B/RM
V.1 2761
1 ex 1
188

76	F.M.J. Coll.r Coimbatore	Submitting copies of two reports on the Malcers experimental farm at the foot of the Anamallays	22496
77	I	Rendering an account of Rs. 1735 sanctioned by Government for advances to ryots for digging wells and sundry other works.	22514
78	I	Urging the necessity of employing two Sweepers at the Mettapollium bungalow.	22516
79	I	Furnishing information relative to the payment of certain village Munsiffs and to tie in land and not in Money.	22518
80	I	Furnishing explanation regarding an allusion made in Mr. Jamed application for land in the Devanoor valley.	22520
95	I	Submitting for instructions a question as to whether a village officer is dismissed for misconduct may be allowed to retain the Inam land attached to the office, paying the demand upon it to his successor.	22521
79	I	Forwarding a Statement showing the estimated repairs and improvements, and the work actually performed to the Manleyapooram tank in the Poraiyar Pollium estate.	22526
80	I	Requesting sanction for the resale of the Akkarry farm of the Thasildar of Palghaut.	22530
82	I	Forwarding a Statement containing the details of Rs. 707.533 remitted from Fusly 1258 to 1263.	22532
81	I	Forwarding a report on the Kaders inhabiting the Anamalay hills who live by collecting the produce of the forests.	22533

No.				Page.
5820	F. Ag. Collr. Coimbatore	Forwarding three lists of articles procured by Mr. Thomas for six travellers bungalows in the district.		
2020	F. Collr. Canara	Requesting information relative to supplying a duplicate of the Monthly Return of Exports to the Chamber of Commerce		
3416	F. " "	Submitting a report relative to the assessment of lands beyond the limits of those appropriated for grazing purposes.		
4247	F. " "	Stating that his report on Coconary cultivation submitted in August last supplies the information sought regarding the measures taken for the repression of the same.		
4946	F. " "	Submitting the usual report on the Salt trade of the district for the first quarter of Fusly 1268.		
5596	F. " "	Stating that 40 Rs per 100 Maunds is what should be offered on the Eastern coast for salt to be delivered at the ports of his district.		
5878	F. " "	Reporting having recalled his former notice and issued another for Goa Salt at certain rates.		
5892	F. " "	Forwarding samples of an article imported under the name of coffee and recommending its confiscation under Sec: XXVI of Act VI of 1844.		
5789	F. " "	Requesting early orders as to charges for east coast Salt.		
1152	F. Dist. Engr. Malabar	Acknowledging the receipt of 6 peons belts and requesting to know if he can be supplied with badges for the same.		
	F. " "			
2	F. Ag. Collr. Malabar	Submitting a report on the Island of Menakoy belonging to the Beebee of Cannanore.		22597
	F. " "	Reporting on the condition of the Revenue account of the district and on the difficulty of the correct re-registration of lands on the transfer in the name of the devisee or heir.		22667
3	F. " "	Requesting that certain figures be entered in Enclosure B to the Comparative Statement of the quantity of Salt stored and sold in the district, for Fasly 1266.		22697
	F. Ag. Collr. Malabar	Furnishing the required information relative to the garden assessment of Malabar.		22698
	F. " "	Submitting a report on the subject of Returns of Inam lands in the district.		22778
	F. " "	Referring to a former letter for information as to the amount required for paper on account of the new forms of village account.		22831
	F. " "	Forwarding copy of a letter addressed to him in reply to his asking for information as to the re-export from Bombay of the large quantity of Cardamoms exported to that port from Malabar.		22837
	F. " "	Requesting instructions for the disposal of salt water Swamps.		22838
	F. " "	Stating that the lands in which the gold washings exist are the fee simple properties of the Rajahs and landed proprietors in whose names the Gold tax stands.		22839
8	F. " "	Recommending the petition of the Deloyets attached to the Collectors Office for increase of pay.		22841

5706 F. " — " —

Report as petitioners in No.
2333 of 1858 who complain of his orders
prohibiting the export of teak timber under
8 inches in diameter

5707 F. " — " —

Requesting instructions relative
to stopping the costs of suit No. 337 of 1855
from the portion of the Malikana due to
the heirs of the Senior Rajah of
Beypoor.

5791 F. Ag. Collr. Malabar

Expressing his opinion that it
would not be expedient to make Cannanore
the General Treasury of the
Province.

5887 F. " — " —

Forwarding Decrees of the
Civil Court of Calicut and the Principal
Sudr Ameen's Court at Tellicherry in O
S. No. 10 of 1857 and A. S. No. 413 of 1857.

5903 F. " — " —

Requesting Sanction to commence
printing Major Walkers Treatise on the Land
Tenure of Malabar.

5904 F. " — " —

Submitting a Statement of the
villages and their population &c. in certain
talugs of the district.

5905 F. " — " —

Submitting a statement of the
Villages and their population &c. in the
Cochin talug

22496.

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 194

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir

B. No. 5546

From the Ag. Collector
of Coimbatore

Extract Minutes
29th May 1858 No. 703
Do. Do. 22nd June 1858
No. 861 -

With reference to the orders of
Government noted in the
margin I have the honor to
submit copies of two further reports
from Mr C. St. Martin on the Pandaro Experimen-
tal Farm at the Foot of the Anamallays Thive-
reports speak for themselves and I have but
little to comment thereon except on a few points to
which I think require notice.

