District maps are on the above scale. In Bengal, where the average size of a village does not exceed 350 acres, the scale is double, viz. 1 inch to a mile*.

* Major Thuillier's memo. of 6th May 1857, para 38

18. The mode of conducting the Survey (supposing it based on the G.T. Survey points which Government insist on as a thing now may be considered free from uncertainty and not requiring material emendation, but there is a duty to be performed, and that thoroughly,

at the same time involving considerable labour before a single field is measured. The Board allude to the demarcation of village boundaries and of fields. It was not prominently brought forward when the tentative Survey commenced under Captain Priestley, as it was known that the burnum proposed to have a record of every field, and it was supposed the boundaries would be pretty well known. But experience has shown that these old records (or Pymash accounts) are either very obscure or have been tampered with. They are all in the vernacular, and generally on loose cadjans, and not only does constant difficulty and serious delay occur before the Surveyors can get the field boundaries shown them, but when shown, the land marks are so vague and ephemeral, that the assessing Officer when he subsequently comes to the village, is not able to distinguish one field from another. The very minute size of the fields in the Carnatic aggravates the difficulty, and it

is

is one that must be taken vigorously in hand if the Survey is not to be a waste of money.

To Govt 25 Oct 54

19. In anticipation of probable difficulty on this score, the Board in 1854 took some pains to obtain a Legislative Enactment which should be available to the Revenue authorities, and they still consider Act XX of 1855 one that meets the case as far as legislative authority can do so. But it appears that its provisions have not been as yet vigorously enforced, perhaps from the uncertainty whether Captain Priestley's Survey was or was not to become a national work.

In F. Mc Neill 16 & 20th Oct 57

20. Captain Priestley in the 38th following paras of his communication of 21st September 1857, expresses himself strongly upon the above subject; in fact the greater portion of his letter is occupied with it, as being the incubus on his operations. The Government in G.O. dated under date 18th September 1857, No 905 G.D. notice the correspondence that has taken place on the

In Cons. 26th Sept 57

the subject of Boundary marks, and call the notice of the Director of Settlements to it. That Officer in his Report of 16th October 1857, paras 13 to 20, has dwelt upon this topic, but seems to be under the impression that the presence of a Settlement Officer invested with authority & more assistance from the Collectors. Tahsildars, will stimulate the Surveyors to a proper execution of the duty. That matters will be on a better footing there can be no doubt, but it is too much to expect that a Collector's overworked Establishment can undertake so intricate and laborious a duty as to see personally to the making out of every field. There must be an Establishment to move from Village to village for this sole purpose, to see that the fields are marked out, and it must be under the control of some one whose word the Superintendent of Survey can rely upon, when it is reported that the demarcation is complete. It is in fact a duty which the Survey Establishment reasonably declines to undertake, & which a Collector's Establishment cannot undertake

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undertake. Neither does it properly come under the head of "Settlement operations." The Survey Department complain that they cannot effectually perform their duty because the Revenue authorities have not defined the boundaries in a distinct and permanent manner, and do not carry out stringently the provisions of Act XX. of 1855, and from Mr. Grant's letter and other correspondence the Board have had, it appears that the Revenue Department complain that the Surveyors leave finished on their work in such a random manner, that they have repudiated enquiry into the actual boundaries of fields, and cut up the village into survey blocks, which the ryots will not recognize, and to the blocks themselves they have left no defined marks by which they can be distinguished when the ascertainment Officer proceeds to the village.

In J. McDonnell 21st Octr. & 19th Novr. 1857 — * Referred to at the head of these Proceedings.

21. The state of things above adverted to, is not universal, but it can only be altogether obviated by nominating a seperate Establishment for demarcation. In the N.W. Provinces, the demarcation was only that of the villages,

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a comparatively easy matter, but in this Presidency, if 500 fields are considered the average number in a village, the labour is increased just 500 times, & even more, for the village boundaries are generally known with more exactness than the field boundaries. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, where it is necessary to determine the boundaries of every Mehal or estate, which are sometimes only a single field, a demarcation establishment is employed on that especial duty alone. Its strength according to Major Thuillier's "Manuel" page 516 2d Edn is as follows

2 Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors on 400 Rs. a month each, 4 Peshkars at 40 Rs. each & 12 Peons at 3 Rs. each

Major Thuillier's reports to this subject in paras 41. 42 43. of his Memo. and remarks that in Bengal the cost of demarcation including villages and the minor estates contained within them, is very heavy, equal in fact, according to the present system introduced by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the expence of the original Survey. Mr. McDonnell in para 62 of his letter of 28th October 1857 proposes to draw a small demarcation establishment

In Cons. 4th Nov. 1857 —

from

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from the Collector's Establishment, charging their Salaries to the "Settlement" Department, & consider that the extra charge may be 6 persons at 80 Rs a month and 8 persons at 5 Rupees. The Board consider this totally inadequate, and would propose to take for a guide the Establishment found to be necessary in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The assistance of the village officers is attainable there as well as in Madras but still it is necessary to have a Superintendence, & that distinct from either Survey or Settlement operations, & the Reports that have from time to time been published in the "Survey operations in the Lower Provinces" prove that the duty is one of as much importance as either the Surveyor the Settlement officer inasmuch as without it the others must fail.

22. The Board are not aware of the Government in P. Dept. Lr. dt. 11th August 1855 No 961 inclosed a demarkation Establishment in those proposed in paras 37 or 42.

23. The expense of the proposed Survey

* Major Thuillier transmitted some of these Reports to Govt in appendix B. of his Report to there are others in the Bd's Office.

See Printed Volume Survey of Madras Presy.

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Survey and assessment will be so heavy in the present state of Indian Finances, that the Board are somewhat embarrassed as to the mode of meeting the demand for demarcation, but they would propose for the consideration of Government that the Assessment Department under Mr Newill, occupy themselves at first with this duty— It is evident that the assessment officer will have nothing to do till the landsha is to assess are surveyed, & it is equally evident that the survey Department cannot commence operations till the boundaries are laid down, not only of every village but every field. Under these circumstances Mr Newill's Establishment cannot be better occupied than in undertaking the demarcation, and thus will avoid at present the alternative of being compelled to apply for another Establishment—

24. As no demarcation can be properly conducted without some assistance from the Revenue authorities of the District some of the Talook officials might be employed in the mode proposed by Mr Newill in para

In Cont. 19th Nov.r/57

*In the Lower Provinces of Bengal a Settlement Establishment is not required.

para 62 of his letter, of 28th October 1857. The duty will also be a good training for the subsequent operations of Settlement.*

25. The demarcation operations will embrace first, the deciding which are the boundaries of the villages (II) of each field, and secondly the perpetuation of those boundaries by land marks.

26. The Board do not anticipate much difficulty in deciding as to the Village boundaries, but with regard to the fields there has already been considerable discussion. Captain

In F. Wks. Vol. II. of 2nd Ed.n/57.

Priestley in paras 66, 67, 68 of his letter of 21st September 1857 dwells upon this point as one still remaining undecided, viz. What is to be considered a field? The old Pymash accounts, by which the village authorities profess to be guided, are very vague, and in many instances the numbers originally attached to the fields have been altered. Ryots have also encroached on waste, thrown small fields

* Measurement

fields into one, and the dimensions and shapes of fields have so altered in the course of years, that even with the best intentions, when such a scrutiny as the Survey requires is insisted on, the Surveyor is at a loss. At the best the former Pymash boundary marks were not very definite, & now they can seldom be recovered. If the Surveyor makes but one or two mistakes to the disadvantage he throws out the whole course of measurements, & the ground has often to be gone over again. The Surveyors also, for want of defined boundaries, have been in the habit of measuring and plotting as a field the patch of land actually cultivated by a ryot, who perhaps has encroached on another's waste field or on two or three adjacent fields, or has cultivated only part of a field though this is not discovered till a regular Survey takes place. The Surveyors have termed this his "puttah holding" but the Civil authorities have objected on the ground that this is not the ryot's real holding & and if he only cultivates part

of

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of a field, the whole field should still be measured and mapped as such. The Surveyor's reply is that the boundaries of the whole field cannot be defined whereas the actual cultivation is and is in fact a field of itself. The rejoinder to this is that the next year the ryot may expand or contract the piece he has been cultivating and there-

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on the same principle that should be this field. Captain Priestley has repeatedly urged the Board personally to decide this question, but it is one which can only be decided by the Officer in charge of the settlement, after consultation with the Officer in charge of the Survey on the spot where the difficulties are said to arise. It seems a pity when most of the old Pymash entries of a Village are correct, to throw out the Series* because a few fields are misplaced or irrecoverable, but on the other hand where the cultivation holdings generally do not correspond with what are supposed to be the Pymash fields, it would be better to repudiate the Pymash accounts altogether, and lay down and fix the boundaries of fields as they are, and put new numbers to them altogether. This would of course involve the complete re-transcription of all the Puttahs, and Cummins Accounts.-

*In the Survey as far it has gone the Survey numbers are altogether different from those known to the Cutcherry and Ryots.

In Cons 19th Nov. 1857.

27. The question of "Survey fields" will also have to be considered. Mr Newill in Para: 29 et seq of his letter of 28th October 1857 refers to this on a Revenue point of view, but in the present place it is to be considered simply

Simply as a matter affecting the Survey, as pointed out in para 25 of the Board's Proceedings of 24th February 1854,* and para 16 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857. From the Maps, and registers and other information which they had before them in 1854 the Board were led to hope that if the Surveyor were allowed to club together small fields, into areas of 1 Acre for Irrigated and 2 for non irrigated, the Cummins accounts would be sufficient for filling in the small component fields but this has not hitherto proved to be the case* and as when there is any difference between the Surveyors area of the Survey fields and the sum total of the measurements entered in the Cummins accounts each has often had to be re-measured, The Board are of opinion that where the Pymash measurements are thus formed untrustworthy there is no alternative but to measure and map every field that is separately specified in the Ryots pottahs as long as that field possesses a number of its own in the old accounts.* In the Northern Districts where the fields run large the inconvenience of this duty

* Nos IX Revenue Selections

* Para 15 of Captain Priestley's Report on the operations of 1855/56 in letter from Collr of South Arcot dated 24th July 1857 also letter from Collr of Trichinopoly dated 1st Augt 1857 disclosing one from Lieut Hessey.

* This is the decided opinion of the Collr of S. Arcot paras 20-21 of his letter of 24th July 1857. In Cons 13th March

will be little felt.

28. After settling the boundaries, the next process is to mark them. Previous to the Surveyor coming to the ground, the Demarcation party will set up mud pillars called Thaks in Bengal at all the principal corners or at equal intervals from which a Thak basti map is prepared as described in page 546 of Major Thuillier's Manual (2nd Ed). This is the guide to the European assistant who undertakes the Professional Survey. Captain Priestley observes in para 58 of his letter that Cummins would be able to make a sufficiently intelligible one.

29. In paras 60 and 61 of his letter, Captain Priestley proposes that the permanent (masonry or brick) pillars where the Theodolite has been placed should be set up immediately after the Survey, but the Board agree with Mr Nevill* that this will be better done during the Survey under the Superintendence of Captain Priestley's own people. The duty is too important and too exact to entrust to any but a professional

* In his letter of 16th Octr para 7 No 20.

professional man. It might perhaps be arranged to set up the Masonry pillars before the angles are taken, and then the Theodolite could be placed on them and there would be no subsequent mistake. The difficulty of securing any thing like permanency in field boundaries is great but with the supervision and authority of a Revenue Officer much may be done as Mr Nevill proposes in para of his letter of October 16th 1857 in reference to Extract Minutes Consultation of 5th June 1857 No 554 Revenue Department - at all events it will be the duty of the Demarcation Officer to see that the boundaries of each field are 'pegged out' before the Village is reported ready for the surveyor. Captain Priestley states in paras 56 57 58 of his letter that it would be a great assistance to the surveyor if after the village and field boundaries of a defined tract of country (a whole Taloor if possible) is completed, a rough map is prepared showing each Village Circuit in position. This

† page 577 of Major Thullier's Manual" (2nd Ed)

appears to have been done in Bengal† as regards the Perguннahs by the demarcation department but it has not yet been attempted in Madras, nor do the Board see any specimens in Major Thullier "Manual". The Madras taloohs are considerably larger than Perguннahs.

30 The Board have entered into all these details, because in fact the efficiency of the Survey depends upon them, and there has hitherto been much misunderstanding and uncertainty on the subject. The Board anticipate that the employment of a special Revenue Officer as Director of the settlement and of Demarcation will greatly tend to encourage and enforce the assistance of the Village and talook authorities: and that being vested with power under Act XX of 1855 he will be enabled to carry out the Demarcation to its full extent, especially if he employs for the time on his own Establishment, people of the District, or of the Collectors Cutcherry for whom others can be appointed to act. There still remains the question as to who is to bear the expense of the Boundary marks. The Ryots are bound by Act XX of 1855 to put

put up marks for their occupied fields, and the expense of marking the waste fields is to be a charge on Government but the more substantial theodolite marks will require a considerable outlay,* for though costing only 12 Annas each many thousands will be wanted in a whole District, besides the still more complete Triple junction marks. Hitherto the expense has been borne by Government

From Collecton of Trichinopoly 1st August 1857.

31. Mr Newill in para 19 of his letter of 16th October 1857, proposes that the expense of all the boundaries shall be recovered in those Villages where the new Assessment is a reduction on the former one, by setting off the expenses against the first years reduction and in Villages where the new assessment may not end in reduction that the recovery should be enforced under the Act. The Board are of opinion that it would be better to defer the introduction of a new Assessment for the whole District for one year in order to cover these and other expenses and not make it a charge Village by Village. There is no doubt that the Revenue of every District will under the

Sec IV

Bds Pro: 15th May 1857 No 1803 para 9

Sketches were forwarded to the Bd by the Collr 2d March 1857.

Jud Cons 15th May 1857

Jud Cons 20th Oct 1857 V.

