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Fort St George 18th September 1858.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Saturday the 18th September 1858.

Read the following Papers received from Government & bound in a separate Volume.

Bd No. 3402
From the Chief Secy to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 30th July 1858.

Communicating with the orders of Government thereon Extracts from a Despatch from the Honorable Court relating to various subjects.

(See No. 1066 in separate Volume)

Bd No. 2890
From the Chief Secy to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Financial Department under date the 10th August 1858.

Communicating an Extract Minutes Consultation in the Financial Department relative to Mr Breeks Report upon the Account Department of the Guntoor District in connection with the introduction of the new forms

(See No. 530 in separate Volume)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 27th August 1858.

Sanctioning sundry items included in a contingent Bill of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and authorizing the Civil Auditor to pass such charges in future Bills. (See No 1186 in separate Volume)

Bd No 4087
From the Chief Secy to Govt

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department dated the 27th August 1858.

Informing the Special Agent of South Arcot that the reply alluded to in para 2 of Extract Minutes Consultation 3d September 1858 is the report which the Government are desirous of receiving with reference to the scheme to be adopted by the French Government in concert with the English for giving effect to the new Tariff from the 1st Proximo. (See No 1229 in separate Volume)

Extract

Bd No 4111
From the Chief Secy to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 11th September 1858.

Sanctioning Rupees 99-4 for the purchase of certain books by the Director of Revenue Settlement and extending to that Officer the power conferred in E. M. C. 26th January 1858 of sanctioning petty charges to the extent of Rupees 100 (See No 1238 in separate Volume)

Bd No 4164
From the Chief Secy to Govt

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 13th September 1858.

Stating that the report required in Extract Minutes Consultation 16th March 1858 relative to the mode of remunerating village servants in the Northern Circars generally may be held in abeyance by the Board until the appointment of an Enam Commissioner. (See No 1243 in separate Volume.)

Extract

15507. Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

Bd No. 4172
From the Chief Secy to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 15th September 1858.

Communicating the order of Government on an application from the District Engineer of the Godavery Division for a copy of Mr Dykes report on the results of his enquiries into the measurement and amount of produce of lands watered from the Godavery annicut. (See No 1256 in Separate Volume)

Bd No. 4180
From the Chief Secy to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 16th September 1858.

Sanctioning the refund to Cundapah Chetty and Co. of Rupees 18-8-0 being the amount of import duty paid by them on 3 Chests of Tea which were not landed & authorizing the Board to sanction refunds of the like description in future. (See No 1268 in separate Volume)

Extract

15508 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

Bd No. 4181
From the Chief Secy to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 16th September 1858.

Sanctioning the refund to Messrs Bainbridge & Co of Rupees 18 the import duty paid by them on two packages of glassware which were cleared by Messrs Binny & Co (See No 1266 in separate Volume)

Bd No. 4182
From the Chief Secy to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 16th September 1858.

Permitting Petitioner in No 832 & 3793 of 1857 to sue for the recovery of his share of a certain Desai Enam, which he alleges to be wrongfully withheld from him by one Iswaraya. (See No 1265 in Separate Volume)

Extract

B. No. 4183
F. The Chief Secy.
to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department Under date the 16th September 1858.

Authorizing the resumption of a certain lapsed Service Enam in the District of Salem.

See No. 1263 in Separate Volume

B. No. 4184
F. The Chief Secy.
to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department Under date the 16th September 1858.

Authorizing the resumption of a certain lapsed charity Enam in the District of Salem.

See No. 1262 in Separate Volume

No. 141

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

B. No. 3955
F. The Collr. of
Ganjam.

Sir,

With regard to the rules relating

to the Saik bunjar land published in the Gazette of this District, to which the Board have taken exception in their Proceedings under date the 1st April last; I have the honor to state that three only of the Talooks of this Province have been surveyed. Hence the payment of individual cultivators is fixed on a distribution of the entire shist of the villages and when "Paik Bunjar" is already paid by the adjoining lands.

Ganjam District
Collectors Office
Chetterpore 24th August 1858

(Signed) G. S. Forbes
Collr.

No. 152

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

B. No. 3958.
From the Collr. of
Vizagapatam.

Sir,

The accompanying petition purporting to be written by one Paupiah of Vizagapatam is returned for record in your Office.

2 . . A month has elapsed since the pretended writer was required to appear before me and having failed to do so, I consider there is no longer necessity for keeping the petition here. It is no doubt anonymous and in its matter is undeserving of further notice.

Vizagapatam
Collr. Office
26th August 1858 } (Signed) C. W. Reade
Collector

No. 110
To
I. D. Sim Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

B. No. 3917
F. The Collr. of
Rajahmundry }

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 16th Instant No. 3112 I have the honor to inform you that the Indian Maund 1132½ (which according to the new reckoning

is the quantity in a 10 Garce heaps stored according to the old reckoning) was sold for Rupees 1075-7-7, the rate authorized by the Board under date the 29th November 1855 in their Proceedings No. 3185. At that rate the price per maund was calculated and shewn in the column headed "Rate per Maund". The heap was stored previous to the introduction of the new system.

Rajahmundry District
Collector's Office
Cocanada 23d August 1858 } (Signed) A. Purvis
Collector

No. 518
To I. D. Sim Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Bd. No. 3945
From the Collr.
of Guntoor }

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of 3 lbs of Teloogoo type sent with your Memorandum dated 21st August 1858 for the use of my Press as requested in my letter dated 16th July 1858.

Guntoor
Collector's Office
26th August 1858 } (Signed) H. Wood
Collector

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

Bd No. 3925
From the Collector
of Chinglepnt

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Indenture surrendering to Government Mr. Dunlops Property at the Mount which was forwarded with Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 1161 of the 21st instant and the Boards orders thereon dated the 27th Idem.—

Chinglepnt District
Collectors Cutcherry
Sydapet 30th August 1858

(Signed) C. J. Shubrick
Collector

No. 106

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

Bd No. 3830
From the Sub Collector
in charge of Cuddapah

Sir,

In reply to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 10th Instant No. 3014, I have the honor to state that the Roossooms which

which have hitherto been paid into the Cumbum Talook Treasury by the Vencataghery Rajah are not collected within the Cuddapah District either as at present or as lately constituted, but in that of Nellore and that the payment is fixed and unvarying Vizt Rupees 15,198-7-1 per annum.—

Cuddapah
Collectors Office
20th August 1858

(Signed) W. T. Blair
Sub Collr. in charge

No. 87.

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

Bd No. 3293
From the Collector
of Kurnool—

Sir,

With reference to para 17 of Extract Minutes Consultation under date the 29th March last No. 408. I have the honor to inform you that no Printing Press nor its appertenances appurtenances have been supplied to this District and beg you will have the goodness to direct the Superintendent of the Gazette Press to furnish one agreeably to Extract to Minutes Consultation under date the 19th March 1857.

2 The want of a Printing Press is much felt owing to the comparatively small number of servants in this District and the Establishment of the Court will I imagine make a printing press still more necessary.

Kurnool
Collector's Office
20th July 1858 } (Signed) D. Arbuthnot
Collector

To

No 117

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

Bd No 3834
From the Collector of Salem
Reporting upon Board's Petition No 10 of 1857.

Sir,

Adverting to the Board's Endorsement on petition No 10 of 1857, requesting me to report with reference to the order of Government noted within, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2 The petitioner Ramien states that his grand father was the proprietor of certain enam lands in the Village of Bommalapolliem, Seelyempetty Palayapoliem, and Candalum, and that his cousins have illegally taken possession of the shares to which he as his grand father's heir was entitled. He therefore now prays that he may be permitted to seek redress in the

Civil Courts for the recovery of the Enam.

2 From a report received from the Sub Collector of Salem on the subject of this petition, it appears that the claim of the petitioner relates to one half share in each of the Agraharums of Bommalapolliem and Palayapolliem, and to a Butta:vurtee Enam land in the amany village of Seeliemputty, assessed at Rupees 18-10-0 and paying a Jodigy of Rupees 1-4-2 to the Government, that the two half shares, the one in the agraharum of Bommalapolliem, and the other in Palayapoliem, were originally in the possession of Teroomaleen and Annajee Soobbeen, who are stated to be the petitioners ancestors, and that these two half shares

passed

passed in to the hands of other agraharumdars several years ago, partly by mortgage, and partly by sale. It further appears that the Petitioners ancestors never had any share in the Agraharum of Candalum.

3 In regard to the Butta:vurtee Enam land which the petitioner claims in the amany Village of Seeliemputty it appears from the Statement of the Curnum and from the Village accounts, that one Annajeen, the great grant father of the petitioner, was the holder of a certain Bu:tawartee Enam land in that Village, assessed at Rupees 18-10-0, and paying a Jodighy of Rupees 1-4-2 and that this Butawurtee enam is now

in the occupation of one Seenien, the cousin of the petitioner..

4 From the foregoing circumstances it is apparent that the petitioner has some interest in the agraharums and the Butawurtee enam land above adverted to, and the interests of Government will not be prejudiced if permission be given to the petitioner to sue Defendants in the Civil Courts for the recovery of the Enam I am therefore of opinion that sanction may be given to the Petitioner to that effect under clause I Section II Regulation IV of 1831..

5 I regret to say that some delay has occurred in my submitting this report owing to the papers not having been laid before me in proper time, through an oversight in my Office..

Salem Collectors Office }
Ossoor 20^th August 1858 } (Signed) H. A. Brett
Collector

B^d N^o. 4043
From the Coll^r.
of Salem

N^o. 125

To I. D. Sim Esq^re.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort S^t. George

Sir,

Adverting to the Government Endorsement on Petition N^o. 2412 of 1857, calling upon me to report through the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to submit the following explanation.

2 The Petitioners state that Soobbabutten, the father of the first, and the husband of the 2^d. Petitioner, has transferred certain Enam lands to other parties, to the prejudice of their own interests in the Enam The Petitioners, therefore, pray for the sanction of the Government, to enable them to prosecute their claims in the Civil Courts to recover their interest in the Enam lands.

3 The Petitioners claim relates to a share in certain Agraharum lands in

+A.G. As Assess: Sodigy 2039-11-784-4-24 7-5

+9-10-32-4-4 16-2-2

in the Village of Pooluary+ in the Razepoor Talook, and to certain Batavurtee Enam lands in the Village of Thathumputty+ in the Salem Talook.

4 With regard to the Agraharum lands in Poolavary, it appears from the Tahsildars report that the lands in question were sold by the late Zillah Court of Salem at public auction, in satisfaction of a decree passed by the Court in O S No 178 of 1833; that they were purchased at the sale by Soobbabuthen, and that they were again sold by Soobbabuthen in 1844 to one Nursimmachary who is now in possession.

5 With regard to the other Enam lands situated in the Village of Tathumputty, the Tahsildar states that they were likewise acquired by Soobbabuthen at a sale made by the late Zillah Court about 15 years ago in satisfaction of a decree; and that 3 years after Soobbabutten made them over by gift to Iungamachary in whose possession

possession the lands are at present.

6 I find it difficult to give an opinion in this case. The Court was evidently in error in selling the Enam lands, but at the present time it would be a hard proceeding to oust the parties in possession on the sole ground that the Court had no right to sell the lands to Soobbabuthen, the person through whom the present occupants acquired them. I therefore beg to recommend that Soobbabuthen, the auction purchaser, should be recognised by the Government as having acquired a legal title in the two cases, and that the lands be now treated as Enams, the right to which according to the Enam rules vests in Soobbabuthen. If this should be allowed, the Petitioner may be permitted, as the relatives of Soobbabuthen (recognised by the Government as Enamdar,) to contest his right to sell the lands to the persons at present in possession.

7 The reports in this case have just been received from the Talooks and some delay has occurred owing to the case involving two distinct enquiries in different Talooks.

Salem Collectors Office
Ossoor,
4th September 1858 —

(Signed) H. A. Brett
Collector

15523

Fort St George 18th September 1858

No 172

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

Bd No 3943
From the Collector of North Arcot

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st August 1858, No 3190, to state that I had already applied to the Collector of Cuddapah, to forward to me information regarding the 23 Poonganoor Enam cases in question, and that on the 25th Instant I received a letter from Mr Murray sending the Proceedings held by the Tahsildar of Muddanapully Talook in those cases of lapsed Enams.

Mr Murray's attention has been called to the fact that 22 cases only have been received.

2 In para 2 of this letter Mr Murray informs me that the correspondence relating to the Poonganoor Zemindary subsequent to the year 1850, will be forwarded, as early as practicable, but the subject of the future disposal of the Zemindary has been already brought to the notice of the Board in my letter of the 25th Instant No 169.

North Arcot Collrs
Circuit Cutcherry,
Chendraghiry 27th Augt 1858

(Signed) C. Whittingham
Collector

15524

Fort St George 18th September 1858

No 173

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

Bd No 4019
From the Collector of North Arcot

Sir,

Para 1 I have the honor with reference to para 6 of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No 3241 dated 25th August 1858 to supply the deficiency in my Jummahbundy report for fusly 1266 A.D. 1856/57 pointed out in that para.

2 Until the end of February in that year, I was engaged with the Head Sheristadar in the Trivatore Talook of the Sub Division on business connected with the revision of the assessment in that part of the District. At the end of that month, the Head Seristadar was called upon to attend the Board at Madras on business connected with the revision of the assessment. On the 25th of March, the Jummahbundy commenced in Sholinghur, one of the Talooks under my immediate charge. It was concluded by the Acting Head Assistant Collector in the Satghur Talook on the 3rd July. My own Division was finished by me on the 17th June. The

Sub Collector concluded his settlement on the 23d June.-

3 The settlement of the District was therefore, with the exception of one of the Talooks placed under the charge of the Head Assistant Collector, concluded within the fusly. Some delay occurred in the Jummahbundy of the Head Assistants' Talooks in consequence of the domestic affliction that befel Mr. Pochin just as he was about to commence it. This cause of delay, and its effects on the collections Is noticed at length in para 3 of my letter to the Board of the 25th September 1857 N:239; and the causes of delay in the Jummahbundy of the Sub division are noticed in para 4 of the same letter..

4 The delay in the settlement of fusly 1267 now drawing to a close has been caused by the additional time and attention required by the introduction of the new rates, and by my having relieved the Acting Head Assistant of all share in the Jummahbundy from the wish to superintend myself the introduction of those rates in every part of the District, but the Sub Division. The Jummahbundy of the current fusly will I trust be early commenced and early concluded, although, in consequence of cultivation being carried on in January and February, it cannot be begun so early as in some other Districts.-

5 As the remarks of the Board in para 6 of their Proceedings under reply may, in the absence

absence of this explanation on my part, subject me to the imputation of having wilfully disobeyed the orders of the Board on the subject of commencing the Jummahbundy at an earlier period, I beg respectfully to request that copy of this letter may be submitted to Government.

North Arcot
Collr's Circuit Cutcherry
Chendragherry
31st August 1858 —

(Signed) C. Whittingham
Collector

No. 174

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

Bd No. 4020
From the Collr
of North Arcot

N: 3241

Sir,

I have the honor with reference to para 5 of my letter of the 31st August 1858 N: 173 in reply to para 6 of Extract Proceedings Board of Revenue 25th August 1858 to explain that my request that copy of that letter might be forwarded to Government was made under the impression that the Extract Boards' Proceedings in question had been forwarded to Government to whom I was therefore desirous that my explanation regarding the date on which the Jummahbundy commenced and terminated, should be submitted..

2. On looking again at those Proceedings with a view of submitting the further information required therein, they appear intended only to convey to me the Boards' orders on my settlement of fusly 1266, and in that case, my explanation should have been submitted to the Board only.

North Arcot
Collectors' Cl. Cutcherry
Chendragherry 2d Septr. 1858

(Signed) C. Whittingham
Collector

To

1527 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

No. 156

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

Bd. No. 3821
From the Ast. Collr.
of South Arcot

Sir

I have the honor to send herewith a revised memorandum shewing the Extent of Cultivation in the Government lands to the end of June 1858 for Fasly 1267 and to request that you will have the goodness to substitute the same for the one sent from this Office on the 17th Instant.-

South Arcot
Collector's Cutcherry
Cuddalore
21st August 1858

(Signed) G. N. Taylor
Acting Collector

1528 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

No. 168.

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

Bd. No. 3796
From the Collector
of Tanjore
Pro: 28th July 1857
No. 2537

Sir

I have the honor now to address your Board relative to the resumed endowments of the Paroovalundan Choultry and with reference to the views I am about to express beg permission to refer to points which otherwise would be superfluous

2 The endowments of this Institution as the Board know consist of the four Villages noted marginally comprising an aggregate extent of 200 Valies of wet land. They are grain rented with a standard gross produce of cullums 11,636 of which the Government mailwarum at 50% is 5,644 which is converted into money at the current prices of each year - Of the remaining

1	Nadoombalum	102 - 1 - "
2	Manackal	38 - 3 - "
3	Settiacoorchy	18 - 12 - "
4	Seroocaluttoor	41 - 11 - "
	Total	200 - 7 - "

50%

50% not less than 40% is paid as Porackoodiwarum to the cultivating tenants thus leaving but 10% as the Meerassdar's share.

3 This explanation seems necessary to avoid a possible impression on the Boards' mind that the entire proceeds of the Villages were at the disposal of the Institution.

4 The contrary is the case the lands are the private property of the founders of the Chuttrum who state that they are prepared to produce the deeds of purchase under which they acquired possession of the lands.

5 There is nothing on record to show that the Meerasswarum was ever formally assigned by the owners for the support of the Institution and in the absence of clear proof on that point it may I consider be doubted whether we can at the present time and under the circumstances represented by my predecessor seize the Meerasswarum and devote it to any purpose

foreign

foreign to the interests of the charity house the Meerassdar was at one period prepared to support and which shall not have received his or his descendants formal sanction.

6 Assuming my view to be correct seeing also that the Villagers are charged with the payment of a money rent to Government and that a high Poracoodeewarum is payable to the actual cultivators a question arises as to what part of the revenues of the lands was really assigned for the use of the Choultry.

7 The Original grant copy of which as extracted from the Registers in this Office is enclosed simply states that at the request of the founder of the charity the Villages are granted to it on Roccagootta tenure that is a tenure of a decidedly favorable character.

8 It seems to me then that the lands having been given on a favorable rent the difference between that rent and the proper assessment is what was meant by the grantors to be allotted for the maintenance of the charity and it is only this difference therefore which as it appears

to me should now be regarded as having reverted to Government and it is on this basis I submit that we must proceed in dealing with the Villages at present under attachment.

9 Since the date of my last letter to your Board on this subject I have been able to make regarding the condition and resources of the lands a fuller enquiry than I formerly had available for the opinion submitted. All the four Villages are river irrigated but two of them Nadoombalum and Manackal are situated at the extreme point of irrigation. 25th April 1857 Their soil also is poor on which account the Villages have never been fully cultivated and what is cultivated never yields a good return. Moreover from their being no resident tenants the owners when they were in possession used to get the lands cultivated by Ryots from neighbouring Villages who are no longer willing to carry on the cultivation and have so

deserted

deserted the lands owing to the vexatious interference and disadvantages of the amany System.

10 For want too of the usual Coodimaramut labor which every Meerassdar bestows on his fields the Villages are in a state of deterioration and an outlay of Rupees 1000 will it is believed be hardly sufficient to restore the lands to their former condition.

11 The other two Villages are not so badly off tho' deprived of the close supervision and care of a private owner. But all the four villages are in a neglected state and must so remain as long as they are under amany.

12 These seem to me now to be the real causes of the reduced condition of the Villages and not counter influence exercised as was formerly

supposed by the owners endeavours to rent them out and thus avoid the evils of the present amany management have proved ineffectual.

13 As regards the future disposal of the Villages the proper course obviously seems to be to bring them under a full assessment fixed with reference to that of surrounding Government villages I apprehend that no other measure is open for a adoption now that the charity for whose benefit a portion of the full Circar Demand was foregone or in other words a favorable rent was fixed has been declared to have fallen into disuse.

14 The enclosed Statement No. 1 exhibits the average Teerwah of the adjoining Villages and it will be perceived that the present grain rent on Settaoorchy and Serroosaluttoor is not much below the average of the surrounding Villages

that on the other two Nadoombalum and Manackal is however, low compared with the same standard but adverting to the description already given of these Villages, and to their defective means of irrigation particularly it may be doubted whether they can ever bear any very considerable addition to the present assessment.

15 The local Tahsildar indeed thinks that the terms under which they were held before they were brought under attachment in 1854 were as advantages as to Government as could be secured under any circumstanses under that tenure the grain rent was payable in all seasons without diminution but neither the privilege of Varalchadum and Vellachadum to which all Ooloongoo and gross rented Villages in the District are admitted when produce proves short

nor the deduction of 10% allowed from the settled price of each year to the Oloongoo meerassidars was ever accorded to the holders of the Villages under notice..

16 The Mailwarum grain used to be commuted at the full current prices as is done in the case of amany Villages and this condition of a fixed rent from which no relaxation whatever is allowable even in the worst seasons varying as it did only with the prices of grains, may certainly be regarded as counter balancing any little sacrifice of revenue which may originally have been made in favor of the Chuttrum in fixing a favorable Demand..

17 At all events it is sufficiently clear that the results of the four

four years of management by Government Officers, is far from encouraging. Those results are shewn in the accompanying statement No. 2 and it will be perceived that after crediting in liquidation of the Public Demand even the Meerassvarum there is still an accumulated arrear of Rupees 8,326 due to Government or in other words where a revenue of Rupees 18975 would have been punctually collected for the Circar had the Villages been in the hands of the proprietors only Rupees 10649 have been realized and we have incurred a clear loss of Rupees 8326 in four years by attaching and bringing the Villages under our own management.-

18 If it is determined by your Board to impose a new assessment on the Villages because it is no longer necessary to continue the present favorable

Teerwah that of Settiacoorchy may I think, be raised from the present amount of 73 Cullums a Valy to 85 Cullums the average of the four adjoining Government Villages and that of Seroocalattoor from 80 Cullums the present average to 90 Cullums which is that of the surrounding lands - The average Teerwah of Nadoombalum and Manackal, it will be seen is $48\frac{2}{3}$ Cullums and $51\frac{3}{4}$ Cullums respectively, and, on referring to the poverty of soil their unfavorable situation as regards irrigation and the general condition and resources of the Villages generally 70 Cullums and 75 Cullums are probably as much as they can bear but in the event of this revision being carried out, the Villages will necessarily be reduced to the footing of Oloongoo Villages, and the same remissions as are

accorded in the latter in unfavorable seasons will have to be granted hereafter. Twenty Valies of land now included in the Dittum in Nadoombalum must also be deducted because that extent is unfit for cultivation and has been lying waste for a long time.-

19 The financial result of the new assessment as applied to the lands on which it would be payable will stand thus.-

Names of Villages	Present Dittum			Deduct land proposed to be struck off as unfit for cultivation			Remainder			Proposed average assessment		Resulting gross produce		Of which mailwarum after deducting Swatantrums	
Nadoombalum	102	1	"	20	"	"	82	1	"	70	"	5743	"	2700	.
Manackal	38	3	"	"	"	"	38	3	"	75	"	2861	"	1344	"
Settiacoorchy	18	12	"	"	"	"	18	12	"	85	.	1581	"	740	"
Seroocalattoor	41	11	"	"	"	.	41	11	"	90	"	3740	"	1765	.
	200	7	"	20	"	.	180	7	"	77	4	13925	"	6539	.

Present Mailwarum 5644 .

Increase 895 .

an increase of about 900 Cullums or 450 Rupees would thus annually accrue to Government by bringing the Villages under the proposed rates supposing be it understood the full amount to be collected every year

20 This increase however would in the long run probably be counterbalanced by remissions which may have to be granted hereafter in unfavorable seasons a condition from which the Roccagottah tenure was exempt.

21 The assessment which is now proposed should not however be considered final - If after sufficient experience of its practical working it should appear just to the interests of Government to raise the teerwah, or otherwise to revise it, it should be open to the Collector to do so..

22 In the event of the arrangement now proposed being approved the project of constructing a new Choultry at Puttorcottah must

must be abandoned..

Tanjore
Negapatam
14th August 1858

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

Statement

15341.

Fort St George 18th September 1858.

Encl. No. 1

Statement shewing the average Wet assessment of Nadambalum and other Villages as compared with that of surrounding Government Villages.

Name of the Village	Standard Extent					Average of neighbouring Villages			
	Extent		Gross Produce	Average per Vailey			Name of the Village	Average per Vaily	
	Valies	mercal	Cullums	Cullums	mercal				
Nadoombalem	102	1	4966	48	8	On the East	Covil Singalandy	138	10
						On the West	Ovarecoody	113	5
						On the South	Kullicoody	116	2
						On the North	Vethoovanmana Kall	145	2
							Average	128	4
Mangkal	38	3	1972	51	9	On the East	Terootorapoondy	123	6
						On the West	Ragoonadapoorum	63	2
						On the South	Vethoovanmanakall	145	2
						On the North	Vittoocutty	154	7
							Average	124	7
Laitteyakoorchy	18	12	1360	73	"	On the East	Kulleyanapoorum	75	2
						" the West	Coomatte Tadell	98	"
						" the South	Pinnatoor	74	5
						" the North	Tholisidembarempillaysaithy	90	9
							Average	84	7
Sarookalatoor	41	11	3337	80	3	On the East	Vandil vally	88	3
						" the West	Karookangoody	100	"
						" the South	Pettavelagum Cotagum	75	"
						" the North	Covilpatt	98	8
							Average	90	6
	200	7	11635	57	1				

Tanjore 17th August 1858.

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collr.

Statement

Encl No. 3

Extract from the Register of Enams held under grants in the District of Tanjore

Nature of the Sunnud

Dufter Rogah specifying that the villages Settyacoorchee, Scroogalatoor-Nadumbalum and Suttramanacoil were granted according to a Dufter Rogah formerly in the year Zesainnay cummasin to the Chuttrum in Japaulagramum through the medium of Tumbymoodaly of Vadapady-mungalum in Nelloogootagay tenure, to be continued for 7 years at the fixed annual Wosawarum of 10,000 Cullums. That these Villages were enjoyed accordingly from the year of Zesainnay Cummasin to that of Summan Cummasin; that from the year of Tesan Cummasin to that of Cummasittem they were held under amany, when the produce not being reaped at seasonable periods, was destroyed both

both by inundation and by animals, which added to the annoyance of the Tahsildar had operated to the detriment of the support of the said charity. That as the said Tumbymoodaly represents these circumstances and requests the Villages may be granted to the said Annachatarum in Saitoomargum on Rogootagay tenure, these Villages including the whole of the Nunjah, Poonjah, Tarapoo and maneim are hereby granted accordingly on the said terms, but valued and fixed at 12500 Cullums viz.t 700 Cullums of Wottadan Cadapoo, 300 Cullums of Car &ca 8800 Cullums of Sembapeshanum. That from the above quantity shall be deducted 375 Cullums being one half of the produce of 3½ valdes of Suwamaneim land $\overset{\text{Cullums}}{37} - \overset{\text{m}}{6}$ being one fourth of the produce of ¾ Vailey of Ardamaneim land 75 Cullums being one half of the quantity of grain maneim in all $\overset{\text{Cullums}}{487} - \overset{\text{m}}{6}$; being the remainder at

15545 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

at 12012 Cullums - 6 Ms and directing that after the usual Coondiwarum is taken from the same, the amount of value of the Mailwarem converted into Cash at the local Cundanay price and the amount of Poonjah, Putcut, Sumpredy, and Moozoomdar Tax of 5 per cent be payable annually to Sirkar at the respective harvests after allowing therefrom 40 Chuckrums per annum for the rented Works of carrayeut Vaycaulcuttoo Madagoocuttoo, aurvettoo, and Woodapoocuttoo; that this grant be allowed every year from the present year; and that the production of a fresh Sunnud every year be not required..

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector.

15546 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

No. 172

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

Bd. No. 3908
From the Collector of Tanjore

Bds. Order 28th July 1858
M. of Cons: 28. July 1858/10250

Sir,

I have the honor to supply the brief report called for on the case of Vencataramien, Revenue Goomastah of Talook Valingaman, dismissed for way laying the Talook Tapaul &ca.

2 The case as described in the Return of the Sub Collector, is somewhat incorrectly shown. It was thus.

3 An Arzee from the Tahsildar sending up a periodical Statement was signed, despatched and placed in the Tapal Peons bag without as was immediately afterwards ascertained, being accompanied by the Statement to which it referred. The Goomasta at fault discovering his error, stopped

the Tapaul Peon as he passed a place where the Goomasta was bathing and told him that it was necessary under the Tahsildar's orders to withdraw from the bag one of the papers which it contained.

4. This was done and the error was corrected. But information of the Goomasta's proceeding being laid before the Collector that officer removed the Goomasta and on an appeal I affirmed the measure not so much because the packet was withdrawn from the bag as because the Goomasta appeared to me to have been guilty of intentional false statements.

Tanjore
Collector's Office
Negapatam
26th August 1858 } (Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

To

No. 173

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

Bd. No. 3910
From the Collector of Tanjore }

Sir,

1. As requested by your Board in Paragraph 2 of the Extract from their Proceedings of date the 6th instant, No. 2970, I have the honor to forward for the sanction of Government, a separate application for the disbursement of the arrears of Yeomiah due to the parties in case No. 71.

Tanjore
Negapatam
26th August 1858 } (Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

Statement

15549

Fort St. George 18th September 1858:

Statement shewing the amount of arrears due to the undermentioned Yeomiahdars in the District of Tanjore

Number of certificate 1	Name of the Pensions 2	Amount of Pension per annum 3	Date of Government authority 4	Nature of the grant 5	Period for which arrears are due 6	Total amount of arrears 7	Explanation of the cause of suspension of payment 8
Ayacut Manium 71	Twenty six Persons forming the Wooltoray Saitty or Musica Band of the Streenivasa Permaul Pagoda at Paupanasum	286 4 2	6th April 1852	Service	For 5 years from Fusly 1262 to 1266	566 7 9	The arrears of this yeomiah are due to 26 persons serving in the Pagoda at Papanasum The have accrued, not from the neglect of the ordinary recepients to come and receive the allowance, but because it had been an arbitrary practice whilst the Davastanum was under management by the Circar and since then followed up to the present time annually to with hold a portion of the yeomiah Vizt. Rupees 113-4-9 from payment- The arrears thus retained were Rupees 1610-11-5 up to Fusly 1266- Of these Rupees 1043-8-8 due up to Fusly 1261, were paid without sanction, being in deposit as connected with the Ayacut Meera Sotuntarum - This Sotundarum having been amalgamated with the Iyen Revenues from Fusly 1262 sanction is requested for the disbursement of the arrears from Fusly 1262 to Fusly 1266 amounting to Rupees 566-7-9-

Tanjore 26th August 1858

E. E. &c. (Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

15550 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

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

Bd No. 3998
From the Collector
of Tanjore

Sir,

With reference to the 3d paragraph of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 13th Ultimo, No. 3069, I have the honor to inform you that an Indian Maund of the Vadaraniem Salt has been procured and will be despatched by the Steamer, which is expected shortly to touch at Tranquebar for Treasure.