2. In para 7 of Mr Martins report of the
29th July 1858 allusion is made to some coercive
measures being resorted to by the subordinates of
the Forest conservancy Department to compel
the Pandaro to leave their works in the Fields for
the duties of the Forest on the other hand Lieutenant
Beddome Assistant conservator of the Annamallay
Forests communicated to me Officially that he
is put to the greatest difficulty in procuring the
services of the Pandaro for the Forest work in
consequence of Mr Martin as he was informed
having ordered the Pandaro not to go up into the
Forest

Forest for Employment Lieutenant Beddome's further stated that he believes that it was chiefly on account of the services these men (Mutineers) rendered to the Forest Department that Captain Michael brought their case prominently before the late Collector and Government and that they have received grant of land and advances of Money from Government." On a careful perusal of Mr. Thomas's letter to the Board dated 3d January 1856. & "A" and to its enclosure being a letter from Captain Hamilton I do not find any thing in support of Lieutenant Beddome's supposition on the contrary it appears that it was with the view of relieving the Mutineers from their wretched and degraded state nearly at the times approaching to starvation that Mr. Thomas brought their case before the Board and Government and recommended the grant. I cannot likewise find any thing in the Government sanction of the 7th March 1856 No. 262 as to the Mutineers being compelled to work in the Forest Department the only remarks

remark therein made in connection with the Forest being that the Right Honorable the Governor in council "regards with much satisfaction and hope the fact that these people are willing to "work for the Forest Department and he would "look to the gradual effects of such Employment "rather than to such measures as are now "proposed as holding out a prospect of their "gradual reclamation to the habits of civilized life."

3 As regards Lieutenant Beddome's statement that Mr. Martin prevented the Mutineers from going to the Forest work Mr. Martin explains to me that he did not forbid the men from engaging themselves to work in the Forest but that the Mutineers have in a great body on various occasions represented to him that while they were employed in their Fields they were compelled by the Forest Peons to leave their work. He admits having told them that they could not be forcibly taken away from

from their fields if they did not chose to go, I have accordingly written to Lieutenant Beddomes to say that it is not in my power to compel them to work in the Forest, nor is it advisable that the Forest Department should use Coercive Measures to take them away from their Field duties to which the Government have attached so much importance of late but that the Mulcers are at liberty to Engage themselves as labourers for the Forest work provided it is in consonance with their own feelings.

4 With respect to the construction of a dam across the Uppam and the digging of a well, I have written to the District Engineer for an Estimate and when it is recived measures will be adopted for carrying on the work.

5 Adverting to para 5 of Mr.s Martins report in which he alludes to some encroachments on the Mulcers Land I have issued orders to the Tahseldar of Pullachy to prevent such.

With

6 With reference to the concluding part of para 2 of the Government minute N.o 708 dated 29th May 1858 I shall take an early opportunity of reporting on the Kadero.

7 In para 3 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 22nd June 1858, N.o 861 the Government remark with reference to the land reclaimed which forms so large an item in the account "the value of similar land in the District generally should have been stated by the Collector" To this I beg to state that the Kando below the Anamallay mountains are situated under the influence of the Southwest monsoon and reputed for retaining moisture longer than other lands. I am therefore at a loss to compare them with those similarly situated at the foot of the Neilgherry or other Hills. I can however say that Mr. Martin has not over rated the value of the land reclaimed by the Mulcers in as much as the demands for land in the neighbourhood of the Mulcers Farms are great and Kando are there sold at higher rates than what Mr. Martin has entered as an approximation.

Combatore Collectors Office
30th November 1858

/Signed/ J. W.d Cherry
Agn. Collector

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 1

J. M. Cherry Esqre
Acting Collector of
Combatore.

Respected Sir

With reference to Extract
Minutes of Consultation of the 29th May 1858
on the Experimental Farm of the Anulcurs
I beg leave respectfully to state that as the
Government desire that only 10/11 of the pro-
duce should be reserved as the Government
share to be sold to the Anulcurs for seed in-
stead of 1/5 the produce this measure has
been ordered to be carried out.

2 In para 6 the Government
desire to know what has been done towards
the improvement of the Irigation of the land
by a stone dam across the Uppaur I beg to
state that if I be permitted to proceed to
the Foot of the Anamallays I shall avail
myself of the opportunity of submitting
the survey and Estimate for your informa-
tion as also an Estimate for Excavating a
deep well to insure a supply of water to the
Anulcurs in seasons of drought which will not
only

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

only be a great boon to these people but to the
Forest Establishment residing there in the dry
months and to the people and cattle resorting
thither on Government work.

3 With reference to para 7 of
Extract Minutes Consultation No. 861 of
22nd June 1858 I beg to state for your informa-
tion that the Logs cut by the Anulcurs al-
luded to in my letter of the 3rd September 1857
were not felled within the area of the Farm
but on the Slopes of the Hill and prior to the
organization of the conservancy Department
I took the liberty of advancing the suggestion
contained in the letter above referred to because
the late Assistant conservator of Forests told
me he considered that the Anulcurs would not
be permitted to claim them but when I begged
the privilege of not allowing the conservancy
rules to have retrospective effect on the Logs
felled by the Anulcurs the indulgence had
been conceded to them The jungle on the
Anulcurs uncleared lands is principally
composed of Bruchwood with a sprinkling
here and there of Tamarind and other jungle
trees no logs of the description already felled
by the Anulcurs could be obtained from
such trees and as the Experimental Farm is

is purely a Government undertaking founded on benevolent principles and as these people were permitted to fell jungle wood logs long before the conservancy I thought they might be permitted to fell timber other than required by the Forest Department to aid them in their undertaking but on a lower assessment for the trees they may fell than that paid by the Railway Company subject to the Forest Rules I beg to state that were it not for the prompt aid afforded by the Punkeers at times when low country Coolies cannot be procured or prevailed upon to work in the Forests the present indulgence could barely be said to supersede the value of their services to the Forest as auxiliaries.