* Mr Grant who was appointed addl Sub Collr on purpose, has been removed to Salem and his place not filled up.

the new assessment be reduced. As regards the Districts where assessment has been already reduced on general principles without a regular Survey, such as North and South Arcot, Nellore &c. it will not be necessary to defer the new Rates, inasmuch as there has been no expense in respect to boundary marks. As regards portions of Districts such as parts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly surveyed but not assessed* the Demarcation might commence as soon as Mr Newills Establishment is sanctioned and the expense of boundary marks enforced as stated above.

32. The Board would certainly have preferred that in the first instance before a settlement Officer was appointed (whose duties can only commence when the Survey is to some extent completed*) the Demarcation should have been in the hands of a special assistant to the Collector, and a revenue Officer of the District he would have had more authority and influence and would have acted under the general instructions of the Collector, so that their arrangements should never run counter to each other, as may now be the case.

The

* para 7 of these Proceedings.

33. The Establishment proposed for the survey (to be increased hereafter as operations extend) was submitted to Government in the Board's Proceedings of 9th Instant. A list of Instruments required was also submitted, but the Board would certainly recommend that Captain Priestley be allowed to obtain what instruments he requires in addition to what has been now indented for wherever procurable either in India or England, and charge the same in a contingent Bill. Special sanction might be required for the purchase of any Instrument costing above 300 Rs.

34. It is also proposed to attach a lithographic press to the Survey, the cost of which, and Establishment required will be submitted as soon as the requisite Estimate can be procured with more correctness than is at present attainable.—

35. The Board now proceed to consider the nature of the assessment proposed. Mr Newill's letter* at the head of these Proceedings embraces several questions connected with the assessment, but does not exactly propose

* dated 28 Oct. 1857 in Cons 19th Nov. 1857.

propose a plan of operations as appealed in para 4 of Extract Minutes Consultation of 11th September 1857 No 21 Revenue Department. In fact it is almost impossible to do more than generalize previous to some initiatory experience in the field. Many arrangements that may appear precise and suitable on paper before hand, will have to be considerably modified, and detail that will apply to one District will be found inapplicable to another.

In Cons 12th Sept. 1857.

* paras 42 to 56 of his letter refer to classification and will be considered further on.

36. Mr Newill commences with observations in the Extract Minutes Consultation of 14th August 1855 No 951 on the subject of a revised Survey and Assessment. the Despatch of the Honble Court dated 17th December 1856, reviewing the above Minute of Consultation and the Board's Proceedings of 15th July 1857 giving their opinion as called for* on certain points in the Court's Despatch

From Govt. 22nd April in Cons 15th July 1857 No 372 RD.

* E. M. 22nd April 1857.

37. The first point that engages Mr Newill's attention (paras 4 to 13 inclusive) is the opinion of Government* that land should be classed in terms of Grain, according to its productive power. He points out the practical difficulties in the case of unirrigated land, owing

E. M. Cons 14th Aug. 1855 paras 15 & 21.

owing to there seldom being a kind of grain which can be called 'staple' in any one district, and the fact that there is much land always cultivated with plantains tobacco Betel Sugar cane fruit trees &c or used for pasture to apply a grain rent to which would be but guess work. It is true that the average value of the produce, whatever it is, might be estimated within certain limits of exactness and to convert this into a money value, and then apply to the land its rates in terms of grain of the same money value will be the only alternative but this is not what Government seem to require still the Board must acknowledge that it would be much simpler to enter money value at once, and it was on account of the anomaly of classing Orchards Pastures &c as yielding so many buskels of wheat that the Tithe Commissioner in England obtained the abrogation of this rule and an Act* enabling them to fix the rent charge on the fields, in terms of money. Again as Mr Neville observes+ if a fixed water rate

* 1 Vict. Cap. 69 Sec. V.

+ end of para 8

rate is to be imposed, to be applied to all lands to which water is laid on, as proposed in para 15 of the Extract Minutes Consultation of 13th August 1855, it will be requisite to ascertain the produce of lands now irrigated in terms of a grain which has never been grown on them, in order that this 'dry' rate may be imposed when there is no water for them.

38. In order to meet what Mr Neville supposes to be the object of an assessment in terms of grain, namely a periodical revision in proportion to the fluctuation in Grain he proposes* that

+ para 10

"the relative class in which a field
"should rank being determined with re-
"ference to its productive powers, its
"situation, and other advantages, and
"the assessment being fixed on what
"may be supposed to represent the
"standard proportion of Gross produce,
"or Net profit; the sum thus arrived
"at may be taken as the standard
"assessment; care being taken at
"the same time to ascertain the
"relative value of agricultural
"produce. Variations may then be
"made without difficulty in the money

"money payment, with reference to any
fluctuations in the prices of grain
In para 11 he states as follows. "Notwith-
"standing every effort that may be
"made to accomplish this* the conclusion
"arrived at will result in reality from
"necessarily following in a great measure
"the inverse process of first fixing a
"money value and then converting
"it into grain it seems proper for me
"thus at the outset to clearly express
"my conviction in order to prevent
"any mis-apprehension hereafter."

39. While the Board agree with Mr Newill that to apply a defined amount of produce of a particular grain to every field, is impracticable they are of opinion that the grain produce must be the basis of all revenue assessments, and they are disposed to believe that it was not the intention of Government to record the assessment of the Country in terms of grain. but as it is now in terms of money. Still as a preliminary step it will be necessary to classify the lands according to their amount of produce, and value thereof. for the Irrigated lands, which form the most

* ie determining by direct process, a grain assessment for each field.

* ie. instead of being bonafide the result of calculations made for fixing a grain assessment on each field, would be the result of an increase process.

most valuable portion of the territory,
it may be possible to frame a grain
classification the original record of which
will be preserved with a view to reference
in case of great fluctuations, although
the ultimate assessment determined on
will probably be in money. Also as
regards the unirrigated land in classifying
the fields there may be many the produce
and value of produce of which may be
entered in the original records to show the
data on which the classification was
originally made, although the ultimate
assessment may be in money. The processes
of classification, and of assessment are
distinct, and the record of them should
be kept distinct. Several fields on a
Village may be of the same class
as determined by productive power,
whilst they may ultimately fall
into different rates of assessment
owing to propinquity of roads, canals,
Markets &c &c. If a revision of the
assessment is ever to be made, in
consequence of great and permanent
fluctuations in the price of Grain,
the percentage of reduction and
enhancement, ought theoritically to

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to be on what may be called the normal classification, made solely with reference to the produce. The Board however do not advocate frequent revisions, nor do they think that they should be altogether founded on fluctuation in price of Grain, and therefore they attach no more importance to a grain classification, than what is due to it as the general basis on which the value of the land, and then the Government demand must be estimated.

28th Octr in Canr 19th Novr/57

No. In para 13 of his letter 9th Novr Neville refers to the proposition contained in para 21 of Extract Minutes Consultation of 11th August 1855 that the assessment should vary every 7 or 10 years with the rateable money value of the standard Crops. The Board have already given their opinion on this subject in paras 9 and 10 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857 & if Carried out the Government will of Course be prepared to raise as well as decrease the assessment. The Board agree with Mr Neville (para 17 of his letter) that a periodical Revision at stated intervals would not necessarily effect the object the Government have in view for the phases of extreme variation may be passed through during the interval between 2 periodical Revisions-for instance if the Revision is every 10 years, the variations in price may occur in the 2nd-5th and 6th years and by the 10th prices may have settled themselves down to what they were at first, so that at the very time the assessment might most require Revising (if it is to fluctuate with price) it would remain unaltered - The question is however one which will not affect the modus operandi of the assessment -

In

41. In para 21 of his letter Mr. Neville enters upon the subject of fixing the assessment with reference to the net and not the gross produce. The Board have given their opinion on this in para 7 & 8 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857. It is a question which the Court of Directors attach Considerable importance. Mr. Neville's remarks seem to be those of the Board in Considering it impossible to ascertain the Net profit derived from each field but the proposed end may be attained by assuming a per Centage of the gross produce to be expended in stocks and expenses of Cultivation and fixing the assessment with Reference to the Remainder which may be Considered the net produce.

42. Mr. Neville (para 21) Remarks that in assessing land with Reference to the produce Reaped and threshed, the straw is not taken into account of value and this is supposed to cover partially or altogether the expences of Cultivation. He observes

observes that on the best lands in Guntoor the value of the straw is about 1/8 of that of the Grain produce and in the poorer lands more than 1/3. The Board see no Reason why the value of the straw should not be taken into account. They observe that Mr. Bourdillon draws attention to the fact that in Irrigated land the straw alone is worth 2½ Rupees a Cawney and supposing an average nunjah field to produce 30 Cullums at 5 Cullums a Pagoda or 32 Rs., the value of the straw is 1/8 or 12½ per Cent.

Report on revision of assessment in N. Arcot 23rd Oct. 1854 para 20.

43. In para 22 Mr. Neville notices the view taken by Government, and the Court of Directors as to abolishing the distinction between "Irrigated" and "unirrigated" land and classifying land with Reference to its soil and productiveness "without irrigation" and then adding on a water rate when water is taken from a Government source. The Board in paras 5 and 6 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857, gave their opinion as adverse to this process, and Mr. Neville does the same. With Regard to fixing the water rate in proportion to

to the cost of the water the Board have expressed their opinion as adverse to it in para 29 of their Proceedings on Rajahmundry dated 19th May 1857.

44. In para 27 Mr. Neville discusses the question of "double crop" assessment is referred to and they agree with him that a Consolidated rate is best where there is a Reasonable certainty of 2 crops being raised every year - To determine what lands come under this Category is the duty of the assessment officer - It is not an easy matter to determine at what rate water shall be charged when used for a 2d crop on lands assessed as single Crop - The usual Charge is 50 per cent of the single Crop rate - But there may be localities where the 2d crop is more valuable than the first - It will be for the Director of Settlements to draw attention to these Cases -

45. The subject of "small holdings" is discussed in para 29 of Mr. Neville's letter, but except as regards survey fields in the sense used in para 29 of these Proceedings the question does not affect the mode of determining the assessment - Mr. Neville appears to

to hold the same views as Government and the Board on this subject, he however has misunderstood the meaning of the Court of Directors in their Despatch of 17th December 1856 para 26 - When they direct that fields shall not be subdivided they do not refer to survey fields as in Bombay but to "the fields actually occupied and cultivated at the time of the survey" which may be less in extent than some areas to be afterwards defined - For instance Government may declare that no exciting fields under 10 acres of "dry" or 2 of "wet" shall hereafter be subdivided, but if there are exciting fields larger than that they may hereafter be subdivided - There is no direction to determine an area which shall embrace several of the exciting fields -

Ed. Inv. Corr 14 Aug 1866 + 24/25.
× Pro 15 July 1867 & 19

From Govt 22 April in Corr 15 July 1867

46. In para 34 Mr. Neville enters on the subject of Remission of assessment for fallow noticed incidentally by the Board in para 19 of their Proceedings of 15th July 1857 - It is not a question that affects the assessment operations -

47. The "Fees of Village Servants,"

Referred

referred to by the Hon.ble Neuill in para 36 of his letter have been taken into account in framing of the old assessments. An Estimate of the annual total amount of fees and perquisites has been and after deducting this from the gross produce the Remainder has been Commuted to money and shared between the Government and the Ryots. The amount, as well as the description of persons to whom it should apply, has varied in different localities. There seems to be two classes generally of Village servants. 1st those whose occupations are such as to make their services applicable only to the Ryots of the Village, as Barbers, washermen, Potmakers, Shecklers &c.a and 2dly those whose duties are not only Requisite for the protection of the Village but cause the parties to become in fact servants of Government. Such as Patails, Gronagars, Curnums, Notacars, Taliaris and Tolier. The Board are inclined to leave the fees of the 1st mentioned class (those fees being invariably in grain) to the people themselves and take no account of them

them in estimating an assessment as regards the 2d class the Board are of opinion that the amount of their fees should be fixed on a per Centage of the Village Collections and that the question be not entered into as forming an item in estimating the assessment. This plan would necessitate the eventual Resumption of all Enams held on this account by either of the classes above named. When the object was to obtain from the Ryot the utmost possible Revenue that could be got from him, it was necessary to estimate what calls were made upon him for Village servants, which long established usage had made binding on him; but when a low assessment is to be fixed so as in all cases to leave the Ryot a profit, it is no longer necessary to investigate what perquisites he gives to the artizans of the Village. As to the servants of the other class it would be better to make them dependent on Government at once than to leave them to their present uncertain means of existence, subservient to

two

act on as far as Circumstances admit, and is not inconsistent with the proposition to 50 years hence Government should revise the whole assessment and even increase it unless land has been permanently improved since the last assessment was made.

51. In para 41 Mr. Neville adverts to the distinction between private wells and Government wells apparently with the view of obtaining an opinion whether in the latter case the land watered should pay Punjab taxes only. The Board believe there are very few Wells which can be proved to have been built at the Government expense or kept in repair by them and in all except such exceptional cases as may occur they would propose that all wells be considered as part and parcel of the land on which they are sunk.

52 In paras 42 to 56 Mr. Neville sketches a plan of "initiatory operations" which refer entirely to the mode of "classification". As regards unirrigated land he proposes to ascertain the 3 or 4 distinct classes of soil known among

*The numbers given are assumed for example Mr. Neville does

does not actually mean to fix to classes. It must depend on local circumstances.

among the natives such as I Regur, II Mussub, III Red, IV Brackish subdividing each probably into three varieties and then to classify the relative productive powers of each as the best variety of one class will be on an equality probably with the lowest of a higher class the Rates will merge one into another so as probably to be about 8 in all.