Tanjore
Negapatam
1st September 1858

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

Encl. 1
No. 699

To The Commander of the Steamer
Coramandel
Negapatam roads

Sir. I have the honor to request you will, on arrival at Madras, cause the accompanying parcel containing Salt to be delivered to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

+and letter

Tanjore
Negapatam
1st September 1858

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

To

15551 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

No. 177

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

Sir

Bd No. 4013
From the Collector of
Tanjore.
No. 1365 of 1858

1 I have the honor to report on the Government Petition marginally noted in which Petitioners apply for permission to sue in the Civil Court for a house situated in an Enam aggraharum in Cusbah Combaconum usually called the "Dabeer Aggraharum"

1 Mantty
1 Malayeppanellore
1 Seevapooranoy
1 Woottamadawony

2. This Aggraharum contains several houses. They were built by the late Dabeer pundit of Tanjore and were assigned by him to several Brahmins. He endowed the Aggraharum with the 4 villages marginally noted which he procured on Survamaniem tenure for that purpose from the Rajahs Pretaupsing and Tulazajee in A. D. 1762 and 1764 under two different grants which appear to have been duly registered in the Collector's Office. In these however only the villages and not the houses are specified; also the matter in dispute has reference solely to one of the houses in the aggraharum which with its backyard ground comprising goolies 6 7/8 of 33 square feet is entered in the name of one Canygen in the Survey account of Fusly 1238 as the "Dabeer manium".

3 On enquiry it appears that one Amoortawara Vathiar obtained the house referred to as a gift together with 3/32 of a Pungoo of the

Survamaniem land in the villages of Inaulty and Malayappamulloor from one Moottammal a daughter-in-law of one of the alleged original grantees named Paramaiswara Vattiar. Amoortaiswara Vattiar sold the house but without the Survamaniem land about 31 years since to one Cassy Iyen Petitioner's paternal uncle who having held it for 27 years died 3 years ago leaving his widow, Coopammal in possession. This woman has no issue. The Petitioners as nephews of the deceased now claim to inherit the house in question and it is with a view to restrain the widow from otherwise disposing of it that they wish to go to law.

4. The house in question tho' adverted to under the general designation of Dabeer manium is scarcely different in character from a house built on Circar land, so that whatever may be the merits of Petitioner's claim there seems to me to be no objection to its being made the subject of a civil Action

Tanjore Collector's Office
Negapatam
2nd September 1858

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

No. 196

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

Rd. No. 3829
From the Collector
of Madura

Sir

1 With reference to the concluding para of the Board's Proceedings 8th July 1858 No. 2294 I have the honor to report that the soil of the village of Amenjoor is generally of an inferior quality, the resident Ryots few in number and the tanks and channels are out of repair. Hence apparently the small proportion of land under tillage.

2. Of the Ayacut of 583 Cawnies only 330 are ain and arable the rest being made up of Perembоke and Enam I shall however direct the attention of the parties to whom the Village has been made over under the sanction of Government dated 19th Ultimo No. 988 to the subject.

Madura
20th August 1858

(Signed) C. A. Hathaway
Collector

To

15554 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

No. 213

To

A. D. Sim Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Bd. No. 4002
From the Ag. Collr. of Madura

Sir

With reference to an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 26th Ultimo No. 2813 I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter received from my Head Assistant.

x Dated 17th August 1858

2. As regards para 3 I agree with Mr. Cockerell in considering it desirable that the lower platforms should be raised to the level of the higher ones in all the salt pans from Ediamadom to Taraevody

3. To enable me to reply to para 4 of the said extract Proceedings I called upon the Assistant Collector Mr. Macgregor for an explanation of his grounds for suspicion on the part

---

15555 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

x Dated 20th Augt 1858

part of the Chowkedar and Pyzeest amin Copy of which accompanies.

4. I am of opinion that there is some truth in his remarks but in the absence of any thing conclusive against them would recommend that in this instance they be warned to be more accurate in future.

5. A copy of the Amildars Urzee alluded to was forwarded to the Board in my letter No. 168 6th July 1858 and application will be made to the Officiating District Engineer to frame an Estimate for raising the platforms which on receipt will be forwarded.

Madura 30th August 1858

(Signed) A. Hathaway
Acting Collector

Encl. 1

To
A. Hathaway Esqr.
Acting Collector
of Madura

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter dated 2nd August calling upon me to inquire into and make a report on para 15 and also to offer an opinion on the propriety of raising the lower to the level of the higher platforms in the salt pans of the District alluded to in the previous para of copy of Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 2803 dated 26th July 1858 which accompanied the communication and which as requested I herewith return.

2. I have made such enquiries as appear to me poſsible into the conduct of the Pyquest Ameen and Chowkedar but as Mr. MacGregor aſsigns no ground for the suspicion he entertains of their honesty but the difference that appeared between the actual loſs and the estimate made of it that enquiry has been confined to a perusal of the report which announced the destruction caused by the flood and

to a conversation with the Salt Amildar on the subject. It is obvious that no object would be gained by calling on the Pyquest Ameen and Chowkedar to explain as in the absence of any proof of dishonesty against them they would simply deny they contemplated a fraud and would make an excuse which would be of no value either to determine their guilt or exempt them from blame

× To be returned

3 I enclose the Report× of the Amildar on the flood you will observe he states in a paſsage I have marked that as regards the estimated loſs in the heaps only partially washed away the exact amount must be ascertained hereafter thus intimating that an accurate account of the loſs had yet to be made.

4. He now affirms that when he

made this report he expected an European Officer would be deputed to examine the pans and from the expression above alluded to coupled with the unusual destruction caused by the flood I cannot think that his Statement is otherwise than true.

5. But if the Amildars conduct is thus freed from suspicion it appears to me that no blame can any longer rest on the Pyguest Ameen and the Chowkedar. The Amildar accompanied these Officers in an inspection of the pans immediately after the storm and it was with his concurrence and under his personal supervision that the loss was estimated. He tells me that the pans were in such a state from the effects of the rain that it was difficult to say at a cursory glance what amount of salt in the partially destroyed heaps had disappeared and

and that under these circumstances he was afraid of the responsibility which might attach to him if the loss was under estimated and therefore allowed a large margin for any defect of Judgment in this direction. This is the course he is likely to have pursued for if the loss were found to be greater than the estimate, it might be supposed that the excess had been surreptitiously removed subsequent to his examination.

6. I enclose an estimate made by a deceased Maistry deputed for the purpose in January 1856 of the cost which will attend raising the lower platforms to the level of the higher in all the Salt Pans from Ediamadum the most northerly to Taracoody on the extreme South of our coast line. The expense is so small and the object to be gained so great in view of the effects of the recent storm that I conceive the work should

15560 Fort St George 18th September 1858

should by all means be carried out

Ramnad ...
17th August 1858 }
(Signed) J. R. Cockerell
Hd Asst Collector

(A true copy)
(Signed) A. Hathaway
Ag. Collector

Enct 2.

Dear Mr Hathaway

My suspicions rested on the very considerable difference in the amount of salt estimated by the Officials and that found on measurement the error appearing so great that it could hardly have been made intentionally by men who had been employed at the salt pans for many years

Mr Cockerell in his letter alludes to the state in which the pans must have been at the time of the Amildars visit and to the necessarily cursory glance in which at that visit he must have allowed

These were among the circumstances on consideration of which I regarded him as
exempt

15561 Fort St George 18th September 1858

exempt from suspicion but as these excuses cannot be made for the local Officers I do not see that it necessarily follows as Mr Cockerell argues that if the Amildar is freed from suspicion they are also.

These two Officers when asked by me to estimate the contents of a heap in front of them formed from the remains of one brought down by the floor deliberately state their belief that there is so much salt in it knowing at the time (where all could not be measured) whether their Estimate will be taken for granted or not

On measurement an error is found which does not appear compatible with rectitude on the part of men of their experience an error which if not detected will place at their disposal salt which has been written off
from

from the accounts as washed away.

With regard to the course which the Amildar is likely to have pursued viz. leaving a large margin for defect in judgement in the direction of underrating in order to avoid responsibility it appears to me that the responsibility alluded to would fall not on the Amildar but on the Chowkeydar who is accountable for the salt stored under his charge.

A certain allowance is also made in the Huzoor for such errors and it was therefore necessary in order to avoid undue allowance that the Amildar should report that he himself had already made ample allowance.

I have made these observations being anxious that I should not appear to have entertained suspicions without good cause as might be inferred from Mr. Cockerell's argument.

(Signed) A. Macgregor
(True Copy)
(Signed) A. Hathaway
Acting Collector

To

No. 280

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

Bd. No 3777
From the Ag. Collr.
of Tinnevelly

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the Consideration and orders of the Board and Government Copies of two letters and of their enclosures Received from the Master attendants at Tulicorin Reporting the Result of his Examination of a few of the Pearl Banks off that Coast. A pearl which was Received with one of these two letters is also forwarded herewith.

2 Captain Robertson suggested that the Chank fishery should be discontinued after May 1858. but as it was expedient to ascertain whether this would be advisable enquiries regarding it were made from the Jadeclaven+ and other merchants

+Head of the Fisherman Caste

at Tuticorin From this enquiry it app that it would be sufficient if the Chank boats and men were not allowed to approach within the distance of two miles of the Pearl Banks.

3 I have further the honor to enclose for the information of the Board Copy of a further Communicatio from the Master Attendant annexing an Estimate of Rupees 187-8-" for constructing 48 Buoys to mark off the Pearl Banks.

Tinnevelly
Collector's
Circuit Cutcherry
Tencansey
16th August 1858.

(Signed) D. Mayne
Acting Collector

To.

No. 84.

To
The Collector
Tinnevelly

Sir It is with much satisfaction I have the honor to hand you my report on an examination of nine of twenty three Pearl Banks situated almost directly off Tuticorin which you will observe has been attended with Complete Success.

To ensure a Successful fishery three other boats and a Suitable vessel for the accommodation of the Inspector would be absolutely necessary for guarding and examining the Banks extending fully Seventy miles along the Coasts of Tinnevelly and Madura.

On the Ceylon Coast there are two Schooner Boats with three or four Dhonies to guard a line of beds of 15 miles in Extent and during the inspection and fishery a large Vessel is also employed. A small schooner is now building and a Steamer is shortly expected from England for the same Service.

The H. C. Schooner Emily. Referred to in my letter from Bombay under date 16th January 1858 and which sailed from this on the 6th Instant for Calcutta would have been of the greatest service to keep Fishermen off the Pearl Banks which nothing but force will effect.

As it is my intention only to look at three more Banks this Season it would be desirable to have a Complete inspection of all the Banks on this Coast Commencing in October next.

From what has been noticed in the accompanying

Report

Report on nine Banks, there is every Reason to believe that a fishery will be Conducted on a very extensive scale on those Banks alone early in 1860 Should other Banks be found hereafter ripe for fishing at the same time it will be such a Gegantic work that extensive preparations will have to be made accordingly and that at a very early period before the fishery Commences.

(Signed) W. Robertson,
Master Attendant

Report of an Examination Conducted over Six Pearl Banks off Tuticorin on the 5th April 1858

No. 1 Bank
Cooroochain Paux

This Bank is about the same Extent as the Bank lately fished for a period of 16 days with 60 Boats at Salvatorie on the Coast of Ceylon, which is expected to yield a Clear Revenue of at least two lacks of Rupees.

The Oysters on Cooroochain Paar are fully four years old of healthy appearance and thickly spread over the entire Bank.

At the lowest Estimate it will require 60 Boats for 15 days to fish this Bank.

No. 2 Bank

Cooroochan paar Toondum

This is a Smaller Bank than the former. Oysters of the same age and Condition were found in large quantities over the whole extent of the Bank It will require from 7 to 9 days with 60 boats to fish this Bank

No. 3 Bank

Navary Paar

Of the same Extent and in every respect equal to Bank No. 1

No. 4

No. 4 Bank

Oollie Paar

About the same size as No. 2 and as well stocked with Oysters as the three former Banks.

No. 5 Bank

Oodooroovoe Paar

This Bank is of the same Extent as the preceding one, and in the same thriving state.

No. 6 Bank

Clauthee Paar

A bank about the same size as Nos 1 & 3 and in the same flourishing case.

Examined 6th April 1858.

No. 7 Bank

Coothadia Paar was barren last year the entire bank is now covered with healthy Oysters of 1½ years of age 70 boats for 15 days will be required to fish this bank

---

Bank No. 17

Authoovaonbadapaga Paur marked No. 17 of 1857.

Healthy Oysters in great abundance from 3½ 3. and 1½ years of age It will require 70 boats for 15 days

---

Examined 8th April 1858

Bank No. 11 of 1857

Thoolayeram Paur

Oysters found on the Northern part from 3½ and 3 years old Middle part of the bank Oysters 1½ to 1 and on the Southern end young Oysters of 6 to 7 months growth there much sooran was found.

It will require 300 boats for 30 days to fish the entire Bank.

Sooran only found on the Southern end of Thoolayeram Paur.

Master Attendant's Office } (Signed) W. Robertson
Tuticorin 10th April 1858 } Master Attendant

37.

No. 37

To
The Collector of
Tinnevelly

Sir

I have the honor to forward you a further report of an Examination conducted over Six Pearl Banks to the Eastward of Tuticorin, the result of which I regret much to state has not been attended with the like success that was met with at the previous examination which took place on the 5th 6th and 8th Instant.

80 Basket

A Pearl was found in one Oyster out of twelve taken up from Pausee Paur (No. 8) which is herewith enclosed.

× Banks No. 9 and 15.

You will observe that the Banks noted in the Margin× and referred to in the accompanying report on which Oysters were found in 1857 are now perfectly denuded and not a dead Pearl Oyster Shell was found upon them, which can only be accounted for by the animals having migrated to other ground, and may go far to establish the theory advanced by Dr Kelaart in his interesting introductory Report on the natural History of the Pearl Oysters of Ceylon in which he states that, the Pearl Oyster, can throw off its byssus, and reform another at pleasure.-

I may also add that at the last Examinations of the Banks on this Coast large quantities of Oysters were found adhering to live, and dead chank shells small Stones, and particles of dead Shells of various kinds on the sandy grounds extending some distance from the Edge of the Banks, and many of the Oysters were also found on the same ground without their byssus.

From the above it must be obvious that Oysters changing their Station from one Bank to another must be very materially disturbed by the chank fishery and to give the Pearl Banks some advantage, I beg to suggest that the chank fishery be discontinued after this Season (May 1858)

(Signed) W. Robertson
Master Attendant

Report

Report of the examination of the Tuticorin Pearl Banks continued-

No 8

On Pausee Paur, Oysters in large quantities were found from 4 to 3½ years of age 50 Boats for 10 days will be required to fish this Bank.-

One Pearl / 80 Basket / found on the above Bank and forwarded with the accompanying Report.-

Bank No 9
Pathari Paur
Blank Sooran None

Bank No 15.
Vauthievo aurroopaga Paur

Four Oysters were taken from the Bank attached to live Kollikoy shells, some dead sooran were also found.-

Bank No 16
Cannathievo Aurroopaga Paur
Barren Sooran None-

Bank No. 14

Cannapoontettoo paur

No Oysters found

A small quantity of dead sooran found.

Bank No. 21.

Autthoovaauroopaga paur

This Bank the same as No. 16.

Master Attendants Office Tuticorin 22d April 1858.

(Signed) W. Robertson
Master Attendant

To
D. Mayne Esqre.
Collector of
Tinnevelly

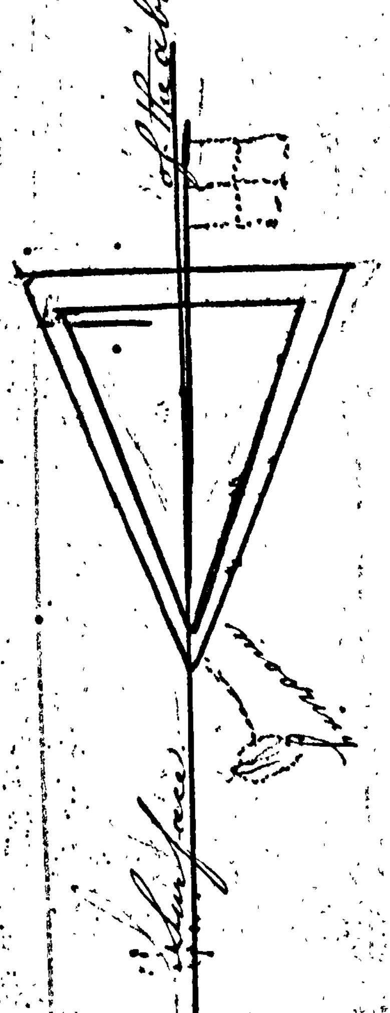
Not having a copy of the letter with me, I am unable to furnish the date.

Sir

In the event of the Government sanctioning a complete examination of the Pearl Banks on the Coasts of Tinnevelly and Madura as suggested in my letter to you when I forwarded my last Report on the state of Six Banks directly off Tuticorin in April last I have the

honor

honor to offer a further proposal that timber and Coir yarn be purchased here for the purpose of buoying off the older Banks, which will be absolutely necessary during the next inspection and in the result of a fishery taking place in 1859.



The proposed buoys will be formed of four rough slabs of wood, placed in a triangular form with a staff and small flag placed in the Centre and moored to a stone with coir rope.

The Buoys are to be placed at certain points round each bank as a guide to the Inspecting Officers what portion of the Bank has been inspected or fished from day to day.

To avoid delay I beg to submit an Estimate of the probable cost of forty eight (48) Buoys.

Cochin.
August 9th 1858

(Signed) W. Robertson
Master Attendant at
Tuticorin

Estimate

Fort St George 18th September 1858.

Estimate of the probable cost of forty eight Buoys for marking of Pearl Banks.—

192 Slabs of timber 6—1—3 ft ft in for constructing 48 Buoys @ 8 Annas	96 " "
Sawyers at Cochin	12—"—"
Carpenters at Tuticorin	12—"—"
1¼ Candy Coir yarn to be worked into rope by Lascars attached to the Department of the Master Attendant at Tuticorin	47—8—"
Freight on the above to Tuticorin	15—"—"
Cooly and boat hire at Cochin	5—"—"
Rupees	187—8—"

Cochin.
August 9th 1858 } (Signed) W. Robertson
(True Copies)
(Signed) D. Mayne
Acting Collector

Fort St George 18th September 1858.

No. 310.

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

B No. 4443
From the Ag. Collr.
of Tinnevelly }

Sir,

With reference to the observation of the Board in para 6 of their Proceedings dated the 2 Instant, I have the honor to state that the Proprietors of the Pagoda at Poothucoody, are themselves the holders of the lands which are proposed to be assigned in lieu of the money allowance of Rupees 423—2—11 sanctioned by Government.—

Tinnevelly
Collrs. Cutcherry
Tencaulay
9th September 1858 } (Signed) D. Mayne
Acting Collector

No. 394

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

B No. 4051
From the Collr.
of Canara }

Sir,

With reference to the Official Memo received from

15578 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

from the Board calling for a reply to Extract Minutes Consultation dated 19 December 1857 and Board Proceedings of the 23 idem, I have the honor to state that the question regarding the Boundary dispute therein alluded to was referred some time ago to the Sub Collector in charge of the Northern Division for report but that Officer must have been prevented from taking the matter up in consequence of the disturbances which have occurred in that part of the district. I have recently called the attention of the Acting Sub Collector Mr Ballard to the subject and have now again addressed him requiring an early answer as soon as this is received. I shall lose no time in replying to the Boards Proceedings above referred to.—

11.

Collector's Cutchery,
Mangalore,
31st August 1858.

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

15579 Fort St. George 13 September 1858

No. 136.

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

B. No. 3779
From the Sub Collr.
of Malabar

Sir,

1 With reference to para 2 of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 27 Ultimo I have the honor to observe that the discrepancy therein adverted to is only apparent and admits of explanation.—

2 — In my letter dated 18th May last the balance of Salt in the Ottapalam Depôt was entered at 8488 Indian Maunds. But subsequent to this 1230 Maunds had been disposed of which reduced the balance to 7258 Maunds To this 12 Maunds of Smuggled Salt being added it gave the result as per margin of 7270 Indian Maunds which was stated in my letter to the Board of Revenue dated 31st May 1858. and it is to be

Balance on the 1st January in the Salt depôt at Ottapalam	8488	4¼
Quantity sold from 1st January to 17th May 1858	1230	"
	7258	4¼
Balance of Smuggled Salt	12	21
	7270	25¼

be regretted that a note to that effect was not then made.

3. In regard to the result of the sales by auction ordered by my Predecessor of the balance of salt in the depot in question which from the circumstances above adverted to was shown to be only 7270 Indian Maunds amounting in value to Rupees 9239—7—10. I beg to state that on its being sold by weighment the out-turn amounted to 6444 Maunds. There was therefore a wastage of 826 Maunds amounting in value to Rupees 1049—13—4. The value realized for the balance of salt sold viz. 6444 Indian Maunds amounted to Rupees 8252—3—4 being an excess of Rupees 62—8—10 beyond the Government price for a similar quantity.—

4. The wastage shown in my letter to the Board of Revenue dated 31st May 1858 and alluded to in the preceding para was 826 Maunds. But there was

was a further wastage on the salt sold from the 1st to the 17th May 1858 viz. 43 Maunds amounting in value to Rupees 54—10—4. This being included the total wastage amounts to 869 Maunds of the value of Rupees 1104—5—8. This wastage is however slightly reduced by the excess of Rupees 62—8—10 realized at auction, being equal to 50 Maunds and therefore leaves a net wastage of 819 Maunds of the value of Rupees 1041—14—10 which as directed has been entered in the wastage Statement.—

Wastage on weighment of 7270 Maunds	826	4/4
Do. on salt sold from the 1st to the 17th May 1858	43	"
Total amount of wastage	869	4/4
Proportionate quantity of salt on the excess proceeds of sale	50	"
Net amount of wastage	819	4/4

Calicut,
16 August 1858 } (Signed) D. Grant
Acting Collector

No. 120.

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

B. No. 4449
From the Ag. Collr. of Malabar }

Sir,

1. In forwarding to the

Board copy of one of the existing leases as requested in para 2 of their Proceedings under date the 11th Ultimo. I have the honor to observe that the enhancement of the price which the Contractors should pay for their Toddy was determined on by my Predecessor on his own responsibility in consequence of the serious alterations which ensued between the Toddy Drawers and the Contractors, and with reference to the enhanced value of the Cocoanut produce, the increased rate of wages and the price of provisions in Malabar.—

2.— Up to the time of dispute between the Renters and Toddy drawers the former have always paid the rates shewn in the margin. This the latter objected to, and after considerable trouble half a Rupee was added to each of these rates, and

In the Town for 192 Bottles of Toddy 1 Rupee
Do. Villages 210 Do. 1 Do.
Do. Town 21 arrack 1 Do.
Do. Villages 22 Do. 1 Do.

and the arrangement agreed to by both parties as the price to be given in future. The Renter's grounds for refusing more being that he had based the amount of his rent on calculations made on former prices.—

3.— In Mr. Conolly's time a similar occurrence took place in North Malabar accompanied by serious riots, when that Gentleman deemed it necessary to reduce the quantity of Toddy expected by the Contractor from the Toddy drawers, for the reasons above adverted to, without however altering its value.—

Calicut 2d September 1858 } (Signed) J. Grant
Acting Collector

Encl. 1.

I, William Robinson, Acting Collector of Malabar being duly authorized by the Honorable the Board of Revenue under the provisions of Section V Regulation I of 1820 do hereby rent

15584 Fort St. George 18 September 1858

rent to [illegible] Rarichen residing in the Nagaram Umsham of the Calicut Talook the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and vending Country Arrack and Toddy, as well as selling Ganja Liquor within the limits hereinafter described for a period of five years, commencing from Fusli 1267 to 1271. on the following conditions.

Limits of the Farm.

The Calicut Regimental Bazar and all the Bunds in the Calicut Talook.

1st That the said Renter Rarichen do pay to the Collector of Malabar the 15th of each month for 5 years from Fusli 1267 to 1271. the annual rent of 1300 Rupees in the following

Particulars

15585 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

Particulars of Kists.

Month	amount			Month	amount		
1. Kist for September	1300	..	..	6 Kist for February	1300	..	..
2 Do " October	1300	"	"	7 Do " March	1300	"	"
3 Do " November	1300	..	..	8 Do " April	1300	"	"
4 Do " December	1300	"	"	9 Do " May	1300	"	"
5 Do " January	1300	"	"	10 Do " June	1300	"	..

2 That the said Rarichen do not work a still, or open a shop for the retail of Spirits, at any other than the places mentioned in this Kaboolnamah, nor sell below the prices hereafter specified.

3d That in the distillation of Arack, the said Rarichen do not use or permit to be used, under any pretence whatever, any ingredient pernicious to health, such as Chiman, Osmitto, Ray or other substance intended to increase the power of the spirit, or add to its intoxicating quality.

4. That he use his best endeavours

to secure, on the part of the persons appointed by him to superintend distilleries, and to the charge of retail shops, a strict adherence to the provisions of the Moochilkas entered into by them respectively; and that on its coming to his knowledge that a breach of these provisions has been committed, he do immediately bring the circumstance to the notice of the Collector, in order that the penalties attached to the Offence may be enforced, and dismiss the offender from his service.

5 That the said Ravichen be at liberty to establish stills according to the number hereunder specified, at the following places and no other. (Here follow the names of the places where 203 stills have been established.)

6 That the said Ravichen be at liberty to establish shops for the retail sale of spirits at the following places and no others.

(Here follow the names of the places in

in which 457 Retail shops have been established.)

7 That the said Ravichen shall cause any person to whom he may wish to subrent any portion of the exclusive privilege granted to him by this Licence, to bind himself to observe all the stipulations of the Licence in the same manner as the Renter himself and that he will further cause every such sub renter as well as the persons whom he may employ to superintend distilleries or shops for the manufacture or sale of spirituous Liquors, to execute the Moochilkas prescribed in Section VI Regulation I of 1820.

Rates at which the Renter shall pay for Liquors &ca

				Rs.	A.	P.
In the town for	192	bottles of	Toddy	1	8	"
Do. Villages "	210	do	do	1	8	"
Do town "	21	do	Arrack	1	8	"
Do. Villages "	22	do	do	1	8	"

8 That the prices at which the Renter shall sell, or authorize his subrenters

or others, to sell, the several description of Liquors shall not be lower than those hereafter mentioned.

Rates at which the Renter shall sell Liquors &ca

	Rs	a	P
In the town for 50 Cootties measures each capable of holding the contents of 1 bottle of toddy	1	„	„
Do Villages for 64 do do	1	„	„
Do town for 15 bottles of County Arrack	1	„	„
Do Villages for 16 do - do	1	„	„
For 1 Gallon of Cochin Arrack	2	„	„
1 Do of Colombo Do	3 -	8 -	„
1 bottle of Brandy	1	„	„
1 Flask of Gin (in large case containing 15 Flasks)	2	„	„
1- 1 do of do / in small do 12 do	1	„	„

Should it be found necessary in consideration of the enhanced price of Brandy, Gin, and other charges defrayable thereon, to sell them for prices higher than those mentioned above, no objection whatever exists for doing so.—

9th By a breach of the foregoing stipulations

stipulations the said Raichen will incur the forfeiture of his Licence and such further penalty as by Regulation I of 1820 is attached to the particular fault committed by him; and if he proved to be manufacturing or vending country arrack or Toddy after the expiration of his Licence and without taking out a fresh Licence or after forfeiture of the said Licence has been declared, he will be subject to the penalties specified in Clause 9 Section VI of the said Regulation.

Dated Calicut 7d Kany 1033 / 22d Sept. 1857.

(Signed) W. Robinson
Acting Collector

Here follow translate of Section 6 to 11 and 15 of Regulation I of 1820.

(Signed) W. Robinson.
Acting Collector

L. S.

Signature of Raichen. Renter —

Witnesses 1 Vadiar Vittil Sheepan Pillay
" 2 Mectale Vittil Krisbnam Shetty

Signature of Cannanen
Police ameen

True translation
(Signed) P. Grant
Acting Collector &c

15590 Fort St George 18th September 1858

No 135

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Bd No 3736.
From the Collector
of Madras

Sir,

1 As directed in your letter of the 16th instant No 3114. I have the honor to state that 193200 Indian Maunds were sold at 6½% in accordance with the Boards sanction conveyed in Extract of their Proceedings 22d July 1857 No 2467.

2 The other amount seems to be a clerical error for Indian Maunds 4646-1-10 as that is the quantity mentioned in the Office Copy of the Statement as having been sold at 15-8-4½ (As P C)

3 This was the outturn of four heaps sold to Messrs Commiade & Co which they declined to take wholesale, being apprehensive of a great deficiency

When the heaps were measured out, and a slight excess above 5% shown, they begged to be allowed to take them 5% discount granted to wholesale, and this I acceded to on their paying me the cost of measuring or Rupees 28. I explained the transaction more fully in my letter 15th December 1857 No 200.

Madras
17th August 1858

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Collector

To

15591. Fort St George 18th September 1858

No 275.