4 In regard to Para 2 of the Extract Minutes Consultation No. 861 and with reference only to the Punkeers lands I had taken the liberty of including the value of the land cleared on an approximation at 15 Rupees per Bullah in order to be able to show that for the outlay of the sanctioned amount of Rupees 1550 (of which nearly Rupees 400 remain in the Hoozoor Treasury) the results both directly and indirectly taken into consideration has been satisfactory and promises to be still more so by perseverance and Exertion.

5 I beg leave respectfully to

to bring to your notice that the Arnlcors Complain of Encroachments on the land allotted to them Viz^t 200 Bullahs by certain ryots who hold land adjacent to theirs and beg that orders may be issued to the Tahsildar of Pollachie to take such effectual steps to remove the evil complained of

6 I have repeatedly gone over their boundary line which was marked out as their limits during Mr. Reids time and as the Jungle lands from the Village of Anamallay to the foot of the Ghat have almost disappeared from the great demand for such waste lands that has arisen of late I believe the jungles having been cleared to a great extent and dry cultivation occupying its place that the Punkeers holdings is looked upon with great jealousy by some of the wealthier ryots who would rejoice no doubt to see these unfortunate people Exterminated from the soil to shift out for themselves the same wretched mode of living as they had formerly been wont to.

I must

7 I must also beg that strict orders be sent to the Tahsildar of Pullachi that while it becomes absolutely necessary for the Inmates to devote their time and attention to their fields no coercive measures should be resorted to by the Forest authorities to compel them to leave their work in the Fields for the other duties of the Forest this would at once destroy that alacrity they possess for the culture of their lands for they have in a body represented to me more than once that while they were engaged on their regular and important duties and at harvest time / as was the case last season / they were compelled by the Forest subordinates to do their bidding in the first instance and more consequently forced to leave their work to their women and Children. I had brought this circumstance to the notice of E. B. Thomas Esquire who promised to put a stop to such procedure I have to report the same state of things Exists to this day

day and I beg it may be officially communicated to the Assistant Conservator of Forests that none of his subordinates are to Exercise any undue authority over these men or to take them away when required on their own fields. They have always been made subordinate to the Forest Work but as Government have taken such a lively interest in their welfare it will be impossible for me to report progress if they are disturbed from their agricultural occupations and are solely to be depended upon by the Forest Department as laborers irrespective of the duties of the Farm for which the Government have sanctioned Rupees 1550.

8 When their services could be made available then as I had already stated in my previous Reports these men would form valuable auxiliaries.

9 A great portion of their jungle

jungle land has been uncleared for the reason that the demands for s. Inuber labor during the working and now working season are the Forest has been considerable When they have remonstrated there was no need taken and they have been threatned.

Combatore 29th July 1858

To I Signed I C. A. Jr. Martin.

S. W. Cherry Esqre
Acting Collector of Combatore

Respected Sir

I beg leave to send you a Report on the Mulcers Experimental Farm" for 1858 and although I regret it is not so favorable as I could have wished yet considering that the season has been unusually unpropitious to all description of Cultivation and not as much as an Anna laid out since March last from the Government Funds with the drawbacks herein after mentioned the Experiment on the whole is a decided success.

2 The Crop of Chelum harvested this

this year was 960 Vullums or 3840 Measures raised from seed reserved last year for sowing one tenth has been appropriated as the Mail-warum and the remainder distributed to the Mulcers for the maintenance of themselves and families.

3 Of the Raggy 128 Vulums or 712 Measures have been reaped the whole of which I have ordered to be distributed to the Mulcers for food.

4 24 Vullums or 96 measures of s Cumboo was sent down last year which I was unable to notice in my Report dated 3d September 1857 Para 7 of which one half has been sown about 8 days ago the plants are about 2' Inches high and for the want of rain the Cumboo seedling looked withered but the rain that has since fallen on the 30th Ultimo the 1st & 2d Instant has revived the plants they look healthy and if it continues to rain a good crop may be expected and the remainder will also be sown in a few days hence.

5 Of the 32 Vullums or 128 measures

measures of Horse Grain of last years crop
24 Vallums are fit for sowing which I will
get put down shortly the remainder 8 Val=
=lums were destroyed by insects and unfit
for cultivation purposes.

6 Most of the Jungle land inten=
=ded for Wet cultivation near the Dopaur
is cleared some portions still untouched
consequent to a dispute by one Soobroyen
Moodelliar of Pullacheu who had engaged
his own people I am informed to clear the
Jungle in that proximity but the
Mulcers repelled them and have brought
under the plough the portions they have
cleared where they intend sowing the
Horse grain in a day or two and would
have had the whole extent cleared but
for the interference of Soobroyen Moodelli=
=ars people and the constant withdrawal
of the Mulcers from their Fields by the
Forest subordinates.

7 When the Plan and Estimate
for constructing a rough stone Dam is
submitted by me and receives your
approval

approval and sanctioned wet cultivation
will be tried on the land bordering on the
Dopaur in the limits of the Mulcers Fields
and it will be beneficial to have the
work completed before the monsoons set in.

8 The Mulcers have been Employ=
=ed much against their will in felling
"Vellanaga" "Venteak" and other descriptions
of Jungle wood for the Forest Department
and are perpetually sent up the Ghat for
Forest work so that it is impossible that
they could make any satisfactory
advancement in agriculture so long as
the present state of things are suffered to
remain as they are and had it not
been that these men prefer tilling the
ground to working in the Forests as labo=
=rers for which they are paid in money
which is a great inducement to them
I should have been unable to report
any progress on the Farm.