He Considers as Regards these unirrigated lands (para 45) that "the Relative productive powers should be given in terms of money representing at a moderate market price about 25 per cent of the gross produce." The irrigated lands, he Considers, may "be more easily classified as paddy being taken as the universal Crop the gross produce will readily fall into gradations without the same Reference to different Kinds of soil as in dry Crops." "probably a scale from 2½ or 3 Rs. to 10 or 12 Rupees would be Required to meet all circumstances" after thus determining the gradations of productive power in terms Representing 30 per Cent of the gross produce the next Step will be to Calculate the incidental items

The Board Conclude the 30 per cent refer to irrigated land

land though the remarks in the same (47) and following paras seem to refer to all lands—

items which affect the real value of the land, such as the distance from the Village site—Within 200 yards 25 per Cent might be added to the normal Rate 400, 600-800 yards 1/6 1/8 1/10 to be added—The Rates thus revised will be again affected by vicinity to large Markets, Seaports, &c.—These again will be revised with reference to depth of subsoil, nearness of water to the surface, &c.—that the effect of each or all of these items on the normal Rates to be determined by the assessment officer on broad principles without much attention to minute distinctions—

53. In para 50 Mr. Nevill observes that though the above operations proceed ostensibly on the basis of the gross produce, the Results will nearly represent a proportion of the net profits, for the estimate of the Straw is not included and the variation of net profit, arising from expenses of cultivation, are partly met by allowing for distance from villages, from markets, Seaports, &c.

Para 51

51. The Results will probably come out in fractions of Rupees as and

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if they are grouped together in Rupees and quarters of a Rupee, the money Rates on Unirrigated land will probably not exceed 12—In Irrigated land the more events of gradation might be partly in whole and partly in half Rupees, and all previous intermediate Results thrown into the nearest Rupee or 1/2 Rupee. If 10 Rupees an acre is assumed as the highest Rate for one Crop land and 2 1/2 there would be 10 money Rates so that eventually the whole money Rates of the Country would come out as follows—

Unirrigated. Class.	Rate per annum	Irrigated. Class.	Rate per annum
1	4 Rs	1	10 Rs
2	3 1/2	2	9 —
3	3	3	8 —
4	2 1/2	4	7 —
5	2	5	6 —
6	1 1/2	6	5 —
7	1 1/4	7	4 —
8	1	8	3 1/2 —
9	0 3/4	9	3 —
10	0 1/2	10	2 1/2 —
11	0 1/4		

55. In para 54 Mr. Nevill observes that "though the classification as above described will proceed upon

"in case the examination of every field in detail
"the whole operations should be guarded and cor-
"-ed by a more general and Comprehensive view of
"features of the Country" - to which object he proposes
* Para 51 to address himself personally - as also * to Compare
neighbouring Talooks as to their Cultivated area
average rate of assessment and actual Collection
of past years - He proposes also to have some Class
of the Village maps Coloured with Reference to the
Classes of soil which will be one an easy and use-
ful check on the details furnished by his classifi-
56. The Board approve of the plan here sketched
out, and they are fully aware that till Mr. Neville
has made himself acquainted with the
locality where his operations will Commence
it would be useless to lay down details
of procedure -
57. The only observations the
Board would now offer are that as
Mr. Neville has not stated if in
classifying he would do so village
by

by Village or for the whole District
that is to say, if a field is in class
III for instance is it to be class III in
that Village or class III for the whole Dis-
-trict? If the classification is eventually
to fall into Table of Rates the question
is not of importance, but then it will be
Remembered that it will not necessarily
follow that two fields in the same
money rate, shall be of the
same class as Regards their pro-
-ductive Capabilities - In
classifying land in this
latter

latter sense it will probably be found more satisfactory to do it village by village when the District is large as the Ryots know the relative value of their own fields, but not of lands in another part of the District and therefore cannot assist the classifiers of the Establishment in laying down a scale that will suit all the lands of the whole District. The Rates of the separate Village scales when Converted into money will merge together so as not eventually to exhibit a great variety of money Rates, but it will be for Mr. Nevill to consider if he can commence with a scale of classes for the whole District.

58. Further has Mr. Nevill stated how he intends to obtain the Commutation price or value of the produce. It would seem from para 10 of his letter that it is to be done at the same time as the Classification of the field but it will be probably better to class the fields according to their produce and investigate the Commutation price separately and then apply it to each field. The determining a proper price at which to Convert produce into money is of quite as much importance as ascertaining the productive Capabilities of the land itself and it will be for Consideration from how many and what years the average should be taken and whether there are data for distinguishing wholesale from retail prices, also whether the prices of each Taluk should be determined separately or the average of the whole District taken.

In

59 In para 45 Mr. Arnull seems to think that — in classifying the "Dry" lands their relative productive powers should be estimated in terms of money representing 25 per Cent of the gross produce and in "Wet" lands × × 30 per Cent and that this will answer the purpose of first attempts to estimate the Net profits. × But in para 1 he proposes apparently not to include the value of the Straw * in the Gross Produce. If so the 25 and 30 per Cent would do more than make up for the difference between net and gross profits.—

60 The Board anticipate more rates than Mr. Arnull × as regards irrigated land. Certainly for some must be rated highly as yielding Certainly 2 Crops a year and may Come up to 20 Rs on a acre. The Board understand that trials made by Col. arthur Cotton as to the produce of land watered by the Godavery annicut Channels gave a very high return of produce

× para 47

× para 10

* para 42 of these Pro and para 50 of Mr. Arnulls letter.—

Para 32

produce and Mr. Arnull will not neglect of Course to ascertain if possible the outturn of specific fields or portions of land as also the price at which land is valued in Suits brought before the Civil Courts or Sales by Decree of Court or Collector

61 The Board quite approve of Mr. Arnulls intention × to furnish the Commns with Copies of the Field Registers and Statements of assessments. They should also be supplied with Copies of the Survey register.—

× para 66

62. The Government have already been addressed on the Subject of Establishment required for the Survey

63 The Board observe that the present opportunity is one that should not be lost for obtaining trustworthy and detailed information as to the Statistics Manufactures agriculture and Trade of the Country There will be a Considerable European agency employed and the Officers both of the Survey and assessment Departments who will of Course be

be the greater part of the year re-
-siding amongst the people and
employed on a duty which will
give them the means of becoming
personally Cognizant of every detail
should Compile a Descriptive account
of each District embracing not only
its physical features and varieties
of soil but its Capabilities in a
Commercial and Revenue point of
view as well as its requirements
with regard to irrigation and means
of Communication. The scrutiny that
will have to be exercised in framing
a field assessment will enable
the assessment Officer to attach
to each Village Record a Statement
as to the number of resident and
non resident Cultivators the number
of houses puttahs ploughs and Cattle
the Condition of the various sources
of irrigation - Cattle ponds the possibi-
-lity of bringing Jungle or waste land
into Cultivation the number and oc-
-cupation of Residents not Concerned
in agriculture &c. + + + The

The general District report should
afford full Topographical and if
possible Geological information in-
-cluding suggestions as to improvements
in the boundaries of Talooks so as
to ensure Compactness and the forwarding
for analysis Specimens of the various
soils in which Classification has
been founded. The exact spot whence
these were selected should be noted
The District Report should also describe the chief agricul-
-tural products, the seasons of sowing and reaping, the mode
* alluvial islands of cultivation and irrigation produce in a given extent
in the bed of prices and markets - The state and prospects of cultiva-
rivers - -tion of Sugar, indigo, Cotton seeds, ground nut, Tobacco
or any products likely to suit a foreign market.
The state of the jungles and forests, pastures
and trade of the district should be no-
-ticed including the production of oils, Jaggery*
* Coarse Sugar Salt - Salt-petre &c. with the places
in which they chiefly found marked
The Export and Imports should also
be noticed also any peculiarities in
tenures of land or Social Customs
In sketching out the above Subjects
the Board cannot of course expect
that all the information Can be sup-
-plied but on the other hand there
may be Subjects not included
above

above which will occur to the Director of Settlement as useful additions to his District Report on many hundred will receive valuable and no doubt willing aid from the Collector and District Engineer.—

64 The views of the Board as to the amount of Control and interference to be exercised over Mr. Atwill's operations cannot be better expressed than in the words of the best authority on the subject of Revenue Survey and Assessment namely Captain Wingate of Bombay *

" There can be no question that in an Experiment of this kind it will not be possible to determine at the very outset the best modes of procedure Several failures and fresh trials must be anticipated before success can be looked for and to hamper the judgment and proceedings of the Settling Officer by requiring him to obtain the formal sanction of Government to every step he may deem it desirable to take at the initiatory

* Report on the Survey & assessment of Khandesh. Sherry 30th Jany 1851 para 76

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initiatory stage would inevitably throw doubt and discredit upon the experiment if it did not disprove it of all chance of success. Until the Superintendent can satisfy himself by actual trial and successful execution of the feasibility of any particular modes of survey and Settlement it would be obviously premature to require him to lay these before Government or to bind himself to adhere to them. If satisfied that the best chance of success would be afforded by Confining whatever instructions may be deemed requisite for his guidance at the outset to general principles and to accord to him every possible latitude as regards details of execution."—

65. The Government have in their Proceedings of 11th September 1857 No. 21 Revenue Department para 7 requested the Board to give attention to the Communication received by Government from Mr Pickards on the Subject of the investigation into Enams. The Board agree

Proceedings 12th Sept 57

Fort St. George 19th November 185

agree with Mr Ricketts that the Director of Revenue Assessment and Survey would be the proper Officer to investigate these cases if he in his power The Board would further that after Mr Stuart has settled himself to his new ardnous duties he may be called upon to state if he can understand the Enam investigation if assisted by an efficient Establishment & what Establishment he will require. He detailed field map that the Survey will produce and the field by field enquiries made by Mr Stuart Classifiers ought to bring to light every Enam and render their assessment under general heads previous to actual investigation a matter of little difficulty. This the Board think might be done at once as soon as the Survey and assessment is put on a proper footing by sanction of the regular Establishment. There is however still the difficulty that it will

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be a long time ere the Survey operations reach the Districts where the Enam investigation is most required; but the Board believe that no thorough investigation can be secured without a Survey and when a Revision and probable Reduction of assessment accompanies it the resumptions will be submitted to with less dissatisfaction.

66 The Board anticipate no difficulty with regard to the relative Official positions of the Director of Settlement and Superintendant of Survey The former should be considered to have a general authority over both operations but more especially the assessment for the Survey must be conducted as to its detail under the immediate responsibility of the Superintendant The duties of the two Officers therefor with respect to this branch may be shortly defined the Director is to explain to the Superintendant what he wants done and the

Superintendant

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

Superintendant will inform him if it can be done & if it can the requirement will be sufficient. If it can only be done by great increase of labour time or expence or if there be any professional difficulty it will be the duty of the Superintendant to explain this fully to the Director and in the event of the two Officers not being able to come to the same Conclusion the matter can be referred to the Board of Revenue. If the requirement can not be complied with both Officers should consult together and consider how near an approximation can be made or what may be substituted. All Correspondence should pass through the Director to the Board. The Forms in which & Channels through which Pay & allowances are to be drawn will no doubt be furnished by the accountant General and Civil auditor when drawing materials &

flags

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flags signals &c. are purchased the Director should send up a Contingent bill and the charges if passed by the Board of Revenue should be admitted by the Civil auditor. The limit under which Contingent Bills may be passed can only be determined after a few months experience. Stationary will be supplied by Indent in the usual way. Special application should be made for sanction when expensive instruments are required and it should be stated if it is proposed to procure them in this Country or from England.

67 With regard to the general Superintendence of the Board of Revenue as directed in para 4 of Extract Minutes Consultation of 11th September 1857 they Mons 12 Sept 57 conclude that as the Officer selected to conduct the appointment operations has been placed

1856

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placed on the footing of a Member of the Board that he has both ability and authority to carry out the details of the duty without being dependant on the Board for Constant instruction and Guidance they Consider therefore that except when a special or important subject requires a reference it will be sufficient if he submits a Report of the progress of Survey & assessment every 6 months which Report will be laid before Government by the Board with their observations should references be made to the Board by the Director they would wish to be informed by Government if they have authority to decide upon them. —

68 With reference to para 10 of Extract Minute Consultation 9th September 1857. the Board have issued the necessary instructions to the Revenue Officers in the Provinces The Director of assessment will no doubt see the propriety of giving due weight to the Opinions and information afforded by the Local authorities of the District though free to act on his own judgment. —

× Circular 17th Sept 1857

1856

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

No. 148.

To,

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

849

Rd No. 4131.

From the Collector of Nellore. Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 14th instant stating that the Board are still desirous of having my opinion on Mr Taylor's propositions regarding the reduction of assessment in this District after having read my letters of the 8th Instant. —

2. I beg to state in reply that though not professing in the letter referred to, to answer every proposal made by Mr Taylor, it will be found that in fact I have given my opinion on all of the late Acting Collector's propositions without exception. I have therefore, but few further observations to offer thereon. —

3. The proposition alluded to on which I gave no opinion before is, merely one of detail and is contained in para 8 of Mr Taylor's letter. In compounding the results

in

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in order to limit the otherwise large
-ber of rates after the reduction I pro
-ed to adopt the multiple of one Rupee
on all existing rates between Rupees 31
and 30, the rates between Rs 30 and 22 to be
multiples of half a Rupee and those be
-tween Rs 20 and 11½ to be multiples of quar
-ter of a Rupee. I consider it a great
object to lessen the number of rates and
simplify the accounts, and I therefore beg
to support this proposition with the ex
-ception of rates between Rupees 36 & 31
the point where I propose the 3 Annas
reduction should commence.

4. In case however I may not have expressed myself decided Enough on one or two other points, I beg to add that I do not concur in the proposition to draw the line of re
-duction on the higher assessed lands at 36 Rupees a Garce instead of 30 Rupees because no sufficient grounds have been given beyond expediency for reducing the assessment on lands between

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those rates, and I cannot therefore suppose the Board and Government would sanction a further reduction which as shown in my former letter is really involved in Mr Taylor's proposition / in order that certain lands might benefit proportionally, with others which it is supposed will induce those lying waste, to be brought under cultiva
-tion, but without reference to their actual requirements, e. g. Land assessed at 32 Rupees gets only 2 Rupees by the plan sanctioned by Government, but on the other hand it is not shewn that it requires to be reduced to Rupees 26 as would be the case if the 3 annas remission were extended to it.