To, J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

B No 3385
From the Collector of
Sea Customs Madras

Sir,

With reference to a letter from the Civil Auditor dated the 19th Instant requesting that future charges incurred on account of Drawback may be entered in my monthly Contingent Bills supported by a Register of them sanctioned by the Board of Revenue I have the honor to forward a Register of Drawback for the Months of March April and May and to request you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Board at your earliest Convenience —

Sea Custom House
Madras 30th July 1858

(Signed) W. E. Underwood

Collector Sea Customs

Register

15592

Fort St George 18th September 1858

Register showing the Amount of Drawback certificates granted on Account of Articles originally Imported by Sea and exported from the Port of Madras

No. of the certificate	Month in which the certificate issued	Name of the party in whose name the certificate issued	On which Vessel Exported British	Foreign	To what place exported	Description of Goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of Duty Paid	Amount of Duty	Amount of Export Duty	Rate of Drawback	Amount of Drawback	Authority under which Drawback is granted
	1858													
140	March 2d	N Ramasawmy Chetty	Sch. Badee Nisst Jamm	"	Penang	White Cambrics	320 Pieces	720	5	36	4 8 ..	7/8 of 5	31 8 ..	Under act No V of 1844
152	" 27	V Moothoosawmy Pillay	Ship Duke de Malakhoff	"	Singapore	Brown Long cloth	50 or 1925 yards	180 7 6	5	9 .. 4	1 2 1	"	7 14 3	"
153	"	Mauriappah Moodelly	Do	"	Penang or Singapore	White Cambric	549	1235 4 ..	5	61 12 2	7 11 6	"	54 .. 8	"
155	"	Seevagamenatha Pillay	Do	"	Do	Brown Long cloth	100 or 3900 yards	365 10 ..	5	18 4 6	2 4 7	"	15 15 11	"
156	"	Do	Do	"	Singapore	Bleached Long cloth	98 or 3920	408 5 4	5	20 6 8	2 8 10	"	17 13 10	"
157	"	Do	Thong No 103	"	Pondicherry	Rattan Black Pepper Tin	Inch 33 39 5	90 12 .. 331 8 .. 150 .. .. 572 4 ..	7½ & 10	54 15 4	6 13 11	"	48 1 5	"
158	"	Messrs De Colom & Co	Do	"	Do	Wearing apparel	1 Case	280	10	28	3 8 ..	"	24 8 ..	"
159	"	S Poorooshotum Naick	Do	"	Do	Bars Iron	Sheets S. T. 86 . 36 . 17	760 11 10	5	13 " 7	1 10 4	"	11 6 6	"
161	"	R Chettumbara Chetty	Do	"	Do	Black Paint Quick Silver Black Pepper Spelter Tin	700 lbs 33 ½ Inds 17 18 . 31 7 . 21 . 76	65 10 .. 66 5 3 144 8 .. 140 13 .. 226 7 5 643 11 8	5 & 10	67 12 11	7 3 7	"	30 8 9	"
162	"	S Annasawmy Moodely	94		Calomboo	Drill	Pieces 540 or 15200 yards	2278 2 ..	5	113 14 6	14 3 10	"	99 10 8	"
										413 2 5	51 10 5	"	361 8 ..	" ✓

15593

Fort St George 18th September 1858

No. of the certificate	month in which the certificate is issued	Name of the Party in whose name the certificate is issued	In what Vessel Exported		To what place Exported	Description of Goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of Duty paid	Amount of Duty	Amount of export Duty	Rate of Drawback	Amount of Drawback	Authority under which Drawback is granted
			British	Foreign										
163	April 15th	J J Geddes Esqre	Sch Coral Queen	„	Singapore	Photographic apparatus	2 Cases	200 „ „	5	10 „ „	1 4 „	„	8 12 „	Under act No V of 1844
164	„	Moothoosawmy Moodely	Do	„	Penang or Singapore	White Cambric	120 Pieces	270 „ „	5	13 8 „	1 11 „	„	11 13 „	
165	„	Mauriceappah Do	Do	„	Do	Do	128	288 „ „	5	14 6 5	1 12 10	„	12 9 7	
166	„	V Moottoosawmy Pillay	Do	„	Do	Do	430	967 8 „	5	48 6 „	6 „ 9	„	42 5 3	
167	„	Seevagamenatha Pillay	Do	„	Do	Do	178	400 8 „	5	20 „ 5	2 8 1	„	17 8 4	
168	„	Y Ramiah Braminy	Do	„	Do	Do	1012	2277 „ „	5	113 13 7	14 3 8	„	99 9 11	
169	„	N Losboo Pillay	Do	„	Do	Do	280	630 „ „	5	31 8 „	3 15 „	„	27 9 „	
170	„	N. Ramasawmy Chetty	Do	„	Do	Do	901	2027 4 „	5	101 5 10	12 10 9	„	88 11 1	
171	„	Do	Duke de Malakoff	„	Do	White Long cloth Grey Shirtings	160 or 6000 yards 500 or 19250 yards	625 „ „ 1804 11 „	5	31 4 „	3 14 6	„	27 5 6	
172	„	M Thaparoomall	Dhoney No 232	„	Pondicherry	Iron Sweedish Steel	Ind S T 114 34 11½ 4 3 72	344 8 11 28 10 11 2177 14 11	5410	110 5 4	13 12 8	7/18 of 5410	96 8 8	
173	„	R Chethumbarachetty	Do	„	Do	Iron	43 — 4 — 31	129 5 3	5	6 7 6	„ 12 11	7/18 of 5	5 10 7	
174	„	Do	„ 103	„	Do	Spelter	Im S 13 13	99 15 „	10	9 15 11	1 4 „	7/18 of 10	8 11 11	
175	„	The Rt Revd J Fennelly	666	„	Jaffna	Clock Watch Books	3 Packages	60 „ „ 30 „ „ 40 „ „ 130 „ „	345	5 11 2	„ 11 5	7/18 of 345	4 15 9	

15594

Fort St. George 18th September 1858

No. of the certificate	Month in which the certificate is issued	Name of the Party in whose Name the certificate issued	On what Vessel Exported British	On what Vessel Exported Foreign	To what place Exported	Description Goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of duty Paid	Amount of Duty	Amount of Exported Duty	Rate of Drawback	Amount of Drawback	Authority under which Drawback is granted
176	" "	Sevagaminatha Pillay	269	"	Jaffna	Mule Twist Turkey Red Do	Bundles Morahs 100 or 750 80 or 400 lbs	160 2 6 450 " " 610 2 6	3 1/2	21 5 8	2 10 9	7/8 of 3 1/2	18 10 11	Under Act No. VI of 1844
177	" "	Do	288	"	Pondicherry	Brown Long Cloth White Cambric	Pieces yards 50 or 1950 100	182 13 " 225 " " 407 13 "	5	20 6 3	2 8 9	7/8 of 5	17 13 6	
178	" "	Messrs. Eaton Gayol & Co.	Do	"	Do	Grey Shirtings	1301 or 50050	4692 3 "	5	234 9 9	29 5 3	7/8 of 5	205 4 6	
179	" "	S. Umbalavana Chetty	Do	"	Do	Turkey Red Cloth	180 or 4724 5/8	1518 15 1	10	151 14 4	18 15 10	7/8 of 10	132 14 6	
180	" "	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	St. Candia	"	London	Apparel	1 Case	101 5 5	5	5 " "	" 10 "	7/8 of 5	4 6 "	
										950 " 2	118 12 2	"	831 4 "	

15595

Fort St George 18th September 1858

No. of Certificate	Month in which the certificate is issued		Name of the Party in whose name the Certificate is issued	On what Vessel exported British	Foreign	To what place exported	Description Goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of Duty Paid	Amount of Duty	Amount of export duty	Rate of Draw back	Amount of Drawback	Authority under which Drawback is granted
1	May	27th	Sy Ramiah Braminy	Schooner Queen	"	Penang or Singapore	White Cambric	Pieces 900	2025 " "	5	101 4 "	12 10 6	7/8 of 5	88 9 6	
4	"	"	P Soobroyalunodelly	"	Fr Ship Lizette Pernal	Pondicherry	Grey Shirtings	550 or yards 20975	1966 6 6	5	98 5 1	12 4 8	7/8 of 5	86 " 5	
9	"	"	Seevagamnatha Pillay	Dhoney No. 363	"	Jaffna	Turkey Red Twist	Bundles 80 or lbs 1,402	450 " "	3½	15 12 "	1 15 6	7/8 of 3½	12 12 6	
10	"	"	Mogamud Sultan	" 319	"	do	Tanned Sheep skins	281 No	98 5 7	5	4 14 8	" 9 10	7/8 of 5	4 4 10	
12	"	"	T Kistnasawmy Chetty	" 232	"	Pondicherry	Grey Shirtings	Pieces 240 or yards 9600	900 " "	5	45 " "	5 5 10 "	7/8 of 5	39 6 "	
13	"	"	C Nanasoondra Chetty	"	"	do	Camphor	Tubs S T 12 7 100	304 11 "	10	30 7 6	3 12 11	7/8 of 10	26 10 7	
											295 11 3	36 15 5	"	258 11 10	

Sea Custom House
Madras
30th July 1858

Year	Month	Amount
1858	March	361 8 "
"	April	821 4 "
"	May	258 11 10
	Total Rupees	1441 7 10 1451

Total Company's Rupees one thousand four hundred and fifty one annas seven and Pice ten. —

(Signed) W. E. Underwood
Collector of Sea Customs

15596 Fort St. George 18th September 1858

No. 261.

BC No. 3880.

From the Collr. Sea Customs Madras }

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

Sir,

I have the honor to report upon Petition No. 2188 of 1858 from Mr. D Sylva from Pondicherry:-

2 It does not appear to me to be clear what Mr. D Sylva requires the Bd of Revenue from the endorsement appears to consider, Mr. D Sylva was dismissed the service but it will be perceived from the Enclosure No. 1 which is the Copy of the decision given to Mr. D Sylva by the Collector and which he should have laid before the Board that his appointment became void by his own act.-

3 Mr D Sylva was so irregular in his attendance that his Department became much in arrear and I accordingly informed him he must attend and bring it up or resign if not that I must Dismiss him He had charge of the Register Department and ~~this~~ if allowed to get into arrear affects two other Departments as well as the Office of the Reporter of External Commerce and in fact brings them to a dead lock. Mr. D Sylva's absence was occasioned by debt and inability to come to office from Warrants being Constantly taken out. I accordingly gave him two months leave to enable him to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act which he did on the 16th October 1857.

4 So far from his attendance being more punctual after this it became less so and it turned out that it was from the same cause debt. He had not only contracted new debts but had left

---

15597 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

so that, irrespective of the impropriety of the Course, his discharge under the Insolvent act left him just where he was. his non attendance called down upon him remark and censure, and at length his affairs became so desperate he could not reside in Madras, and accordingly to avoid his creditors, obtaining leave for the remainder of the day on the 30th April last from Mr. Roberts, sending in an application through the regular channel of the Manager to me for leave of absence, he went before receiving it to the Mount on the same day.-

5. From Enclosure No. 1 it will be seen that the leave applied for was refused and that he received between the 30th April and 10th May repeated instructions to attend the Office, which he did not do but waited on me at

my house, in which I never transact business except on emergency and finding from the state of his affairs that it was impossible for him to attend to his duty as his creditors were inexorable I consented to give him 4 Months leave as I had done to a party previously to enable him to obtain a situation at Cuddalore or Pondicherry, which he informed me he could under the circumstances however above stated Vizt. his admitted inability to attend to duty at the Presidency I made it a Sine qua Non he should receive 4 Months leave, provided he in his letter resigned his situation from that date I informed him if he did not do this he must attend to his duty or take

the

the consequences.

2 Memo of Collr dated 2d Jany 1857.

6. By enclosure No. 2 it will be perceived that all applications must be preferred through the Manager and laid on the Collectors table. this Mr D. Sylva did on the 30 April. and such is the invariable rule. I have never transacted the ordinary duties of my Office in my private residence and Mr D Sylva when he left my house was perfectly aware of this -

7 Shortly after this conversation above related I received an application from Mr D Sylva for leave for 4 Months I returned it to the man who brought it and told him to take it back. The first intimation I received of Mr D Sylva whereabouts was by a letter from Pondicherry asking for his pay which I declined to give him. The fact is Mr D Sylvas creditors were so pressing that he went off

at once to Pondicherry according to the Government Rules respecting leave. I did not consider myself at liberty to disburse his pay during absence without leave, and even if Mr D'Sylva's Statement be true, that he imagined his leave had been granted It is contrary to all Rule for a party to proceed on leave under the belief it has been obtained, the more especially as there was nothing in my manners or observations to lead Mr D'Sylva to suppose such was the fact.-

8 If I understand Mr D'Sylva's Petition to the Board of Revenue aright he solicits that he may be allowed the 4 Months leave on half pay and that at the end of this period his resignation be accepted

It

It is quite clear he cannot put foot in Madras having just before leaving in addition to other debts contracted another of Rupees 400 which the other party was obliged to pay and to do so appropriated the cash belonging to his employer.

9 There is no servant of this Office who has received more consideration than Mr D'Sylva I have given him leave whenever solicited, I have promoted him from time to time

and on one occasion paid a debt to release him from jail I acted as I have done with regret but impelled by a sense of public duty felt I could not do otherwise.

Sea Custom House,
Madras. —
26th August
1858 —

(Signed) W. E. Underwood
Collector.

To,

Enclo. No. 1.

Mr. H. A. D'Sylva applied on the 30th April to the Dy Collector for leave for the remaining portion of the day work which was granted, He applied to the Collector for leave for the next day and Monday which was refused, and on the 30th April the Manager informed Mr. D'Sylva by a Memo in writing that leave had been granted for the portion of the day only and directed him to attend Office on the following Monday.

Mr. D'Sylva did not attend Office, but on the 3rd May applied for 6 Months leave, This the Collector refused. The Manager transmitted the following letter on the 3rd May.

"The Collector desires me to inform you that by his instructions I informed you on Friday last in writing that two days leave had been refused and directed you to attend Office you did not do either on Saturday or today. The Collector desires you will account for this proceeding on your part and desires me to inform you that if your explanation is not satifactory he will remove you consequent upon the unsatisfactory manner in which your duties have been performed for some time.

Mr. D'Sylva did not attend Office

Cont.

but sent a long letter of explanation dated 4th May on the same day the Head Manager informed Mr D'Sylva he must attend Office and on the 6th called his attention to the Memo of the 4th and requested he would attend Office as the leave could not be granted on the 8th Mr D'Sylva was reported absent and he was informed by the Manager he must attend Office on the following Monday or forward a Certificate that the illness of his son justified his absence and failing to do this the Collr. would remove him from Office.

Mr D'Sylva did not attend the Office but waited on the Collector at his private residence on the day of the presentation of Claims to ask for leave for 6 Months which was refused The Collector informed him that though he had twice taken the benefit of the Act he was as much in debt as ever which precluded his attention to his duties which the Collector was determined he should perform or leave the Office Mr D'Sylva admitted the embarassed state of his affairs arising from having left creditors out of his schedule He stated he could find employment in Cuddalore and the Collector finally agreed ~~that~~ if he would leave the Office he would give him 4 months leave upon

condition

condition that in the letter asking for leave he resigned his situation at the end of that period Mr D'Sylva sent to the private residence of the Collector on a Holiday a note merely asking for leave which was returned to the party who brought it. It appears he proceeded to Pondicherry Mr D'Sylva has not done any duty since the 30th April he can draw no stipend and being so long absent without leave combined with the circumstances abovementioned obliged the Collector to fill up his situation—

The Collector is aware Mr D'Sylva cashed a Bill before he left the Presidency and that he is not in want of funds—

Sea Custom House,
Madras
19th June 1858

(Signed) W. E. Underwood
Collector of Sea Customs

(A true Copy)

(Signed) W. E. Underwood
Collr. of Sea Customs

All.

15606 Fort St. George, 18th September 1858.

Enclosure No. 2.

All applications for leave must be submitted through the Head Manager to the Collector. On leave being granted the Head Manager will enter it in a Book kept for that purpose and affix his initials thereto the application will then be sent to the Cash Department to be entered in a similar Book kept by the Cash keeper who will affix his initials to the application after entry and return it to the Head Manager.

All applications for leave granted will be posted in a Book with a fly leaf.

Sea Custom House.
Madras
2d January 1857

(Signed) W. E. Underwood
Collector Sea Customs.
(True Copy)
(Signed) W. E. Underwood.
Collector Sea Customs.

To

15607. Fort St. George 18th September 1858

No. 271

To

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

B. No. 3948
From the Collector
Sea Custom Madras

Sir

Para 1 I have the honor to forward a Register of Drawback for the months of May and June and request you will be pleased to obtain the Sanction of the Board for the same at your earliest convenience.

2 I beg to call your attention to my letter of the 30th Ultimo and request that the Sanction for the Register forwarded therein may be transmitted as early as practicable.

Sea Custom House
Madras
31st August 1858

(Signed) C. A. Roberts
Acting Collector

Register

15608

Fort Saint George 18th September 1858

Register shewing the Amount of Drawback Certificates granted in each Month on account of Articles Originally Imported by Sea and Exported from the Port of Madras.

Number of the Certificate	Month in which the Certificate is issued	Name of the Party in whose name the Certificate is issued	On what Vessel Exported British	Foreign	To what place Exported	Description of Goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of duty paid	Amount of duty	Amount of Export duty	Rate of Drawback	Amount of Drawback	Authority under which Drawback is granted
	1858.													
2	May 27th	Seevagamenatha Pelly	Schr Coral Queen	„	Penang or Singapore	White Cambric	Pieces 492	1107 „ „	5	55 5 7	6 14 8	7/8 of 5	48 6 11	Under Act No. VI of 1844
3	„	P. Armooga Moodelly	D°	„	Singapore	D°	280	630 „ „	5	31 8 „	3 15 „	7/8 of 5	27 9 „	„
5	„	P. Manica Chetty	„	Frch Ship Bapelle Precent	Pondicherry	Grey Shirtings	50 or yards 1926	220 9 2	5	11 „ 5	1 6 1	7/8 of 5	9 10 4	„
6	„	Messrs Stephen Clark & Co	„	Ship Monteferrand	D°	White Shirtings White Cambric	50 or 2000 100	208 5 4 225 „ „ 433 5 4	5	21 10 8	2 11 4	7/8 of 5	18 15 4	„
7	„	S. Poorooshottum Naick	Dhoney No 352	„	D°	Spelter	18—14—50	137 12 1	5	6 14 2	„ 13 9	7/8 of 5	6 „ 5	„
8	„	Seevagamenatha Pelly	D°	„	D°	Grey Shirtings	Pieces yards 50 or 1925	220 9 2	5	11 „ 5	1 6 1	7/8 of 5	9 10 4	„
11	„	M. Thapiroomall	„ 432	„	D°	D°	560 or 21560	2021 4 „	5	101 1 „	12 10 2	7/8 of 5	88 6 10	„
										238 8 3	29 13 1		208 11 2	
14	June 30th	J. Ramiah Bramin	„ 326	„	Colombo	Turkey Red Sarees	320	640 „ „	10	64 „ „	8 „ „	7/8 of 5	56 „ „	„
15	„	D°	Bq Wild Flower	„	Penang or Singapore	White Cambric	200	450 „ „	5	22 8 „	2 13 „	7/8 of 5	19 11 „	
16	„	D°	D°	„	D°	D°	1709	3845 4 „	5	192 4 2	24 „ 6	7/8 of 5	168 3 8	

15609

Fort Saint George 18 September 1858

Number of the Certificate	Month in which the Certificate is issued	Name of the Party in whose name the Certificate is issued	On what Vessel Exported		To what place Exported	Description of Goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of duty paid	Amount of Duty	Amount of Export duty	Rate of Draw back	Amount of Draw back	Authority under which Draw back is granted
			British	Foreign										
17	〃	N. Sooboo Pillay	Bᵍ Wild Flower	Fr. Ship Bespetta Recol	Penang or Singapore	White Cambric	1739	3912 12 〃	5	195 10 2	24 7 3	7/8 of 5	171 2 11	〃
18	〃	Moothoosawmy Moodelly	Do	〃	Do	Do	860	1935 〃 〃	5	159 12 〃	19 15 6	7/8 of 5	139 12 6	〃
						Calico	210	1260 〃 〃						
								3195 〃 〃						
19	〃	Seevagamenathan Pillay	Do	〃	Do	Brown Long Cloth	70 or 2730 yards	255 15 〃	5	12 12 9	1 9 7	7/8 of 5	11 3 2	〃
20	〃	P. Arnoogum Moodelly	Do	〃	Singapore	White Cambric	100	225 〃 〃	5	11 4 〃	1 6 6	7/8 of 5	9 13 6	〃
21	〃	Do	Do	〃	Penang or Singapore	Do	180	405 〃 〃	5	20 4 〃	2 8 6	7/8 of 5	17 11 6	〃
22	〃	V. Moothoosamy Pillay	Do	〃	Do	Do	700	1575 〃 〃	5	78 12 〃	9 13 6	7/8 of 5	68 14 6	〃
23	〃	Mauriappah Moodelly	Do	〃	Do	Do	375	843 12 〃	5	42 3 〃	5 4 5	7/8 of 5	36 14 7	〃
24	〃	N. Sooboorog Chetty	Do	〃	Do	Brown Long Cloth	100 or 3900 yards	365 10 〃	5	18 4 6	2 4 7	7/8 of 5	15 15 11	〃
25	〃	Messʳˢ Lecot & Co	〃	F. Bᵍ Sirene	Pondicherry	Photographic apparatus Books	2 in No. 1 Case	450 〃	3 & 5	24 14 5	3 1 10	7/8 of 3 & 5	21 12 7	〃
								80 〃						
								530 〃						

15610

Fort Saint George 18 September 1858

Number of the Certificate	Month in which the Certificate is issued	Name of the party in whose name the Certificate is issued	On what Vessel Exported British	On what Vessel Exported Foreign	To what place Exported	Description of Exported goods	Quantity	Value	Rate of Duty paid	Amount of Duty	Amount of Export Duty	Rate of Drawback	Amount of Drawback	Authority under which Drawback is granted
	1858													
26	June 30th	Messrs. Eaton Fuyat & Co.	Bg. Wild Flower	Bg. Irene	Pondicherry	Grey Shirtings	Pieces Yards 180 or 6840	641.4.0	5	32.1.0	4.0.2	7/8 of 5	28.0.10	Under Act No. VI of 1844
27	„ „	Bainbridge & Co.	Ship Cashmere		Mauritius	Coffee. Areca Nuts Cloves.	13021 112 112	1587.14.10 4.1.7 20.7.9 1612.8.2	5, 7½ and 10	121.6.6	15.2.8	7/8 of 5, 7½ & 10	106.2.10	„
28	„ „	Do.	Ship Roman Emperor	„	Do.	Coffee.	7000	853.10.6	7½	64.0.5	8.0.1	7/8 of 7½	56.0.4	
29	„ „	Binny & Co.	Bg. Clive		London	Uniform	1 Case	100.0.0	5	5.0.0	0.10.0	7/8 of 5	4.6.0	„

year	Month	Amount
1858	May	208 11 2
„	June	931 13 10
		1,140 9 0

Total Company's Rupees One thousand One hundred and forty and Annas Nine

Sea Custom House }
Madras 31st August 1858 }

(Signed) C. A. Roberts
Acting Collector

15611. Fort St. George 18th September 185

No. 1[illegible]

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

Gentlemen

B.R. 2808
From the Accountant General Fort St. George

With reference to my letter of 15th October 1857 I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying General Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance, as well as the charges for the Fusly year 1266 / A.D. 1856/57. The Statement likewise exhibits collections made during the same period, on account of old Balances, and has been prepared with reference to the instructions conveyed in the General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Revenue Department dated 22nd May 1818.

× No. 664.

Fort St. George
Acctt Genl's Office
30th June 1858

(Signed) G. L. Prendergast
Accountant Genl.

To

15612 Fort St. George 18th September 1858.

No. 313.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

B.R. 3280
From the Acctt General

I have the honor to forward herewith a set of the Revenue Accounts× of this Presidency for Fusly 1266 / A.D. 1856/57 prepared in conformity with the directions contained in the Honorable Court's Despatch dated the 22nd May 1818.

× Form No. 1 to 13.

Fort St. George
Acctt Genl's Office
23rd July 1858

(Signed) G. L. Prendergast
Accountant General

Memorandum

B.R. 3620
From W. Walter
Madras

The Committee for the Survey of Mathematical Instruments has the honor to return the Circumferentor which appears serviceable, the Committee would however recommend as a general rule that Instruments by well known makers should be purchased in preference to those by

Second rate artists.—

Madras
Observatory
7th August 1858 } (Signed) W. Cotton
Wm Worster

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

No 4200
From Messrs Bainbridge & Co }

Sir,

Understanding that Government is in want of Salt in the District of Malabar we have the honor to state that we are prepared to send Vessels to any safe Port South of Madras for Salt and convey it thence to any safe Port in the Collectorate of Malabar and sell it to Government at the rate of Rupees 47 per 100 Indian Maunds taken from alongside the Ship, the expense of landing being borne by the purchaser. It is understood that we are to be supplied with Salt at the Shipping Ports at the usual rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds free on board.

On these terms we would

engage

engage to send vessels for about 40,000 Indian Maunds.—

As we make this tender with the view of obtaining immediate employment for some disengaged vessels in our hands we shall be glad of a prompt reply.—

Madras
17th September 1858 } (Signed) Bainbridge & Co.

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements.—

Ms No 2221
From the Collr of Ganjam } Return of Sheristadars as stood on the 1st May 1858

Ms No 2219
From the Collector of Trichinopoly } Rain report for August 1858.—

Ms No 2223
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Export Bullion Statement for August 1858.

Ms No 2224
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Import Bullion Statement for August 1858

Ms No 2225
From the Collector of Nellore.— Account Current

Current of Salt for July 1858.—

M.S. No. 2226
From the Collector of Chingleput } Account Current of Salt for July 1858.

M.S. No. 2228
From the Collector of [illegible] } Average Bazaar Statement for August 1858.

M.S. No. 2229
From the Collector of Bellary } Average Bazaar Statement for June 1858.—

M.S. No. 2222
From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Estimate of Establishment charges to be incurred in the Salt Department for Fusly 1268.—

M.S. No. 2227
From the Collector of Madras } Actual charges on account of Temporary Establishment for Fusly 1267.—

M.S. No. 2221
From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Requests sanction for Rupees 11-10-6 being the cost of 2 Bells for the use of the Cutcherry of Vizianagram and [illegible]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue-
Monday the 20th September 1858.-

Read the following Papers received from Government and bounded in a Separate Volume.-

B. No. 3723
From the Chief Secy to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 16th August 1858.-

Passing Orders on a despatch of the Honorable Court of Directors dated 12th May 1858 relative to the disposal of Pagoda endowments under Management of the Officers of Government.- -

Sec No. 1142 in separate Volume.

Extract

B^o N^o 4155
From the Chief Secretary to Government - - - } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 14th September 1858.-

Communicating observations and orders declaring the intention of Government that in part of the Madras Presidency should be exempted from the operation of the Act(III of 1857) for the levy of fines for trespasses by cattle. and expressing their willingness at the same time to grant compensation to the proprietors of those Estates wherein such fines may have been, included among the assets on which permanent Settlement of the Estate was fixed.- (See N^o 1250 in separate Volume)

B^o N^o 4212
From the Chief Secretary to Government - - - } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 17th September 1858.-

Communicating an Extract Minutes consultation in the Public Department passing orders on

on a proposition submitted for the Establishment of a Public Library at Ootacamund } (See N^o 1272 in Separate Volumes)

Read the folling Papers.-

N^o 144

To J. D. Sim Esq^r
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

B^o N^o 4198
From the Collector of Rajahmundry - - - }

Sir

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of the 17th forwarding Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 6th July last, sending a form to be filled up shewing the cost of working the Printing Press in my Office, I have the honor to forward a Statement containing the information required - A column has been added shewing the estimated value of the entire work done - There being no account in this office shewing the value machinery Presses, Types &c, and as I have no means of ascertaining it, that column has been left Blank.—

Rajahmundry District,
Collectors Office Cocanada
10th September 1858 - - - }
(Signed) A. Purvis
Collector

Statement

15619

Fort St George 20th September 1858

Enclosure 1.

Statement shewing the value of stock and charges incurred Rajahmundry Collectorate for Printing Press in 1857-58.

District	No of Presses	Value of stock comprising machinery or Presses Types &a	Charges: Permanent Establishment	Charges: Extra or Temporary Establishment entertained during the Month	Charges: Total	Contingent Charges	Total Charges	Returns: From reduction in the Revenue Establishment	Returns: From reduction in the Judicial Establishment	Returns: Cash receipt for work executed for other Departments	Returns: Receipts from fines and other sources	Returns: Total	Result: Saving	Result: Excess	Estimated value of the entire work done
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Rajahmundry	3	938	1088	107 11 6	1195 11 6	954 5 4	"	954 5 4	" - -	330 13 -	. - -	1285 2 4	89 6 10	" - -	1616 14 -

	Rs	a	p
From Civil Court	20	-	-
From Sub Court	51	12	-
Subscriptions received for the Local Gazette and advertisements deducting value of paper charged to Sadorward	81	15	-
Receipts from Printed Individuals	177	2	-
Total	330	13	-

Rajahmundry District
Collectors Office
Cocanada 10th September 1858

(Signed) A. Purvis
Collector

To

No 264

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

Bo No 3689.
From the Collector of Chingleput

Sir

Adverting to Extract from the Boards Proceedings No 2996 of the 9th Instant, I have the honor to state that the Sibbendy charges therein referred to have appeared among the sums due to Government owing to their having in the first instance been advanced from my Treasury as Pay due to the Temporary Establishments entertained during the time the Estates were under attachment for arrears of Peishcush, and had to be subsequently recovered with the Kists from the defaulting Proprietors - The maramut charges have also been entered as due to Government as the irrigation

irrigation works for certain Government Villages were common also to the Shrotriem Villages, and the Shrotriemdars portion of the charges had to be collected from him with the Circar Kists.-

2 The arrears against the ¼ share of Eroombily referred to at the end of Para 1 did not accrue after it had been taken under Management, but before. The Proprietor having failed to pay his kists - it was ordered to be attached, when he attended in person, and stated his inability to pay as his lands yielded him nothing, and he was a greater looser paying his kists from other Sources, and requested that his Share might be altogether resumed, and his responsibility removed - There are instances of such

requests having been made and complied with by Government.–

3. The interest entered in Statement No 2. was charged on the balances due by the defaulting Proprietors in each of the years in which they had accrued, and as, when the balances were liquidated, the Estates were released from attachment the interest remained uncollected in some cases though collected in others. The unfavorable nature of the season in some Fuslies also impeded the realization of this source of Revenue, and as it does not appear in the Hoozoor accounts but only in the Talook Demand I thought it better to recommend its being struck off–

Chinglepet District –
Collector's Cutcherry – –
Sydapet 13th August 1858 –

(Signed) C. J. Shubrick
Collector

Bd No 3781
From the Collector of Chinglepet – –

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

Sir,

In reply to Para 4 of Extract from the Boards Proceedings No 2957 of the 5th Instant I have the honor to state that I see no objection to the sum of Rupees 451-7-6, due against the Mootah of Narasingapooram being wholly remitted as it was a very unprofitable Estate to the proprietors and was purchased by Government as remarked by the Board for less than a third of its annual Peishcush. I solicited permission to institute legal Proceedings for the recovery of the amount, as the late Mr Cochrane had already proposed to collect it from them.–

2. The Estate since its reversion to Government has been rented at Rs 400

per annum. It is difficult to say what it may have yielded the renter.-

3 The Ex Mootahdars are reported to have no other means than the Coodevaram of their Meerassy lands in the Village.-

Chingleput District - - -
Collectors Cutcherry - - -
Sydapet 19th August 1858.-

(Signed) C. J. Shubrick
Collector

No 279.-

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

Bd No 3996-
From the Collector of
Chingleput - -

Sir

Referring to the Boards' endorsement on the accompanying Petition No 1218 of 1857 I have the honor to state that the Tank in question is a ruined Tank situated on immemorial waste land and has been partly

partly enclosed in the South Coast Canal, and the stones lying about appropriated for the construction of a bridge by the Canal Department. The accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Canal to the Chief Engineer corroborates its ruined condition as reported by the Tahsildar when it was taken possession of in May 1856 under a Proclamation issued by me in accordance with Act XX of 1852.-

No 244 dated 30th October 1857

2 In the state the Tank was described as being in, I did not think myself bound to award compensation for it, as, in addition to its ruined state, the evidence of the Curnum and Villagers showed no festival had been performed on it for the last 20 years and other claimants besides the Petitioner came forward to demand the compensation, if any that might be given.-

3 Under these circumstances, I request the Board will inform me whether I am to proceed with the Petitioner's demands for compensation, or refuse them altogether.-

Chingleput District - - -
Collectors Cutcherry - - -
Sydapet 2nd September 1858.-

(Signed) C. J. Shubrick
Collector

To

15626 Fort St George 20th September 1858

Encl

To The Chief Engineer D.P.W.

Sir

I have the honor to return the enclosed Petition into the circumstances of which Mr Kennedy has enquired. The only persons, from whom information could be derived were absent from Sadras for a long time. The Villagers deny the ownership of Petitioner they did not object to Lieutenant Frances removing the stones, which Mr Kennedy values at about 20 Rupees, the Tank was totally neglected before the Canal was cut and the stones were lying about uncared for, Mr Kennedy values the cost of construction of the tank at Rupees 1304-11-, but sets forth nothing to shew that any compensation is due for a ruined works.