9 The Mulcers were forced to build
a new Pathee for themselves lately as the
spot

spot Spirit Bent and where they had built for themselves Huts proved very unhealthy 12 Huts have been erected and some are still unfinished. As their Pathee was kept in a filthy state orders were given them to maintain as much cleanliness as was possible as it would prove conducive to their health.

10 Of the Mulcers who had been prevailed upon to join the party at the Foot of Ghat from Nurrooral Pathee 4 died of Cholera one has been Enticed away by one Poosaree Chetty of Vatay coothoor and another by a Mullwandy Chetty residing at Attoo Pullachy who endeavoured when these men Mulcers joined the Farm to lay claims to their services on the plea that they owed him a considerable sum of money. I had brought these matters to the notice of E. B. Thomas Esqre last year.

11 No Kind of seed is required at present

present The Castor oil seeds were sold for Rupees 6-4 - and the amount has not been realized as yet.

12 The new Mulcers require some Implements about 10 Bill hooks 10 Hatchets 5 Plough and 10 heads of Cattle. The older Mulcer residents require 8 heads of ploughing cattle in addition to what they possess so I will in due course prepare a Memo of what those will probably cost as also the value of some coarse cloths to be supplied to the men Women and Children for since 1856 they have not had any given them.

13 In conclusion I beg to state that considering the two principal Drawback the Mulcers have had to contend with Viz The want of rain and their constant Employment in the Forests they have more than realized the expectations of Government. They have already shown a dislike for all kinds of labor except that of their fields the greatest

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

greatest object contemplated for their welfare by Mr. Thomas they have entirely refrained from Plunder to which they had formerly been accustomed are tractable and teachable patient in labor and jealous and watchful of the land given them for cultivation by Government repulsing every innovation made on it by the adjoining Ryots

I will report further progress as soon as I am able.

Coimbatore
9th October
1858

/Signed/ C. A. St. Martin

/True Copies/

/Signed/ W. Cherry
Acting Collector.

To

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 192

To J. D. Sim Esqre
Secretary to the
Court of Wards

B. No. 5547 Sir
St. The Collr. of
Coimbatore. 3

With reference to clause V. para 13 of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Wards dated 15th September 1858 No. 3482 cited to the 2d para of my letter dated 9th Instant. No. 185, I have the honor to report that out of the 1735 Rupees sanctioned by the Court of Wards under date the 3d December 1856, Rupees 1535 were advanced to Ryots for digging wells, of which Rupees 732-8— were recovered and credited in the accounts incluided in the Sum of Rupees 740-13-4 shown in Column 7 of the Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges

22515 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Charges of the Poraneepolliem Estate forwarded with my report of the 16th August 1858, and Rupees 70 have since been recovered, making in all Rupees 802-8-0 the balance of Rupees 732-8-0 will be realized within April next when the 2d instalment falls due.

2. The remainder of the sanctioned Sum Viz.th Rupees 200, was paid for the repair of the Minor's own garden well and other Sundry works as was intended. The works have been completed, and the particulars of actual charges are shown in the Margin.

Coimbatore
Coll.rs Office
30th November 1858.

Signed J. W. Cherry
Ag. Coll.r

Repairing Poligars garden well 149-11-2
Value of two Bullocks purchased 345-0-0
Said for drawing water 3-4-0
Sundry repairs to roads 6-4-0
200-0-0

22516 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

No. 198

To

J. D. Sim Esq.r
Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Sir

Bd. No. 5616
From the Collector of Coimbatore

I have the honor to forward explanation as to the necessity of employing two sweepers at the Motopolliem Bungalow and request sanction for the arrangement reported upon in his letter of the 23d April last.

In para 3 of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 23d June last they remark as regards the Moto-polliem Bungalow that by the last returns the number of Travellers who halted there was smaller that Coonoor Avenashy and Coimbatore and as a single sweeper suffices at those last two can scarcely be required for Motopolliem" In reply to this I beg to refer the Board to para 3 of my letter of the 10th August 1858. No. 128: from which it will appear that the entries in the Bungalow Book from which the return was deduced cannot be taken as an approximination to the actual number of persons that visited the Motopolliem Bungalow inasmuch as many who halted there do not appear to have signed their names in the Book.

2— Motopolliem is as the Board are probably aware the first stage at the foot of the Neilgherry Hills and it is not unfrequently that many travellers passing to and from the Hills are obliged to halt at the above Bungalow for days when the demand for Coolies, Bearers, Bullocks and Carts

canto is great and beyond power of the Cutwall to meet I would only repeat that my conviction from personal observation is that the Bungalow Mota: pollium is frequented at the average of 2 parties per diem and gives accommodation to a larger number of travellers than any other Bungalow in the distric

3 In addition to the main tiled Bungalow there is a thatched building within the compound often used by European Travellers when the former is full besides a Soldiers shed in the vicinity of the Bungalow. To keep these three buildings clean with their compounds to supply water to all the travellers and to meet all other calls is a duty which cannot be efficiently performed by a single sweeper I may add that the supply of water here is very difficult in consequence of the great depth of the wells from which this element is to be had.

4 It was on a full conviction of the difficulty experienced in the Mota pollium Bungalow that I was under the necessity of transferring to it the sweeper whose services were dispensed with at the Anode Bungalow by the sale of it to the Railway Company and the withdrawal of him from the former would in my humble opinion be attended with much inconvenience.