5. The only other actual propo
-sition on which I have not given a very decided opinion is the Road Fund which I stated I considered there was an opening for by a cess of 1 anna per acre on the Wet and Garden lands. On further consideration I think it will be best to confine the cess to the Wet lands as the present reduction of assessment applies only to them

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to them - A. Road Fund is likely to be extremely beneficial to the District and as the esp proposed is moderate and can well be borne, I beg to recommend that it be sanctioned under the restrictions mentioned in para 11 of my letter of the 8th Instant. The pr- -ceeds will not be very large -

6. In conclusion with the view of carrying out the reductions sanctioned in the wet land assess- -ment which are chiefly applicable to the prin- -cipal Division, I take this opportunity of re- -questing the Board's sanction to defer till another year, the Jumma bundy of the Sub Collectors' Salaries which having been prevented doing last year by the detailed enquiries directed by the Board to be made in certain Villages of the principal Division should be made by the Collector this year under the Board's Circular Order referred to in the margin, with the exception of Cavaly which has been settled by the Collector within 5 years. -

Bd's letter of the 28th October 1856.

3rd Octr 1853

Nellore Collr's Office
19th October 1857. } (Signed) J. B. Elton
Collector

Collr's Rep. on the Application of the Inhabitants of Ramapatnam for a Road Fund estimated at Rs 3000 from the Allowance for Improvements in the Revenue Division.

Amount of Estimate	3000
Deduct Lands required	387
Balance	2613
Add 3 Years Jumma for Carlapoodi the village	387
Deduct Ditto Ditto	3000
	3387

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Read again letter from the Acting Col-
Lr 8th October 1857. -lector of Nellore dated 9th September 1857 -
Read again also letter from the Collector
Lr 11th Octr 1857. of Nellore dated 8th October 1857. -

Bd's No. 4041.

The Board have given their best consider-
Proceedings thereon. 1. -ration to the modifications proposed by Mr Taylor, the
Acting Collector, to be made in the method of revising
the Assessment of the "Wet" lands sanctioned by
Government in Extract Minutes Consulta-
-tion 29th July 1857 No 763, Revenue Department,
and also to the objections taken to these modi-
-fications by Mr Elton, on his return to re-
-sume charge of the District. -

As the modifications pro-
2. -posed by Mr Taylor were evidently the re-
-sult of careful & personal enquiry, and his
reasons given in considerable detail, the
Board considered it quite necessary to
defer acting on the general sanction
granted by Government, till they had ascertained
from the Collector of the District, whose long
experience must render his opinion valuable,
what were his views on the subject. They
regret to find that he defers altogether
from Mr Taylor in most of the points under
reference, and it only remains for them
to state how far they coincide with the
two adverse authorities. -

In the Government in Extract
3. Minutes Consultation 29th July 1857, No 763,
Revenue

Lr Collr 11th August 1857

849-850

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Revenue Department after reviewing the various schemes for revising the assessment of the "Wet lands in Nellore" sanctioned the "scheme for immediate relief to the irrigated "lands in Nellore proposed by the Collector "and modified by the Board."

4. The plan thus sanctioned was as follows I. That all existing rates above 30 Rupees per Goortoo* should be reduced to that level at once. II. That between 30 Rupees and 10 Rupees per Goortoo, remission should be made either at 3 Annas or 2 Annas in the Rupee (18¾ or 12½ per cent) the larger remission being applied to the high rates, and III. That rates under 10 Rupees per Goortoo* should remain unaltered.

5. Mr Taylor observes* that Rule I allows too small a reduction comparatively to the very highest class lands of which 3200 Goortoos are now left waste on account of over assessment and proposes that all between 36 & 30 should be reduced 3 Annas in the Rupee.

6. In regard to Rule II he points out* that it is impracticable to draw an arbitrary line at any one given rate where the 3 Anna reduction is to terminate and the 2 Annas to commence. For instance a rate of 22 Rupees would become 17 — 14 — and if the next rate, namely 21 Rupees is the first of a 2 Anna reduction it

x Rs as P = 9-9-7 per Acre the Goortooking 3⅛ Acre.

x para 21

* Rs as P 3-3-2 per Acre

* para 6

* para 7

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it would become 18-6 — is higher than the revised rate of the class hitherto rated higher than it.

* para 7

7. With regard to rule III he points out that if the two anna reduction is to be brought down to the lands now rated at 10 Rupees, and no further the lands now paying 11 Rupees will pay Rs. As. P. 9-12-0 or less than lands paying 10 Rupees, being the class below them.

We propose therefore that the 3 anna

8. reduction shall apply not only to rates between 36 and 30 as stated in para 5 of these Proc but as far down as 22 Rupees per Goortoo — from 22 Rupees to 20 the rates should be reduced to 17¾ Rupees by which some will be reduced 3 annas and some 2 annas in the Rupee — that the 2 anna reduction be applied to all rates from 20 to 11½ Rupees viz assuming, that all existing rates between 11½ and 10 Rupees be reduced to 10.

* Para 8.

In order to decrease the total

9. number of rates Mr Taylor proposes* that from 36 to 30 Rupees per Goortoo shall be in multiples of whole Rupees from 30 to 22 in multiples of half Rupee, and from 20 to 11½ in quarter Rupees. This will reduce the number of rates from 400 to 30.

10. Mr Taylor considers that the Collector should have discretion to refuse the general reduction.

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reductions to lands already lowly assessed, and after examining into the state of the 21 Villages irrigated by the Jaffer Sahib's Channel supplied by the Nellore Anicut, he comes to the conclusion, that a reduction of assessment is not required in those Villages except that all rates above 3 4 Rupees a Coorloo might be reduced to that. He points out that the irrigation has been greatly improved by a large outlay of Public money, and that the Cultivation the year after the Anicut was constructed (Fusly 1266) was 17,000 Rupees above the average of the 5 preceding Fusleis being now 30,000 Rupees or 2/3 of the Area of the whole "Wet" ayacut of these Villages. He calculates that if this arrangement is approved of the reduction of the land cultivated (taking fusly 1262 for comparison) would be about 4 to 5 instead of 8,200, and if the whole ayacut be taken into account 800 Rupees only instead of 15,000. Mr Taylor states that "an increase "may be expected even under present rates "as the Anicut comes into full play".

11. Mr Taylor enters into considerable detail to shew that the scale of reduction advocated in para 8 of these Proceedings is lighter than is necessary on the surveyed Villages assessed by

Fort St George 19th November 1857.

* paras 10-11. by Mr Smalley. With reference to the arguments used by Mr Elton, which are alluded to in paras 6, 7 and 8 of Extract Minutes Consultation of 29th July 1857, he gives reasons for supposing that the great percentage of "waste" in the highest rated lands is not so great as has been supposed — that most of the high rated lands was in the beds of tanks and has been left waste from causes independent of assessment, and consequently the conclusions arrived at as to the severity of the rates is not quite correct. He has ascertained from the accounts that out of these 72 Villages, there are 41 where either the whole "Wet" ayacut of high rates inclusive of the lower rated lands. On the whole it appears to him that the classification of the "Wet" lands in the surveyed Villages is sufficiently correct for practical purposes" and he is "therefore unwilling to disturb the existing "classification by varying rates of deduction "in the higher and lower classes," and proposes a uniform rate of reduction of 2 annas in the rupee on all the classes excepting those few below 3 Rupees, which are undoubtedly lowly assessed. He observes however that "the assessment may still bear unequally in different "Villages," and that Mr Smalley's rates are as a general rate too high" which however the 2 anna reduction will meet.

* para 12.

* para 13.

The

Fort St George 19th November 1857

12. The general financial result of the reduction in the "Wet" assessment with Mr Taylor's modifications be adopted, will be a Revenue of 80,000 Rupees if calculated on the land now cultivated and 148,000 Rs if calculated on the whole by aient.* para 14.

13. Mr Taylor then brings forward a scheme for raising funds for education purposes and for cross Roads* and he urges that this be disposed of at once, as he is under the impression that the more detailed revision of the assessment to take place hereafter will not induce a much further reduction than that now proposed.* para 18.

14. His plan is to levy a cess of 4 annas per acre on the "Dry" lands cultivated, and 2 annas an acre on the "Wet," half of which is to be appropriated to educational purposes, and half to a Road Fund.* para 19. He calculates* the following results:-

	Acres	
Dry Cultivation	240,000 at ¼ anna	= 7500 for education
Do Do	Do at Do	= 7500 for Roads
Wet Cultivation	12,000 at 1 anna	= 7500 for education
Do Do	Do at Do	= 7500 for Roads.
	Total 30,000 Rs per Annum	

Mr

Fort St George 19th November 1857.

15. Mr Elton takes exception to all Mr Taylor's arrangements, except that of applying the 3 anna reduction from the 30 down to the 22 Rupees rates, and the remaining details (as described in para 8 of these Proceedings) and the reduction of the number of rates to 30.* para 9 of these Proceedings-

16. He objects* to the proposal to apply the 3 anna reduction to lands above 30 Rupees as involving further reference to Government who have already given their orders in the matter* para 5 of Mr Elton's 1st Letter and as involving a considerable increase in the reduction of assessment,* and because in- sufficient grounds have been shown for the reduction beyond expediency.* para 4 of Mr Elton's 2nd Letter- The Board are of opinion that the modifications would be an improvement, but not of that importance, as to justify a further refer- ence to Government, and Mr Elton will, in accordance with the Extract Minutes Council- tation of 29th July, reduce all the rates above 30 to that sum, and with this exception modify the existing rates as shown in paras 8 and 9 of these Proceedings-

17. Mr Elton objects to denying to the lands under Jaffer Sahib's Channel, the reduction granted to the "Wet" lands in general- He states* that the Board have shewn 30 Rupees a Goor too to be the highest rate* para 6th of Mr Elton's 1st Letter- that

Fort St George 19th November 1857.

that ought to be fixed on "Wet" land, and believes that if the annual reduction is made this is the locality where the greatest increase of cultivation is to be expected— He also draws attention to the fact that it was notified in the "District Gazette" of August 22nd 1857. when Mr Taylor was acting Collector that a reduction from assessment had been sanctioned on the "Wet" lands and all rates above 30 As. a Coorloo were to be reduced to that rate.—

18. The Board cannot but acknowledge the justness of Mr Taylor's statement as to having to shew that the lands under Jaffer Khan's Channel are not burdened with the over assessment which, as regards the rest of the District, has caused Government to reduce the demand, and they would have been inclined to adopt his suggestions, had it not been for the notice in the "District Gazette"— Even this would not apply to the proposition that lands under 30 Rupees a Coorloo should remain at present existing rates— As however Mr Elton who as Collector of the District originate the plan of reduction, which has received the general sanction of Government, now objects strongly to this modification— the Board will not press it.—

Mr

Fort St George 19th November 1857.

Mr Taylor's observations on Mr

19. Smalley's Surveyed Villages* are founded on a careful investigation of the cultivation accounts, as and the Board consider he has made out his case, that the extent of land left waste owing to over-assessment has been greatly over-rated, and therefore one ground for reduction is so far removed; but Mr Elton objects to Mr Taylor's modification [namely to make a uniform reduction of 2 Annas in the rupee instead of 2 in some cases and 3 in others) on the ground that it has not been shewn that the share of the produce, taken from these Villages is less than in the rest of the District, and Mr Taylor himself admits that Mr Smalley's rates are too high— The Board observe that Mr Taylor states that the rates are in general too high, and that he does not propose to refuse reduction, but as the classification is correct to make it a uniform, but the result of which would be to make a reduction of 2 instead of about 2½ Annas in the Rupee—

Had

† para 11 of these Proceedings

* para 7 of Mr Elton's 2d Letter.

20 Had Mr. Taylor's proposition formed part of the original plan of reduction, the Board would certainly have approved of it; but with Mr. Elton's present objections they are not prepared to insist upon it.

21 Mr. Elton objects to a cess for educational purposes, and only partially supports the cess for a Road Fund ✣ — The cess he considers would be extremely unpopular and an Educational Department having been organized by Government, he proposes to leave out that scheme — He considers there is an opening for a Road Fund, but objects to the cess being extended to "Dry" lands, on which no remission has on the present occasion been granted, and only a moderate one a year ago — He approves of a Road Fund of 1 anna per acre on "Wet" and "Garden" lands, but deprecates its being levied on any land paying less than 10 Rupees per Goarteq ✣ and others which are not to have the benefit of the assessment now sanctioned nor should the cess

✣ paras 9-10-11 of Mr. Elton's first letter and para 5 of his 2d letter.

Rs-A-P
✣ 3-3-2 per acre

cess be in any case above 1/10 of the reduction granted — With these restrictions Mr. Elton estimates that the Road Fund would amount to 3,589 Rupees a year ✣

✣ para 5 of Mr. Elton's 2d Letter

22 As the subject of the Road Fund in Nellore has not yet been before Government, the Board will defer their instructions to Mr. Elton till they obtain the opinion of Government — Mean while he may proceed to carry out the arrangements sanctioned in these Proceedings taken care to intimate that a Road Fund will be levied and probably at the rate of 2 per cent on the "Wet" and 1 per cent on the "Dry" land according to the Beriz of each Puttah —

23 Resolved that these Proceedings be submitted for the information of Govt with the request that a Road Fund may be sanctioned in Nellore The Board see no reason for exempting the "Dry" lands except in the Woodiagherry Village where no reduction has been sanctioned neither do they consider it expedient to enter into details as to lands not immediately receiving reduction of assessment, or as to its being more

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

more or less than ½ of the reduction — A measure of general and effective relief may surely expect a general subjection to so small a cess entirely for local benefit.—

No 132

To

J D Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

(851)

Bd. No. 4157

From the Collector of Trichinopoly — } Sir

Para 1 By this days post I have the honor to return the Map received with your letter, No. 3457 of date the 11th Instant — It is not the Map sent by me on the 2d February last.—

2 That Map was not mounted on Cloth, and was differently colored with the new boundaries of the several talooks marked — This Map is according to

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

to the old boundaries, and seems to be the one issued from the Chief Engineer's Office.—

3 I fear it is not possible for me to comply with the requisition contained in the third para of your letter I have no Map of the Manapara talook — and no person in my Office is capable of entering the talook into the Map even had I one to copy from.—

Trichinopoly Collector's Office 19th October 1857 } I Signed I Bird Collector.—

Ordered that the following Official Memo be sent.—

Official Memo.