The Petitioner has appealed to the Collector who settled all claims for compensation before and there appears no reason for urging the matter again before that Officer.

E C Canal
Supdt. Office
Camp Mayar
30th October 1857.

(Signed) F. J. Moberly Lieutenant
Supdt. of the E.C. Canal

True Copy

(Signed) C J Shubrick
Collector

To

15627 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No 133

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

Sir

Bd No 3341
From the Collector of Bellary

1 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No 2221 of 28th June 1858 forwarding revised Rules regarding stamp duty certificates and requesting my opinion on them.

2 I have the honor to state that the Rules appear well calculated for the purpose they are intended.

3 The Board enquire whether any intimation is conveyed to the certificate owners that the sums claimed will be paid on applications to themselves or their authorized Vakeels. I beg to state that such intimation is given.

The

4 The Board also wish to know whether the refunds are paid only at the Hoozoor Treasury or also in the Talooks. From the commencement of the system of refunds of stamp duty the payment of refunds has been confined to the Hoozoor Treasury, and no payments were ever made from the Talook Treasuries on this account. It will be attended with considerable inconvenience to make the payments on these certificates in the Talook.—

5. But if the Board think it desirable to authorize the payment in the Talooks, they will perhaps be good enough to frame some extra rules for regulating the mode to be observed; the simplest plan might perhaps be to let the order, provided for in the 17th Rule be sent to the Cash keeper with a note appended, that it is payable in such a Talook to which a Takeed would also be sent with a memo

of

of the certificate. The Tahsildar should on payment take the receipt of the party on that Memo/which will be prepared in a printed form and be signed, and countersigned as the certificate is/ and transmit the memo to the Cashkeeper who should than cancel the certificate and attach the Memo to it. this will save the necessity of sending the certificate to the Talooks.

6. In Rule 4 I observe that the Section IV is omitted which should be supplied. In Rule 17. 1st line is a Printers mistake "Endorsed" should be "endorsed". and in 3rd line "Collector" should be in one place "Darogah" Rule 18. "Razeenamah" is this meant for Vacalutnamah? In this Rule or a separate Rule provision will have to be made for the course to be pursued when payments are made in the Talooks. In 24 Rule an addition might be introduced to show whose duty it is to keep the daily advices received from the Courts.

The rule might be altered thus. "The Certificates in the daily advices from the "Courts which are to be filed and kept "by the Naib Sheristahdar will be carefully "cancelled &c &c.-

Bellary Collector's Office } (Signed) C Pelly
Yadakee 21st July 1858 } Collector

No 124

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

Bd No 4021.
From the Collector }
of Salem - - }

Sir

1 Adverting to the Board's Endorsement on Petition No 1016 of 1857, calling upon me to report as to the propriety of complying with the Petitioners request, I have the honor to submit the following explanation.-

2 The Petitioner Lutchmeeummal represents

represents

represents that certain Ryots have withheld from her the produce of her Butavurtee Enam land, which she rented out to them, and given the same to another person. She therefore prays for the sanction of the Government to prosecute her claims in the Civil Court for recovery of the produce.-

3 It appears from the Tahsildars reports dated the 22nd and 28th August last that the Petitioners late husband was the Proprietor of 3/4 of a share in a certain Butavurtee Enam land situated in the Village of Pathagowndenhally in the Darampoory Talook that the Petitioner after the death of his husband rented out the above named 3/4 share to certain ryots in the Village on varum tenure and that these ryots have withheld from her the produce for the last 5 or 6 years and gave the same

same to one Histricn who has no interest whatever in the above $\frac{3}{4}$ share.—

4 As it is evident from the Tahsildars report that the Petitioners claim does not relate to the Enam land but to the produce thereof, I do not think that the permission of Government is necessary to enable the Petitioner to prosecute her claims in the Civil Court for for the recovery of the produce.—

5 The Tahsildar explains that the delay in this case was owing to the Petitioner not having appeared before him, though she was frequently summoned.—

Salem Collector's Office
Ossoor 31st August 1858.

(Signed) H A Brett
Collector

To.

No 178

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

Bo No 4014.
From the Collector of Tanjore
No 1561 of 1858.

Sir

1 I have the honor to report on the enclosed petition to Government from Iyarier of Undoor, soliciting permission to sue one Cooppoosawmy Sastry for certain Survamaniem land.—

2 The land in question is in the Village Woveerychary Talook Munnargoody and according to the survey accounts measures $\overset{V}{''}$ - $\overset{M}{2}$ - $\overset{G}{68\frac{1}{2}}$ - Its annual value is Rupees 6-10-4 as shewn Marginally - In 1855, Petitioner advanced on its security, a sum of Rupees 75-,,-,, to the said Cooppoosawmy Sastry, a great grandson of the original grantee, and now wishes to obtain possession of the land by an action at law.—

Tariff Teerwah	6-14-8
Deduct Cavelfee	,,-4-4
	6-10-4

The

3 The enam forms part of an ancient grant made by Tolajee Rajah of Tanjore in A.D. 1776 which was duly registered in 1809 in the Collectors Office as it still remain in possession of the family of the original grantee it comes within scope of the Board's circular dated the 11th August 1853 and I therefore see no objection to a compliance with Petitioners request.-

Tanjore - - - }
Nagapatam - - - }
2nd September 1858 - }

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

To,

No 179.

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

Bd No 4015
From the Collector of Tanjore - - - }

Sir

1 In the enclosed Petition to Government No 2499 of 1857 Sechee Sastry applies for permission to sue for certain Survamaniem land mortgaged by him to two different parties.-

2 The land lies in the Village, Talook Combaconum, and comprises 7/8 of a Sunjoo. It is part of a grant made by Shahajee Rajah of Tanjore in A.D. 1776. The original Sunnud having been lost during the invasion of the Province the Enam was registered in the Collectors Office in 1809 as an Enam held without grant but it appears that in 1829 an attested copy of the grant was obtained by the Enamdars from the Tanjore Palace

Palance Dufters. This copy is now produced. The validity and genuineness of the alienation cannot therefore at present be impugned, but there is nothing to throw light on the point whether in 1802 the 1/8 Pungoo in question was in possession of the family of the original grantee or not. It was purchased by Petition in 1844 from a previous purchaser a female but how or from whom she obtained it is not known. It was then mortgaged by Petitioner as shewn beneath.—

	Pungoo
To Agasteeswara Sastry in 1844	1/16
To Seevasudaseva Sastry in 1847	1/16
	2/16

3 Petitioner desires to sue on the ground that the value of the Mesne profits exceeds the amount of the Principal and Interest of the mortgage, and argues that the land should at once be unconditionally restored to him.—

The

4 The mortgagees however do not admit the claim as advanced by Petitioner. The first of them is dead, leaving as his heirs 2 widows and a mother. The former are absent the latter for reasons assigned says she will not give up the land unless Petitioner pays her the value of usufruct due on some area alleged to be deficient. The 2nd

Mortgagee

15638 Fort St George 20th September 1858

Mortgagee will restore what he holds should the mortgage amount be refunded.-

5 The Petitioner may I consider be permitted to bring the action proposed as his object is merely to recover possession of land mortgaged by himself and in which the Government have no immediate interest

Tanjore
Collectors Office
Negapatam
2nd September 1858

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Collector

To

15639 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No 174

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

Bd No 4204.
From the Ag Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir

1 As required by your Circular letter No 2773 dated 23rd July 1858 I have the honor to report on the practical working of the new forms of Village accounts.-

2 On the receipt of Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 28th June 1855 furnishing new forms of Village accounts Orders were issued to have the accounts prepared according to the new formula from fusly 1265 and during the Settlement all exertions were made through the Hoozoor and Talook Servants to effect the introduction of the new System- But hitherto the change has been but partially accomplished, some only of the accounts having been prepared according to the new forms.-

From

3 From the Exertions made during the last 2 fuslies and as all the Curnums have been now peremptorily informed that their accounts must be written in the new forms it is confidently hoped the latter will be more generally adopted in this Fusly and every effort will be made to bring about this result.-

4 Many Curnums are, or profess themselves to be unable to write on paper and of those who can many write slowly and with difficulty and are slow in comprehending the new forms but prejudice and dislike to the innovation doubtless cause more dulness and tardiness than there need be.-

5 As it is stated in para 3 of the Rules for the preparation of the accounts that Curnums who are unaccustomed to write on paper can get their work done by their friends or relatives and that no compulsion

should be used measures are occasionally taken to increase the number of Curnums who can write on paper and to push on the adoption of the new forms of accounts.-

6 No objections have suggested themselves to any parts of the new forms or system and though the new accounts and puttahs are generally approved of, it appears doubtful whether the former are sufficiently full and particular to check the cultivation Returns sent in by the Curnums as efficiently as could be desired.-

7 With respect to the puttahs in those issued in this District some of the Columns have been

transposed from the order in which they appear in the Curnums Manual and a few slight alterations made. In Column 1 the heading in the Manual of Punjah, Nunjah Totacal has for simplicity's sake been changed to "Babuivar" the heading of Column 2 "Irrigation" (Pachal) has been omitted as unnecessary and that of Column 5 substituted in its place with the addition of the name as well as number of the field an item much desired by the Ryots and Columns 3 and 4 have been mutually transposed. The Puttahs are now clear and simple and capable of rapid and accurate preparation.-

8 I beg to furnish for the information of the Board as requested in para 3 of your letter under reply the original accounts of a wet Village in Torrcore

Torrcore

Torrcore and a dry Village in Laulgoody Talook and request they may be returned after inspection I also submit 2 of the printed forms of the Ayen Puttahs relating to the two Villages referred to above in which the items have been posted as also a Cutchat and a Moturpha Puttah as they are printed.-

The Cutchats required for this fusly have all been printed and the puttahs are in the press.-

Trichinopoly,
Collectors Office
14th September 1858

(Signed) M. J. Walhouse
Acting Collector

List of the Accounts relating to the Village of Terkootarowoo of the Laulgoody Talook which a have been prepared according to the new forms-

Statement A Register of fields as per Survey or Mamool account for Fusly 1266 - - - - - - - - - -	1	
Enclosure 1 to Do an abstract of the total Circar and Enam Ayacut of the Village with details as to dry wet Gardens irrigations crops class &ca - - - - - - - - - -	1	
Enclosure 2 to Do abstract shewing the different Descriptions of Enam in the Villages-	1	
Statement B Register of annual Cultivation and Settlement in the Circar lands for a series of years - - - - - - -	1	
Enclosure 1 to Do Register of annual Enam cultivation for a series of year - - - - -	1	
No 1 Statement shewing the particulars of monthly cultivation for Fusly 1267 - - -	1	
No 2 Monthly abstract Statement of Cultivation - - - - - - - - - - -	1	1 This is not according to form. It contains some additional headings as per former usage besides the transactions of 4 Villages belonging to this Curnum are entered in this statement.-
Enclosure A in No 2 monthly abstract of List collections and Balance - - - - - -	1	

Enclosure C in No 2 abstract shewing monthly the number of tilling cattle deceased as also the descriptions of produce cultivated and harvested - -	1	
No 4 Statement of Stullawar cultivation with all necessary particulars	1	The Remarks of the Azmaishdar are not properly entered-
No 5 Statement shewing the settlement of each individual - - - - -	1	
No 7 Statement of Enam lands cultivated by the holders as well as others in the Village - - - - - - -	1	
No 10 Chittah of daily Collection -	1	The previous total has not been brought forward.-
No 11 Abstract of the daily Chittah of Collections individually - - - - - -	1	
No 12 Remittance List - - - - - -	1	

Total - 15 accounts

(Signed) M. J. Walhouse
Acting Collector

List-

15646

Fort St George 20th September 1858

List of the accounts relating to the Village of Punnay Torriore of the Laulgoody Talook which have been prepared according to new forms.—

Statement A Register of fields as per survey or Mamool account for Fusly 1265	1	
Enclosure 1 to Statement A abstract of the total Circar and Enam Ayacut of the Villages	1	
Enclosure 2 to Statement A Abstract shewing the different descriptions of Enam in the Village	1	
Statement B Register of annual cultivation and Statement in the Circar lands for a series of year for Fusly 1266	1	
Enclosure the Statement B Register of the annual enam cultivation for a series of years	1	
No. 1 Statement shewing the particulars of monthly cultivation for fusly 1267	1	
No. 2 Monthly abstract Statement of cultivation		This is not according to form but more headings are added according to old custom.—
Enclosure A in No. 2 Monthly abstract Statement of Sist Collections and balance	1	

Enclosure

15647

Fort St George 20th September 1858

Enclosure 6 in No. 2 abstract shewing monthly the number of tilling cattle decreased as also the descriptions of produce cultivated and harvested	1	
No. 4 Statement of Stullawar cultivation with all necessary particulars	1	The Remarks of the Azmaishdar are not properly written
No. 5 Statement shewing Settlement of each individual	1	
No. 7 Statement of Enam lands cultivated by the holders as well as others in the Village	1	
No. 10 Chittah of daily Collections	1	
No. 11 Abstract of the daily chittah of collections individually	1	
No. 12 Remittance list	1	

Total 15 Accounts.

(Signed) M. J. Walhouse
Acting Collector

To

No 201

To W. Hudleston Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Bd No 4005.
From the Actg Collector of Madura ----

Sir
1 With reference to the instructions given by the Board, relative to Petition No 2233 of 1858 herewith returned, I have the honor to report that on an appeal preferred to me by the Petitioner, against an order of dismissal passed by the then Acting Sub Collector Mr Cockerell, I directed his re-instatement, as from oral and documentary evidence I was of opinion that the reason of Mr Cokerells decision (Vizt the previous consent of Petitioner, not then acted upon to relinquish the Office) did not justify it.

2 He in that order mentioned

nothing

nothing of Petitioners incompetency to read and write: but as the Subsequent* Acting Sub Collector, Mr Child, objected to my order on the grounds of such incompetency, I of course cancelled it, the Office being that of Moonsiff Natamy

* Copy of Paras 3 & 4 of his letter No 113 dated 7th May 1858 accompanies.

Madura
30th August 1858 } (Signed) A Hathaway
Acting Collector

Enclosure 1.

Extract from a letter from the Acting Sub Collector Mr F. S. Child to the Acting Collector of Madura No 113 dated 7th May 1858.

Para 3. It is further to be observed that the appellant is as stated before utterly unfit for the position in which he desires to be reinstated. The position is that of Moonsiff Nattamy and it is absolutely necessary that a person holding such an

Office

Fort St. George 20th September 1858.

Office should be able to read and write and as before stated this man can do neither. For a Petty Nattamaiship or the Headman in a hamlet who is not a Moonsiff such qualification are, though desirable, neither absolutely necessary nor always obtainable, but it is otherwise with the Moonsiff Nattamaiship in a Tai or Principal Villages.

4 The very fact of a person being so ignorant would of itself make him liable to dismissal from his Office for he is more than useless. The Acting Sub Coll therefore strongly urges the great objection ther exists to the restoration of Colandavaloo to his Office, to which he has moreov no hereditary claim.

A true Extract

(Signed) A Hathaway

Acting Collector

To

Fort St. George 20th September 1858

No.

To J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Bd. No. 4209
From the Act. Collector
of Madura

Sir

1 With reference to an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 2nd August 1858 No. 2907, and its enclosure, I have the honor to report that in this District 11 persons are employed in the Sale of Stamps of whom four (as per Margin) receive a Commission of 5 per Cent on the sales, and one, a fixed salary paid out of the Darogahs Commission, while the remaining six are Tahsildars, the Commission on whose sales is received by the Darogah.

Hoozoor Darogah
vendor at Manamadura
Do at Paramagoody
Do Dindigul

2 I see no reason why the Darogah whose net receipts average 112 Rupees a Month, should receive this Commission.

N.

3 No order appears to have been given for it although the practice was incidentally alluded to in the correspondence marginally noted.-

Letter from the Ag Collr to the Supdt of Stamps 20th May 1853
To Do to Bd of Revn 14th April 1853.-

4 The small amount of sales effected by the six Tahsildars (as shewn by the annexed Memo) precludes the appointment of separate Venders in lieu of the Tahsildars.-

5 If however a fixed monthly salary of 70 or 80 Rupees be allowed to the Huzzoor Darogah, there will be sufficient funds saved to admit of Separate Venders being appointed on a fixed salary of 10 and 8 Rupees respectively for Ramnad, Iyempully, and Tenkurray.-

6 Average sales of 3 years by the Six

Six Tahsildars alluded to in Para 4.-

Teroomungalum - 1½
Madoo-or - - - - 12
Ramnad - - - 324
Iyempully - - - 58-8-
Tenkurray - - - 45-12-
Nellacottah - - 18-8-

Kodacaval - - -
11th September 1858-

(Signed) A. Hathaway
Acting Collector

No 307

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

Bd No 4061-
From the Ag Collector
of Tinnevelly - - -

Sir

I have the honor to request that the Cadjan Documents which the party to Petition No 828 of 1858 (herewith sent to be returned) states that he had presented before the Board and which were not received with it, may be transmitted to this Office, to facilitate the disposal of the Petition as directed by the Board.-

Tinnevelly Collectors Circuit Cutcherry.- Tencausey 4th September

(Signed) D. Mayne
Acting Collector

No 135

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

Sir,

Bd No 3801
From the Ag Collector of Coimbatore ---

With reference to the Board's order dated 1st June 1858 on Petition No 1370 of 1858, I have the honor to forward herewith the above Petition with my further endorsement thereon dated 4th August 1858, which I think affords the fuller explanation called for by the Board.-

Coimbatore,
Collectors Office.
16th August 1858.-

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

To

No 149

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

Sir

Bd No 4034
From the Collector of Coimbatore ---

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 17th Ultimo No 2662, I have the honor to forward copies of letters between the Assistant Commissary General of Hoonsoor and myself relating to the transport of the white Elephant and its dam. On hearing from him further as to the arrangements he wishes to make for the attendants to go with the Elephants, I will adopt the necessary measures for sending them and report the same to the Board.-

Coimbatore ---
30th August 1858.-

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

No 94

To The Collector of
Coimbatore

Sir

With reference to the accompanying copies of correspondence I have the honor to

15656 Fort St George 20th September 1858

to request you will be so good as to inform me whether you have Elephant attendants willing to proceed with the animals therein alluded to, until they meet the servants of the Bengal Commissariat Department.-

In receiving Elephants from Bengal the attendants of this Department usually receive charge of the animals at Cuttack, and at this station. I would propose that the Madras attendants should deliver over the Elephants to those appointed by the Bengal Commissariat.-

If you are unable to provide attendants I will arrange to send men, from this place for the said purpose.-

Grazing Farm }
Hoonsoor
13th July 1858 }

(Signed) J. London Captn.
Assistant Commissary
General.

Toy

15657 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No. 1376.-

To, Captain J. London
20th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Commissary General
Hoonsoor.

Sir,

No. 248
dated 23rd
June 1858

I have the honor by desire of the Commissary General to forward copy of a letter from the Commissary General of Fort William and to request you will be good enough, in communication with the Collector of Coimbatore state what you would propose as the most eligible mode of despatching a white Elephant and its dam from that Zillah to Calcutta naming the place at which it would be desirable for the Bengal authorities to take charge of the animals from the Madras attendants.-

Commissary Generals Office }
Madras 10th July 1858.- - }

(Signed) H. J. Nicholls
Assistant Commissary
General

Toy

15658 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No 245

To The Commissary General
Madras

Sir,

Government having in Officiating Secretary Major Atkinsons letter No 1157 of the 21st current desired measures to be taken to send a white Elephant with its dam from Coimbatore to Calcutta. I have the honor to request you will be good enough to afford me your aid in the matter taking such steps as you may deem advisable for despatching the animal to any point you may consider most convenently proximate to this Presidency from which I would arrange to receive charge of it.

You will be so good as to let me know what arrangements you propose to make that I may inform Government of the same.

Commissary General Office
Fort St George
23rd June 1858

(Signed) I. Ramsay
Commissary General

True Copy

(Signed) H. I. Nicholls
Assistant Commissary General

(True Copies)

(Signed) I London
Assistant Commissary General

To

15659 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No 396

To Captain I. London
Assistant Commissary General
Hoonsoor

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th Ultimo No 94 I have the honor to inform you, that the Elephant attendants at Coimbatore agree to proceed with the white Elephant and its dam as far as Madras only, at which place arrangements should be made to relieve them. If you concur in this I will adopt measures to send the animals to Madras, otherwise I request you will be good enough to send men from Hoonsoor to go with the Elephants from Coimbatore to Cuttack.—

Coimbatore, 30th August 1858 — (Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector.

(True Copies)

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector.

To

No. 83

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

Bd. No. 3680.
From the Collector of Canara

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from Proceedings of the Board dated 23rd July calling for my opinion of a copy of rules for refund of Stamp duty proposed for Bellary.—

2 In reply I have the honor to state that rules 1 to 16 inclusive appear to be all that can be desired but that rule 17 which contemplates the payment of all refunds from the Huzoor and in which moreover there appears to be a misprint, the word "Collector" being it seems introduced a second time in place of "Darogah" could not in my opinion be easily carried out in practice.—

3 If these sums are to be paid from the Huzoor Treasury only, it follows (as appears from Rule 18) that the recipients must be present Rule 22. certainly provides for the employment of agents, if the holders of certificates cannot themselves attend at the Collectors Cutchery, but the sums repaid are in the

majority of instances so small, that the holder cannot afford to pay a Vakeel or to attend in person if he resides at a distance from the Huzoor.

4 At present the holder of a refund certificate is paid either at the Huzoor or in the Talook in which he resides and the withdrawal of this privilege would be tantamount to making no refunds of small amounts.-

5- I am not aware that the present system has been found liable to abuse and I would therefore propose it's continuance.

6 If the Board however see any objection to this course the rules can be acted on and the money paid in the first instance as contemplated through the Huzoor Treasurer and then remitted by orders on the various Talooks in which the holders reside.- The objection to this plan is that extra work is imposed on the several departments and on the Collector himself with a view simply to the convenience of private individuals, but at the same time I do not see how refunds are to be made except through the Talook Treasuries.-

7 At present on a refund being found

due

due the Tahsildar of the Talook in which the recipient resides, is directed to pay the Money and enter it in his "Irsal puttee" and credit is subsequently taken for the amount in the general Treasury accounts.-

8 If the money is remitted to the Talook after being paid in the Huzoor Treasury the entries and orders on each transaction would be doubled and so much extra work added to the already overtasked Departments through which the arrangements must be made.-

9 If payments are continued on the present system the words "or Tahsildar as the case may be" should be entered after the word "Cash-keeper" in para 17 and the duties of the Huzoor Cash-keeper as detailed in paras 18 and 19 should be declared those of Tahsildars making payments on the Collectors Orders.- The receipts endorsed on the certificates the amounts of which have been paid in the Talooks will accompany the Tahsildars account Current which will be forwarded periodically under the new rules to the Collectors Office.-

In

15664 Fort St George 20th September 1858-

10 In para 20. The words "and Tahsildars account Current should be inserted after "daily Cash Chittah."

11 Rule 21 In this District the quarterly register in Canarese is prepared in the Sheristahdars Office and is afterwards translated by the Darogah for transmission to the Superintendent of Stamps.-

12 I would propose therefore that this System be continued the certificates being entered in the register after examination (Rules 20 modified) by the Sheristahdar and transferred to the Head accountant for the purposes stated in Rule 21-

13 Rule 24 provides for the cancelment being under the signature of the Collector but Rule 18 seems to point to the Cashkeeper as the party who is to cancel the certificate after payment and it seems that the Cashkeeper or Tahsildar as the case may be authorized to cancel these certificates the receipts on the back of which already testify to their having been discharged.-

Collectors Cutcherry - - - }
Mangalore 7th August 1858 }

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

To

15665 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No. 87

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

Bd No 3912
From the Collector of }
Canara - - - }

Sir

With reference to Boards Endorsement on Petition No 209 of 1858 I have the honor to forward copy of tabular Statement of Enam called for, and to state that Petitioners name does not appear therein, although from enquiries made in the Ankola Talook she appears to belong to the Enamdars family. However this may be the land enjoyed by the Petitioners family having been so long ago virtually disposed of by by them to other parties it has been resumed in accordance with the orders of Government under date 1st May 1857 No 405 and the persons in whose possession it was found pay the assessment levied on it.-

Pro of Bd 11th
May 157-
No 1504-

Collectors Cutcherry - - - }
Mangalore 21st August 1858- }

(Signed) W. Fischer
Collector

Tabular

15666

Fort St George 20th September 1858

No 1. Tabular Report on a lapsed Enam in the District of Canara—

	Talook and Village Extent and value of the entire Enam—	When and by whom granted Name of the original grantee Sunnuds or other documents in support of the grant.	Nature of the grant charity or service of service nature of the duty prescribed by the grant—	Name of the last holder date of his decease and the relationship in which he stood to the grantee—	Share enjoyed by the deceased and that held by the other members—	Family left by the deceased and name and age of the parties their circumstances and the means of subsistence possessed by them—	Recommendation of the Collector and the grounds on which it is made.	Recommendation of the Board of Revenue—	Decision of Government—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Akola Talook and Magany Luckmeshwara Village Portion of the Warg No 24 registered in the name of Meyasha aſseſsment Rs 76-1-7 Portion of the Warg No 25 registered in the name of Abdoolsha Aſseſsment Rs 76-1-7 Total Rs 152-3-2 Of the warg No 27 registered in the name of Syed Fatoolla Rs 72-3-2 Total Rs 224-6-4 Tenkena-Herry Village of the warg No 20 registered in the name of Syed Allaoodeen Rs 110-11-2 Total Rs 335-1-6	This Enam appears to have been bastowed by the former Badshah of Byapoor on the ancestors of the present holders. but as no documents are forthcoming it cannot be ascertained when and whom the grant was originally made— There is however a Sunned purporting to have been iſsued by the elders of the Village to the ancestors of the deceased Syed Shamshadeen Peerjaday. on the 13th Margeshwara Shood of the year Bahoodain (A.D. 1758) on the strength of an order from one Vencajee Punt, acting under Hoozoor directions sent through the Mamildar to the Village elders to the effect that a land yielding 5 Coombas of paddy and the and the Huckle or Shitta adjoining it were given to him as a grant or the enquiries held into similar grants on the district coming into the hands of the Honorable Company Colonel Munro in an order iſsued under date 15th January 1800 confirmed this Enam of Hoons 83-7-8 or Rupees 335—— in the name of Syed Fatoolla and it has been ever since enjoyed by the family—	Charity on account of the family being Peergada or such as have devoted themselves to religious observances—	The name of the original grantee is not known. The deceased Ibrahim shah who died on the 4th October 1846 is the 7th incumbent from Syed Fatoolah in whose name the grant was confirmed on the deciſsion of the Honorable Company.	The deceased enjoyed Rs 57-1-2 and the other members Rs 278-0-4 Total Rs 335-1-6	1st Eldest son Syed Hasim aged 28 years. 2nd Shaboodan aged 21 years. 3rd Son Cawder aged 19 years. 4th Son Syed Hameed aged 15 years. Daughter Patmabee aged 12 years wife Bannoobee aged 51 years. Elder sister Hambeeshah not married aged 71 years. Elder Sister Ameenshah aged 67 years Besides the abovementioned grant of land circumstances indigent—	As the Enam has been continued succeſsively in the family there would be no objection to the fathers share being given to the children had not the greater portion of the Enam land been mortgaged for Rupees 356 and in the enjoyment of the mortgagees. The date of the mortgages are respectively 1839, and 1846. An order was iſsued to the heirs and mortgagees the former being directed to foreclose the mortgage within a fixed period and the latter to recover the mortgage amount and make the land over to the owners but the matter still remains in abeyance— as the heirs being in indigent circumstances have not been able to pay this amount such being the case to continue the Enam in the family would virtually be to continue it to the mortgagees and the case is therefore reported for orders as falling under section 9 of the Board's Circular dated 27th July 1848—		

Collectors Cutcherry Mangalore 20th January 1857.

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

To

15667 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No. 99

To J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St George

Bd No. 4207

From the Collector of Canara

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Official Memo of the 31st Ultimo, calling for a report on the practical working of the new system of Village Accounts required by Circular (No. 2773) dated 23 July last. The Board are aware, that as the new forms could be only partially introduced in this District and the change did not contribute to the simplification of the accounts, I was directed to submit such as would prove suitable. These are now under preparation and will shortly be completed, and under these circumstances a separate report on the experiment which has failed, will not, I imagine be required. I therefore propose to make such comments as may be necessary on the inapplicability of the forms introduced elsewhere when laying before the Board those which I propose to substitute for use in Canara.

Vide Board's Pro. dated 2nd June 1858.

Collector's Cutcherry
Mangalore
9th September 1858

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

15668 Fort St George 20th September 1858

No. 133

To J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Bd No. 3484

From the A. Collr of Malabar

From Board dated 15th Jany/56 No. 102
Do. d/10 Decr No. 4137
Do. d/20 April/57 No. 1215

Sir,

In replying to the Requisition contained in the papers noted marginally, I propose entering somewhat fully into the history, Condition and prospects of the Talook of Wynaad, and with a view to acquainting myself with the subject I have recently undertaken a tour over every part of it, during which I visited most of the Coffee Estates.

Description of Wynaad

2 — The Talook of Wynaad, the only Balaghat Talook of Malabar lies just above the range of the Western Ghaut & stretching away to the Eastward of the range forms properly speaking a portion of the Table-land of Mysore and in this as in other respects, it somewhat resembles the Talooks of the Balaghat of Canara. The Rivers of Wynaad

fall into the Cauvery- Along the immediate neighbourhood of the line of the Western Ghaut the Country is rugged & broken and the summits of the mountain range, as they ascend from the low Country, rise Considerably above the general level of the elevated Plateau of Wynaad, giving to the Western & Southern parts a mountainous appearance- The Central parts Consist of ranges of low Hills of easy slopes & covered with Grass & low Bamboo Jungle, while the Eastern part of the Talook tho Covered with jungle is open & flat & merges insensibly into the Table land of Mysore- The Neilgherry range abuts abruptly on the S. E. Corner of the Talook & a portion of that high land Plateau belongs likewise to Wynaad as a part of the Nambalakode Vaunakode- The Bramagherry Hills on the North separate Wynaad from Coorg, a Country which in its physical appearance & structure in climate & soil it much resembles-

Ward & Connor's Description- 3. The Talook is described in Lt. Ward & Connor's Memoir (accompanying the

the

the trigonometrical Survey) by date 1821 as measuring from the West to South East 60 miles in breadth about the Centre 30 miles and in shape oval- It Contains a superficial area of 1160 square miles of which 106½ square miles are occupied by Rice Land ⅙ of the Talook may be Considered waste and marshy, but the whole was once cultivated the Remainder is Composed of low ridges of Hills." They found the Eastern part almost deserted" and a large portion of it had become a perfect Wilderness-"

Continued Climate- 4 The highest of Wynaad above the sea is on the average about 3000 ft. Goodalore is about 3500 feet- Being within the influence of the S. W. Monsoon the Climate throughout a great part of the year is moist & fine to the Eastward the fall of Rain is much more scanty & dry land winds prevail from January to april. The soil is reputed as peculiarly fertile

History Prior to Mussulman Rule- 5 On the earliest history of Wynaad it is unnecessary to touch- It was doubtless once the Country of Canarese tribes, but was visited largely by Malabar races on account of the sanctity of several of its ancient Temples to which a great part of the Country belonged – The traditional history of Wynaad carries back the date of the early aggression of Malabar Princes on the Country above the Ghauts several centuries – The first to carry war into it was the Rajah of Cottyote one of the Rajahs of North Malabar and gradually the various branches of this family & of the kindred families of Pyche Kartanaad and Coorumenaad and other Nair & Namboory families established extensive properties within the District, in addition to their possessions below the Ghauts. A number of influential Nair families thus became naturalized in & usurped the land of the Province and Malabar Tenures and Customs became the law of the Land – The sovereignty of the Kottyote Rajah family of Malabar was acknowledged and possibly at first some of the senior Jennies Proprietors held under Conditional tenure as was frequently the case in Malabar, but these Conditions have long since become obsolete & the Proprietors became the acknowledged

acknowledged & hereditary (Jenmy or fee simple) owners of the land the right to escheats & to other Royalties seems to have vested in the Kottyote Rajah, but there was probably no public land tax &ca paid to that family during the Hindoo Rule –

Tippoo's usurpation.