5 Under this explanation I request the Board of Revenue will be good enough to obtain

obtain the sanction of Government for the anange: ment reported upon in para 3 of my letter of the 23d April 1858. No. 73 which involves no esctra: espence to the state and which is no more than a transfer from one place to another

6 Pending the receipt of the sanc: tion of Government the pay of the sweeper alluded to will be debited in my accounts to the "Head" advan: ces for salaries establishments and contingencies.

Coimbatore Collectors Office
7th December 1858

[Signed] J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector.

No. 197

To

J. D. Sim Esqr
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Sir,

Adverting to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dd No. 5617
From the Collector
of Coimbatore

No. 3380 of the 7th September last I have the honor to state for their information, that it was apparently Mr. Thomas's wish to pay the Village Moonsiff and Tolie referred to in land and not in money as that gentleman observed in the Concluding part of para 6 of his Communica: tion dated the 29th october 1857: No. 183

that

Doonjah waste lands to the value of Rupees 53 have been included in the accounts furnished by him for the purpose

2 There are now 5 Monegars in the Village of Paringanaud (of which Coonoor is a hamlet) who receive a salary of 108 Rupees per annum in land in the proportions noted in the margin of 1/6 or Rupees 18 have been ordered to be paid to the new Moonsiff.

Yerragaunda 18-6-5
Ajjab 18-"-5
Mungagaunda 17-13-"
Chickagaunda 18-2-10
Ajjagaunda 35-15-4
108-"-"

3 The scale of 35 Rupees a year recommended by Mr. Thomas is not sufficiently remunerative to secure the services of an efficient person from the low Country but the man nominated by the Collector is a Bergher and resident of Coonoor & considering the state of the village its population & the extent of duty to be performed by the Moonsiff. I am of opinian that the rate proposed by Mr. Thomas is sufficient for the present

4 The population of Coonoor according to the latest census amounts to above 2000 Souls & the officiating Moonsiff. is reported to be capable of performing the functions of his office with efficiency.—

Coimbatore Collector office
7th December 1858

Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Ag. Collector

No. 199

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

B. No. 5618

From the Ag. Collector of Coimbatore

Sir

With reference to an allusion made in Mr. James application for a grant of land in the Coonoor valley and the remarks of the Board of Revenue thereon in para 2 of their Proceedings dated 19th July 1858. No. 2681 requesting information on the point I have the honor to report that a native settler by name Coppa naick had cleared one Bullah of land and begun its cultivation in 1857 without first obtaining the permission of the Collector no sooner was the matter made known to him than he fined the Settler The timber cut by him was forfeited but the land having been cultivated it was entered in his in the public accounts.—

2. Since I took charge of the District no land has ever been granted in the prohibited

22521 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

prohibited locality and I have issued a strict order to the Tahsildar to see that no encroachments are made on the Government Forests.

Coimbatore Collectors Office 7th December 1858

/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

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

B/r No. 5695
From the Asst. Collector of Coimbatore

Sir

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board a copy of letter from my Acting Sub Collector requesting to be informed whether a Village Officer dismissed for misconduct should be permitted to retain the Enam attached to the emoluments of the Office and pay the demand upon it to his successor or whether the Enam itself should go with the Office.

Dated 9th October 1858

The

22522 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

2 The practice hitherto observed in this District has been to respect the right of the owner to the land wherever the Enam was originally alienated for the pay of Village Officers from the Ordinary holdings of a party or where he has invested capital in the improvement of the same either by the excavation of a well or other means — he was considered as having acquired a proprietory right to the soil and although dismissed from the Public service was yet upheld in the occupancy of the land on the condition of his paying the revenue demandable thereon to the person appointed to the office in succession to him but in ordinary matters where no such a right had existed or had been acquired the Enam itself was transferred to the party succeeding to the office and upon this practice Mr. Thomas's opinion which Mr. Sullivan states to have been

× Vide para 18 of Cookoorunnamah for 1238 forwarded to the Board with Mr. Sullivan's letter 26th September 1838.

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

been communicated to him in a private letter
appears to have been based
3

The Government presume
in para 4 of Extract from Minutes of
Consultation in the Judicial Department
No. 1360 of the 1st October last. that here
:tary grants of land revenue assigned for the
pay of the Village Officers are held by the
present incumbents and that such emolument
wherever they exist are under the special guar
:anchis of the Collectors but this remark appe
to me to apply to the revenue derivable from
Enam and not to the proprietary right to the
said So however the question is one of suffi
importance I shall be glad to be favored with
instructions of the Board upon this point.

The repayment of the
cost of improvement to the Enam to the pers
who originally incurred it suggested in para 2
of Mr. Sullivans communication is
obvious

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

obvious connected with so many difficulties that
I doubt very much whether such an arrange:
:ment could be carried out practically.

Coimbatore
Collectors Office
13th December 1858

Signed J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

No. 1

To

J. W. Cherry Esqr
Acting Collector of
Coimbatore

Sir

I have the honor to re:
:quest that you will inform me whether in
your opinion when a Monigar Curnum
or other Village Officer is dismissed
from his situation for misconduct he should
be permitted to retain the Manium land
which he enjoys in virtue of the office
and only be called on to pay the Kunda:
:gen of the same to his successor or whether
the land itself should go with the office.

I.

2 I strongly incline to the latter co
being persued both in justice to the newly appoin
:ed Officers and as likely to render the incumben
more careful The cost of improvements to the
Manniem lands made by a Monigar turnin
during his tenure of Office would of coar
have to be made good to him by the incoming
Officer

3 I deem it right however
to mention that Mr. Thomas was of a
different way of thinking His opinion
conveyed to me in a private communicatio
was that the dismissed Officers should not
be disturbed in the enjoyment of the Ma
:nem land provided that he paid the
Cundayen to his successors.