(851-852)

Bd. No. 4011.

To the Chief Engr and Director of Revenue Settlements — }

The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to request that the Chief Engineer will state whether a Map of the Trichinopoly District

1877

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

District, shewing the Boundaries betw
that Collectorate and South Arcot
is in his Office The map has also
marked in it the new boundaries of
the several Talooks of the former
District — It is not mounted on
Cloth and was sent to the Board
by the Collector with a letter dated
2d February 1857, No. 16 Board's No. 34
and is also referred to by him in para
3 of his letter dated 1st August 1857
No. 95, Board's No. 3088, a copy of w
which was sent to the Chief Engineer
with Bd. Proceedings 15th October 1857 No. 3477

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George 19 Novr 1857

(Signed) J D Sim
Acting Secretary

1874

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

No. 177

To

J D Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

853

Bd. No. 4210
From the Collector
of Coimbatore

Sir

Para 1 In reply to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 21st Ulto no No. 963 communicated to me in the Extract from the Board's Proceedings of the 3d Instant No. 3315 I have the honor to explain that the number of Types (long Primer) that were supplied for the Press of this Collectorate, are sufficient only for the District Gazette now published under orders of Government and when these Types are employed for the Gazette, the printing of other Official papers is delayed from want of Types — It was with the view to prevent delay and inconvenience that I applied for a supply of Types in

Pica

Fort Saint George 19th November 1857

Pica and small Pica body that they may be used when the Long primer Types are employed for the Gazette - but as Government say that such were not supplied to other Collectors, I would request the favor of at least a further supply of Long primer Types, in order that there may be no delay in the Press work.

2 As regards Pica capital letters I think that all letters are required except those noted in the Margin, which are useless and that the minimum quantity that will be required are 5 Types in each letter.

3.— I would particularly request that the English Types applied for in my previous communications may be supplied to me with as little delay as possible, the want of them being much felt.

Coimbatore Collectors Office
Ootacamund
22nd October 1857

(Signed) E B Thomas
Collector

Fort St George 19 November 1857

Bd No 4024
Proceedings thereon
853-854

In Con 3rd Oct 1857

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted to Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation dated 21st September 1857 Revenue Department No 63.

2 The Collector states that the quantity of Type first supplied for his Press is sufficient only for his District Gazette; delay in consequence occurs in printing other official papers; he therefore requests that at least a further supply of Long Primer-

The Board recommend that under

Fort St. George 19 November 1857

under the explanation now afforded, this additional quantity of Tamil Type may be supplied to him as soon as possible.

3 The Collector reports that he has not yet received the English Type Lately ordered in Extract Minutes Consultation 23d January last Revenue Department No 9.

To

Fort St. George 19th November 1857.

No 184.

To

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

855

Bs. No 1,377
From the Collector
of Coimbatore 81

Sir,

I am forwarding Copies of the letters noted in the margin, I have the honor to request the Board of Revenue will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government for my selling to the Railway Company the Public Bungalow at Errode for the sum offered, Viz Rupees 1500.-

2. The Building in question was constructed in 1837 at a Cost of Rupees 2,470 by Government and was long used by European Travellers proceeding to and from Madras, but since the construction of the new Bridge across the Cavery River at Bawany the route, viâ Errode, has been superseded and no Travellers resort to the Bungalow in question. It is therefore any longer as a public Bungalow is of no use.

3. The Officers of the Railway Company have occupied the Building for the last.

To Collr of Coimbatore 15 August 1857.
Do. do. forwarding Engineer's Report for the year 1856-57.
Do. do. Estimate for Repairs for the year 1857-58.
Do. do. Estimate for Additions & Alterations for the year 1857-58.
Do. do. Estimate for Building Engineer's Office for the year 1857-58.
Railway Co. dated 19th Octr 1857.

last 30 months and after several references both as to the purchase and rent thereof, the Chief Engineer of the Rail has at last determined to purchase it for the sum offered. Viz.s 1500 which I think is a fair valuation with reference to its present state.

4. I request the Board's orders as to whether in selling the Bungalow to the Railway Company they should pay the rent of the Building for the period it has been occupied by them in addition to the purchase money of 1,500 Rupees or be excused it.

Coimbatore —
Collector's Office,
2d November 1857.

[Signed] E. B. Thomas,
Collector.

Enclosure No. 1

To,
Colonel F. F. Pears, C. B.
Consulting Engineer, Railways

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for your information copy of my letter with its enclosure to A. Bryce, Esq.s, Resident Engineer at Erode, relating to the Public

Public Bungalow at that station, lately occupied by the Railway Department — Some arrangement either for rent or purchase should be, I think, made from the time of first occupation.

Coimbatore —
19th September 1857.

[Signed] E. B. Thomas,
Collector

Enclosure No. 2

No. 214.

To
E. B. Thomas, Esq.s
Collector of Coimbatore.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 29 of the 19th Ultimo, I have the honor to forward for your information a transcript of one from the Agent and Manager of the Railway Company by which it will be seen that he proposes closing with your offer to purchase the Erode Bungalow for Rupees 1500, —

No. 714 dated 9th October 1857.

Madras —
Railway Department,
Consulting Engineer's Office,
19th October 1857.

[Signed] C. C. Johnston, Capt.n
Officiating Consulting
Engineer for Railways

True Copy
[Signed] E. B. Thomas,
Collector

To

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857.

Enclosure No. 3.

To

No. 779

Captain C. C. Johnston,

Officiating Consulting

Engineer for Railways

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 853 dated 3rd Instant, and the documents to which it gave cover (herewith returned), I have the honor to state that the question of the purchase of the Bungalow at Errode has been the subject of correspondence for some time.

2. The Bungalow and the Compound have been occupied for a considerable period by the Officers of the Railway Company and the Chief Engineer is of opinion that it would be desirable to purchase the property which the Collector, Mr. Thomas, states is for sale for Rupees 1,500.-

Madras Railway.
16th October 1857.

× × × × / Signed / A. A. Jenkins,

Agent and Manager

/ A True Copy //

/ Signed / C. C. Johnston,

Officiating Consulting

Engineer for Railways

/ True Copy //

/ Signed / E. B. Thomas,

Collector

Fort St. George, 19th November 1857

Enclosure No. 4.

No. 25.

To,

A. Bryce, Esqre.

Resident Engineer,

Madras Railway,

Errode.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th Instant, I beg to inform you I will refer your proposition to the authorities at Madras, but I would beg first to know whether the Rail Company, who have appropriated and used this Bungalow now for 27 months, will pay for its use hitherto or not, this several reference have been made by me to the Rail Officers both for purchase and rent of the building - nothing has ever yet been paid, and I beg now to send in an authenticated Bill for Rupees 402. 1. 7. at the rate of 15 Rupees per month for the time it has been occupied by the Rail Officers & request payment of the same - Copy will be sent to Government as no Travellers now come nigh Errode, but all by Bd away - if given up to you it

It would be entirely so.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, 15th August 1857

[Signed] E. B. Thomas,
Collector.

Enclosure No. 5.

The Railway Company Dr. to the Honorable East India Company.

To Amount of Rent for the Public Bungalow at Errode occupied by the Railway Officers from 7th May 1855 to 31st July 1857 being 26 Months and 25 days at the rate of 15 Rupees per Month 402 . 1 . 7 - -

Company's Rupees, Four hundred and two Anna one and pie Seven - -

Coimbatore 15th August 1857

[Signed] E. B. Thomas,
Collector.

Bd. No. 4032.

Resolution thereon.- Resolved that the above letter be submitted for the orders of Government.-

855-856

2. The Bungalow at Errode on the banks of the cawery in the Coimbatore District was built in 1837 at a cost of Rupees 2,470, but is now of no use to Travellers as the direction of the road from Salem to Coimbatore has been altered and now crosses the riven over the news Bridge at Bhowany about 10 miles distant.-

3. The Collector reports that the Errode Bungalow has been occupied by the Officers of the Railway Company for the last 30 months and that after several references their Chief Engineer has agreed to purchase it for Rupees 1,500 which the Collector considers a fair valuation.

4. The Collector does not state by whom the building was valued, but as it was built 20 years ago and their cost

cost only 970 Rupees more than is now offered the estimation is apparently reasonable.

5. The Board concur with the Collector that the continued retention of the Bungalow is useless and they recommend that it may be at once sold for the sum named, unless Government deem it necessary to have the valuation checked by an Officer of the Public Works' Department.

6. The Board also concur with the Collector that the Railway officers should be required to pay rent for the period during which they have occupied the Bungalow and consider the rate named (Rupees 15 per mensem) to be reasonable. It does not however appear from the correspondence whether they have declined to pay rent.—

7. The Board observe that the occupation of the Bungalow for such a lengthened period and its

inutility for public purposes should have been reported long ere this. The Collector has omitted in his present letter to state whether the usual establishment has been entertained at Erode at the present time.—

No. 137.

To,

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

857

B.R. No. 4410.

From the Collector of Salem.

Sir,

With reference to Board's Proceedings dated the 30th Ultimo, No. 3692 observing that in the Demand Collection and Balance statement of the Salem District for September 1857, the cause of the decrease in the Columns of abkary Revenue has not been explained, as required in the Board's Circular dated the 21 May 1849, I requesting me to supply this information and pursue a similar course on future occasions; I have the honor to forward a memo. shewing the cause of the

arrears
1286 — 13,649
1287 — 450.
Dec. 13,199.

18787 Fort St. George 19th November 1857

the decrease, viz. Rupees 13,199. which was owing to the collections at the beginning of Fusly 1267, being less in arrears than the Collections were in arrears at the beginning of Fusly 1266.

Salem, Collector's Office
Ofsoor.....
5th November 1857.

/Signed/ H. A Brett,
Collector

Enclosure 1.

Remarks to be entered in the Demand Collection and Balance statement for September 1857.

Comparing the collections made on account of abkarry arrears up to the end of September, Fusly 1267, with the collections made up to September in the preceding Fusly, there appears a decrease of 13,199 Rs. This decrease is owing to the Collections at the beginning of the current fusly being less in arrears than the collections outstanding at the beginning of Fusly 1266 by Rupees 13,199. The arrears at the same period, last fusly, amounted to Rupees 13,[illegible]

The

18788. Fort St. George 19th November 1857

The arrears for the current fusly amounted to Rupees 450.-

/Signed/ H. A. Brett,
Collector.

857-858

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.-

No. 133.

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

859

BD. No. 4452.

From the Collector of Bellary

Sir,

With reference to your Official memorandum bearing date the 27th August

18789 Fort St. George, 19th November 1857.

August last, No. 2852, I have the honor to forward 14 Original documents with Translations relating to the Exams referred to in my Tabular re= =ports of the 28th Fe= =bruary and 14th April last.—

Bellary, Collectors Office, 9th November 1857. } /Signed/ C. Pelly Collector.

18790 Fort St. George 19th November 1857

No. 203

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

860

Bt. No. 4441

From the Acting Collector of South Arcot — } Sir

I have the honor to forward a Memor. of Types required for the use of the Government Press under my charge and shall feel obliged if you will be so good as to purchase them at Madras and despatch the Same by a Cooly at your earliest convenience.—

2 I am not aware of the value of the articles has been correctly entered but I believe the Sums set down are the usual rates. The amount paid shall be remitted to you by a Bill.—

South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry, Cuddalore, 10th November 1857 } /Signed/ G. N. Taylor Acting Collector.

Tamil Types.

			Rs	a	p
20	lbs	English No. 2 / Complete fount / at 12 annas per lb.	15	.	.
5	"	Do. Additional quadrates at 10 Annas per lb.	.	5	2
12	"	Brevier / Complete fount / at 1½ Rupees per lb.	18	"	.
1½	"	Do. Additional quadrates at 1 Rupee per lb.	1	8	"
1	"	Do. Leaders at 1 Rupee per lb.	1	"	"
		3 lbs 1-6-5 / 1 lbs in each			
		4½ lbs Do. Qrs. 6-2-2-10-4-5-1½ lbs in each			
		½ " ~ . ~ . — ½ lbs in each			
20 lbs Long Primer in different letters &c.	2	" Thick Spaces			
	1	" Middling Spaces			
	½	" Thin Spaces			15 "
	½	" Hair Spaces			
	1	" / m / quadrates			
	1	" / m / quadrates			
	5	" English Sizes in long Primer Size ½ lbs in each			

English Types.

10	lbs	Brevier / Complete fount / at 1 Rupee per lb.	10	"	"
		Do. quadrates at 9 annas 4 Pice per lb.	"	9	4
		Total	64	3	4

/ Signed / G. A. Taylor,

Asst. Collector

B. C. No. 4071

Proceedings thereon.

860-861

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted to Government with a request that the Superintendent of the Fort St. George Gazette Press may be instructed to supply (on payment) the type required by the Acting Collector of South Arcot.—

No. 182

To J. D. Sim Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revn.

Fort St. George

862

B. C. No. 4542

From the Coll. of Madras —

Sir

With reference to your letter 7th. November 1857 No. 3852 calling for a reply to Boards Circular 22d. May 1856 No. 1566. I have the honor to state that as the outlay in the Department of Public Works under the head of Revenue is so small in this Collectorate as not to have any effect on the Revenue of the Government and the welfare of the people" I had supposed the Circular inapplicable to any charge, but as the Board have called for a reply in the latter under acknowledgment, I beg to

Fort St. George 19th. November 1857

to forward a Statement of the work performed during the Official year 1850/57.—

2 The Revenue repairs are those performed to the banks of the Several Tanks mentioned which were required by the gale in November 1856.—

3 The Cultivation under these Tanks is small, and not capable of extension— There is moreover no water rate, the land being charged a fixed assessment without reference to the purpose for which it is applied.