6 Wynaad generally but especially the Eastern parts, remained long in a very unsettled Condition & in consequence became overrun with Jungle but other parts of the Talook are believed to have been once well peopled and more extensively Cultivated than is now the case – At length in 1783/84 Tippoo took possession of the Province by exacting sorely against the will of the Rajah of Cottyote (to whose territory below the Ghaut of Wynaad was annexed) a written deed of relinquishment of his Country above the Ghaut called the Wynaad District, which after some reluctant delay the said Rajah was forced finally to give up by the middle of next Malabar year or about February 1787 so that it is stated to have become

a new annexation to and to have been registered as a
dependency on the Cutcherry of Seringapatam under the
name of Chakandoor from September 1787.-

Effect of War of 1791/92- The nature of Tippoo's administration or Revenue
Settlement of Wynaad cannot now be traced, but
his power was never really consolidated therein &
the Kottyote Rajah and other Wynaad Pro-
prietors who joined the British in the
war of 1791/92 "availed themselves of
Paras 231-232 & 233- the occasion of the war to resume Wynaad
and to reannex it to Kottyote" of Malabar
proper which was ceded at the peace of
1792 The Rajah re-placed his own officers
in the Country and was found in 1793 in
quiet possession by the Company's officers
This step became one of the grounds of
Complaint by Tippoo and Vakeel
to the Joint Commissioners who were
Charged with the settlement of
Malabar and they decided "that
altho' the annexation of Wynaad
to the Mysore Cutcherry had
been a forcible one in the first instance
yet, as the District had not been in-
cluded in the Schedule of Cession,
Wynaad Could not be Considered as
belonging

Para 235 "belonging to the British Government
"and they dis-approved in strong terms of
"the Rajahs having proceeded to such
They repelled Tippoos forces by arms - "daring extremeties. and in the latter
"end of March 1793 they advised the
"Rajahs of Kottyote and Coormenaad
"(who being relative are both equally
"interested) of our resolution neither to
"Support or Countenance them in violat-
"ing in respect to that District, the
"Sovereignity of Tippoo Sultan." The
Rajahs &ca then British subjects con-
tained most anxious that Wynaad
Should be brought under the British
power, and an attempt was made through
the Madras Government to negotiate
for placing Wynaad under the Companys
Government, but without its being carried
to successful issue.-

Tippoos admi-nistration 8 Tippoo however never again
really held Wynaad - His dominion was
abhorred

abhorred by the Malabar Rajahs and people and the mutual recriminations which took place after 1792, clearly show that the Malabar Jenmies never acquiesced in the usurpation. The Mysore Government probable did little more than work some of the Teak forests in the Eastern extremity of the Talook-

Rebellion in Wynaad-

9- In the year 1795 the Pyche Rajah, a subject of the Company and one of the numerous junior branches of the Kottyote family and himself a considerable landed proprietor Jenmy in Wynaad retired into the forests and commenced open rebellion against Tippoo - a rebellion sympathized in by the Kottyote and Coormenaad families and all the Malabar Jenmies who had possessions in Wynaad. This rebellion continued unsuppressed when the Second Mysore War commenced

Wynaad

Wynaad fell in 1799 to the share of the Company under treaty of Seringapatam

1799

Wynaad re-annexed to Malabar-

10 Wynaad was reannexed to Malabar to which as above shewn it belonged and for a short interval peace was restored- The Malabar Proprietors (Jenmies &c) reoccupied their ancient properties on the tenures ordinarily in prevailing in Malabar, and their right to do so appears never to have been doubted, However, the right of its ancient Princes to Malikanah in consideration of Wynaad, was not admitted.-

Being the $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Revenues allowed to the Regent Princes of Malabar in 1792

Pyche Rebellion 1802-1806-

11 Before long however the rebellious spirit of the Pyche Rajah and other inhabitants of the Country broke out anew and prevented any general Settlement of the Country till 1806 when the rebellion

was suppressed, the Pyche Rajah and his followers were destroyed and peace restored. The properties of the actual rebels against the Company were declared escheats to Government and were, to a certain extent taken possession of by Mr Baber the then Sub Collector but otherwise all private property, claims and rights seem to have been respected.-

Escheats.

N.B. Mr Baber was an advocate of the Proprietory notion of all property in Wynaad.

Hill and wastes not formally escheated.-

12 These escheat operations were very imperfect and the forfeitures consisted mainly of the Paddy Lands then in cultivation. No doubt they were intended to have included likewise all the hill forest &ca belonging to those Proprietors, but no Survey, was then made, there were no Official Accounts and all the Documents and accounts of the Rebel Proprietors themselves were suppressed

suppressed or destroyed; These Hills and waste properties were not therefore ascertained and brought to account at the time and they have ever since remained uncertain and disputed. The Hills and Lands then waste or only enjoyed as Cardamom Jungle, have ever since in a great measure been usurped in alleged fee simple, by other parties and whose possession they were at the time as tenants or mortgagees, or by the kindred Rajah families of Kotteyot, Coormenaad &ca &ca. The actual Rebels formed but a small part of the population of Wynaad.-

Mostly usurped.

Proclamation of 1824.

13 In this uncertain state matters continued till 1824 when the then Principal Collector Mr James Vaughan

issued an official Proclamation enumerating 24 Hills over which "and no more" the Government held claims within Wynaad. These Hills however form a very limited portion of Wynaad Hill and forest land and even over these the public title has never been fully substantiated. Most of them are in the occupancy of private parties.-

State of Landed Property in Wynaad.

14 I have entered thus at length into the history and circumstances of Wynaad, because I fear that some misapprehension exists as to the extent of the Government title over the Forests &ca and land fitted for Coffee in Wynaad.-

Proprietory

15 The Province is practically speaking much in the condition of Malabar generally a proprietory country. It was evidently considered as such by the early administration of the Province. Messrs Baber Warden Vaughan &ca although the

circumstances

Malabar was ceded its Hindoo Proprietors having been friendly in the War of 1792. Wynaad formed part of the conquest of 1799 but its Proprietors were never subjects &ca friendly.-

circumstances of its acquisition differed some
what from those under which the Malabar
proper was acquired and the ancient (Jenmy)
Proprietors families universally claim and
deal by their properties as fee simple possessions.
Perhaps the only valid titles under which
the Government could now claim any fo-
-rest or other tract of Land were in suc-
-cession to properties to which in default of
heirs or owners no title can be formed
or as escheat in consequence of the for-
-feiture by a former rebel possessor, dif-
-ficult now to trace.-

Most of the Forest land in the east of the Taluk is in this condition.

Difficulty of resumption.-

16 The question whether these fee simple titles and claims to forest Land in Wynaad are to be admitted and to what extent is one surrounded with difficulty. To negative these claims generally and to interfere with

transactions which have taken place under these alleged titles would involve Public Officers in much litigation - To be effectual such a resumption measure would require to be general and now that land is becoming highly valuable, the step could not fail to give rise to great discontent - A regular survey and Settlement of the Talook however accompanied by a registration of titles, would no doubt serve to bring to light much public land and to expose the worthlessness of many title now set up, but it will likewise be seen that 50 years prescriptive title and possession, supported by deeds however doubtful is difficult to contend against, as

unless

unless the whole matter be systematically taken in hand.-

Survey required.

17 In short a thorough survey Settlement is what Wynaad urgently requires in the interest of the Public generally of Planters and of the Public Revenue.-

Assessment

18 The question is however not material to the consideration of an assessment In accordance with the well understood principles of land taxation in Malabar it will be best for the present to keep distinct the two questions of (Jema boghom) proprietors fee and that of the land tax or Nigady in considering the subject before us - Land tax applies universally Jenmy fee only where proprietory title is established on the part of Government - The former question may be dealt with at once - Extensive private rights are involved in the latter.-

Right to take assessment.

19 The right of Government to derive a tax from cultivated land of all description in Malabar is undoubted and acknowledged. The District is proprietory one but its fiscal administration is purely Ryotwary and any extension

of cultivation over waste when ascertained is assessed. This subject is well known to the Boar and is only alluded to as some mis-apprehension exists in the mind of several Planters to whom I have spoken on the subject.—

Objection of Planters.—

20 They urge that as purchasers of private land they are fee single owners of land free of all public burdens. A private individual however alienates only his own right, but such alienation does not for the public claim and it never does so in Malab It is likewise urged that a tax could not now fairly be imposed after continued immunity. Forbearance clearly does not entitle to perpetual immunity from Public burdens especially as the circumstances which called forth the considerate forbearance no longer exist.—

Revenue Settlement now existing.—

21 Before considering the question of the assessment of Coffee Land in Wynaad, it may be well to shew the nature of the Revenue Settlement now existing in that Talook and the principles on which it was formed differing as they do from those of Malabar proper.—

Wynaad

Early Settlement

22 Wynaad did not participate in the Mahomedan Revenue Settlement of 1787/84 ? commonly called Arshed Begs Settlement of the land tax at least no trace of it now exists. When Wynaad fell in after the conquest of Seringapatam, the Cession was unaccompanied by any ancient account, and the six years subsequent rebellion further delayed a Settlement.—

Mr Babers Settlement—

+A few months after the death of the Pyche Rajah.

23 The earliest notices on these points are contained in Mr Babers letter dated 1st +March 1806. reporting his measures for the "pacification of the Country" and the introduction of a fixed Revenue Sistem. Mr Baber intending eventually to Survey the Country commenced as +the case of the Jenma Pymash of 1805-06 conducted by Mr Warden in Malabar by calling on all Proprietors to make returns of all assessable Lands &ca showing seed sown, Rental Gross produce &ca &ca of their land remarking at the same time "for altho it is not to be expected that funds of the country can be ascertained with precision from the Statements furnished by the inhabitants or that the pro+portion of the produce I have now made a Demand

+Vide my letter dated 5th march 1857 No 128.

+One half of the gross produce

"on them for: will be paid to the full still the
"payment of a Revenue Demand will after an
"intermiſsion of so long an interval be a great
"point gained. at the same time that the state-
"-ment tho doubtleſs incorrect in particulars
"will be a more complete Register of property
"than any hitherto obtained and so far will be a
"very material and Valuable Document when
"I shall have leisure to commence upon a
"regular Survey of the District".–

N.B. Mr Baber proposes it will be observed to follow up the steps by a measurement of the Lands &c as was done in Malabar between 1806/10 under Mr Warden (Mean Bymash) Vide my letter dated the 5th August 1857 No 128 Para 13.–

24 Then follows the principles on which he aſseſsed the country as I have always considered Produce as the fair criterion of taxation I have carefully explained in my present Demand for Revenue that it is a proportion of his that is expected and not of the Rent as is in use in the District+ below for here the Pattum ⊕ acceptation of the word is widely different from what is understood by it below. for as the greatest part of the country is the property of the Temples and the Koodatavathat Illoms the rent was fixed at the low rate of double only the quantity of seed sown which upon an average is not more than one fifth of the nett produce ××× to make therefore the Pattum Proprietors Rental the ground of a Revenue Demand

as

+ N.B Arshed Begs aſseſsment of Malabar proper was on the rental which was divided between the Proprietors (Jenmy and the Government.–

⊕ The acceptation is precisely the same Mr Baber found the Rent lower in that unhealthy depopulated and waste province than in the low country.–

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as obtained below* would be in fact only taking as the Government share of the produce one tenth. on the principle therefore of taking one half of the Groſs Produce, Mr Baber introduced as a temporary measure into each Umshum a kind of "Revaz" or standard rate of aſseſsment on Rice land which has been continued more or leſs ever since Rice Land above became subject to this aſseſsment. Upland is not taxed.–

* 4/10 of Rental to Proprietors 6/10 Do to Govt

Returns Groſsly fraudulent

25 The people defeated the utterly exorbitant demand by withholding much cultivation from the returns and by greatly understating the groſs produce of the rest. The result has been a reasonable land tax as far as it goes but it is in the greatest confusion – accounts are lost and a great deal of land enjoys immunity from taxation while the rest is subject to (a nominal) annual inspection with a view ascertaining the groſs produce.–

Existing rates of aſseſsment

26 – The average Revaz rates of Rice

	Rate of assessment per each Pothee measure of Seed-			Average on an acre of Land the acre being taken at 1¹⁄₁₆ Pothee-		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Elloornaad	2	2	-	2	9	7
Nalloornaad	2	2	.	2	9	7
Happatode	2	5	7	2	14	-
Periah	2	.	-	2	7	1
Eduvaga	2	-	-	2	7	1
Peroor	2	-	-	2	7	1
Poroonanoor	2	-	-	2	7	1
Tondernaad	2	-	-	2	7	1
Kooroombalah	2	2	-	2	9	7
Numbalakode	1	-	-	1	3	7
Suttans Battery	2	5	7	2	14	-
Poothady	2	5	7	2	14	-
Moonnaad	1	4	10	1	9	5
Cheraugode	1	4	10	1	9	5
Moopanaad	1	12	10	2	3	2
Eddunadasoor	2	2	-	2	9	7
Average	-	-	-	2	7	-

Rice Land assessment drawn from Mr Baber's Settlement are shown in the Margin, as with reference to some subsequent suggestions on the subject of assessment of Coffee Land the Board may wish to be acquainted with the subsisting rates. The average tax on cultivated land in Wynaad is about 2-7 annas per acres.—

No Survey undertaken &c.

No fixed Revenue System was introduced and the Condition of the Forest Land remained unascertained.

27— Mr Baber fell shortly after the date of this Report in ill health contracted in Wynaad, then a very unhealthy country. The Survey was not undertaken and many causes have since so operated chiefly the fear the Native and other officials entertain of the climate to retard any effective measures.—

N.B. No Tahsildar of ability will consent to go thither on any consideration. The District is enormous (1100 square miles) and sickness and other causes have prevented the tenure of Office being long held by any Superior native Official.

The

Faulty Revenue System.

The Revenue System since tolerated involving an annual, but nominal inspection of Crops. annual Remissions and additions &c &c is I consider so faulty and wrong as to require early revision. For this to be effective however a

Survey required for Revenue purposes.

general Survey is required and would even now now be remunerative while prospectively it must prove as highly advantageous to the Public Revenue as its + further delay will prove detrimental.—

+N.B. The Land Revenue of this Talook is based on a set of hastily obtained temporary Returns of the Cultivation and its value, which were asked from the people with a view to their taxation within a few months after the suppression of a rebellion of 9 years duration and when the District had been reduced to a state of unparalleled distress and desolation by a period of anarchy confusion and uncertainty arising out of political events to which it was subjected.—

Cardamom Farm

28 The only other important source of Revenue from Wynaad consisted in the Cardamom farm. A very fine Cardamom grows almost spontaneously in most of the Forest Clad hills of the western part of the Talook. Over these Cardamom a Species of Royalty has been asserted. The monopoly of all Cardamom

produced in Wynaad belongs to Government and is let to the highest bidders, yielding a Revenue averaging circumstances of Wynaad - this matter requires reconsideration and I propose addressing the Board separately on the subject.-

Average of the last 15 years.-

It is likely to be seriously affected by the extension of Coffee Cultivation-

29- It will be interesting to the Board to have in a Tabular form all the statistical information we possess of the Talook and I have prepared a Return for the last 30 years - The Revenues generally have declined and the Land Revenue it will be observed, has participated in this falling off - Emancipation of the slaves and hills-tribes and their imigration to Coorg and likewise Coffee Cultivation have interfered a little with the local labor and agricultural interest But the principal item of diminution is to be found

Statistics of Wynaad
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Appendix I.

in the Cardamom Revenue and is attributable to the great facility which increased population and the influx of the dependents and Coolies of European Planters affords to smuggling - For the exports of Malabar produce which averaged between 1836/37 and 1845/46. Cwt 394 averaged between 1846/47 and 1855/56. Cwt 572 - In fact the Monopoly is in a precarious state that the production has not fallen off.-

Coffee planting in Wynaad

30 It will be unnecessary to go into the History of Coffee Plantation in Wynaad which commenced about 1840 suffice it to say that mismanagement injudicious choice of soil and locality and an ignorant inefficient mode of planting together with want of encouragement by the formation of Ghaut and Roads difficulty of getting good titles to land &c - have all tended to render the early attempts at coffee Planting in Wynaad despite the obvious advantages it

Discouraging at first.-

it might enjoy over that of Ceylon - discouraging several Estates were abandoned altho' a wiresong had been paid for the land and no tax was assessed and others were maintained at a loss - Accident no doubt threw back the Country many years - This circumstance it was which led the late Mr Conolly to defer bringing forward the question of assessing Coffee Land till the Estates had recovered heart and the eligibility of Wynaad is a Coffee planting Country had been established.

Mr Conolly's unwillingness to tax

Present prospect

31 A country presenting so many advantages cannot lose permanently its attraction and for some years Coffee Plantation has been making steady advances in Wynaad - The aptitude of the District and of the slopes of the Western Ghauts generally for Coffee culture has been established, and is increasingly drawing the attention of Capitalists - Every facility and

and encouragement should now be offered to the introduction of Capital - And altho' I think that the time has come when the subject of taxation must be set at rest, I am satisfied that the greatest care should be taken not to check the tendency by heavy taxation or disadvantageous terms as compared with Ceylon or other Countries.-

Difficulty of obtaining for agricultural purpose.

32 Here it is requisite to draw special attention to a subject well worthy of the mature consideration of the Board and of the Government. The Govt officers in Malabar can at present do little or nothing to facilitate the Planters operation in regard to the purchaser of private land from private Claimants and still less towards a guarantee of the unsatisfactory and inclusive titles with which they are in 9 cases out of 10 obliged to content themselves. Coffee culture in Malabar

has no obstacle to contend with which can be compared with this and it indirectly affects the interest of the whole Province. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of waste and forest land in Wynaad and along the Western Ghaut where European capital might be profitably invested which are claimed and owned by Native Proprietors for which nothing is paid to the State and which at the same time the Proprietors have the power to close against all enterprize – a power which they are using the most disadvantageously to

N.B. Instances are of daily occurrence in Wynaad &ca of applicants giving up their enquiries after Land in disgust. A party recently applied for a tract of Jungle under Mookoorty peak for Coffee Cultivation 30 or 40 Miles into the Nellambur Jungles, but notwithstanding my intervention more than once it was resolutely refused by the Tirrupaad, its Proprietor on the Pretext false and frivolous that he intends planting teak seedlings there tho the land is beyond the range of Teak and the operation is one which Malabar proprietors do not prosecute even on these more accessible forest Lands.

Several enterprizing Gentlemen have wasted this year the season is past and if lost a year is lost in public attempts to get land and others have returned to Ceylon, where safe titles and rapid transaction of business hold out what an Englishman prefers to native Deeds. Leases and mortgages and dancing attendance on various petty Hindoos and Mopla Proprietors.

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to the Public interest. To the dislike to the European settler generally may be attributed some of this backwardness. To resist this is obviously the duty and interest of Government. Great consideration has been shown to the Proprietors of Malabar, many of whom enjoy the profit of vast and most lucrative Forest properties without Assessment or charge of any description. It is not too much to provide against this privilege being abused.

Remedy 33 It is difficult to devise a remedy. The most effectual, but least practicable, were to oblige the proprietors to part with their land at fair valuation. Another were to fix a quit rent, permanent, or renewable at certain periods in consideration of which the land must be made over in perpetuity to the Cultivator, or thirdly an acreable Revenue Demand might be fixed on all land for which the proprietor would be held responsible in event of his refusing to grant it to persons able and willing to Cultivate the Land and to pay the dues. The question is one of obvious difficulty but likewise of great and immediate moment and the present circumstances of Wynaads on this point of view place it in a disadvantageous position as compared with Ceylon. A proper Settlement Survey would directly lead to the necessary measures being devised

N.B. and Shevaroys Mysore &c

Coffee

Export duty

Equal to Rs 11-3-3 per Cwt of 112 lbs or 224 Rs per Ton of 224 lbs -

34 Coffee in India is subject to the Export duty of 3% on a tariff value of 50 Rupees per Candy of 500 lbs. This duty amounts to annas 5-4½ per Cwt or 6-11-6 per Ton. The prices of Coffee at the ports of Shipment during the last 5 years are given in the margin They greatly exceed the Tariff value. The substitution of an advalorem duty would at once double the Revenue. As it is, the duty does not exceed 1½ to 1¾ per % of the declared value of the article exported. No such duty however is levied in Ceylon and the existence of this duty in India is urged as an argument against the imposition of any land tax. Taking the average produce in Wynaad at 6 to 8 Cwt of Coffee per acre the import duty amounts to an indirect tax of from 2-–-3 to 2-4-– on the produce of

	Export Tariff value.	Cannanore	Tellicherry	Calicut	Cochin	average of 4 Ports
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs ct	Rs ct	Rs ct	Rs ct	Rs ct	Rs ct
1853	11 3 3	15 10 -	17 4 -	18 - -	19 - -	17 - -
1854	11 3 3	16 8 -	18 4 -	18 6 -	20 4 -	18 5 6
1855	11 3 3	14 12 -	20 - -	20 10 -	20 - -	18 13 6
1856	11 3 3	16 2 -	21 - -	20 6 -	21 - -	19 10 -
1857	11 3 3	21 8 -	23 12 -	21 10 -	24 - -	22 11 6
					Average	19 4 10

Average of 57 - 22-11-6
Tariff value - - 11-13-3

11

2/6/87

Statement of Export of Wynaad Coffee from the Ports of Calicut and Tellicherry-

	Wynaad Coffee exported	Duty realized
Average of 4 Years 1840/41 to 1843/44	54½	175
44/45	399	177
45/46	1696	1164
46/47	927	672
47/48	3465	1467
48/49	7286	2716
49/50	4957	393
50/51	8713	1670
51/52	7229	1702
52/53	8223	1639
53/54	15540	2720
54/55	13855	390
55/56	23041	2814
56/57	20946	4054

N.B. No Export duty is paid on Coffee sent to Bombay, Cochin &c for Shipment.

of an Acre.- The Statement in the Margin shews the export of Wynaad Coffee from Calicut and Tellicherry (with the duty realized) since the article became one of produce in the District. The Planters as a body would I think prefer an increased export duty to a direct Land tax.:

In

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given in condition of Coffee Cultivation- 35

District		No. of Estates	Name of Estate or of individual in charge	Acres		Remarks
				Cleared and opened	Total forest &c supposed to belong to the Estate	
1		2	3	4	5	6
	1	1	Mr Kendy	80	1000	New
	2	3	Luckady Estate Mr Wells	400 150	1200 200	Old
	3	1	Pakutt	250	2000	New
South west	4	3	Kulla Mr Ferguson	200	2000	large portion new
	5	2	Bythree Mr Glasson	200	1000	New
	6	2	Mr Vesnow	231	600	In full bearing
	7	2	Kalpotta (Barry & Co)	350	800	a large portion in bearing
	8	3	Jerjot	50	100	New
	9	1	Lopaz	100	1000	old and in Do
	10	1	Manantoddy	500	1000	In bearing
	11	2	Dindimal	300	500	Do
North District	12	1	—	150	300	
	13	2	May	150	300	
	14	1	T. Richmonds	154	200	New
	15	1	Mr Brown	100	100	Old
	16	1	Taronelly	60	100	In bearing
	17	1	Sultant Battery	700	10000	500 Acres Do
South East District	18	4	Ouchterlony	200	600	
	19	1	Godfray	100	-	New
Mumbalakode	20	1	Robertson & Co	200	1000	Do
	21	1	Lascelles & Co	100	500	Do
	22	1	Wright & Co			
Total		36		4725	24500	
Add Native cultivation				1500	-	
			Total	6225	-	

In the Margin is approximate Statement of present condition of the Coffee interests in Wynaad Shewing that about 36 Estates have been formed in the 3 different Districts of the Talook of which

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This is but a rough Estimate collected by me on a tour through Wynaad I doubt great-ly the figures shown in Coln 5, but the Planters Estimate their properties at something approaching these figures a large portion of the cleared and planted area was in its second and third years when I visited the Estates several are in poor condition - The state-ment shews the state of the Plantation in February 1857.-

which about 4,700 acres are cleared and for the most part planted out or in bearing while 26,000 acres are supposed by the Propri-tors to be held by them on the various tenures under which they have made their arrangements with the native Proprietors. Add to this about 1500 acres of Coffee Plan-tation in the hands of Natives who are taking a great interest in the cultivation of Coffee and we have between 6000 and 7000 acres of Coffee Plantation in Wynaad in bearing or in course of coming rapidly into that condition and a vast quantity of land is in a fair way to become converted into Coffee Estates by Europeans and natives chiefly on private lands.-

3:- Three Estates only of ~~the~~ above List are on land

Satisfactorily

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Satisfactorily Established to be Public land and their holders pay a Proprietors fee Jemabhogum of quarter per Cawny.-

Umshom		Names of holders.	Names of Hills	Total Cawnies	Jamabhogam at 4 Re per Cawny		
Edanarasoor—	1	Mr Bassars	Kodoongola Mala	16	4	-	Included in the Jamabundy from 1262.-
— Do —	2	— Morris —	— Do —	200	50	-	do do 1263
Elloornaad—	3	Pew Estate Mr Richmond	Koothra Koodoo Mashela Mala	49	12	4 -	do do 1264
NB 2 of No 8 1 of No 14 } of above list			Total	-	66	4 -	

Not assessed to Land Revenue

I have not ascertained the principle on which this amount of fee was fixed. It however amounts to about 4% on a valuation of 10 Rupees or one

Pound Sterling per acre the upset price of Land in Ceylon at the time it was adopted. No proprietory or regular grant has been conferred to these Planters. This fee is wholly unconnected with a land Revenue (Negady) Demand, and this land would be equally affected by an Aſseſsment.—

Public land should be sold outright

37 I consider that a revised Rule in the matter of this Proprietors fee is called for, however small the portion of Public land likely to be affected by it. English Capitalists naturally seek in a foreign

land

land fee simple land purchased under the guarantee of Government and to the facility of getting such titles is in some measure to be attributed the comparative prosperity and advancement of Ceylon. He there obtains a Government title and becomes a fee simple proprietor. The reverse is the case here. The Agents of European Capitalists now enquiring for land in Wynaad and in Malabar unanimously attribute the reluctance of their constituents to invest there to the badneſs and uncertainty of the titles they are enabled to obtain from private individuals. With regard to private land the matter is full of difficulty. There is no reason why the objection should not be removed at once in regard to Public Land. I would therefore recommend in case of application for Public

Land that preliminary valuation be made of the Jemn fee simple value (independent of the Land tax) and that it be left at the option of the Capitalist to purchase outright, and thus commute the

land with the hope of becoming a Proprietor by the redemption of this fee when his Estate should have been brought into condition which should enable him to do so without sacrificing the capital required for bringing the land into bearing.

+ The most productive of Wynaad, yielding perhaps 18 to 20 Cwt per acre =

and the slopes of the Neelgherries, have and will be preferred by the first comers, but the extent is limited. However, the success+ of the Calpetta Estates (Messrs Parry and Co) and the condition of a Native Estate near Sultans Battery shew that Bamboo Jungle Land and even more open localities yield fair return to proper horticultural enterprize and judicious management, so that probably a full third or more of the area of Wynaad (1160 square Miles - 725000 acres) might be made available for Coffee Cultivation - A finer field were obstacles removed and communications improved for the employment of British Capital could scarcely be met.-

Growth of the Shrub.-

40 The soil of Wynaad is fertile and the climate of West and South Wynaad at least highly favorable - The Shrub if properly gardened bears the 3rd year, an Estate probably pays the expenses of the years cultivation in the 4th year and is in full bearing the

5th

5th No tax on Coffe cultivation should take effect till the 5 year, as otherwise the tax would be paid from Capital.

Average yield

41. The more experienced Planters even, have not arrived at an average of the yield per acre in Wynaad, and as a large number of the estates have been badly managed, their present yield can scarcely be termed an average one - where estates are fairly done by, 7 or 8× Cwt per acre will not be an unreasonable assumption as the usual average produce of an acre, and it were worth 120 to 150 Rupees. A thousand to one thousand two hundred trees occupy an acre.

× The average of Ceylon has been variously stated at 5 to 8¾ Cwt per acre.

Labour and cost.

42. Labour is not abundant and has to be called in from Mysore, however good and just managers obtain a sufficiency at very reasonable rates. The cost of bringing estates into bearing and of maintaining them in a productive and

cleanly estate is therefore considerably below that of Ceylon, although it varies even in Wynaad. The value of an average estate in bearing may be taken at 100 to 200 Rupees per acre.-

Carriage

43. The average distance of estates from the port of shipment does not exceed 50 miles and despite the badneſs of the Road, abundance of carriage is always procurable at rates per mile very much below those of Ceylon. There is however a serious deterioration of property in the transit consequent on the employment of Bullocks in carrying the Coffee. The Communications of Wynaad have however already received the attention of Government.-

Aſseſsment.

44. In regard to the aſseſsment of Coffee land I have carefully considered the subject of it's taxation in accordance with the principles laid down by this Board in Para of Proceedings under acknowledgment

viz - that of an uniform and acreable rate of 1 Rupee per acre, aſseſsed on the entire estate taken for Coffee cultivation by any Coffee planter.-

Difficulties in applying the proposed acreable rate.

45. The proposed principle and rate find little favor among the Planters and I think its application, under present circumstances, to Malabar presents some difficulties.-

New and unequal

1st It were a principle of taxation new to the district where cultivated land only has as yet been aſseſsed. The European Coffee interest naturally objects to a differential mode of treating their highly cultivated holdings, purchased or otherwise obtained from private proprietors, while it remains in the power of native owners to withhold from improvement and free of tax, any extent of jungle to the poſseſsion of which their claim may be undisputed. A reference to the statement given in Para 35 shows that 25,000 to 30,000 acres are believed to be x Note, one tenth of Messrs. Ochterlony's area is in cultivation.—

be in European hands of which between 4,000 and 5,000 x acres only are in cultivation. To some estates in existence such a principle of taxation would prove ruinous, and a retrospective effect could therefore not be given to it without great hardship. Much land would be abandoned perhaps, but as it would relapse to native proprietors it would not be one whit more available to new comers than before. Were a survey however completed and an uniform rate assessed on all good forest land property in whosesoever hands it might be or howsoever used, Proprietors would more willingly throw up or dispose of the land for agricultural purposes, and one of the great obstacles to extension of Coffee culture would be in part modified, and a practical argument gained in favour of the system.—

Land jobbing by Europeans advantageous.