Camp Pollachy
Sub Collectors Office
9th October 1858

Signed H. E. Sullivan
Acting Sub Collector

True Copy
Signed J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

No. 202

To
J. D. Sim Esquire
Secretary to the
Court of Wards

B/d No. 5819
From the Acting Collector of Coimbatore Sir,

Adverting to Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Wards No. 3799 of the 11th October last I have the honor to forward a Statement shewing the estimated repairs and improvements and the work actually performed to the Canleyapooram Tank in the Pranmiem Estate in this District.

2. The aggregate amount of the sanctioned Estimate is correct viz. Rupees 1445—12— but the details thereof having since undergone revision in the Department of Public Works the several items exhibited in the above statement would not correspond with the entries in the Estimates referred to by the Court.

3. The expenditure upon the large breach inclusive of the increased charge

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Estimate 877
Extra charge 169-6-4
Total Charge 1046-6-4
Deposit 101-7-4
Additional 169-6-4
1216-10-4

charge amounts to Rupees 1047-4-2 A.P.
not Rupees 1216-10-4 as specified in
Courts Proceedings and the difference
between these two has been occasion
from the circumstance that the
taken into calculation by the Co
of Wards.

4 The additional amount st
required for this work is Rupees 50
further sum of 53-12-4 is also requ
:sary for the closing of the small bre
making in all 103-12-4 which wi
the increased expenditure previous
incurred were authorized by the Co
to be disbursed from the Funds of
the Estate in para 4 of Extract
from the Proceedings under reply.

5. Materials have been
:pared for the construction of the ol
and Calinglak, but in consequence of
setting in of the Monsoon the work
not commenced. It will be fou
on

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

on hand and completed in due course.
These works are very desirable and
cannot be dispensed with without
rendering the Tank useless.

6. With regard to the increase
of expenditure remarked upon by
the Court. I would explain that
the damages sustained by the Tank
at the time the Estimate was
framed, were considerably enhanced
by the late heavy rains and conse:
:quently the extent of repairs in
the item of earthwork necessarily
exceeded the original amount.

Coimbatore
13th December
1858

/Signed/ J. H. Cherry
Acting Collector.

Statement

22529

Fort St. Geo[rge] 4th December 1858.

Statement showing the repairs executed to the Cauleya poorum Tank in the Talook of Pullachy compared with the amount of estimate [sanctioned] the District of Coimbatore.

Items	Estimated Work: Cubic yards	Rate	Amount	Work actually executed inclusive of Extra Items: Cubic yards	Amount	Balance of estimate	Expenditure above the estimate	Additional amount required for further expenditure	Total extra expenditure	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Large breach — Stone work	608	" 12 "	456	608 6/16							
Large breach — Earth work	1503	" 16	421 11	1630 6/16							
" " "			877 11		1465 3	9 " "	" 53	" " "	" 53		
Small breach — Stone work	37	" 12 "	28 "								
Small breach — Earth work	440	" 16	41 4								
" " "			69 4		590 11 11	" " "	169 " 11	50 " "	219 " 11		
Construction of sluice											
Do of Calingalah			340 10								
Total			135 11		2047 12	2 " "	169 6 2	50 " "	219 6 2		
Extra amount sanctioned			11 23 10								
Total			27 2			28 " "	" " "	28 12 "	28 12 "		
			11 45 12			41 4 "	" " "	25 " "	25 " "		
						69 4 "	" " "	53 12 "	53 12 "		
						340 10 "	" " "	" " "	" " "		
						135 11 "	" " "	" " "	" " "		
					2047 12	545 12 "	169 6 2	103 12 "	273 2 2		
						" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "		
					2047 12	545 12 "	169 6 2	103 17 "	273 2 2		

Coimbatore, 13th December 1858.

[Signed] J. H. Cleeny
Acting Collector.

To

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 205

To

J. D Sim Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Reven

Bd No: 5780
From the Collector of
Combatore

Sir,

Fort Saint Geo

I have the honor to reque

the sanction of the Board of Revenu

for the resale of the Akkarry Farm of

Dharapooram Talook in the District

which was rented for a period of 5 ye

from 1266 to 1270 inclusive for an annu

sum of Rupees 3450 - - -

2. This rent was taken up by

two individuals named in the Marg

but in consequence of some misunderso

:ing between them as to the extent of t

respectability to be undertaken by ea

the amount of Rent has not been liquida

for the last 3 Months the balance still d

by them being Rupees 188 - 2 - 3 after ded

:ing the Collections under Amanie and th

amount previously deposited by them.

3. The parties were summoned to

Huzoor and desired to settle the matter ami

be

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

but every attempt at reconciliation having
proved ineffectual it becomes necessary to
resell the Farm at the risk of the renters ac:
:cording to the term of their agreement.

4 I propose putting up the rent to
auction on the 15th January next, should the
Board see no objection to this measure -

Coimbatore
Collectors Office
14th December 1858

/Signed/ J. M. Cherry.
Acting Collector

No. 151

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Bd No. 4102
From the Acting Collector
of Coimbatore

Sir,

With reference to your prede:
:cessors letter of the 30th April last No. 1567 I have
the honor to forward a Statement contain
:ing the details of the Jo 7o 533 Rupees remitted
from Fusly 1258 to 1263 and alluded to in
para 74 of Mr. Thomas's report on the Settle:
:ment of Fusly 1266. The above Statement
contains also the remissions granted since
Fusly 1264 to 1266. -

Coimbatore,
6th September
1858.

/Signed/ J M Cherry.
Acting Collector.

Statement.

22532

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Encl. 1.