4 It is necessary however to keep these banks in good order for the preservation of the valuable private property Consisting of gardens and houses lying under them.—

Madras
18th November 1857 } /Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Collector.

Statement

Fort St. George 19th. November 1857

No. 1 Statement Shewing the progress of Public Works effected in the Collectorate of Madras for the Official year 1850/57.—

		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
	New Works						
	Revenue Buildings						
1	For extending the New Platforms at the Madras Salt Cotaurs to the Westward	3331	2	4			
2	" Raising Surfacing &c. New Platforms	48	10	"			
3	" Surfacing and closing Fissures to New Platforms	103	"	"			
	Flat and Open Drains						
4	" Constructing 7 open and 4 Flat Drains on the Dunghill Salt Platform	567	"	"			
	Roads and Bridges						
5	Metalled Road between the extended and additional New Platforms	868	8	11			
	Repairs						
	Revenue Buildings						
6	" Surfacing &c. Old Platforms	428	"	"			
7	" Boundary Pillars of the Madras Alkaranny limits	10	"	"			
	Navigable Canals						
8	" Surfacing the Sides of the Canal of the old Salt Platform	40	"	"			
9	* Salt Pan channels of Alkiput and Ennore	377	2	3			
	Irrigation works						
10	" Nungunna bankum Tank	864	1	6			
11	" Vasarapandy Tank	63	4	7			
12	" Chaitput &c.	202	12	"			
13	" Egmore &c.	17	"	"			
					6920	9	7
	Total Company's Rs.				6920	9	7

E.E. Offe /Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Collector

Madras
18th November 1857

* N.B. Recoverable from the Salt Manufacturers—

Order thereon — Ordered to lie Over — Resolved.

862-863

Fort St. George 19th. November 1857

Resolved that the following letters be despatched

To

R. D. Parker Esqre

(864)

Bd. Fo. 2018

To. R. D. Parker Esqre } Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to offer you their acknowledgement for the two Volumes (noted in the Margin) which you have forwarded for their Library. —

Mins of Con. Indabad Shipping. Preliminary papers respecting the East India Company's charter 1833

Revenue Bd. Office
Fort St. George
19th November, 1857 } / Signed / J. D. Sim
A. Sing. Secretary

To

(865)

Bd. No. 4058

To the Collr. of Cuddapah } Sir

The Collector of
Cuddapah

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will report the place which you consider best adapted for the Sub Collectors station on the transfer of Cumbum to the new Collectorate of Kurnool. —

2

The arrangements effected and in progress will reduce your District by the Taluks of Cumbum, Doopaud and Gundgoodla, the Villages and the Poonganoor Zemmindary On the other hand portions of Chagulumurry and some Bellary Villages will probably be added to your District. — The

Fort St. George 19th. November 1857

3

The altered Contour of Cuddapah indicates the S. W part as the most Suitable place for the Sub Collector and the Board wish to draw your attention to the isolated position of the S. W Taluk of Cuddapah in order that you may Consider whether it would be desirable to annex portion of these to the Sub Collectors Charge. —

It will be necessary for you to mention

4

whether there are public buildings at any Suitable place for the Sub Collector or whether a new Cutcherry must be constructed

The Board desire me to request an

5

early reply. —

Revenue Bd. Office
Fort St. George
19th November 1857 } / Signed / J. D. Sim
Ag. Secretary

3542

From the Dy. Secretary to Government 18 August 1857 } (866)

Read Memo forwarding 5 Copies of part 29 and 5 Copies of part 30 of the Selections from the Records of Government S. W. Province. —

(866-867)

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded. —

Read

Fort St. George 19th November 1857

868
My No. 1549

Read the undermentioned Letters

From the Collr of Bellary dated July 1857 — Indent on the Superintendent of Stationery for Stationery Stores required for this District for the year 1858.

869
2915

From the Collector of Tanjore — Indent on the Superintendent of Stationery for Stationary Stores required for this District for the year 1858.

868-870

Order on the 2 above letters — Ordered that the Original Indents be passed and forwarded to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines

871
1945

From the Collector of Chingleput and Balance Statements. — Indent for 24 Copies of Demand Collection

872

From the Collector of Madras — Indent for certain Salt account Current presented forms.

871-873

Order on the 2 abovementioned Indents — Ordered to be Supplied accordingly

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements.

874
My No. 2458

From the Collector of Malabar — Returns of Village Officers &c under Regulations VI of 1831 for October 1857.

875
2459

From the Collr of Malabar — No persons were in Confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 for October 1857.

876
2450

From the Agent in Kurnool — Rain Report for October 1857

2457

From the Collector of Malabar — Rain Report for October 1857

2458

From the Collector of Malabar — Average Bazar Prices of Grain of October 1857

2459

From the Collr of Canara — Acknowledging the receipt of the 1000 Salt Ramanads.

880
2454

From the Collr of Madras — Acknowledging the receipt of the Printed Forms.

Proceedings

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Friday the 20th November 1857.

Read again letter from the Collector of &c Madras dated 15th and entered in abeyance 29th May 1857.

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

881

Bd No. L 353.

Sir.

From the Collector of Madras — Para. 1 — I beg to bring to the notice of the Board the great inconvenience felt by this office by its Servants being so constantly Summoned as witnesses by the Court of Small Causes, and the adjudication of the case postponed, thus rendering necessary a Second attendance.—

2. These remarks apply especially to my Superintendent of Arbitrary Amildar and Sawalnevis, the late Amildar this latter Officer attended today for the fifth time as a witness in an action brought by Eremboor Aryaherry Moodelly and was told to present himself again on the 11th Instant the hearing of the case having been postponed to that date.—

Putting

3 Putting aside the personal inconvenience to the parties I must represent that their duties as publick Servants are materially interfered with by these frequent Summons. I hope therefore that the Board will request the Government to move the Court to direct the preparation of the cause within the date first fixed for the hearing that publick Servants may be taken away from their proper duties as seldom as possible.—

Madras
24th November 1857. } / Signed / B. Cunliffe.
Collector

281-282
Bl. No. 4072
Resolution—thereon

In Cons. 29 May 1857

Resolved that the foregoing letter and the Acting Collector's Communication of the 11th May last on

on the same subject be submitted for the consideration of Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation 17th November 1853 No. 1270 R. D.—

In Cons. 1 Dec. 1853

2 Mr Cunliffe in the letter now submitted complains chiefly of the inconvenience caused by the frequent adjournment of cases in the Court of Small Causes and the consequent necessity of the Servants of his Office when summoned as witnesses (as they are frequently) having to attend the Court several times before the Case in which they are called is adjudicated.—

3 In the instance mentioned by Mr Cunliffe in para 2 one officer of his establishment has there attended the Court six times in a single action the final hearing of which may after all have been postponed.—

4 The Board conclude that a Case is never adjourned without the assignment

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

assignment of reasons which are sufficiently valid in the estimation of the presiding Judge. Still the inconvenience and impediment to business in the Collectors Office are so great that the Government may deem it desirable to have the matter brought specially to the notice of the Judges.—

Read the following papers.

To

No 99

J. D. Sim Esqre

Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort Saint George

883

Bd. No 2733.

From the Collector of Salem ——— } returned

Sir,

Adverting to the Board's × Endorsement on Petition No 1458 requesting me to submit the report referred to in the Endorsement given by the Acting Collector under date the 8th April 1857, I have the honor to refer the Board to a letter from this Office under date the 16th February 1857 containing the required report.—

Salem Collectors Office
Salem 6th July 1857. } I have &c Signed H. A Brett
Collector

Order

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

Bd. No 1052.

Order thereon

883-884

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon Petitions No 1458/1857 "The Board having on the recommendation of the Collector permitted Narrain Dasary Moonsiff of Mottoo Samoodrum to repair the Tank at his own expense no orders upon the Petitioners request are necessary."—

No 169

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort Saint George

885

Bd. No 3090

From the Agt. Collr. of Madura }

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the advance of 100 Rupees made to the Sub Collector for Saderwared Monthly is stated to be insufficient and at present the Saderwared expenses of his Cutcherry are incurred on credit when it exceeds that amount under this system great inconvenience being experienced I have the honor to request the permission of the

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

the Board to place the Sum of 2.00 Rupees in the hands of the sub Collector for Saderwared purposes.—

Madura ---
29th July 1857. } / Signed / R. J. Sullivan
Actg Collector

Bd. No 2049
Proceedings thereon
825-886

The Acting Collector is requested to state upon what authority an advance of Rupees 100 per Mensem has been made to the Sub Collector for the Saderwared of his Cutcherry quoting the date of any Correspondence that has taken place on the subject.—

An early reply is requested

Read again letter from the Collector of Chinglepet dated 12th March and entered in Consultation 25th September 1857.

To
No 276
I. D. Sim Esqre
Actg Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

887
Bd: No 3865
From the Collr of Chinglepet }

Sir,

In reply to Mr Acting Sub Secretary Forbes's letter No 3203 of the 26th instant I have the honor to inform you that the Enaims lands therein adverted to do are

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

are Sunnud Maneims granted for the support of the family of the original Gran-tee Streenevasa Chetty and his Co-heirs are in possession of these Enaim-s lands and Petitioners claim to the same having fallen to the ground was re-jected by me as previously reported. As all orders of the Collector are open to appeal to the Board I stated in my letter No 89 of the 12th March last that if the Petitioner objected to the enjoyment of the property by Streenevasa Chetty as allowed by me and Mr Cochrane he was at liberty to appeal to the Board who could confirm or reverse the decision come to on the subject as they deemed proper.—

Chinglepet District ---
Collectors Cutcherry --- } / Signed / C. J. Shubrick
Collector
Sydapet 29th September 1857

Ordered to be submitted with the following letter—

887-888
Bd. No 4055
To the Ag: Secretary to Government —

To
The Acting Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue

18805 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857

From Chingleput 12th March in Court 26th September 57.
From Do 29th September in Court 20th Novr 57.

Revenue to submit the following report upon Petition No 3135 of 1856.

2. The land for which Petitioner requests permission to sue is Sunnud Mar=riem granted for the support of the family of the original Grantee The Case ap==pears to have been enquired into by the Collector who convinced the Maniems to Streenevasa Vurdacharry and his Co-heirs the former of whom was entered in the Rejistry so far back as 1811 The Petitioner entirely failed to establish his descent from the origi=nal Grantee and as moreover his name however appears among the registered or recognized members of the family the Collector considers that his attempt to disturb the engagement of the present holder has no other object than to cause annoyance and recommends that the permission sought may not be recorded.-

3- In this view the Board concur.

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
20th November 1857.

(Signed) L. Forbes
Ag. Sub. Secretary

18806 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857

Read the following papers

No 255

To

J. H. Sim Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

889

Bd No 3916
From the Govt Agents Chingleput

Sir

In reply to your Communi=cation of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to mention that the first person named therein Tucky Hoosain Khan styled Ameerood Dowlah Bahadoor is His High=ness the late Nabob Wallajahs sisters Grandson and is in the receipt through the Agency of a stipend of Rupees 296 per Mensem his other brothers names as per Margin being recipients of Stipends of Rupees 105 each per Mensem Ameerood Dowlah has also a small ancestral property in North Arcot from which he de=rives a Revenue of Rupees 600 or 700 per an=num and his total income has been estimated to me at about Rupees 4,750 per an=num:-

2 His position amongst these=

* Mahomed Saeedood Deen Akbar styled Akbar Badshahs stout man who rides much on horseback in top Boots Ameer Dollah Khan

Mahomedan

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

Mahomedan population is respectable but in his own estimation he is the Noblest of all the Wallajah family and arrogates to himself an importance and consideration which he has no real claim to, which his relatives do not concede to him and he consequently abstains from associating with them I think it was in the year 1849 when he having been recommended to me by Mr Walter Elliot as a Noble of rank and respectability I submitted his name to Mr Woosnam private Secretary for admission to the List of persons invited to the Birth day and new years day Balls- Abdool Kaders styled Nizam Jung Bahadoor Sumsamood Dowlah is the younger Nephew of the above individual.-

3. Ever since I came to Madura he was a person wholly unknown to any one whether amongst us or amongst his own people but though the younger his father suddenly regarded him as his favorite son deligently introduced him in every possible place and his own and his

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

his sons perseverance has been rewarded by the young man forming the acquaintance of most officers of the Government having large authority.-

4. The Nazim jung is not a Carnatic Stipendiary but having about 7 years ago married in Vellore a distant connection of the house of Teepoo he has her stipend of Rupees 33 per Mensem to live upon as also the revenue amounting to Rupees 500 or Rupees 800 per annum from a small Enam in North Arcot Collectorate which his father Ameerood Dowlah presented to him- He dwells apart from his father Four years ago it appeared to me necessary to prevent visits being paid to me by either the father or the son.-

Government Agents Office 3rd October 1857. } Signed E. G. Balfour. Govt Agent

Ordered

1809 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

Ordered that the following Official Memo be sent.

889-890

Bd. No. 1035.

Official Memo.

To Meer Dowlah Bahadurs Nizam Jung Bahader

The Board request that the applicants in No. 2801 of 1857 Ameer Dowlah Bahader and Nizam Jung Bahader will furnish as speedily as possible the information called for in Extract Minutes Consultations dated 26th August which was communicated to them with the Boards Proceedings under date 25th September 1857.

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
20th November 1857.

/ Signed / L. Forbes
Ag. Sub secretary

2

1810 Fort St. George, 20th November 1857.

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

891

Bd. No. 3966.