2nd. An uniform rate of assessment has the advantage of tending to check land

jobbing

jobbing, and the monopolizing by individuals for speculative purposes of tracts of land beyond what they themselves require or can cultivate. But in Wynaad as it is at present, waste and forest land fitted for Coffee is not generally public x land. The land is in short already jobbed and it is "clubbed" in the hands of a few native proprietors, who, as above noticed present the great obstacle to the development of the country. It is therefore not the interest of the Government or the Public to throw obstacles in the way of jobbing by Europeans within the bounds that native cupidity will permit. The European is more interested in retailing his investment in Land, and in getting it opened quickly than the lazy native proprietor has as yet been found to be.—

x The case of Public Land can be guarded by special rules and the principle of the Board except as regards the rate were most applicable.—

Extent of holding cannot be ascertained.

3rd. The Collector has no means of ascertaining the nature and extent of any Planters transaction with the Proprietors of his land and the extent of the holdings of the Individual Planters.—

Authoritative measurement &c required.

4thly An uniform acreable rate over great tracts of jungle Land were difficult of adjustment and perhaps it could not be practically carried out in Wynaad without an accurate scientific survey from which Boundaries and correct area &c might be authoritatively and officially asserted and maintained. The Settler in Wynaad is not suing for a grant of Public Land, but the Public Officer is taxing the private Land of an unwilling payer.—

Government does not guarantee or aid the Planters.—

5thly Land transactions in Malabar differ widely from those of the Shevroys &c where a choice piece of Public Land is occupied under safe titles and a clear quid pro quo can be pointed to, and where probably no burden beyond the uniform Rupee per acre attaches to the land. Here large

tracts

× Concurrently with the Land Revenue Demand.

Rate too high

tracts are taken, the good with the bad, from private parties whose titles and devises we do not guarantee, and whose claims in many cases an annual rent have to be satisfied × &c &c an average tax of Rupee 1 per acre would for years to come have the effect of retarding the opening of the country.—

Survey Settlement required.—

× The operation would secure other objects besides Coffee cultivation.

46. The remedy for these difficulties is obvious and I consider that it cannot be too early applied to Wynaad, from which it ought to spread throughout Malabar Viz: a thorough survey settlement × and valuation of the land of the Talook. The country ought at once to be surveyed and mapped, all the titles carefully ascertained and registered; the land should likewise be carefully valued and laid out in convenient Revenue lots and assessed on this valuation to an uniform and very light Land Revenue Demand and on the same data a Proprietors'

fee

This is a difficult point without legislative enactment, but the prosperity of the country depends upon it.—

fee or permanent rent charge should be fixed on all land. A Proprietor's fee ought to be fixed which should not be exceeded, nor should the land be any longer resumable when cultivated by private individuals as long as the rent charge is duly paid. The entire country should be made as available as possible to European and Native enterprize and Capital, and I have little doubt that within 10 years Wynaad and the western ghaut country might rival Ceylon or any country in the World, as a field for the enterprize of the European and the cultivation of the more valuable commercial products.—

47 Irrespective of the revenue considerations it is the duty of the Government and for the interest of the British commerce that the present unsatisfactory condition of the land tenure be

changed

changed.—

Cost of such a Survey Settlement

48 Such a Survey Settlement of Wynaad of a superficial area of 1160 Square Miles cost 40000 Rupees and occupy two Seasons. The Land Revenue would be at once largely increased and no doubt soon be doubled by the introduction of a proper Revenue system. The Public land now fraudolently usurped would be brought to light and the basis be laid for a handsome Revenue from Coffee culture and a new life would be given to the condition of that neglected but most valuable district.—

Measurement be adopted at once.—

49 If it be deemed desirable to levy a tax before such a Survey Settlement can be undertaken we might leave it at the option of the Planter to select one of two modes of assessment. Vizt either on acreable rate to be assessed on his entire holding or a reasonable but considerably enhanced assessment on the cultivated land of his Estate.—

The

Uniform rates -

50 The first mode the uniform acreable rate - is clearly the more eligible - It would no doubt be preferred by many and every encouragement should be held out to induce persons to come under this rule - As good a cowle should be granted in this case as when the land tax on cultivated area is elected and the rate of Land tax should not exceed one half to three fourths of a Rupee per acre - Where public land is so taken up the land tax will be added to the Proprietor's fee unless commuted - Where the Soil is private the Landlords dues have to be paid in addition to the Public burdens. -

One Rupee is considered sufficient on the Shevaroys and in Coimbatore where Government is Proprietor and confers a good and effectual title which is not generally the case in Wynaad. -

Rate on cultivated area.

51 In the event of the 2nd Mode being chosen by the owner a tax at the Revaz of the Umshom or the average of the Talook (Vide Para 26) might be exacted. -

Rs. 2-8-0

Applicants

The fact being that some have 5 to 10 times as much land as they cultivate

52 Applicants in either case should be allowed five years free, the object being not to trench on capital and there seems to be no certainty of an Estate paying all its expenses and yielding a good profit till the fifth year - Two instalments should bring it up to full rates - An Estate pays as well the fifth and sixth years as ever it does. -

53 The Assessment rules must have retrospective effect on lands already in cultivation but I would allow three years further immunity to such as give in their adhesion at once otherwise the assessment should take effect as soon as the extent of cultivation can be ascertained. -

(Signed) W. Robinson
Ag Collector

Calicut - - - }
22nd August 1857 }

Statement

15717

Fort St George 20th September 1858

Statement exhibiting the statistics of Talook of Wynaad during the last thirty years.—

Years	Population	Land Revenue	Quit rent on Coffee Land (Public) @ 4 annas per cawny	Moturpha	Abkarry	Cardamom	Gold Dust	Up Land Hill form and Hill Produce	Total Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1827	"	33414	"	439	2625	13355	1260	1301	52394	
1828	"	33436	–	437	3355	20335	1260	1502	60325	
1829	"	33450	"	430	3835	28525	1260	2007	69507	
1830	34616	33744	"	449	3845	42505	1260	2190	83993	
1831	31179	32640	"	436	4000	35215	954	2261	75506	
1832	31306	31149	"	415	2105	20050	1260	1143	56122	
1833	35891	31308	"	409	2600	19500	1260	1153	56230	
1834	35891	32729	"	401	3000	20500	1260	1128	59018	
1835	34916	33320	"	379	3115	19000	1218	1227	58259	
1836	35647	33150	"	377	3115	20250	1134	1238	59264	
1837	35824	32609	"	366	2600	20500	1134	1247	58456	
1838	35959	33659	"	365	2250	15800	1134	1422	54630	
1839	37189	33235	"	357	1800	"	1008	1582	387982	
1840	36413	34033	"	368	1700	43036	1008	1827	81972	
1841	36424	33912	"	357	1320	29062	1008	2082	67741	
1842	38985	34382	"	329	1320	6505	1008	1446	44990	

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Years	Population	Land Revenue	Total Revenue	
1	2	3	10	11
1843	38985	34651	45615	
1844	39843	34209	45507	
1845	39218	34862	47429	
1846	39743	33801	46541	
1847	38685	33528	53034	
1848	39610	33814	53344	
1849	39772	33158	52698	
1850	38896	32978	53193	
1851	41216	3344	52818	
1852	41216	32556	57785	
1853	41216	32254	58824	
1854	41216	30542	56929	
1855	41216	30135	53411	
1856	41216	2868	52060	
Total	1022288	98878	1707577	

E E. pr

(Signed) W. Robinson
Ag Collector

To

15720

Fort St George 20th September 1858

No 173
1857

9 Rev 157

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

Bd No 4503.
From the Ag Collector of Malabar - - -

Extract Minutes of Consultation of Government dated February 1856 No 194 - Chief Engineer Resolution thereon dated 27th Do No 1301. Collector to Chief Engineer dated 25th July " No 2187 Do to Government 6th March - 37 Do to Board of Revl 6th April " - 38. From Do " 23 Sept No 3180. with Extract Mint of Consn of Govt dated 11th August 1857 No 805.

Sir,

1 With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation No 805 dated 11th August 1857 Paras 16 and 17. and the Papers noted marginally, I have the honor to submit the following explanation.

2 The Nambolakode Warnawers rights were of the same character as those of any other Malabar Jenmy, such as the Nellamboor Rajah Zamorin Rajah of Calicut Eddawana Teroopaud &c &ca who are likewise the acknowledged and ancient Jenmies of vast tracts of hill and Forest in the Western Ghauts.

3. There is a traditional history of this Jenmy family, but it is not in record. It

was acknowledged by the ancient Hindoo Dynasty of Mysore and there is little doubt that the extensive territory recently recovered by the Mysore authorities was granted to this Malabar Chieftain family on condition of protecting the boundary and abstaining from the raids into Mysore to which our Malabar Races were prone-

4 The great Dewaſsom at Nambolakode of which Warawer was the Patron was one of the most important and widely sought Pagodas in the Country and as is frequently the case in Malabar, all the Warnawor's transactions &c were done in the name of the Pagoda (a deified ancestress of his own family) whom he represented and under whose name he managed the property-

5- The ancient Jenem Property

of

of the Nambolakode Warna or ran down far into the Carcoor Valley of Malabar Proper where it "marches" with those of some of the largest Proprietors of Malabar and here his Jenem title is equally and fully acqnowledged and respected by the Jenmies of the Country-

6 In short the ancient Jenmom of the tract is not, has not, and cannot for a moment be disputed - the only question is whether the Government will now continue to acknowledge it or not. The usurpations frequently alluded to in speaking of Wynaad are those by Moplas and others, on Escheats &c and not of the ancient Proprietors of the Land-

Extract Minute of Consultation of Government dated 11th August 1857 No 805-
Vide Enclosure

7 With reference to Para 17 I have most carefully studied every record relating to Wynaad and beg to submit Extracts from the relevant portions of the very meagre notices of this Country which are to be met with in the Records of this Office-

I

8 . . I sketched the History of Wynaad in my Report dated 22nd August 1857 No 133.

9. Wynaad was not ceded with Malabar below the Ghauts/ at the first peace of Seringapatam in 1792, and altho' a good deal of correspondence relative to Wynaad is met with in the Joint Commissioner's Report of 1792/93, it is purely of a political nature and has no reference to the tenures and social condition of that District.

Tippoo had usurped Wynaad 6 years before and it continued attached to Seringapatam till its fall in 1799 and was not visited by our Officers.

10 The records of the first six years of our rule in Wynaad are occupied with Military notices - the partial rebellion in Wynaad and Cotiyote and the presence of such outlaws as the Pychy Rajah and others in the forests of Wynaad prevented attention being given to internal

condition

condition of the Country

Dated 1st March 1806 - 11. An Extract of Mr Baber's Report on the measures for the pacification of the country after the extermination of the Rebels and outlaws will be found among the Extracts appended.-

12 The Nambolakode Warnawer remained faithful throughout the season of difficulty - The property of Rebels was escheated, but as no inhabitant of the Nambolakode Warnakode had revolted, their property remained intact. The family was then prosperous and very influential; though the property was poor and the Country unhealthy.-

13 Mr Baber and Mr Vaughan and other early Officials of this Province considered Wynaad a proprietory Country as in the case of Malabar Proper, and there was no attempt for many years at resumption and Government Royalty.-

Mr

14 Mr Baber settled Wynaad on principles similar to those obtaining in Malabar, and intended to have surveyed the District, but he left Wynaad in 1806 or 1807 before he could carry out the Survey he contemplated and subsequently little was done in Wynaad beyond making a few enquiries relative to special cases of usurpation and Escheat through the native local authorities - These referred exclusively to matters connected with Pychy and other Escheats none refer to Nambolakode Umshom.

15 In 1824 Mr Vaughan published by Proclamation as the result of examination a list of Forests and Hills over which "and no more" the Government Jenm. claim extended in Wynaad - This is a very important Document, one which I anticipate will receive great and just consideration before any judicial tribunal Nambolakode

Hills

Hills are not included in this Official claim.-

16 The Nambolakode Warnawer was at this time accustomed to lease his Forests to private dealers, and it was in consequence of failure in this trade that his/ Nambolakode Warnawers/ difficulties commenced ending in 1830, in the sale of all or nearly all his landed property by Decree of Civil Court.-

From Sub Collr
21st June 1849
Do Do 27th Do
2nd Sheristadar
9th November
From Sub Collector
23rd November
to Civil Judge
Tellicherry
9th October 1857
No 492.

17 The features of this sale &ca were discussed fully between Mr Chatfield and Mr Conolly in 1849 - the records of the Civil Suit were carefully and ably sifted in the Collectors Office - The English record of this discussion is herewith submitted - The result was that Mr Conolly was satisfied that if wrong ever had been done there was no remedy Mr Conolly always considered Wynaad (escheats &ca (excepted)) a

proprietory Country--

18 It is true that the price realized at the sale was low if considered with reference to present value of that part of Wynaad; but it must be borne in mind that the Neilgherry Stations had scarcely been formed; that the Nambolakode Umshom was one of most unhealthy and wild as forest tracts in India, in short a place where no one in his senses would have invested money excepting perhaps that Forest chief and neighbour, the Nellamboor Rajah;--

Facts

19 Facts do not bear out the allegation of secrecy or undue haste. The Civil record shews that the reverse was the case. The 2d Sheristadar in this Office was there in the Tellicherry Court and himself recollects that the Moonsiff more than once reported his inability to get a fair bid, when the judge thinking that he was trying to prevent the execution of the Decree at all sent peremptory instructions to sell the property outright and without further delay and correspondence-

20 I have carefully examined the Report of Mr Sullivan alluded to in para 17 of the Extract Minutes Consultation under acknowledgment. He remarks "In Malabar all land is private property "and the owners have an absolute property "in the waste. In the extensive district of "Wynaad which adjoins the Neilgherry the "tenure prevails and the whole tract is "in the hands of a few proprietors, and

"scarcely one hundreth part of it is assessed "to Revenue." He elsewhere adds, in advocating the proprietory right of the Todavirs of Neilgherry Plateau "the pepper corn rent "which is paid from Wynaad is not considered to militate against the proprietary "right of the Landlord of that extensive "and unhealthy District."

21 Mr. Sullivan's report refers solely to the claim preferred by the Nellamboor Rajah in succession to the Nambalakode Warnaver, to that portion of the Neilgherry Plateau between Nedawattom and Pycara which he/ Mr. Sullivan/ contended to be the proprietory possession of the Todavers of the Neilgherries and of which he remarks "the question as between the parties/ Nellamboor Rajah and the Todavers/ must of course be decided in due course of Law.

22. Mr. Sullivan does not seem for a moment to have doubted that the Numbolakode Umshom Proper, which is in the high land of Wynaad adjoining the Hill Plateau (the subject of his discussion

discussion/ was fee simple land of the Nellamboor Rajah. The claim of the Nellamboor Rajah to the Neilgherry Plateau is of a peculiar nature and differs from the general claim to Nambolakode. It rests on a special deed dated 1783 as it is not directly connected with the forest question, it seems undesirable to extend this paper by future allusion to it.

23. With reference to para 14 of the Boards Proceedings, I have the honor to state that the Warnawer family paid Revenue to Government. The Cultivated Lands (not forests/ are assessed. The Revenue is now paid by the Nellamboor Rajah.

Dated 25th Septr 1857. No. 3180.

N.B. Reclaimed Land is, of course liable to assessment.

24 I regret to observe that my communications have led to confusion. I had restricted myself entirely to the subject of Nambolakode Umshom and had no intention of treating of the Wynaad District generally. The subject of the Wynaad Forests is a very intricate one, and must be conducted on the spot and by the European Officer and during the season when in that inclement and unhealthy

country the Native Cutcherry can with safety be taken above the Ghauts, I spent the first season I was here in carefully examining the matter of Coffee cultivation and taxation, and I propose taking up the Forests thoroughly this Season. The enquiry will not be done justice to, by the Native Subordinates and I am most unwilling to bring crude matter and general assertions before Government.

(Signed) W. Robinson
Acting Collector.

Extract from a letter from T. H. Baber Esqre. Sub Collector, dated 1st March 1806 to the Principal Collector of Malabar.

I have not been wanting in my endeavours to set on foot such a Revenue arrangement for the current year as shall be best adapted to the local circumstances of the country without any accounts all of which were destroyed during the Rebellion or any other guides than some general reports

furnished

furnished from your Office, as drawn out by Major Walker and Captain Osborne from the information of that vile Traitor Palare Yamer Nair, I have been unavoidably necessitated to have recourse to the Inhabitants themselves for a Statement of their Properties - as well as to trust to their Honesty and Candour for the amount of the first payment for it will appear evident to you that had I not pursued this method, but awaited the result of a regular Survey I must have relinquished the idea of a Revenue Collection altogether for the current year.—

The object of my present arrangement is rather to pave the way for the introduction of a fixed revenue System for altho' it is not to be expected that the funds of the country can be ascertained with precision from the

Statements furnished by the Inhabitants, or that the proportion of the Produce I have now made a Demand on them for, will be paid to the full till the payment of a Revenue Demand will after an intermission of so long an interval, be a great point gained, at the same time that the statement tho' doubtless incorrect in particulars will be a more complete Register of Property than any hitherto obtained and so far will be a very material and valuable document when I shall have leisure to commence upon a Regular Survey of the district:-

× × × × ×

As I have always considered Produce as the fair Criterion of taxation I have carefully explained in my present Demand for Revenue that it is a proportion of this that is expected - and not of the Pattom as is in use in the District below, for here the acceptation of the Term Pattom is widely different from what is understood by it below, for as the greater part of the Country is the property of the Temples and the Koodarawattat

Illums

Illums the Rent was fixed at the low rate of double only the quantity of seed sown which upon an average is not more than one fifth of the net Produce and another principal cause for this reduced rent was the decreased Population in consequence of the incessant warfares which this District has been a prey to, since the usurpation of the Mysore Musnud by Hyder Nevaute and a variety of other local causes, which rendered it difficult to obtain Cultivators on any terms upon a rough calculation not one third of this fine District is in a state of Cultivation, to make therefore the Pattom, the ground of a Revenue Demand as obtained below would be in fact only taking as the Government share of the net produce one tenth a proportion very inferior to what is due to the Company as the sovereign authority and which in the aggregate would be reducing the Revenue to a mere nothing. But on this subject you shall here from me again as soon as I poſseſs some correct statements of property in the mean time, I shall be flattered by the Receipt of any orders you may think neceſsary towards the still further advancement of the Company's Interests in this quarter.–

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. Robinson

Acting Collector.

To

H. V. Conolly Esqre

Collector of Malabar

Sir,

You are aware that the Tirroovapaad, otherwise called the Rajah of Nellamboor lays claim to an extensive tract of territory in Wynaad, to territory in fact extending from the Carcoor Paſs to beyond the boundaries of Mysore, and from Nelleallum to the Pykara river on the Neilgherries, on the pleas first of a mortgage, and secondly of a purchase effected by his agent at the sale of the landed and personal property of the Nambalacotta Vayoonavar, when sold on 22nd June 1835 in execution of Decree 279 of 1830 on the file of the Zillah Court of Calicut.

It is pretended that in consideration of two loans for sums amounting to about 5000 Rupees the Vayoonavar, in the Malabar years $\frac{1005 \& 6}{1830/31}$ mortgaged, or more correctly speaking, made an unconditional surrender to the Rajah of all his property, and for the future threw himself and family upon the kindness and charity of his Creditor.-

I hope to be able to show that the sale was effected in so irregular and improper a manner as to warrant the belief of fraud and connivance on the part of the Moonsiff who sold and the Rajahs agent who bought and that the Mortgage deeds would be unworthy of credit in any Court of Law in any Country.-

The Vayoonavar's property was attached for the payment of about 1447 Rupees and to meet this trivial debt an enormous extent of Country containing valuable forests of Teak Sandalwood Cardamom and Gold mines teaming Valleys, Slaves cattle and all the appurtenances of several large and valuable farms was knocked down to the Rajahs agent in the name of the Vettacaroo Magaum Pagoda for the ridiculous sum of 3000 Rupees !!" The value of a few of the Hills (the 5 or 6 in Mysore) may be estimated by the extensive claims advanced by the Terriovapaad against the Mysore Government of above

a

a lack of Rupee's for their produce alone since the date of sale; It seems the Mysore Government declined to resign the Hills or their produce on the ground that they were bestowed for the exclusive benefit and expenses of a Pagoda under the immediate direction of the family of the Vayoonavar and that not being alienable they on the charge of property by the extinction of the family or by any other cause reverted to their original proprietor and donor.-

To my own knowledge I am able to state that the rent of certain Teak forests on the Nambolacotta Hills have since their sale in 1835 by merely supplying Ootacamund with timber infinitely more than repaid the Original purchase money of 3000 for the entire territory.-

Cds.	Mds.	tts.		
31	19	12	Sandalwood Rs.	2343-2-6
Cs.	Roll	Vesl		
1549	4	22	of timber @ 5 Rs. per Candy	" 7745-14-1
1			Elephant	" 80-"-"
318¾			Podies of paddy at 12-10 per Pody	" 279-"-"
			Total	10448-"-7

Previous to the sale it seems that the Rajahs agents put forward certain claims independant I presume of the 2 Mortgage deeds to some of the Vayoonavars moveable and other property and that on the mere Verbal evidence of interested and slippery servants the Moonsiff who conducted the sale handed over on his own authority (in addition to 4 Hills) timber Sandal:wood and Grain to the Value of full 1000 Rupees"! The Annexed list shows the extent of timber &ca with its value at a very moderate estimate.

As the purchase of this large property was not made in the name of the Rajah who from first to last is not allowed to appear in the transaction but in the name of the abovementioned Pagoda belonging to and managed by the Vayoonavar the proceedings is in direct opposition to Section XVII Regulation XXV of 1802 and at once vitiates the sale, and as more property was sold and more money realized than the Amount of the Decree required and as land was disposed of when moveable property was more than ample to meet the demand, the rules and practice of the Country have been broken and a wrong done which

requires

requires to be rectified. Here ~~are~~ we see property worth many lacks put up to sale to satisfy a debt of 1447 and sold for 3000 Rupees when as shewn in the Accompanying list the value of cattle and slaves alone (Slaves were then I regret to say vendable) if sold in the Manantoddy Bazar would have realized upwards of 4000 Rupees! The Vayoonavars house and effects would have cancelled the debt the cattle and Slaves it is shewn would have paid it three times over. Was all this the result of chance and adverse circumstances or the result of deliberate fraud and Connivance?

57 She Buffalow @ 8 Rupees each	456 " "
44 He ditto @ ditto	352 " "
33 Calfs @ 5 ditto	165 " "
24 Bullocks @ 10 ditto	240 " "
29 Young ditto @ 5 ditto	145 " "
133 Cows @ ditto	665 " "
13 Calfs @ ditto	39 " "
84 Pannicrs @ 30 ditto	2,520 " "
Total Rupees	4582 " "

In my late Circuit to Nelliallom and Gooddulloor I made all the equiries I could regarding this sale and the unhappy Vayoonavar and the most respectable people assured me that they never heard mention of a sale until it was over and that at the time and for some time previous until the period of his death the Vayoonavar as his sister now is was perfectly and undeniably insane incapable of transaction business or taking care of himself or property." His Sister and Nephew are said to have been forcibly removed from Wynaad and the grievous infirmity of the former it is believed was induced or aggravated by cruelty.-

The subject of this sale and the Tiroowapads claims is one of no small importance since the family of the Vayoovar being extinct his extensive property devolves upon Government. If the pretensions of the Tiroowapad allowed it must be remembered that this claim is not bounded by Wynaad but ascends the Ghats and includes the vast and Valuable territory between the Koondahs Neddawatton and the Pycara river upon the Neilgherries - This part of the claim is not I think as supposed by Mr. Sullivan based upon upon the sale (as I find no mention of the Neilgherries in the schedule) but upon the pretended

mortgage

Mortgage deeds alluded to before.-

I cannot for an instant suppose these two mortgage deeds or any thing but impudent and gross forgeries and if they are not forgeries the Rajahs agent acting I presume under his instructions has by making a formal purchase of land on which he asserted the possession of a previous mortgage claim either directly vitiated that claim or shewn indirectly that it would not bear the scrutiny of a Court of Law Is it within the limits of probability that a man should for a mere trifle make so injurious and so absurd a disposal of his property? To make a contract binding a quid pro quo

aught

ought to be apparent but here it seems that a man resigns comparative wealth and independence for beggary and dependance This might alone substantiate the rumour of insanity If the deeds were worth any thing why were they not mentioned in the original Decree or produced to stay the sale altogether! The deed said to have been written in 1005 resigns everything the Vagoonaven possesses into the hands of the Rajah and the second deed is consequently altogether superfluous. I have my strongest argument for the last namely that since an heirs (the Vayoonavars nephew) was living when these Mortgages or rather alienations are said to have been effected it was necessary according to the Customs of Malabar to obtain the Sanction & signature of the heir and his guardian without this no alienation could be valid and as this was not done the deeds are worthless.

The house Pagoda and some other

other property of the Vayoonavar was not sold but is now held by the Rajah under the pretended Mortgage deeds This it seems to me ought immediately to be made an escheat of Government and the Rajah left to prove the justice of his claim in the ordinary course of law - In regard to the auction I trust you will bring it to the notice of Government and request that every thing connected with it may undergo a strict enquiry The Moonsiff who effected the sale is dead, and there will be much difficulty I fancy in clearing up any mystery that may now exist, and the whole truth, if attained, will have to be elicited from unwilling because interested parties

(Signed) R. Chatfield
Sub Collector

15745 Fort St. George 20th September 1858

To

H. V. Conolly Esquire
Sir Collector of Malabar

I have directed all the papers regarding the Iroopaads' pretended claims to be forwarded to you - I have got all that was to be obtained from this and the Calicut Courts, and if any thing further is forthcoming, I fancy it will be found at Calicut rather than at Tellicherry —

There is a rumour of the Moonsiff having applied to the assistant Judge of Tellicherry to know if he was to sell at any price and his having received an answer in the affirmative - This Correspondence is not forthcoming and would be of no consequence if it was as far as regards the objections I have taken to the sale on account of of its inherent illegality and presumptive Collusion

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15746 Fort St. George 20th September 1858

collusion of Moonsiff and Agent —

Tellicherry }
27th June 1849 }

(Signed) R. Chatfield
Sub Collector

Memorandum

The Sub Collector in a letter dated 21st June last recommended that a part of the property which belonged to Nambolla Kotta Wagoonaver and which is in possession of Tacharakavil Iroopad should be made an escheat of Government - The following are the four principal grounds on which the Sub Collectors opinion is based —

1 The Sub Collector considers that under the provisions of Section XVII Regulation XXVI of 1802 the Wagoonavers personal property should have been sold previous to disposing of his lands &ca. but the late Wynaad Moonsif having sold both property at the same time in opposition to that enactment the sale should be cancelled. —	Query — if a District Moonsifs act be opposed to the said Regulation which was enacted× for the guidance of Collectors, afford sufficient grounds for their annulment. It is true that the Court of Judicatures do, in some instances, sell first a Debtors personal property, but that, as far as we know is,

× From the C. O Sudr Udalut dated 16th Augt. 1827 it will be seen for what purpose this Regulation was framed

is, a descretionary
act of a Judge, who
after considering the merits
of a case, passed such orders
as he thinks proper, and is not
bound to adhere to that principle.
However if an order did not exist requiring
that personal property should be sold
first, yet the sale of such in the first
instance must be admitted to be a judici-
ous step - That a different course was =
adopted by the Moonsif, any one well
acquainted with his circumstances =
would readily it is believed attribute
to his want of Judgment It will not
perhaps be out of place here to mention
that the Moonsif never served in the
judicial line the best part of his life
having been spent in the Custom and
Revenue Departments that he was
appointed Moonsif only a few months
before the sale and that his dismissal
from Office was made in 1842 in conse-
quence of his procedures being contrary
to

---

to the established rules of the Court of Justice
It is declared in Clause 4th Section
L III. Regulation VI of 1816 that the decisions
of a District Moonsiff are not to be set =
aside for want of form or irregularity
in their proceedings.—
It appears that before the sale was
effected the fact of the Moonsiff having
tried to sell both the moveable and im=
moveable property at the same time was
known to his superior Mr. Spark the
then Acting Assistant Judge of Telli=
=cherry from the correspondence that =
took place between them on the subject
and that no remark was made by that
Gentleman regarding it.—
The months before the sale of the
property, the Moonsiff confirmed thereon
by summary enquiry two Mortgage Claims x
amounting to Rupees 6751 and odd and
it was after reserving these claims, that
the Vayoonaver's mel avagashom was
sold, and the person who purchased it was
of course responsible for both Mortgage
amounts - Had the Vayoonaver's Claim on
the

x Tavopadi's Claims
Assam Tor- Inamdi claims
Total

the real and personal property been sold separately, it would perhaps have been purchased by different individuals and in that case it would have been difficult to determine the sum each purchaser would have to pay to the Mortgagees.—

If an order is passed ordering the sale of the Melwagashom of two or more lands after reserving on all, without exception, any Kanom or Panayom claim, it is usual to sell at once the Jenmies claim on all the lands at the same time.—

The Sub Collector's 2d ground is, that he heard on his late circuit to Nellialom and Goodaloor, that the sale was conducted secretly and that the inhabitants had no news of it until it was over.—

The records will hardly bear out this Statement of the inhabitants - In the very pleadings presented by Vayoonavers sister regarding the said property, shortly after the sale mention is made about that property having

having been sold at auction - Had the Moonsif fraudulently made over to the Tiroopad the property to which she would eventually have become the claimant, it is not likely that she would have omitted to make a representation on the subject forthwith.—

It is doubtful whether, on the bare assertion of some individuals, a Judicial Officer's procedure which for 14 years have not been animadverted upon, could be condemned.—

The Sub Collector's 3d ground is that from the number of Vayoonaver's moveable property and the extensive tract of his territory it is obvious that their value would have exceeded a lac of Rupees

The sum for which the Moonsif sold the property is 9751 Rupees - It is necessary to consider whether there was at the time in Wynaad competent persons who would have purchased the property

Rupees, whereas they were made over to the Iroopad for the very reduced sum of Rupees 3,000 —

property for sum over and above that mentioned above However the case may be, the sale conducted in a regular manner cannot it is thought be cancelled by reason of the sum fetched therein being small. It is manifest from the records that the Moonsif had endeavoured to obtain a good price for the property; that it was thro his exertions that the sum it was sold for was obtained, as appears from the following circumstances —

The period originally fixed for the sale of the property was 21st January 1835 but as no one came forward that day to bid, and the Decreeholder Antonio Jhon Pribhos being then at Tellicherry the Moonsif made

made a Report to the Acting Assistant Judge on the 28th March 1835 to the effect that the Decree holder should be apprized to attend and bid at the sale, if willing to which an answer was sent on the 2nd April that the property should be sold for the sum offered, however small it might be. on the 15th June 1835 the Moonsif again made a reference stating that the property was put up for sale a second time, that one Igar[*] de Souza of Manantoddy bade 1320 Rupees and requesting that as no one offered a higher price, he might be furnished with instructions how to proceed in the matter; to this reference an answer was sent on the 17th idem directing that he should act according to the order of 2nd April, and that none other was required. Hence the Moonsif had no alternative but to conform to that order and so sold the property on the 22nd June for the sum bade.