Statement showing the Amount of Remissions allowed from Fasly 1258 to 1266 on Nunjah Punjah and Garden lands in the District of Coimbatore.

Items	Remissions allowed from Fasly 1258 to 1263.		Remissions allowed from Fasly 1264 to 1266.		Total Remissions from 1258 to 1266.	
	Amount	Total	Amount	Total	Amount	Total
Usual & Occasional						
Remission for Nunjah waste	61,441 11 6		50,761 12 3			
" for Savy or failure of produce	8,523 5 2		26,809 4 1			
" for Casualities amongst Ryots	4,546 6 8 11		2,204 10 11 4			
Decrease on the Head of Cowle	21,814 11 9		17,520 9 11			
Remission for Moturpha	4,340 8 13 8		2,874 5 9 14			
Total		580825 6			3,14,253 15 5	9,34,079 5 5

No. 206

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

B°. N°. 5781

From Tho. A. Cobbe Sir, In continuation of my letter
of Coimbatore
to the Board dated 30th. Ultimo. N°. 194.
and with reference to para 6 thereof,
I have the honor to forward a report
from Mr. C. A. S. Martin on the
Kadens inhabiting the Annamally
mountains from which it will appear
that when Government were pleased to
sanction the grant of 1550 Rupees
for the benefit of the Mulcers and
Kadens the latter were opposed to
giving up their mode of living which
has been principally that of collecting
the Hill produce of the Forests and that
Mr. Reid the late Overseer in the
Forest Department experiencing much
difficulty

Exhandinary Remuneration for Pulicul trade ____ 585528
" for Garden rent Leased Lands 24743 9
" for encroached Lands ____ 5014 53
" of Tax on various fruit Trees ____ 3314 10
" on Cultivation the Land adjoining said Forts 20493 11
" on Cattle ____ 4348 14 11
Tax on some of the Toddy & Cocoa Trees Leased ____ 1210 11 6
Reduction of Establishment on Ryotwar
Cash received from Government ____ " "
" "
1177 705 0
1234 13 2 705 13
4963 9 5
1204 13 3

Coimbatore 6th September 1858

difficully in persuading the Kadars to
give up their wandering habits and
till the ground was forced to turn his
attention to the still more unfortunate
race of men the Mulcers who it is there
stated were "more to be compared to the
"wild beasts of the Forests than in
"thing bordering the more noble "race
"of human beings to entitle them to its
"appellation".

2. The Kadars are content with
their own mode of living and the ex-
perimental Farm is now conducted
exclusively by the mulcers under the
superintendence of Mr. Martin who
takes a lively interest in carrying out
the benevolent intentions of Government
in regard to the welfare and amelioration
of these wild people. His present report
gives a full history of the Kadars.

3. Mr. Martin receives
remuneration whatever for superintending

the Mulcers Farm but attends to it
solely from charitable motives it will
be gratifying to Government to find
that the result of his undertaking has
been satisfactory as communicated in
his previous reports.

Coimbatore
Collectors Office
16th December 1858

/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

Encs 1.

To
J. W Cherry Esquire
Actg Collector of Coimbatore

Respected Sir,

I beg leave respectfully
to Submit the following information
as far as I am able to afford from my
personal observations and knowledge
of the Kadars a race of people inhabit-
ing the heights and slopes of the
Anamally Mountains with reference
to Extract minutes Consultation
No 703 dated 29th May 1858 and
who have been associated in Extract
Minutes Consultation No 262 dated
7th March 1856 in the sanction of
Rupees

. Rupees 1550 for the reclamation of the
mulcers and Kadens.

2. Previous and subsequent to
my having been appointed by E. B.
Thomas Esquire the superintendent of
the mulcers Experimental Farm in suc-
cession to Mr. Reid I had various
opportunities of visiting the Kadens
migratory places of residence on those
Hills and of observing their habits
and customs as well as their prejudices
as also of ascertaining from Mr. Reid
many particulars connected with them
which I will endeavour to state in this
letter for your information.

3. When the Government were
pleased to sanction the grant of . Rupees
1550 for the benefit of the mulcers and
Kadens the latter were opposed to giving
up their present mode of living
which has been principally that of
collecting the Hill produce of the
Forests such as Cardamoms green

pepper ginger nattaus honey, bees, wax
soap-nuts, horns of deer and bison and
all the resinous products of some of the
Forest trees yielding gums and which
they barter with the merchants or petty
Bazar men of the plains inhabiting the
Villages adjacent to the Hills for coarse
rice native men and womens cloths and some
of the other necessaries of life. It is a
peculiar feature in the characters of
these people that money they do not
value nor care for considering it sufficient
for their purposes to Know the nominal
value of a Rupee and its subdivis-
ions to regulate the exchange of their
commodities for those they receive
from the native merchants and it is
nevertheless worthy of note that they
are truthful and Know not the
artifices and cunning of those
classes peopling the Villages and
Towns of every District and could
not be prevailed upon therefore to turn
their attention to agriculture. They have

always

* which is obtained in the usual way by incising the bark and gathering the gums after exsudation.

always been a peaceable race of men seldom or never quarrelling among themselves subservient to their Head Mooppen or chief of their class who is venerated and respected by the tribe like the Patriarchs of old and when Mr. Reid experienced much difficulty in persuading the Raders to give up their wandering habits and till the ground he was forced to turn his attention to the still more unfortunate race of men the mulcers who were more to be compared to the wild beasts of the Forests than any thing bordering to the more noble race of human beings to entitle them to its appellation and as the amelioration that has been effected gradually in the condition of this class has already been brought to your notice I will confine myself to the Raders alone in this communication.