From the Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

The Ryots of Veroovamoor in the Sydapet Taluk, whose lands were appropriated for the use of the Eastern Coast Canal in this District, applied to this Office for compensation at the rate of Pagodas 30 per Cawney, stating that was the rate at which similar lands had been sold to private individuals in their Village, and produced a Copy of a Bill of sale in support of their Statement before the late Tahsildar Narrainsawmy Naidoo orders would have been issued for payment being made at that rate, but for the information of one Mootoogoorooumb, who came and represented that the rate at which private sales had been effected was only 20 Pagodas per Cawney and that the Ryots were endeavouring to impose upon Government in claiming a higher rate. This led to an enquiry which resulted in the

Ryots

18811 Fort St. George 20th November 1857

Ryots being unable to produce the original of the bill of sale referred to, and casting doubts on the genuineness of the Copy. The difference between the rate claimed and that awarded is shewn in the Margin and amounts to Rupees 314-"-10. as the rate claimed would have been paid, but for Moottoo goorooluls information, I trust he may be considered entitled to reward for bringing the fraud to light and beg to recommend that one fourth of the amount saved may be conferred on him, Viz.t Rupees 85-"-"-

	Rs. A P.
† Amount originally proposed to be awarded for 17 and odd Cawnies at Rupees 105 per Cawney.	1032. 2. 5.
Amount now paid at Rupees 70 per Cawney on the information of Moottoogooroonul	688. 1. 7
Difference	344-"-10

I should add that prior to his information compensation had been paid on 3-1-5 Cawnies at the higher rate, the excess of which is irrecoverable.

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Sydapet 17th October 1857

[Signed] C. L. Shubrick.
Collector.

B.d No. 4082
Resolution thereon.

891-892

Resolved that the foregoing letter be laid before the Right Hounable the Governor in Council.

The

18812 Fort St. George 20th November 1857.

2. The Collector reports that the Ryots of Trooviamoor in the Sydapett Taloob, applied for compensation at the rate of 30 Pagodas per Cawney for their lands taken up for the Eastern Coast Canal. In support of their claim they stated that similar lands had been sold at that rate to private individuals in their Village, and to prove this assertion they produced a copy of a Bill of sale before the late Tahsildar of the Taloob. The Collector states that compensation was paid at 30 Pagodas on a small extent of land and would have been paid on the rest, but for the timely information given by one Moottoogooroonul who represented that the rate at which private sales had been effected in the Village was only 20 Pagodas per Cawney. On enquiry it was found that the Ryots could not produce the original

original of the Bill of sale alluded to, thus casting doubts, as Mr. Shubrick observes, on the genuineness of the Copy.

3. Under these circumstances the Board support the Collector's recommendation that sanction be granted for the payment of a reward of Rupees 86 to the informer thro' whose instrumentality the fraud was discovered. This sum is one-fourth of the difference between the rate assessed and that awarded for the lands in question.

Amount originally proposed to be paid for 12 and odd Cawnies at Rs. 105 per Cawney. } Rs. A. P. 1032. 2. 5.

Amount now paid at Rs. 70 per Cawney --- } 688. 1. 7.

Difference 344. 0. 10.

4. The Board remark that the Collector has not mentioned whether the compensation herein referred to has been sanctioned by Government or has still to be reported, but they conclude the latter is the case.

5. He should also have stated why recourse was not had to a Punchayet or a more rigid enquiry instituted at all events by the Tahsildar

Tahsildar when so high a price as 105 Rupees per Cawnie was demanded.-

No. 295.

To,

J. D. Sim, Esqr.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

893

Bd. No. 4011

From the Collector of Chingleput.

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Endorsement on the accompanying Petition, No. 1064 of 1857, calling for a report in connection with their Endorsement on Petition No. 801, dated 4 March 1857, I have the honor to inform the Board that after a correspondence with the Government and an examination of the Petitioner by the Medical Board who reported him unfit for the Public service from confirmed Leprosy the Government directed the transmission of a Pension Certificate on his behalf under date the 1st instant which is now being prepared.

Enclosed

2. The Petitioner's removal to the Pension List being thus sanctioned by Government.

18815 Fort St. George 20th November 1857.

Government no further notice need be taken of the Petitions.

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Sydapet 9th October 1857.

/ Signed / C. L. Shubrick
Collector.

B/ No. 4057.
Order thereon
893-894

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon Petition No. 1062 of 1857 - "The Petitioner's case having been finally disposed of by Government who have directed the issue of a pension certificate, the Board cannot interfere".-

Read again application from ex Permanul Naik, Daffer-band Maharatta, Cutcherry of the Board of Revenue, dated 2d and entered in Consultation 3d November 1857.-

895
B/ No. 4048.

No. 14.

From the Surgeon of the 4th District.

"Personaloo" aged 75. of the Revenue Board Office having applied to me for a certificate on which to ground an application for a gratuity.

I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this individual and find that he is suffering from the infirmities of

18816 Fort St. George 20th November 1857.

of advanced age (Viz. 75 years) and impaired vision from cataract which in my opinion disqualifies him for the situation he holds and which renders him perfectly disqualified for further effective service; and I do declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief that his disqualification has not been occasioned by intemperance or any other irregular habits.

Madras
7th November 1857.

/ Signed / H. W. Porteous,
Surgeon 4th District.

Ordered to be submitted with the following letter.-

895 896
B/ No. 4069.

To the Secretary to Government.

To,
The Secretary to Government,
Pension Department.

Sir,

With reference to clause 2, Section III, of the Rules respecting gratuities to discharged Public servants, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request sanction for the payment of a gratuity.-

1881.7

Fort St. George 20th November 1857.

From Perumal Naik Duffadar and Maharatta Cutcherry of the Board's Office dated 2 instons 3d November 1857

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue, that Perumal Naik Duffadar and Maharatta Cutcherry attached to the Board's Office, have been struck off the Establishment from the 1st instant, in consequence of the abolition of the Native Cutcherry attached to their Office.

2. Perumal has served as a Peon and Duffadar for a period of 35 years 6 months and 11 days, and seems to have been a good character. He is now incapacitated for further service from old age and debility.

3. The Board observe that agreeably to Clause 2, Section III of the rules he is entitled to a gratuity of 13 Months' salary which, at 10 Rupees per Month, amounts to Rupees 130 for the payment of which sum they request the sanction of Government.

From 20th May 1822 to 31st July 1828 ..... Peon @ 7 Rupees per mensem — P. M. D. 6 - 2 - 11 -

From 1st August 1828 to 30th November 1857 — Duffadar and Peon @ 10 Rs per mensem — 29 - 4 - 11 -

35 - 6 - 11 -

4. The prescribed medical certificate is herewith forwarded.

Fr. Dr Parthasarathy Naik's Pay Abstract for 7 instons: 20 Novr 57.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
20th November 1857

I Signed J. D. Sim
Actg Secretary

To
The Collector

Jp

1881.8

Fort St. George 20th November 1857

No. 241

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

897

Bl No. 2250

From the Actg Sub Collr in charge of Madura

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in compliance with the instructions conveyed by Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 21st Ultimo, No. 3053, the enclosed answer has been filed in the suit instituted by the Zemindar of Sevarom against the Zemindar of Bodenaikenoor, on the file of the Sub-ordinate Court of Madura the Plaint &c in which are enclosed.

* See Enclosure No. 3.

2 I have been much annoyed to find that I was misled into believing the Collector was made a party to the suit at the direct instance of Mr. Parker the proceedings which terminated in the Collector's inclusion are as follows.

3 The Zemindar of Sevarom and Bodenaikenoor each claimed the Cardamom Garden in litigation - the dispute came before the Collector Mr. Parker who

who referred it by yadast dated 4th January 1856 to the Moonsiff at Dendigul for disposal by Panchayet under Regulation XII of 1816.

4 Shortly afterwards my reports on the then unsettled question of the line of boundary between the Madura District and the State of Travancore, having raised a doubt as to whether the slopes on which the Cardamom garden lies, and all the slopes forming as it were a Wall on the Western side to the respective Zemindaries of Tevaram and Bodenaik Kenoor were not the property of Government Mr Parker forwarded another communication to the Dendigul Moonsiff under date 11th September 1856, stating the impression that had obtained and directing him not to interfere further between the Zemindars as the Mr Parker purposed addressing the Board of Revenue on the subject.

5 In the mean while the Tevaram Zemindar had filed a suit in the Moonsiffy Sudder ameen Court

See Enc: No 1.

Court under date the 31st January 1856 to try the question as between the Zemindar of Bodenaik Kenoor and himself of the proprietary right in the Cardamom Garden.

6 The circumstance was reported to Mr Parker by the Government Vakeel on the 14th October 1856 on the 25th idem Mr Sullivan the late Acting Collector having regard to Mr Parkers proceedings, moved the Subordinate Court to admit him as a Defendant in the suit transferred to the Subordinate Court. the enclosed Supplimental Plaint put in on the 2d March 1857 and Mr Sullivan served with a notice on the 24th June 1857.

See Enclosure No 2.

7 Mr Sullivan then instructed me to draw up an answer on looking over the papers I came to the conclusion that there were no grounds to go upon, but imagining that as Mr Sullivan had been included at his own request, he could not withdraw at his option and that his object in interfering was to make a general Statement of the Claims of Government, I received what appeared to

to me the circumstances of the case and suggested the answer indicated in para 1 of my letter dated 23d September 1857 now before the Board as the only one practicable.

+ From Actg Sub Collr to Ag Collector.

8. After writing that letter it appeared probable the Plaintiff would allow the Collector to withdraw provided he relinquished the claims of the Government altogether and the question of whether it would be advisable to do so was placed before the Board the error however into which I had fallen in supposing a general statement of the rights of Government to the slopes overlooking both Zemmindaries to be necessary

From Actg Sub Collr to Actg Collr 12th October 1857.

pran through the letter dated 12th October. It should have been suggested that a withdrawal would affect the title of Government to the Cardamum Garden only and possibly to the slopes on which it lies - but not to the slopes overlooking the Zemmindary of Bodeenaik Ranoot.

9. I now perceive the mistake and that the Court can only take cognizance of the specific

specific question before it this being the case it remains now to see what evidence is forthcoming to support the answer.

10 The only evidence I can find is Connor and Wards report which describes the Severam Zemmindary as comprised in an area of 23½ Square miles within which possibly the Cardamum Garden may not be included.

11 On the other hand the Severam Zemmindar will show that his estate does run up to the ridge which forms the boundary between Travancore and the Madura District as decided by Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 28th July 1857. N° 758.

See Enclosure N° 4

in some places at least as the same is distinctly stated in his Colavgoo puttah and he will also prove that the slopes bounding his Zemmindary have been considered his property in as much as mention is made of them as such in the degree of a Punchayet appointed to define his boundaries as between his Estate and that of the Bodeenaik Ranoot Zemmindary adverted to in my letter to the Collector dated 7th February 1857.

See Enclosure N° 5. Copy sent to Board of Revenue with Actg Collrs letter 12th Octr 1857.

Madura
9th November 1857

/Signed/ J. R. Cockerell
Actg Sub Collr in charge

Fort St George 20th November 1857

No 1

Translation of Plaint in O.S. No 6 of 1856 on the File of the Moonsiffee under Aumeen's Court of Madura (O.S. No 10 of 1857 on the File of the Sub Court of Madura

Pltff vers Deft

Condabommen Nauk Hennindar of Sevarum in Sen Kurray Talook by Vakeel Condalarow

Bungaroo Sivanandy Bodenaik Hennindar of Bodenaik Kanoor in the same Talook.

Plaintiff seeks a Decree prohibiting the Defendant from interfering in a Malgoozary Cardamom Garden capable of yielding annually Rupees 1200 and certain other lands (wherein are obtained Honey and Wax) producing an average rent of Rs 15 per annum all situated within the limits of his (Plaintiffs) Zemindary subject to the payment of Peishcush He further prays that the order of the Collector therein adverted to may be cancelled.

The Eastern boundary of the Village of Sevarum extends from the Moopoorevoo western limit stone, along Chinnapoongoday Streem, to a large Saulee tree in the limits of Sindilcherry

Fort St George 20th November 1857

Sindilcherry. The Southern boundary extends from Sen Kayloo the annicut in the limits of Meenatchee pooram along Tumby Goonans Tank up to the above said Saulee tree. The western boundary extends from a Pagoda on the Summit of Sen Kaloothi Hill onward by Tagawoonalay Hill up to Talayamalay in the limits of Pottee pooram. and the Northern boundary extend from a large Arasu tree onward by the limits stone in Sevanandy's Tank as far as the stone marking the limits of Pottee pooram west of Moopoorevoo. The gardens in dispute are within the above ranges and are situated South of Talamalay Hill Peak. West of the large Arasu tree, and of a rugged hill ranging from North to South - North of Golla Bommen's mangoe tree and Bullock Stall and East of Degulmalay Peak. The land comprised within the above marks being situated

at

Fort St George 20th November 1857

at the foot of the Hills Plaintiff caused his people to clear a portion of it and form a Cardamom Garden thereon. From the remaining portion which is partly cultivable, partly not so, and partly Podoo Kaudoo or rough ground Plaintiff has always derived an income by the rental of Honey and Wax produced there.

2 Since 1853 however the Defendant prevents the removal of the weed from the Garden and the general improvement of the Cardamom Crop on the plea that it belongs to him. The extensive investigations held both in the Magisterial and Revenue offices as well as the inspection made of the land by competent authorities, and the Fyzul and other accounts have

Fort St George 20th November 1857

have all tended to shew that the land in dispute belong to the Plaintiffs Zemindary.

3 On the 11th May 1855, the Head Assistant Magistrate issued an order permitting the Plaintiff to remove the weed &c. from the Garden - on the 6th June following the Collector in confirming that order, directed that the Produce when reaped, should be Kept in deposit till the settlement of the dispute, and that neither the Defendant nor his people should prevent Plaintiff from clearing his Garden. Plaintiff accordingly put the Garden in order. The Collector nevertheless issued another order on the 18th July of the same year cancelling his previous order and directing that both parties should not interfere with the land in dispute till the case should have been finally disposed of. This Officer further

Fort St George 20th November 1857

further called on the Plaintiff to consent to the dispute being referred for the decision of a Punchayet as desired by the Defendant. Plaintiff being unwilling to submit to a Punchayet, he has brought in this action. It is found impossible now to fix the demand for loss of Produce since the Cardamom crop has yet to be gathered. Nor is it possible to state the extent of land in dispute from the difficulty to measure it, being situated in a hilly jungle Plaintiff therefore prays that a decree may be passed and justice rendered him.