If there exists any grounds for dispossessing the Iroopad of the said property which has been

[*] This individual appears to be a dependant of the Decree holder.

him in his possession since 14 years by virtue of the purchase made by him, the sale must be sought to be cancelled, to effect which the only cou[x] left is a regular suit before a competent Court. This suit should have been broug within 12 years and it is very doubtful[x] whether a suit at this distant period (14 years after the sale of the property would be sustainable under the limitation law.—

x Vide C. O Sudr. Udalut dated 11th October 1827 para 6.

x Vide Section XVII Regulation XXVI of 1802.—

Supposing that a Court of Justice were to declare, that the Tiroo pad came in possession of the property be means of fraud and subterfuge, tha he should consequently be dispossessed of it, the property would revert to the estate of its late lawful owner Vayoonavur and go to his only surviving sister, she being according to the local usages the lawful heiress to his property. If she is labouring un aberration of mind, the administrat

of the estate must be taken up by the Court of Wards under these circumstances it seems questionable if the Government has a legal right or authority to interfere and take possession of the property as an escheat.—

Altho it is directed[x] that a defaulter shall forfeit to Government the property which he may have, by some means or other, purchased when sold for the liquidation of his own debt, yet as that enactment shews but one ground above alluded to on which forfeiture can be made, it does not appear certain that the legislature ever contemplated that the ground now adduced will justify a forfeiture of private property to Government.—

The Sub Collectors ground is that the Wynaad Moonsiff confirmed the Tiroo-pads Mortgage Bond on the evidence of an incompetent

If the claim advanced on the property under attachment be of a questionable nature, the onus of incompetent persons that there are strong grounds to doubt the existence of the transaction for which the Document was executed, and that the Document itself is void in consequence of Vayoonaver's sister not having been made a party thereto.

of disputing its validity rests with the Decree holder, the judgment creditor (the owner of the property) and other parties, but if no objection be started by them, the Moonsiff should not doubt its authenticity. The award of a Judicial officer on such claim should be passed on a summary enquiry as such award seldom stands confirmed.

This is the general practice with the Courts of Justice and the Wynaad Moonsiff acted accordingly with regard to the Teroopad's claim. The Moonsiff might

might have thought that as the Teroopad stands in the rank of a Rajah he would not have brought a suit on a fabricated document against Vayoonaver who was equally respectable as himself, and that if did so the opposite party would not have failed to dispute its legality.

The Moonsiff shewed in his award× the grounds on which he confirmed the Teroopad's claim as also issued a Proclamation to that effect and granted copies of the award to such of the parties as applied for it, and if any of them considered that award to be contrary to Justice it was open to him to obtain its reversal by means of a summary appeal which would have entailed on him an expense of only one or two Rupees by a regular suit.

×dated 1st Augt. 1834

A claim similar to Teroopad's was preferred before the Wynaad Moonsiff by merchant Assen Jar Mahomed who held a Document from Vayoonaver for upwards incompetent persons that there are strong grounds to doubt the existence of the transaction for which the Document was executed, and that the Document itself is void in consequence of Vayoonaver's sister not having been made a party thereto.—

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dated 1st Aug. 1831.—

A claim similar to Tiroopad's was preferred before the Wynaad Moonsiff by merchant Assen Tar Mahomed who held a Document from Vayoonaver for upwards of 1,000 Rupees, and the Moonsiff passed the same award on both claims and afterwards notified the same, as also the date on which he proposed to sell the premises mel avagasham right after reserving those claims Whereupon the said Vagoonaver's sister came forward with a regular suit[x] to procure the cancelment of Assun Tar Mahomed's claim, hence I am led to suppose that she had either no grounds or was unwilling to litigate regarding the other claim Documents executed regarding any transaction by persons of rank, such as the said Vagoonavers bear only their signatures and I do not think there is any fixed rule in observance in Malabar that the female members of the family should also affix their signatures thereto and that such documents would be null and void unless signed by them - On the contrary I know that such persons consider it a disgrace that their females should be required to affix

their

[x] See the Pundit Sudr Ameens Decree No. 277 of 1835.—
How can a woman who acted thus, be said to be incapable to manage her own affairs.—

their signatures to the Documents executed by them.—

9th November 1849 (Signed) Chooria Hanaren
2nd Sheristadar

To
H. V. Conolly Esquire
Collector of Malabar

Sir,

I have perused the Memo regarding the sale of the Vagoonaver's Estates in Wynad and observe in regard to the 1st para that there seems a misconception of my meaning and of the Regulation referred to, I state that the sale is null by Section XVII of Regulation XXVI of 1802 in consequence of the name of the real purchaser being concealed and a false one given - The Circular order referred to has nothing apparently to do with the question or section of the Regulation referred to The Circular order canvasses and asserts the right of Moonsiffs to conduct a sale of real property without the intervention of the Revenue authorities.

The transference of 10000 Rupees of prop to the Rajah's agent on a most equivoca claim as pointed out in the 6 para of m letter is not I think answered. This cla ought I think now to be substantiated.

I think there is strong reason to suspect a fraud has been committed and consequently the Moonsiff's proceedings are not to be contested for mere want of judgement or slight irregularity b for direct opposition to Law and the breach of well known rules.——

A large amount of landed prop was not put up to sale - How does the Teroopad hold that? Let him prove his rights thereto, or the Governmen ought to act for the sister as well as in regard to their own eventual interes

The Teroonapads conduct, to th unfortunate sister of the Vayoonavar was most suspicious, and he committed a gross breach of the peace in forcibly removing her, he removed her to avoid in all probability

the

the consequences of her pen and tongue when not under his control.—

Had the whole of Wynaad been put up for sale reserving the rights of present Jenmies. I fancy it might have been sold for a very small sum In the event of the Government declining to interfere with a sale however irregularly conducted I hope it will hesitate to allow the Teroonapads claim in excess of the sale.

If the Vayoonavars sister is not and I should like to hear at even this late hour, her version of the whole transaction and why she did not contest the pretensions of the Rajah - That she did not is no wonder to me, but I should feel anxious to hear her reasons.

If Con sent of all the heirs I hold to be necessary before real property can be permanently alienated in Malabar this is however a

question

the Rajah or then ruling power, and resumable I conceive at any moment by the actual and present sovereign authority - Had the Government many years ago assumed a title as Lord Paramount over all waste and unproductive forest land I believe there would have been no opposition or even objection to the step But it is now very different, and such a step might lead to much opposition, disaffection, or even litigation, as fraudulent deeds of every kind are in existence, and have been cooked with the cleverness for which Malabar documents are famous. —

3. The planters of Wynaad like men in general have an antipathy to direct taxation and from many conversations

I have held with some of the most intelligent. I fancy they prefer an export duty, even though it may exceed the amount proposed to be raised by a land tax - I think anything beyond a moderate assessment on actual cultivation would be steadily resisted. —

4 In reference to the opposition expressed by Natives to sell land to anybody and Europeans in particular it has always been felt, and can only be overcome by an enactment making the recusant proprietor liable to taxation for all land so unreasonably withheld whilst exorbitant demands should be restrained by fixing the value in the manner proposed by you —

5 As regards the dealings of the Nelumboor Rajah with the Nambalacode vaniarar my impression was many years

ago after a local enquiry that the transaction by which the Nellumboor Rajah acquired his extensive property in Wynaad, was a fraudulent one and that the proprietary right of the Vannaver himself to much that was seized and that portion in particular on the Neilgherries was very questionable; but the lapse of time, and other circumstances would perhaps render it difficult if not impossible now to produce any proof for refutation of his claim or the establishment of any other.

6 With these few observations I beg to return the papers that accompanied your letter.

Tellicherry } (Signed) R. Chatfield
9th November 1857 } Ag. Civil Judge
(True Copies)
(Signed) W. Robinson
Ag. Collector

To

No. 90 A / 1858

4 June 1858

To

G. S. Forbes Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

Bd. No. 2650
From the Ag. Collr. of Malabar
Extt. Proceedings Bd. of Revenue dd 16th January 1856 No. 102
Do. Do. 30 Do. No. 284
Extt. Mins. of Con. dd 27 Augt. 1856 No. 1527
Extt. Pro. Bd. of Revenue dd 10th Decr. 1856 No. 4137
Do. Do. 25th Septr./57 No. 3180 forwarding Extt. Mins. of Con. of 11th August/57 No. 805

In the papers noted marginally a full report on the forest of Wynaad is required from me.

2 I entered somewhat fully into the History of this Talook in the first 28 paras of my letter dated 22nd August last No. 133, I propose in this letter, after a few preliminary observations, to touch the subject of the forest of each Umshom separately premising however, that without survey and without accounts, amidst conflicting interests innumerable and very ill-defined claims, and little or no actual possession usufruct on the part of Government any information must be general in its character

3 The forests of Wynaad are found along the line of the Western Ghaut the water shed of which for the most part defines the boundary between the Wynaad Plateau and Malabar below the Ghaut. The low country Talooks take in within their boundaries the forest covered western face of the range.

The

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9th November 1857 } (Signed) R. Chatfield
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True Copies
(Signed) W. Robinson
Ag. Collector

To

No. 70 A.
1858

4 June 1858

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G. S. Forbes Esqr.
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Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

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The

Unshoms
Periah
Jordunaad
Paromanoor
Coroombalbla
Eddanarasanoor
Moopainaad
Cherangode
~~Nambalakode~~
Nambballakode
(Moodoomalla)
Moonnad
(Nelly Cottah
Gunapathy
Vatton (Sultans Battery)
Pootady
Hospatide
(Pollpully
Deshom)
Yellornaad.
Yeddavaga
Unshom's
Paroor
Yeddawagga
Pooranancor
Kopalode
Central
Whynod.

The forest Unshoms of Wynaad are the western Unshoms lying
along the Ghaut range the Southern Unshom lying along the
crest of the Wynaad Table land. On the East a belt of forest
separates Wynaad from Mysore and runs from crest of the
Neilgherry Peak to the foot of the Bramagherry range. The
Bramagherry range separates Wynaad from Coorg on the
north the District of Tironhally and Tichillery spurs of
the Bramagherries and covered with fine forests

4. Central Wynaad is more open. The low
rounded Hills are much overgrown but the jungle is in the
main either low and Stunted or mere Bamboo jungle
Rich and extensive Paddy Bottoms occupy the flats between
these low Hills and in the Vallies along the course of the rivers
and Streams. The soil is highly productive and the hill
sides are generally cultivated with a Raghee crop of the des-
cription known in Canara as Coomery and in Malabar as
Ponom. A Crop which as regards the quantity of human
food produced is a valuable and productive crop. These
paddy flats and intervening hills and raghy jungles are
all the private property of a variety of Temples and of
private individuals who collect the rents &c. No tax
is

is paid on hill cultivation in Wynaad. As regards the
timber forest question the central Unshoms of Wynaad
scarcely require attention and the ancient proprietary
condition precludes interference

Forest Western

5. The forests of Wynaad those on the bor-
ders of Mysore excepted produce no teak tree is black
wood in them, and plenty of other valuable timber of the
Commoner sorts, but in a commercial point of view as
timber forests, they are very inferior to the forests of Malabar
proper except in the forest in the Mysore boundary, the
wood trade (profitable) has as yet scarcely come into ex-
istence in any part of Wynaad, and anxious as the Coffee
Planter is to turn his fellings to account, I doubt
whether any one has been able to get a market for a single
log. Hindered with communications such as they were un-
der former rulers and still unhappily are wood even the
most valuable in the forests of west Wynaad could not be
profitably transported to a market. This may and
will change but such is the fact at this moment Coffee
and Raghy clearings are burnt or the trees are left
to rot.

Forest Eastern

6. The forest along the Mysore border

to the East contain very fine teak timber, for which a demand has long existed in the Mysore country and now on the Hills. Their value as timber forest is daily rising. But these are the only forests of Wynaad where the wood trade (beyond what the local demand creates) is active or is likely to be so for years to come and in these very the higher classes of wood only are held in estimation.

Western ~~Forests~~ Cardamom
Vide letter to Bd. of 8th June/58 No. 86 A

7. Independent however of the wood trade the North Western and Southern forests of Wynaad have had notwithstanding a high Commercial value for centuries. The forest covered Hills of Wynaad especially those along the Northern and Western slopes produce the finest Cardamom in the world and for this a ready and most profitable market has always existed in Arabia up the Persian gulf and elsewhere. The Cardomom is indigenous in these forests and it is cultivated with great care by the Hill tribes inhabiting them. These tribes have been from time immemorial in a condition approaching serfdom, and they rear the Cardamom and gather ordinary Hill produce such as

as Elephants ivory honey wax &c. on account of the great proprietors or Jemmies whom they own as their Lords and as the owners of the Hills.

Proprietary conditions of the soil

8. As some misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the proprietary title to the soil of Wynaad I may remark that the ancient Condition of Wynaad was precisely the same as that of Malabar proper. The Jenmom Kanom Marnjad was (and is)
local customary law ~~of Lord~~ & servants
the law of the land. The Rajahs and other great landholders of Malabar and of Wynaad, and the religious Institutions of the country, were the proprietors of
Jemmies
all forests or Hill ranges in Wynaad. Acknowledged among the people themselves, acknowledged by the old Hindoo Paramount Rajahs acknowledged by the different serf races inhabiting the forests so claimed. These Jemmies did and have exercised in respect to these proprieties, the usual acts of ownership known in the Country from times far anterior to our occupation

occupation of the Country.

Position of Cottyote family

9 In Malabar proper and also in Wynaad the paramount Raj or Government, and the fee simple of the soil, have always been held to be quite distinct. Even in the families of the ruling race the Soorooparn (Crown) property is held quite distinct from the private family Illakroo domain. Prior to Tippoo's usurpation in 1787 the Senior Rajah for the time being of Cotiote family was the lord paramount of Wynaad held the Soorooprom property and the Mel Koema Supervisor of many of the principles but he governed on ordinary principles of Malabar rule. All private (Jenm) property was respected The Soorooprom property of Rajah families is always limited the Jenom of the land being distributed amongst a very large body of Jennies. The private property of the various branches of the

Different great Jennies

of the Cotiate family, of the Herike Hovilagom of the Padingare Hovilagom and of the Pychy Rajah (a Junior branch of the same race) were extensive. In south Wynaad the Cartenaad and Coorroombrenaad Rajah families had extensive private and temple properties. other Namboodry and Nair families enjoyed large Jenom property, and many of the principal temples held in their own right extensive tracts of land and forest.

Cardamom Monopoly

Vide Letter d/21st Aug 1857 No 133

10 No land tax was paid in Wynaad under the Hindoo Rajahs, and one of the principal Royalties consisted in the so called Chunkan or duty on Cardamoms which at last amounted to one half of the produce. This duty× was rented to Mopla merchants from below the ghauts and hence no doubt the first introduction of the Moplahs into Wynaad a country in which they have managed gradually to obtain occupation of much of the Cardamom and forest jungle of various Jennies.

× N.B. It afterwards became a right of Exclusive purchase at half price

Rebellion

11 In 1787 Tippoo usurped Wynaad private rights were not respected to the same

extent but a rebellion, headed by one of the Junior members of the Cotiote family, broke out in 1792/93 and beyond perhaps working some of the teak forests near the Mysore boundary, his (Tippoo's) actual Government never extended. The rebellion subsisted till the acquisition of Wynaad by the Company in 1799 and very shortly again broke out under the Pyche Rajah who maintained a rebellious attitude till his death in 1806. During the Mysore rebellion 1795/99 and after the acquisition 1799 of Wynaad by the British, the ancient Jenmies all returned as in Malabar + and reoccupied their properties.

+ after expulsion of Tippoo in 1792

Confiscation for Rebellion

12. There is no doubt that the sympathy with the Pyche rebellion 1800—06 against the British on the part of the people of Wynaad was very general—but the families of influence actually engaged in open revolt, at least latterly were few. On its suppression the properties of the actual rebels, were pretty generally subjected to confiscation throughout the country, i.e. such property as was clearly their private property, and in their own occupation. But there we secured no private accounts there were

were no public land registers— and it was natural that much thereof, scattered as it was over a very extensive, inaccessible unhealthy, excited (by 12 years rebellion and anarchy) country, should escape the scrutiny and these properties were either usurped by the occupants× or other influential families, or unknown to the officials, possibly winked at by them, remained in the possession of the heirs of rebels Only in two or three Umshoms, were hills and forests actually escheated at the time. No temple property whatever was resumed.

× N.B held generally in mortgage or prescriptive occupation.

Private Property respected ×1800/06

13. Policy dictated a very conciliatory spirit at that time×, and the private rights and titles, of those especially who had not been actively engaged in the rebellion, do not seem to have been challenged. The intended survey was probably relied upon as likely to lead to a proper scrutiny of the titles, but this project was not carried into effect. Wynaad was and has been much shunned.

Vide report dated 22nd Augt. 1857

Mr. Vaughan's Proclamation

14. However the fact that number of invalid titles existed, continued a constant cause

was to the date of our occupation the petty principality of Tendoor Numbyar its acknowledged Jenmy. The family one of great influence and was peculiarly loyal. The Adigharry-Ship was conferred on this family, and all its claims to property have been respected. The Hills of this Umshom are very rich in Cardamom, but the family has fallen in position and Moplas have acquired possession by purchase fraud &ca of much of the forest property. The Neravil Devasom is likewise a considerable Cardamom forest Proprietor within this Deshom. The trustees are Shetties and were not in any way implicated in the troubles. Some escheated paddy lands exist in the Deshom, but no hill.

Tendornaad
Koonjot
District

20. The Deshom of Koonjot belonged to the Poomerat Nair (its ancient Nadavally or Polegar). After a protracted and bloody struggle in which this family become extinct about 100 years ago the
Petty

Comp[illegible]

petty Principality became the property of the Pychy Rajah, who occupied the old Palace and appropriated the Jenm land of the Nair. There were petty Jenmies in the Umshom besides the Poonerot Nair, but the extensive Hill properties were all his. After the Rebellion the Pychy Rajahs property was escheated and with it a considerable quantity of Paddy land of which he was in enjoyment in Koonjot. Such is now rented to the Government tenants.—

Koonjot
Forests.

21. But it is otherwise with the Cardamom forests of this Umshom, which were also the Rajahs jenm tho not in actual possession. These, from the circumstances of the Tenure, have been called the 9 ×Hills, and 14 °Hills Properties. As usual in that part of the Country, the Jenmy, the Pychy Rajah, had let his (Koranjamalla)
Koonjot

× N.B. Divided among Mopla families.

° held by the Saraparava family and descendants.

Koonyot Hill to the Mopla Cardamom Merchants on heavy mortgage or other tenure, or had made them over to their agents during the time of Tippoos usurpation. They were and had long been in possession of Moplas of great influence, when the rebellion was suppressed 1806 an intimation was shewn[×] of escheating them, but it was protested against by the occupants and was not carried out. Their mortgages or other liens were not paid off or other title of occupancy cancelled. The Hills were entered in our escheat accounts as the Jenm of rebel chief, and no doubt they were so in truth, but the holders objected earnestly to the claim of Government and alleged their personal Jenm title, No inquiry took place the claim advanced was

× N.B. by Mr Baber

was not cancelled or disproved, and from that date to this, the Moplas, and their descendants have occupied these Hill Estates as their Jenm property, in the manner usual in Wynaad, without any practical acknowledgement of the Government claim These Hills are not included in the list proclamated by the Principal Collector Mr James Vaughan dated 1824.-

22. On review of these cases into which I have gone with great care inspecting all the Hills and examining the parties and documents &ca concerned, I must distinctly state, that I dispair of making out a case for an ouster It could only

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only be obtained by a regular Suit in the Civil Court for many transfers and divisions supported by Decree of Civil Court, affirming the Jenm right now advanced, have taken place It is an error to state that these estates have been "usurped" They came in the first instance into the hands of the Mopla occupants in the manner usual in the country by mortgage, lease or the like, and these occupants cannot by the law of the land, be ousted without repayment of any pecuniary lien they may have on them. In bringing our Suit for ouster we must prove what the nature of this lien is and declare a readiness to settle it Now we have nothing to prove this or to meet the asserted Jenm title, except a bare *entry in an ancient account, hearsay and the general improbability that the Pychee and other Rajahs should have

*N. B. An entry which was disputed at the time and has never had any practical operation

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have sold the Hills outright to Moplas, I do not think on the whole that any thing is gained by keeping alive such weak claims on the most vague hearsay evidence however probable.

Porananoor. 23 The Cardamom Hills and Forests in this Umshom are in the hands of Pattalody Numbyar (a proprietor of great wealth and influence) an ancient Poligar family of the Kothyat Nair. of the Mullekara Nodoury Divasom Poolingal Pooleyan) which claims a large portion of the Banasoor Hills and of the Mangalchey Nair. No Hills were escheated within this Umshom nor were any of its principal inhabitants implicated in the Rebellion Koteyam Rajah is the trustee of one or two large Temples within the Umshom; and, as such manages some Hill property. The

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Koromballa 23 The inhabitants of this umshom were largely implicated in the Rebellion and the lands of a considerable number were escheated by Mr Baber. There are 49 Paddy flats now Government Escheats within this umshom alone but no Hill or forest was included. These hand become the Jenm of the Avunjat and Kottalla Nair families reigning Princes in Malabar proper below the Ghaut who are Malie-Kanal holders and were of course well affected. These Nairs own the greater part of the Hill range below the Wynad Ghauts in the Coorroombrenaad Talook as well as the extensive Hill and Cardamom properties in Wynaad. There are

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are in the umshom a variety of other minor Jenmies & Temples who claim property in different Hills and forests none of whose titles have ever yet been challenged.–

Eddanada Soor 24 Of this umshom several influential inhabitants were implicated in the Rebellion, under the influence of the principal & Minister of the Pychy Rajah Yeddachema Koongan Naryedin The whole of this mans property was escheated and with it the Kodungolla and Teryot[x] Malla– But beyond a few Temples (arneatoor &c) of which the Pychee Rajah was Trustee, the Hill & Forest properties of the umshom were in the hands of the Alleeb Nair (a reigning Prince in Malabar Proper and now Malie Kanah holder) Kanta Mangalat Nair Calpetta Nair &c none of whose people were openly implicated in the Rebellion.— In

[x] Now Coffee Estates belonging to Mr W. Reid

Moopainaad 25. In this Umshom the Pychee Rajah had a considerable amount of property and many dependants. This neighbourhood was largely implicated in the rebellion. The Chengara Kovilagom Palace and immediate property of the Rajah and of the Principal rebels was confiscated. I have little doubt that a considerable quantity of Hill property should have fallen in with the rest but the Hills do not appear to have been taken into consideration, and it would I fear be futile to challenge the occupants now. A large extent of Hill and Forest is held as the Jenm property of the principal Temple of that part of the country the Moutatel Devasom of which the Pychee Rajah

was

was probably the trustee and Proprietor but none of the property of the Temple was then confiscated Jenmies of other branches of the Cottyam family now manage the affairs of the temple.

Mr. Baber's correspondence and the conduct of his Escheats shew that he was very observant of the claims of the religious Institution of Wynaad and considered the properties of these corporations as not responsible for the misdeeds of their proprietors and Ooralers. I have little doubt that this consideration went far towards pacifying the country.

26. There were other Jenmies of considerable influence and extent of Property in this Umshom who were not actively implicated in the Rebellion. The Tennamarat or Attycode Nair family owned the range of hills from the Vellara Malla Eastward. The family is reduced in circumstances and much of the property has changed hands. The Nambalakode Varnaver possessed the Coonjat Kotta and Paveycherra Hills now both in the hands of the Nellamboor Teroopaud Had however the Escheats been carefully and thoroughly carried out in this Umshom there can be little doubt that a considerable part of its area would then have become Government property but South Wynaad was far from the Manantoddy Head Quarter

Vide letter to Board dated 9th November 1857 No. 173.

and in those days when the country could only be held by a strong military force a distant part was not likely to be closely scrutinized.

Cherangode Uldeshom

27 This is another Umshom largely implicated in the Pychee Rebellion and in which much land that might have been escheated has remained in the hands of different Ryots. The ancient Jennies were the Pychee Rajah family and the Cheramboady Nair. The Palace of the former at Cheroovalloor and a large quantity of cultivated land were confiscated but only one range of hills of no great value the Kallavagara Hills was included. A careful inquiry into the nature of the titles on which such families as the Cherangode Nair (a usurper) and others hold extensive ranges of Hills &c. would no doubt expose their weakness. They have not however been challenged during half a century that has elapsed since the rebellion and no doubt care has been taken to fabricate the requisite title deeds. A tradition exists that the Pychee Rajah was the sole Jenny

and

and that with one exception the Cherangode Nair the sai-disant Jennies of the present day were one and all mere dependants and tenants of the Rajah

Nambolakodo

28. This Umshom constituted a petty principality by itself. The ruler and Jenny of which was the Nambolakodo Varnaner / Border chief / who beyond allegiance owned nothing to the Kotiote family. On the subject of this Umshom I must refer to the correspondence noted in the margin — This magnificent property is now in the hands of the Nellamboar Teroopaad.

Extr. Min. Cons. d/9th Feby. 1836 No. 194
Chief Engr. Resolution thereon d/27th Feby. 1856 No. 1311
To the Chief Engr. d/25th July No. 2187.
To Govt. d/8th March/57 No. 37
To Board of Reve. d/6th April 1857 No. 38
From Do. d/23rd Septr./57 No. 1830
To Do. dated 9th Novr. 1857 No. 178

Mysore resumption of Part
Vide Correspondence
To Supdt. Ashtagram Division d/11th Septr./57
To Do. 28th November/57
From Do. 10th Decr.
Do. Do. 24th Do.
To Do. 29th Do.
Do. Do. 31st Do.
Do. Do. 9th Jany./58 Encl.
Do. Do. 22 Do.
From Bd. of Reve. d/19th Feby./58 No. 136
To Do. 8th March/58 No. 31
Memo. from Do. 15th May/58 forwarding Extract Minutes Cons. d/3rd Idem No. 568

29. Many years before the commencement of the British rule the Rajah of Mysore had granted to this powerful Malabar forest chief certain lands in Mysore as the tradition of the Country runs to secure his the Mysore Rajah's territory against the frequent inroads of the Malabar races. This land has recently

been

Major Montgo-mery's decision of 20th Septr 1851.

been received by the authorities of Mysore to which country it belonged territorially. It never belonged to Malabar is beyond our Boundaries and was justly resumed for the service of the Warnaver as guardian of the Border has long ceased.

Nellamboor Tiroopad's claim to the Neilgherry Plateau.

30 I have carefully looked into the claim of the Tiroopaad to a portion of the Neilgherry Plateau between the crest of the Hills at Neddawuttum and the Pycara River It is based on the claim of the Temple of the Nambalacode Baghavutty the family deity of the Warnaven in whose name he ruled and administered the property to certain services and contribution by the Burghers living on those Hills The deed that is brought forward is no doubt a fabrication No Deeds were executed in those days - It is by no means improbable that from time to time the wild free inhabitants of those then inaccessible regions did visit the nearest and only temple of importance within several days journey of their houses and that they presented annual offering but this is not sufficient to constitute a Jenmum in the proper sense

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sense of that term under the Kanom Jenmom Muryadee of Malabar The temple has disappeared and the services are almost gone the claim should cease likewise No part of the Neilgherry Plateau forms an integral part of Malabar an resident upon them and however considerately I would deal with Jenmom titles in Malabar and Wynaad proper these ill defined, bare claims set up by Malabar proprietors to the Neilgherry Plateau should be disallowed at once. On this ground alone I should be prepared to advocate the immediate transfer of both the Neddawattum and Koondah Hills to the District of Coimbatore.

Recommend transfer of Nedduwalley Koondah to Coimbatore

Moonanaad

Min. of Mr Huddleston d/ 5th October 1831

31. The principal ancient Jenmy of the Umshom was the Paka Soorapaum an ancient Escheat taken possession of by the Kottah (Pychy) Rajah prior to the cession 1799 of Wynaad The Hills and Forests of Neilcottah to the Mysore Boundary are believed to have thus become escheated to the Government and from an Extensive range of fine forest land ready to be placed under the Government conservancy some difficulty will

difficulty will occur in regard to precise boundaries but these matters can best be adjudged as they arise The Nilgylom Rajah is likewise a large proprietor and holds a considerable extent of forest land This property is now under Court of Wards. A few other Temples and minor Jenmies claim and exercise ownership on this Unshom- A considerable quantity of cultivated land was escheated and no doubt a careful and systematic examination would lead to the discovery of much more to which a dormant claim might be raised and put in force.

Gunnaputhy watom
Sultan's Battery

32. Very extensive and fine forests of this Unshom "were always considered to belong "to the Rajah whose rights have descended to the British Government" - On the subject of these Forests I must refer to the correspondence noted in the margin*

Mr Chatfield to the Collector of 1st May 1830

*Quoted in margin of para 29.

Poatady

33. A full half of this Unshom is forest property. The old Polygarship and present Jenmom rests in the Potaddy

Pootaddy Nambyar family. The boundary runs up to the Mysore frontier. This property is and has been in the hands of the Pootaddy Nambyar family without challenge as liable to Escheat. The teak forests /they are not so fine as the Gunaputhy wuttom forests/ are entirely in the occupation of this family which deals directly with Mysore wood merchants.- The property is held chiefly in the name of the Potaddy Devasom of which this family is the representative. The family has been kept from extinction by adoption from kindred families in the Talooks below the ghaut. The Polpaddy Nair, Poonjerry Nambiar Porkady Devasom and certain Goundas are likewise proprietors to a more or less extent.-

Koopatode.

34. The body of this unshom lies in central Wynaad, and from its circumstances, being open and cultivated, has little connexion with the subject of this paper, the forest of Wynaad. The Unshom was largely implicated in the rebellion and considerable escheats were made, though no doubt only a small portion of what under other circumstances might have been declared escheated

to Government. The principal proprietors are the Koopatode Nair, Tondoor Nambyar and several temples.—

Poolpully Deshom.

55. There is an outlying Deshom called Poolpully Deshom, attached to this Umshom, lying south of the Bowally river, and stretching to the Mysore frontier, a forest Deshom of considerable value, about which doubts have long been entertained and a good deal of injury has occurred. This Deshom is believed to have been almost exclusively the Pychye Rajah's either as trustee and representative of the Poolpully Dawom, or in his own right, or both. The Rajah had a residence in his Deshom and when his fortunes were desperate he retired into its fastnesses and was there killed by the Troops in 1806. A considerable quantity of land / cultivated land / was escheated as the private property of the Rajah and other rebels, but so far as our accounts &ca go no forest property. No temple property was confiscated. Whether as regards these extensive forests, Mr Baber admitted the claim of the Polpully Temple to the Jenm as now asserted by the people, or whether their value was overlooked, does not

not appear. Be this as it may, they are now claimed as the property of the much respected temple of Poolpully Moorikemear, of which the Trustees or Proprietors / Orals / are alleged to be the Koopatode Nair and other ryots of influence of the Koopatode Umshom. Some inquiry took place into the matter some years ago, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at. Mr Chatfield considering that a right of prescription had been established, and that nothing could be done without Civil action. Such occupancy and other acts of ownership as the property admits of are exercised by the Koopatode Nair and others in the name of Poolpully Moorkianoor Dawom.—

These forests are the subject of the correspondence noted below.—
Letter to Captn Pears 23d June 1858. No 191.
From Do 18th February 1858.— No 239.—

Ellornaad.

56. Stretches from the North of the Bowaly river to the Manantoddy river, and takes in all the spurs &ca of the Bramagherry range including the Tironhally and Trikellery vallies, and Bowally valley. The eastern part of the Unshom contains Teak forest. In this Umshom there are a large number of Jenmies but the Hill and forest properties are claimed by the Tironhelly and Trickellery Devasoms. The former is one of the most revered Temples of Malabar, an ancient Coorg foundation,

but visited by Malabar people from all parts. It stands near the head of a valley, the whole of which, to the Mysore frontier, is claimed, and admitted by the people of all classes, to be the property of the Devasom. There is some fine / but exhausted / teak forest in the occupancy of the Devasom's Agent. The Trickalery Devasom is likewise an extensive Jenmy. To the west the ranges of Forest were chiefly in the hands of the Jindamel Numbyar a Pollygur of note and wealth, and such acts of ownership as these properties have admitted of, have been exercised by the Numbyar family. There is a great number of the old Jenmy families in this Unshom the Joneer Numbyar, or Chekaloor Nair and a variety of other private individuals, besides sundry temples.—

Terombelly Devasom, Panamarah Devasom &c

37. A large number of persons in the Unshom were implicated in the rebellion, and a considerable extent of rice land was escheated but no hills. The property of the Cotyam Rajah's temple, Pallyoor Kaw, has not been confiscated tho' the Rajah's property is became Government escheat. Its extensive rice land and hills of the temple are managed by the Vernot Numbyar family. A more thorough

thorough examination of the circumstances of this Unshom at the time would have led to more extensive escheat, and the neglect is the more surprizing as the Unshom is the Kusbah Unshom. The titles on which many of the inhabitants hold properties, might be doubted, but after a lapse of half a century of unchallenged enjoyment, a resumption could only take place on proper and well defined principles. A small hill North of Bavally, or Kondrot Matata male has escheated to Government.—

Nallornaad

38. The residence of the Rajah was in this Unshom, and here the most extensive escheat took place, but the Unshom belongs rather to Central Wynaad and has no forest or hill ranges of importance it will therefore be unnecessary to enumerate the many Jenmies.—

Eddavagah.

39. A large quantity of cultivated land was escheated in this Unshom, but this property of the Rajah lay in the interior. The Hills to the North were chiefly the property of the Jindomel Numbyar none of whose property were escheated.—

40. In closing this letter I must

remark that nothing would create more anxiety in Malabar than any attempt to deny Jenm right to the soil and forest lands and Hills, and practically speaking it has and does excist in Wynaad, as thoroughly as in Malabar. A general "resumption" in succession to the Rajah of Cotteyam is out of the question. The Rajah admitted Jenm right in Wynaad, as fully as he did in Coteyam. We could not therefore "resume" Jenm tittes or prescriptive enjoyment in right of this succession. The co Sooroopom crown property of Rajahs has been left in Malabar to descend with their dignity, and was not resumed in 1792 by the paramount power; the same principle prevails and was followed in Wynaad in 1794. The private property of every man engaged in the rebellion, Rajah or other, was liable to confiscation, and much was escheated. But after this time 1806, the only title under which we have entered the field as Jennies, has been the right to confiscation,* for rebellion. Any right to escheat land or forest now must I think be derived through the same channel. A close scouting of tittles would disclose

*Or default of Heirs.

much land that might be challenged but a prescription has been established which considering the high and just value set on the fee simple by the ryot of Malabar, and of Wynaad, should be considerately dealt with. Lastly, the value of Land in Wynaad has so greatly increased that the people will litigate every step taken without sufficient guarantee. Decrees of Court and long possession prescription and claim as Jenmy will meet us in every direction and would be pressed before the Civil tribunal with great effect. A "resumption" enquiry could not therefore be conducted in the ordinary manner by the European Officers of the

District an additional Officer and a separate Establishment would be required, unless this inquiry be left till it can be made a part of a general survey to be soon undertaken.—

41. With reference to conservancy of Forests in Malabar and Wynaad, it is obvious that Legislative enactment will be required to support an interference with private Jenm right, long acknowledged and frequently adjudicated upon, and to revive a condition of things deliberately abandoned in 1820.—

Calicut
4th June 1858

(Signed) W. Robinson
Acting Collector

P.S.

A sketch shewing the position of the Umshoms of Wynaad is herewith forwarded.—

To

No. 138

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

Bd. No. 3795
From the Ag Collr
of Malabar—

Sir,

In reply to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 1st July 1858 I beg to say that I have given the subject of the Cardamom monopoly my best consideration. On receipt of the above communication I at once sent for the Wynaad Jenm land holders of those portions of the Jungles which abound in the Cardamom and explained to them the Board's suggestion, that they should hold their own Jungles on payment of a certain quit rent, for the right of collecting and selling the Cardamoms when and where they chose without any restriction as to price.—

2 About fifteen Jenm

holders came before me, some of them reside constantly in Wynaad and have in former years been partners in the monopoly rents- others reside for a few months in Wynaad and the rest of the year in the low country- but they are intimately acquainted with the state of the Cardamom trade, and receive their Jenm share from those who collect the produce for the Government or renters- All these Jenm land holders refused to have any thing to say to the proposed offer- their reasons are 1st It is only from the fact of the Cardamom trade being a Government Monopoly that the renter is enabled to make any thing of it- no one dare sell the produce or have it in his possession unless he is an authorized Agent of the Renter or one of his sub-

ordinates

subordinates invested with the authority of Government which all acknowledge and know that it will be exercised to its full extent towards those who are caught transgressing. 2d The Cardamoms as you are aware are to be found in some of the densest Jungles on the slopes of the Hills, and the gathering of them has been carried on by the tribes who live and have lived among them, and to whom alone the real localities where the produce grows, are well known, for a long time these people were entirely in the hands of the principal people living in Wynaad but for some time and especially within the last 10 years since the influx of European Coffee Planters, they have become more independant and have found out that more money is to be made by selling Cardamoms surreptitiously or by working on the Coffee Estates for daily pay.

3 These Jungle people up to a recent period looked on themselves as the slaves of the Jenmees, and considered it their duty to be in every way subservient to them, this feeling has in a great measure died away, and was made matter of great complaint by some of the Jenmees in my presence.

4 Thus it is evident that the Jenmee land-holders, have not the means at their disposal to collect the Cardamoms in the manner which has hitherto been exercised, indeed except through a paid agency I do not see how they could engage in the trade; and the only people who could be employed by them profitably to collect the

produce, are the inhabitants of the Jungles who thoroughly distrust them and will not work for doubtful paymasters especially when they can steal the Cardamoms and sell it on their own account without any one having a right to question their possession of it.

5 The trade as at present carried on is maintained solely by the Government monopoly rules, which as long as they are in force, ensure the Jenmees a certain amount of the landlord's share, with little trouble on their part, but which would be very doubtful if the monopoly was done away with.

6 Several of the Jenmees gave it as their opinion that the value of the Cardamoms annually gathered is pretty much the same that it was many years ago, but that instead of being brought to the Renter it has been carried to other markets. It is a valuable commodity and as easily conveyed out of the Country without

much chance of detection.

7 That there is much reason in the arguments advanced by the Jemmies it is I think to be admitted, and to a certain extent they hold good in the case of the Renters, who complained so loudly to my predecessor, by whom their case was fully entered into in his letter to the Board dated 5. June 1858, No. 86 A.

8 Mr Robinson admitted the justice of their complaint and recommended that they should be allowed to throw up their rent at the end of the second year on payment of the full demand up to the end of that period, and that the rents should be put up to auction again for the remaining three years of the original period which had still to run.

9 The Renters are willing enough to foreclose at the end of the
+Said to be Rupees 30,003
second year, if their losses are made good, otherwise, they prefer to hold on, on the

chance of making up in one season for the deficiencies of another. They plead strongly in favor of some permanent remission, and say that without this they will be great losers whether they now give up the rent or carry it on to the end of the five years.

10 Under the full conviction that the Renters have been great losers, although the loss can be known to them alone. I beg to recommend that
+Rupees 80,500
Rupees 5000 be deducted from the gross amount of their rent this is at the rate of Rupees 1000 per annum and virtually reduces the present annual rent to Rupees 15700-0-0

11 The sum is large, but not more so I think than ought to be granted.

12 If the present Renters were to be ousted, it is doubtful what the monopoly would fetch if put up to outcry. Parties would bid because it is looked on among the Natives as giving a certain position

to the Cardamom Renter. It is evident that the trade as far as the Monopoly is concerned is a failing one and that the future Renters, if they agreed to a high rent, would be thrown into difficulties and look to Government for consideration.

13. I beg the Board's early instructions on the subject - the Cardamom gathering season commences in October and only lasts a month or six weeks.

14. An earlier reply should have been transmitted but it took time to get the Wynaad Jenmies together, and without personal communication with them I was unwilling to write.

Calicut
17th August 1858 } (Signed) P. Grant
Acting Collector

No 137

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

Bd No 4154
From the Asst Collr of Malabar }

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying application

dated 8th Septr 1858

application for leave by the special Assistant Collector Mr Thomas, I must say that I am not prepared to recommend his absence from the District for a lengthened period, but as he proposes to pass his time in Malabar and Coimbatore I think that he may be permitted to be absent from his station for a month or six weeks, on condition that he is prepared to rejoin at once should any occasion for his presence arise.

2 Mr Thomas has mentioned to me that the Sub Collector is prepared to carry on his duties during his absence should this arrangement meet the approval of Government it will be unnecessary to make any further provision for the same.

3 On the other hand if the Government should feel disposed to appoint another Officer to conduct the duties of Mr Thomas's Office, I should

have no hesitation in recommending a compliance with his application for 3 months' leave; if Mr McGregor the present Assistant Collector in Madura were nominated as I have reason to believe that he has the aptitude for such a special charge

Calicut
9th September 1858 } (Signed) P. Grant
Ag Collector

Memorandum

No 1519

Memorandum
For the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Bd No 4186
From the Ag Asst Qr
Mr Genl of the Army

"Per Brig Teak"
To the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George
From the Collr
of Masulipatam

The Acting Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, has the honor by order, to forward the accompanying two (2) Cases (addressed as per margin) landed from the Brig Teak, from Masulipatam and requests an acknowledgement of the same.

The hire (Vizt 4 Annas) of the Cart for conveying the Cases from the Beach to the Fort has not been adjusted by this Department

Qr Mr Genl Office
Fort St George
17th September 1858 } (Signed) Arthur Drury
Ag Asst Qr Mr Genl
of the Army

Received

Fort St George 20th September 1858

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements

My No 2232
From the Collector of Masulipatam List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered to the 30th June 1858.

My No 2233
From the Collector of Masulipatam List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered to the 30th June 1858.

My No 2234
From the Collector of Nellore Average Bazar Statement for July 1858.

My No 2235
From the Collector of Canara Average Bazar Statement for August 1858.

My No 2231
From the Collector of Masulipatam Bullion Statement for August 1858 are blank.

My No 2230
From the Collector of Chinglepût Exportation of Salt to Calcutta on the 16th of September 1858.

My No 2236
From Sub Treasurer Acknowledging the receipt of 57 yards of Ordinary Blue Cloth for tables &c. —

Fort St George 21st September 1858

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Tuesday the 21st September 1858

Read the following Papers received from Government and Bound in a separate Volume—

Bo No 4165
From the Chief Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 15th September 1858.

Abolition of the fiscal restrictions upon the trade between the British territory and the port of all native states..... } 1 Sec No 1261 in separate Volume

Bo No 4178—
From the Dy. Secretary to Government.... } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th September 1858.

Order of Government on a Petition from Soobbramanien Plaintiff in the suit No 462 of 1857 in the Moonsiff Court at Terootooripoondy in Combaconum No 300 and 882 of 1858

The

15813 Fort St George 21st September 1858

The Government learn that Petitioner and his opponent have compromised the matter of their dispute

Fort St George
15th September 1858

By order

(Signed) E. M. Norman
Dy Secy to Government

Bd No 4215
From the Chief Secretary to Government....
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 17th September 1858

Passing endorsement on Petition No 480 – 1858 in North Arcot
(See No 1270 in separate Volume)

Bd No 4228
From the Chief Secretary to Government, ...
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 18th September 1858

Authorizing the employment of four temporary Gomastahs on an aggregate salary of Rs 48 per mensem to assist in the revision of the assessment of the District of Bellary
(See No 1277 in separate Volume)

Extract

15814 Fort St George 21st September 1858

Bd No 4229
From the Chief Secy to Government..
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 18th September 1858

Authorising the Civil auditor to pass the charge of Rupees 453 – 12 – 5 incurred on account of the Malabar Press in 1857 – 58 and sanctioning the continuance of the press for another year.
(See No 1276 in separate Volume)

Bd No 4231
From the Chief Secy to Government..
Extract Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 18th September 1858

Directing the Board to obtain from the Collector of Nellore a plan for reforming the configuration of the talooks of his District such as is practicable to an improved fiscal and Judicial administration and to submit it with their matured opinion as to the arrangement to be finally adopted
(See No 1279 in separate Volume)

Read also the following Papers

No. 166

To

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

Bd. No. 4191
From the Collector of Vizagapatam

Sir

To enable me to report upon the subject referred to in your Memo of the 25th August I have the honor to request you will furnish me with the books promised in the Boards proceedings of the 6th January 1858 in reply to my letter of the 17th November 1857 the Volumes referred to in their Proceedings of the 22nd June No. 2133 not having reached this Office

Vizagapatam,
Collector's Office
10th September
1858

(Signed) C. W. Reade
Collector

To

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To

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

Bd. No. 3815
From the Collector of Nellore
Reporting on the claims advanced by the Shrotriumdars of Rend. Hiſsa Vavilatypaud & Hiſsa Vavilatypaud on account of land rendered unfit for cultivation in their Shrotriums

Sir

The Board of Revenue in an Extract from the Proceedings under date the 16th June 1857 having called for a Report on the claim advanced by the Shrotriumdars of Rendo Hiſsa Vavilatypaud on account of land rendered unfit for cultivation by the overflow of the water of the Varegonda Tank in a Government Village supplied from the Pennar Annicut and a similar claim having been advanced by Hiſsa Vavilatypaud originally another share of the same Village I have considered it best to report upon both the cases simultaneously.

2. A Statement No. 1 is herewith forwarded showing the Ayacut of the two Villages the portion of lands rendered unfit for Cultivation and their Estimated value The

Extent of lands for which compensation is required is G 45 – 16 – 16 – 8 Gortoors of Inagany land in Rendahissa Vauvilaty paud and 19 Gortoos in Hissa Vauvilaty paud. These lands have not generally been cultivated since fusly 1230 when the Varegonda Tank was first enlarged occasionally small portions were brought under tillage when from any cause there was a failure of water in the Tank in question but as there are no fieldwar cultivation accounts of previous years either with the Village Curnums or Shrotriumdars there are no means of stating what portion of the lands were previously annually under cultivation or what produce they yielded From the remains of some embankments of the fields from the existence of two small Tanks in Renda Hessa Vauvelaty paud under which a portion of the lands had been formerly cultivated but which Tanks now remain useless & from the testimony of the adjoining Villagers there

there seems no reason to doubt that the lands for which compensation is claimed were once under cultivation. The Varegonda Tank has been enlarged from fusly 1230 both as regards the height and length of the bund It has also been necessary of late years to keep more water in it as the irrigation of the Laffer sahel channel under which it is situated has been extended to other lands. There has moreover been an increase on the Beriz of Varegonda village as shewn in the margin since Fusly 1230 Under these circumstances some compensation seems fairly due

average Beriz Fusly 1211 to Fusly 1217 } Rupees 3225
Ditto Fusly 1257 to 1266 } 3791

3 The value of the wet lands referred to at the average assessment (before the late reduction) of the adjoining

village of Chintareddy pollem is Rupees 10-7-5 (As. P.) for Gartoo and amounts to Rupees 198-12-11 for Hissa vaulaty paud and to Rupees 471-3-0 (As. P.) for Rendo Hissa vaulaty paud. From these sums I propose to deduct 1/4 for lands left waste as it is not to be supposed that all the lands would have been cultivated every year and as the Shrotrumdars will continue to have the use of them for pasturage during part of the year. The result will be as follows.

See Statement No. 2

	amount of reduction Rs. As. P.
Hissa Vaulaty pad	149-1-8
Rendo Hissa vaulaty pad	353-6-3

4 But as a shrotrium is of the nature of an Enam the whole value of the lands need not be deducted from the Jody but only in such portion as the total values of the lands in question bear to the total value of the Shrotriums. The reductions which should be given on this principle are shown in Statement No. 3 and are as follows.

(Amount)

	amount of reduction
For Hissa vaulaty paud	159-11-5
Rendo Hissa vaulaty paud	304-8-8

The Jody of these shrotrums appear from the old accounts to have been originally exclusive of Nuzzur &ca. 100 pagodas or Rupees 384-14-4 for Hissa vaulaty paud and 200 pagodas or Rupees 769-12-8 (As. P.) for Rendo Hissa vaulaty paud is in the rates of 1 to 2. The former however is stated to have been raised by Mr. Dighton to Pagodas 125 or Rupees 481-1-11 or inclusive of Nuzzer &ca. Rs. 505-14-8 (As. P.) which has rendered it somewhat out of proportion to the Jody fixed on the other 2 Shares or Rendo Hissa vaulaty paud which remained unchanged.

at Rs. 3-13-7 per Pagoda

inclusive of Nuzzer &ca. 809-7-5 (As. P.)

Nellore
Collector's Office
21st August 1858

(Signed) R. B. Elton
Collector

Statement

15824 Fort St. George 21st September 1858

No. 1

Statement for compensation proposed to be given for the lands of vavilaty paud inundated by the Varegondah Tank

No.	Names of villages	Particulars of Ayacut: Particulars	Particulars of Ayacut: Extent of Gorloos	Land rendered unfit for cultivation: Particulars	Land rendered unfit for cultivation: Extent of Gortoo	Land rendered unfit for cultivation: Rate per Gortoo	Land rendered unfit for cultivation: Amount of Assessment	Remaining assets: Particulars	Remaining assets: Extent Gortoo	Remaining assets: Rate per Gortoo	Remaining assets: Amount of Assessment
1	Pendoo Hissa vavilaty paud	Total Ayacut	218-12-12	Wet land inundated by Varigondah Tank	41-„-8	10 7 5	429 5 4				
		Deduct									
		Enam	17-„-„	Do: outside Varegondah Tank the irrigation of which is obstructed by Varigondah Tank bund	4-„-„	10 7 5	41 13 8				
		Porampoke including Village site	14-„-„								
		Pasture land	73-14-„								
			104-14-„								
		Remaining arable Ayacut		Total	45-„-8		471 3 „	Wet	57-10-4	10 7 5	613 2 „
								Dry	6-„-„	3 2 „	18 12 „
		Wet	102-10-12					Garden	5-4-„	21 „ „	110 4 „
		Dry	6-„-„						68-14-4		732 2 „
		Garden	5-4-„					Nagadiyat Poollary			25 „ „
		Total	113-14-12					Tax on Palmira trees			4 „ „
								Jodee on Khandriga			20 „ „
											49 „ „
								Grand Total			781 2 „
2	Hissa vavilaty paud	Total Ayacut	137	Wet land inundated by the Varigondah Tank	17-„-„	10 7 5	177 14 1				
		Deduct									
		Enam	4	Wet land outside Varigondah Tank the irrigation of which is obstructed by the lengthening of the Varigondah Tank bund	2-„-„	10 7 5	20 14 10				
		Porampoke including village sites	2								
		Pasture land	74-2-„					Wet	28-10-„	10 7 5	299 8 3
		Total	80-2-„	Total	19-„-„		198 12 11	Dry	5-4-„	3 2 „	16 6 6
		Remaining arable Ayacut						Garden	4-„-„	21 „ „	84 „ „
								Total	37-14-„		399 14 9
		Wet	47-10-„					Nagadiyat Poollary			30 „ „
		Dry	5-4-„					Tax on date Tree			1 „ „
		Garden	4-„-„					Total			31 „ „
		Total	56-14-„					Grand Total			430 14 9

See

Nellore Collector's Office 21st August 1858

(Signed) G. B. Elton
Collector

15822

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

Statement No. 2

	Names of Villages	Present Jodee exclusive of Statacurnum &c. Russoms			Estimated value of lands rendered unfit for cultivation			3/4 thereof proposed to be reduced			Remaining proposed Jodeghy			Estimated present asst. of the village			Average Revenue from Fusly 1254 to 1263 under Amany management		
		Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
1	Rendo Hissa Vavilatypaud	809	7	5	471	3	.	353	6	3	456	1	2	781	2	.	559	3	3
2	Hissa Vavilatipaud	505	14	8	198	12	11	149	1	8	356	13	.	430	14	9	218	1	11

Nellore
Collector's Office
21st August 1858

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector

15823

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

Statement No. 3

	Names of Villages	Estimated value of all the Village lands inclusive of those now inundated			Present Jodee payable thereon Exclusive of Roosooms			Estimated value of lands rendered unfit for cultivation			Proportion thereof proposed to be given up			Estimated value of the remaining lands of the Village			Proposed Jodee payable thereon		
		Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
1	Rendo Hissa Vavilatypaud	1252	5	.	809	7	5	471	3	.	304	8	8	781	2	.	504	14	9
2	Hissa Vavilatypaud	629	11	8	505	14	8	198	12	11	159	11	5	430	14	9	346	3	3

Nellore
Collector's Office
21st August 1858

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector

163

To

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

Bd No. 4227
From the Collector
of Nellore ……

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Boards Circular No. 2773 dated 23rd July last calling for a report on the practical working of the new Forms of Village accounts

2. These accounts were gradually introduced in the District but during the past settlement they have been brought into operation in all the Talooks The new Forms though good in themselves are not altogether adopted for this District partly owing to its not having been regularly surveyed and partly because more details are required

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required than are provided for in the Forms Examples of both will be given below

Statement A

This form is applicable to surveyed Villages but there are no regular accounts here from which the Boundaries and other details required to fill up Columns 10 & 11 can be obtained

Enclosure 1&2 in statement A

Except in the 86 Surveyed Villages and in some others there are no Surrums fixed on the Onams these particulars cannot therefore be filled up for the Inuctah Villages as required

Monthly cultivation statement No. 1

This account only provides for inserting the numbers of the fields but not their names in some Villages there are no Numbers in others they are not regular and Moreover a field Contains different Survums 1st 2nd 3rd &ca perhaps the mere Numbers therefore would not be sufficient check as the Surrums might in the case be altered. If the name of the field and the boundaries are entered it will be better

Monthly abstract Statement of Cultivation No. 2

It will be convenient if the Surrum Shist Sirva Jasty and Fusul Jasty were shown separately in the Statement No. 2 in order to facilitate the comparison of No. 2 with No. 1

Statement of Stullawar cultivation No. 4

This account would not facilitate the discovery of concealed cultivation unless the boundaries of the cultivated lands were entered.

Statement No. 5

Where Durkasts and Istifas are numerous as this District the account would be much swelled by entering the fields given up and those newly occupied in detail

and

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one after another if 2 additional columns were opened instead it would be advantageous. On the other hand the Ryots wish the names of the fields to be entered in their Puttahs — which are to be prepared in accordance with this account, and this will also be useful at the Jummabundy column No. 4 [illegible] should to suit the circumstances of this District follow not precede Column No. 5 as there are sometimes several Surrums in one field.

No. 7 Statement of Enam Cultivation

This is only applicable to cultivated Enams but there are cases where the Jody is payable though the Enam be wholly or partly left waste provision should be made for this in the account.

Statement No. 8 Remissions

This account does not provide for

Shamilaut Bunjer but merely for what numbers are left waste by each individual A Columns also is required for the Class of the land.

Enclosure A in No 8

This account does not afford sufficient information for settling the Remissions but is suitable after they have been given.

Statement No 13.

This account should show the Bunjer in the occupation of Ryots and what is deducted on that account Further particulars should also be given regarding ready money collections shewing the particular source from which they are derived This last remark also applies to No. 14.

Statement No 14

Money transactions

Statements No 10 & 11 are well calculated to give a clear view of the money transactions

transactions of the Village

3. As regards the special points of enquiry in the circular under reply I beg to observe that the abstract cultivation accounts sent to the Talook are not sufficiently in detail to ascertain whether there has been concealed cultivation accounts of the individual cultivation of each Ryot should be forwarded. The new accounts enable the Puttahs to be prepared at the Jummabundy with promptitude and exactness The only thing that appears to be wanting in the entry of the names of the fields.

4. The original accounts of two complete Villages are herewith forwarded as requested.

Nellore
Collector's Office
17th September 1858

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector

Duplicate

15830

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

Pro. No. 236

Duplicate

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

Sir

With reference to the orders of Government dated 18th March 1856 I have the honor to forward for the Board's Sanction an Indent for cloth required for the use of the Several Offices under my charge.

Offices	Description	Quality	Quantity Indented for	Price	Total	Remarks
Collector and Magistrate & his Assistants	Cloth	Ordinary	70 yards			For covering Office Desks
Superintendent of Sea Customs Cuddalore	Do	Do	6 Do			Do Do
Do Do Porto Novo	Do	Do	6 Do			Do Do
Special Agents Office	Do	Do	8 Do			Do Do

This Quantity is equal to the last Indent 1851

South Arcot Collector's Cutcherry
Cuddalore
9th January 1858

(Signed) G. N. Taylor
Acting Collector and Magistrate

15831

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

No. 120

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

Pro. No. 2305
From the Ag. Collector of Coimbatore

Sir

I have the honor to forward Copy of a letter from the Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund dated 12th Instant No. 106 and to request the Sanction of the Board for the purchase of an American clock at a cost of 35 Rupees for the use of his Office. I concur with Colonel Bayley in the necessity of having a clock in his Office

Coimbatore
Collector's Office
21st July 1858

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Ag. Collector

Order

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

15830

15832 | Fort St. George 21st September 1858

Encl. No. 1

No. 106

To

J. W. Cherry

Acting Collector of

Coimbatore

Sir

I do myself the honor to request that you will be kind enough to obtain the sanction of Superior authority for my being permitted to purchase for the use of this Office an American Clock of the value of 35 Rupees to regulate the time in inclement weather and to relieve the sentries placed over the cash chest regularly.

2 The Post Office and the General Dispensary at this station have been supplied with clocks at the expense of the state

Ootacamund
Jt. Magtes. Office
12th July 1858

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Joint Magistrate

True Copy

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Actg. Collector

To.

13833 | Fort St. George 21st September 1858

No. 95

To,

J. D. Sim Esqr.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Bd. No. 4052
From the Collector
of Canara . . . .

No. 2300

Sir

With reference to the Circular received from the Board under date the 5th July last I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether the Tusdeeks or allowances to Pagodas and Mosques in lieu of resumed Lands and Priveleges or otherwise are to be included in the Statement therein called for

Collector's Cutcherry
Mangalore . .
31st August 1858

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

To.

13834

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

No. 97

To

J. D. Sim Esqr.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Rt. No. 4125
From the Collector
of Canara ....

Rs. 4-14 A. P.

Sir

I have the honor to forward an account of Charges incurred in ferrying a party of Recruits over the Netravutty river when on their way from Bangalore to join the 16th Regiment N. I. in garrison at this station and request that the sanction of Government may be obtained upon the same

Collector's Cutcherry
Mangalore
7th September 1858

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector
&c.

13835

Fort St. George 21st September 1858

The Honorable Company Dr.

For expenses incurred in ferrying the Baggages of a party of 100 Recruits of the 16th Regiment N. I. over the Netravutty River on the Marcara Road in July 1858		
Thirty eight coolies for dragging 9 carts on both sides of the Netravutty river placing them over the Ferry Boats and removing them @ 1 anna each	2	6
Payment to the ferrymen for employing Extra Boatmen	2	8
Company's Rupees	4	14

Company's Rupees 4, and annas fourteen

Collector's Cutcherry
Mangalore, ...
7th September 1858.

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

15836 Fort St. George 21st September 1858

No. 4025

To

The Secretary

Board of Revenue

Sir

Bd. No. 3568
From the Inspector Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines

With reference to your letter No. 2586 dated 12th July 1858 I have the honor to forward herewith 10 Samples of Foolscap Paper (with their respective prices marked on them) procured from the local Market and in the event of selections being made I request to be informed what quantities of the Paper will be required to meet present exigencies and whether the same descriptions will answer the general purposes of an Office so that I may take in supplies for other Establishments likewise

Inspector General's Office
Fort St. George
9th August 1858

(Signed) Balfour
Lieutt. Coll.
Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines

Received

15837 Fort St. George 21st September 1858

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements

My. No. 2252
From the Collector Rajahmundry. Return of Village Officers referred to in Section VII Regulation VI of 1831 suspended for July 1858.

My. No. 2243
From the Collector of South Arcot Return of Village Officers referred to in Section VII Regulation VI of 1831 suspended or dismissed for the Months of August 1858.

My. No. 2254
From the Collector of Chingleput. Return of Village Officers referred to in Section VII Regulation VI 1831 suspended or dismissed for August 1858.

My. No. 2253
From the Collector of Chingleput. Reporting that no persons were charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for August 1858

My. No. 2255
From the Collector of Bellary. Return of Persons charged and confined with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for August 1858 are blank.

My. No. 2250
From the Collector of Chingleput. Demand Collection and Balance Statement for August 1858

My. No. 2240
From the Collector of Ganjam. Demand collection and Balance Statement for August 1858

My. No. 2249
From the Collector of Rajahmundry. Demand collection and Balance Statement for August 1858.

From

Fort St. George 21st September 1858.

15838 Fort St. George 21st September 1858

My No. 2246
From the Collector of Guntoor. Rain Report for August 1858

My No. 2247
From the Collector of Nellore Rain Report for August 1858.

My No. 2248
From the Collector of Chingleput Rain Report for August 1

My No. 2239
From the Collector of Tinnevelly. Rain Report for August 1858.

My No. 2238
From the Collector of N. Arcot Stating that the season repor
of the District of N. Arcot for August 1858 was
forwarded on the 7th Instant.

My No. 2251
From the Collector of Rajahmundry. Account current of
Salt for August 1858.

My No. 2241
From the Collector of Malabar. Account current of Salt
for August 1858.

My No. 2237
From the Collector of Tanjore. Forwards a Bill on the accoun
tant General for Rs. 24-6-7 being the value of Tami
Type supplied by the Superintendent of the Govt. Press.

My No. 2244
From the Collector of South Arcot Register of Petitions for
August 1858

My No. 2243
From the Collector of Tanjore. Register of Petitions for Augu
1858

My No. 2242
From the Collector of Madura. Register of Petitions for Au
gust 1858

My No. 2250
From the Collector of Nellore Requiring to furnish the
printed forms for the use of his Office.

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