28th January 1856. /Signed/ Conduel Row
VaKeel

/True Translation/
/Signed/ J. R. Cockerell
Acting Sub Collector
in Charge
Translation

Fort St George 20th November 1857

2.

Translation of a Supplemental Plaint preferred by Rama Kistnyer and Conduel Row VaKeels on behalf of the Plaintiff in O. S. No 6 of 1856 on the File of the Moofsee Sudder Ameens Court of Madura.

In answer to this suit the Defendant states that the land in dispute belongs to his Zemindary that it descended to him by inheritance, and that the Plaintiff has unlawfully interfered in it The whole of the Pleadings have been filed in this case.

The Government VaKeel nevertheless presented a Motion praying that as the Government have a right to the land in dispute the Collector may be included as a Defendant in the suit. Plaintiff thereupon preferred a counter Motion stating reasons to shew that the right to the land belongs to him (Plaintiff) alone and to nobody else Agreeably however to subsequent orders by this Court as well as the Civil

Fort St George 20th November 1857

Civil Court, the Vakeels on behalf of Plaintiff do now prefer this supplemental Plaint, including Mr R I Sullevan the present Acting Collector of Madura as a Defendant in the suit which they trust will be recognized by this Court.

2d March 1857. /Signed/ Ramakistyer
&
Condol Row
Vakeels

/True Translation/
/Signed/ J.R. Cockerell
Acting Sub Coll.
in charge

3

Answer to Suit No 10 of 1857 on the file of the Subordinate Court of Madura.

The Supplemental Defendant denies the right and title of the Plaintiff in this case to the lands in dispute averring them to be the property of Government and he prays the Court to allow him to produce proof thereof.

Madura
26th October 1857 } /Signed/ J.R. Cockerell
Acting Sub Coll.
/True Copy/
/Signed/ J.R. Cockerell
Acting Sub Collector

Fort St George 20th November 1857

No 4

Extract from the Jammabundy Account of the Cusbah Village of Tevarum in Dindigal for Fusly 1212 corresponding with the Tamil year Doondoolhee.

Boundaries.

The lands specified below are situated East of the village of Tevarum and West of Pottepoorum, and Mapoolerwoo. They extend from the Amit stone along Chinnapoorgoday Stream up to a large Simla tree on the limits of Sindulcherry. South of Tevarum they extend from Cullanay Amicut in the limits of Meenstcheepoorum along Tumby Comans Tank up to a large Saidy tree in Sindulcherry limits West of Teravum the lands extend from Santah Coil Pagoda on the summit of Sanh Katooth Talamalay hill and

Fort St George 20th November 1857

and from the Peak of Coduroma-
-lay hill up to Sera Kul pada thur
Tolamalay hill in the limits of
Pottesporam North of Tevarum
they extend from a large Arasa
tree along a Single Stone Standing
in Pottesporam Deramandy's Tank
upto the limit Stone of Pottesporam
Village west of Moppalrevoo.

The lands bounded as above
measures.

	Gooles	as
Poonjah Ayant	12316	1/4
Nunjah Do	14	1/4
Total	12331	1/2

Original Village Tevarum Its Hamlet Gollapatty

Both inhabited

/ True Translation /

/ Signed J. J. B. Cockburn.

Asst Collr in charge

Fort St George 20th November 1857

5

Translation of a Punchayet
Report submitted to the Tasildar of Tenkarray
Talook by the Punchayet appointed to settle
a boundary Dispute between the Zemindars
of Devarum, and Bodinaikanoor and
dated 16th November 1834 corresponding
with 2d Courtigey of Saya year.

When you came on circuit
to the Spot in dispute between the Zemin-
dary of Devarum and Pottesporam
in Bodinaikanoor Zemindary you caused
our attendance there on the 28th October
1834 and delivered to us the Jusly
Account of boundary marks and the
Ayant Account which you had obtained
from the contending parties you also
obtained from them and gave us a Deed
of consent wherein both parties
declare their willingness to abide by
our Decision in the matter which
we were to pass with reference
to accounts and long enjoyment
of the parties. Moreover you issu-
-ed an Order on the 29th of the same
month directing us in company with
Police Peon Shenck Sudem to plant
a Stone on the Spot settled on a
former

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former occasion and another stone on the spot now in dispute We accordingly proceeded to a place called Erramandurman on the 11th of November and settled the dispute as far as Ponnarasoo ellootto Koondangul at the foot of the Hills and planted the requisite boundary stones which work occupied us till the next day Intending to proceed on the morning of the 15th to Dorgalamally Poolam another spot in dispute we asked the people who where with us on the preceding day to accompany us thither. They accompanied us up to the foot of the hill, whence only

+ Gummy Naik and Dafsaree Naike Nattamgars of Poottee-poor am in Bodinaik Knoor Zemindary

Veerappa Pillay Curnum of Cochelore

Nerrianna Sairagarem Nattamgar of Devaram.

Tummee Naik Nattamgar of Dr.

Vyapoory pillay Curnum of Dr.

Alaghiar Iyer Kurkar of Bodinaik-moor Zemindar and Kolaramony-apillay Karkar of Devaram-

the people of Bodinaik Knoor Zemindar came up

Fort St George 20th November 1857

up with us to the said Mallary Poolam, and pointed out the spots in dispute, and the land marks. Raghee was cultivated thereon, and the crop having been cut the stalks alone were standing on the ground after inspecting the places we returned. As the + Demand alone Devarom people did not accompany us up the hill we were unable on that day to define the limits in dispute the Devarom Kurkar and his people, who on the morning of the 16th promised to come and point out the contested spots afterwards declined doing so on the plea that the Agent Account and the Account of boundary marks then with us did not correspond with each other, but stated that they would comply with our request if those two Kinds of Accounts were sent for from

1883½

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from the Records of the Moofsy Cutcherry
Under these circumstances we have been
unable to settle the dispute and pass our
Decision in the matter The Kurbar of
Bodenar Knoor and his people however
demand a decision in accordance with
the Deed of Consent executed by both
parties. We have thus communicated
to you all that has transpired. We are
about returning to our Villages. We
send this Report by the Peon Shaik
Audam.

16th November 1834 / Signed / Samoogyer of Chinnamanoor

Soobba Royar of Murkempully
Mooroga Pillay Curnum of
Cottampalliem
Cedaradayah pillay Curnum of
Chinnamanoor
Maryappapillay Curnum of
Veerapandy
Shanmoogham pillay Pattangar
of Ooppar pully
Chetumbara pillay
Syed Lubbay Pattangar of
Cottampalam
Syed Sah Rowter Dr. of Do.

/ True translation /
/ Signed / J.R. Cockrell
Asst Sub Coll. in charge

Evidence Corresponding with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

1836

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857

Bd. No. 4037

Proceedings thereon

897-898

With this communication Mr. Cockerell submits copy of the answer he has filed to the Plaint in Original Suit No. 6 of 1856 on the file of the Moofsy Sudr Ameen of Madura which was referred to in the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 21st October 1857. The answer as simply denies that a cardamom garden (which alone it appears is in dispute and not the slope of the Hills is the Property of the Plaintiffs and avers that it belongs to Government and Mr. Cockerell states that the only evidence We can find in support of the Plea is Connor and Wards Survey report which describes the Tevaram Zemindary as comprized in an area of 23½ square Miles within which possibly the Cardamom garden may not be included.

Para 10.

2 The Acting Sub Collector at the same time explains that it was not Mr. Parker but the Acting Collector Mr. P. J. Sullivan / having regard to a communication

E.M.C. 4th Dec. 1857 No. 1122-B.D.

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

Communication made by Mr Parker to the Districts
Moonsiff of Dindigul relative to an application
for a Punchayet / who applied to be made a
supplemental defendant.—

3. It is evidently of no moment to
Government to claim the Cardamom garden
as their own property adversely to
either Plaintiff or Defendant who are
British subjects. The Government in-
terest in the matter is confined to
the preservation of the eastern ridge of
the Ghauts as the boundary between the
British and Travancore Territory in
opposition to a claim recently put
forward by the latter that these limits
extended to nearly the bottom of the
eastern slope a claim founded on the
reports made by Mr Cockrell and Mr
Holhoff and the situation near the foot
of the Hills of some stones supposed to be
the boundary stones of the Teviaram and Bodenaik-
mood Zemindaries. It might be feared that should the
Plaintiff and Defendant be called upon to

Proc. of Board of Revenue 4th March 1857

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

to prove the extent of these Zemindaries
and fail to shew that they extended to
the ridge and if at the same time Govern-
ment repudiated on their part all pre-
tensions to the interval between the
boundaries of those Zemindaries and
the crest of the Ghauts something might
be asserted in the Decree which might
hereafter injure the right of the British
Government to the sovereignty of the space
intervening between the limits of the Zemindar-
ries and the crest.

If however the Zemindar of
Teviaram can as Mr Cockrell now seems
to suppose prove his right to the land
up to the crest it will answer the
purpose of the Government completely.
It seems only necessary therefore to
make such opposition to his suit as
will put him to this proof and the small
costs which may be adjudged against
the Government will not, the Board think be
ill

18839 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

ill expended in having this fact important as regards the dispute with the Travancore Government well established.—

5. The Board conclude that the Acting Sub Collector in charge had not received Extract Minutes Consultation 4th instant No. 1122 Revenue Department when this letter was written.

Ordered that copy of these Proceedings be submitted to Government and a Copy also furnished to the Acting Collector of Madura.

No. 128

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

899

B. No. 4547
From the Superintt.
Revenue Survey.

Sir

In forwarding for favorable consideration Lieutenant Casey's application for ten days privilege leave on Ihave the honor to state that although I have also applied for leave to be absent for fourteen days, Ishall take care that only one of us shall be absent at a time and that there shall always be an

18840 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

an Officer present to superintend the working of the Survey.

Survey Office
Cuddalore
17th November 1857

/Signed/ Fredrick J. B. Priestley
Captain
Superintendent Revenue Survey
Encl.

To,
The Superintendent
Revenue Survey

Sir,

Ihave the honor to request that you will be so good as to forward for favorable consideration this my application to be allowed privilege leave for ten days to visit Madras from the date of quitting the South Arcot district.

Cuddalore
16th November 1857
B. No. 4043

/Signed/ N. W. Wesley, Lieutt.
Asstt. Supt. Revenue Survey

Order thereon
899-900

Ordered to be Transferred to the Director of Revenue

Settlement.—

Resolved

18841 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

To

The Collector

Rajahmundry

901

P.P. No. 4056

To the Collector of Rajahmundry

Sir,

With reference to your

comparative Statement shewing the quantity

of salt sold for Home and

inland Consumption from

1st May 1854 to 30 April

1857 I am directed by the

Board of Revenue to request that you

will explain the cause of the

difference in the items noted in

the Margin.

2 The Board observe that the

Column of remarks is intended for

brief explanations of this kind,

and that the entry of these avoids

the necessity of such references as

the present

(Signed) J. D. Sim

Acting Secretary

Amount	Description	Amount of Collection for the Collector per Statement	Rupees	Annas	Pies
179216	Do. do. do.	20	1		
	For Home Consumptions	179216	1	0	1520
	For inland consumptions				
19235	Other Districts	20	1	0	18425 & 18925 & 180
1420	Foreign States	1420 "	1	0	1360 " 1420 " 60

Revenue Board's Office
Fort Saint George
20th November 1857.

18842 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

To,

The Collector

North Arcot

902

P. No. 4050

To the Collr of North Arcot

Sir,

I am directed

by the Board of Revenue

to request an early reply

to their Proceedings under

date 18th December 1856

The Government having

called

18843 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857

called for a report as

to the delay which has occurred

in the disposal of the

case regarding the Yeomiah

entered as No. 490 You will be

pleased to afford information

upon this point.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
20th November 1857

Signed L. Forbes
Actg Sub Secretary

To

18844 Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

To
The Collector of
Coimbatore.

903
B. No. 2063 Sir,
To the Collector of Coimbatore

I am directed to request
that you will favor the Board
as soon as possible with a
duplicate of your letter dated 25
May 1857 No. 78 the original having
been mislaid.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
20th November 1857

Signed J. D. Sim
Acting Secretary

Read the undermentioned Indents

904 No. 1573
From the Collector of Bellary

905 No. 1743
From the Collector of Madura

906 No. 1744
From the Collector of Madura

} Indents on the superintendent of stationery for stationery &c. required for the year 1858.—

904 - 907
Order on the 3 above mentioned Indents. Ordered that the original indents be passed and forwarded to the

1884[5]

Fort Saint George 20th November 1857.

the Inspector General of Ordnance.

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.—

908
Mg. No. 2464 From the Collector of Malabar. Statement shewing the comparison between the past and present Fusslies of the quantity of salt stored and sold for

909
Mg. No. 2465 Fusly 1266.

From the Collector of Ganjam Return of fines &c. for

910
Mg. No. 2466 quarter ending 30th September 1857.

From the Collector of Ganjam Return of Public servants &c.

911
Mg. No. 2468 &c. for quarter ending 30th September 1857.

From the Collector of Guntoor Rain report for August 1857

912
Mg. No. 2467

From the Collector of Chingleput Rain report for October 1857.

913
Mg. No. 2470

From the Dy. Collector of Tanjore Rain report for May 1857

914
Mg. No. 2472

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore rain report for

915
Mg. No. 2471 June 1857.

From the Dy. Collector of Tanjore Rain report for July 1857

916
Mg. No. 2469

From the Dy. Collector of Tanjore Rain report for August 1857

917
Mg. No. 2462

From the Collector of Rajahmundry Salt account Current

918
Mg. No. 2460 for October 1857.

From the Collector of Nellore Salt Account Current for July

919
Mg. No. 2461 1857.

From the Collector of Nellore Acknowledging the receipt of Printed forms.—