2d. The Raders even prior to the grant of money benevolently supplied

supplied by Government were far superior in every respect to the mulcers They were not reduced to such wretched privations and were not subjected to such shifts as the mulcers. Those Hills the cradle of their existence and pilgrimage in after life to the termination of it has not been quitted by most of them to visit like the curious the low lands of the Districts contended in

in those wilds they endure the greatest hardships and privations and possess the most exemplary patience in collecting the products of those Forests for the maintenance of themselves and families traversing the pathless woods descending into the densest

densest ravines climbing the highest precipices and cliffs and letting themselves down the most perpendicular rocks by rattan coil fastenings to some near rest or huge stone they do not repine at the cast of their lot nor can they their intellects like most savages are sunk in the greatest darkness they possess vague notions of the Diety have no reciprocal attachment to any but their own tribe excepting a Mercenary one possess no letters their dialect being only a colloquial one and it is therefore no astonishment that they have no thirst for the curious and are sensibly opposed to any innovation on their customs and usages.

5. When the season arrives for the gathering of Cardumums &c the Paduns in a body vacate their Camp for days together leaving the old and decrepid members of their several families behind to tend what they possess which

Paryan cadavoo is the place of their principal residence from the time of their ancestors.

which is very little indeed & value
less Robbery has never been known
on those Hills among these people
such as even petty thefts of grain &
which they may possess Their Huts are
constructed of Bamboo uprights and
cross posts and is Covered over by a
matting of split Bamboos, the walls
being of the same material and Cov-
ered over with grass The inside of the
Hut which is simply a square without
any partitions Contains one two or Three
Bamboos Cots and which is regu-
lated by the numbers Composing each
family on which they sleep at night
and are indifferent about Covering
to shelter them from the piercing Cold
during certain months in the year should
they desire it however they light large fires
in the middle of their Huts which is
all the physical Comfort they need to
guard against the severities of their
winter I had occasion to ask an
old

old Rader once how he employed him-
self during the time his Companions
were away to which he pointed to a
heap of shelled nuts the Kernel of
which is a Kind of farinaceous substance
and on which the Raders principally
subsibb and said he shelled that
heap and had a greater store which
he would likewise clean to serve for
food for his family when they returned
with Hill produce I asked him if he
had no desire for flesh to which he
added when fortune smiled and a
tiger or cheetah had Killed a deer or
Jungle sheep or other wild animals in
the Forest the Raders pick up what
is left of the carcase which they roast
in the fire and are glad at the dainty
thus provided for them in the table
of the wilderness. This old man had a
dog for his solitary Companion.

6. The Raders invariably return
after a fortnight or even longer with
their Collections and as the Bazar men anticipate

so

so accurately the time of their return a
ready with Bullocks laden with Coarse
rice &c to barter for the Hill produce co
ected & so rapid is the Exchange they
effect that the very day the Raders
arrive the crafty tradesman is able
to effect his ends and return before
night fall to the foot of the ghat
while the poor Raders are equally a
eager to get the rice for which they h
no doubt longed for many a day pr
vious to the success of their undertaking
and in this Eagerness are lavish in
meeting out the Cardamums honey &c &
having no fixed standard but rude bamboo
for the purpose which are changed at
every season.

7. I may state that a measure
of Honey equivalent to 4 quart bottles
is sold by the Raders to the Bazar men
for 4 annas or less by 28 times their
market value a measure of Card
amums for 4 annas which is
Sold in the low lands for Rs 1-9-0

The

8. The rate at which the Raders are supplied with rice of the Coarsest kind in Exchange being from 4 to 6 measures per Rupee - I have merely stated these facts to enable you to perceive how lucrative and desirable must be the trade to those merchants with the above data and how advantage is taken of the ignorance and want of the Raders to wrench out as it were from them the hard earned perilous & valuable products of these Hills.

9 The method the Raders adopt in Collecting Honey is as follows. When a Comb is discovered on some lofty tree & each of these yield a large quantity the Raders obtain a very long & thin bamboo the branches of which are lopped off to a few inches of each notch this bamboo is fastened to the trunk of the tree perpendicularly to where the tree divides itself into branches on this precarious scaffolding the Rader ascend & when they have reached the place when the Comb is

deposited

deposited manage to distrub the bees which fly about in all directions inflicting in most cases the sharpest & most acute stings on these men but bearing these ills they succeed in placing the Comb in a basket manufactured by themselves of bamboo well set together Conical in shape & water light which they let down to the Companions below the basket & rope the latter made of the Vuccanor they also furnish themselves with, on such occasion Thus they go from tree to tree from one wood to another till they believe themselves sufficiently paid for their trouble remaining in the jungles till their keen sight has denuded from the Forests almost every Comb in their range But when the Combs are deposited on high & precipitous rocks they generally get to the fissures & let themselves down by rattan Coils suspended in the air with the object of their search in their baskets This latter undertaking is most perilous but strange to say they have scarcely met with an accident in such situations

They

10. They had endeavoured themselves to the two former European Gentlemen superintendents of the Forests Captains Michael and Hamilton that the former writing of them from Hyderabad says "give my salams to the Raders. Especially to Ottely and Vyapoory" the names by which two of the principal Rader Moopens are called and Captain Hamilton always treated these people very kindly and presented them with cloths and other necessaries of food from his own purse to a considerable extent.

11. Their invaluable services to the Forest Department induced Captain Michael to interest himself so much on their behalf with the Collector which ultimately led to the abolition of the contract for the Hill produce of the Forests on this side of the Anamallays in the Coimbatore District for the benefit of the Raders for in fact those Forests can scarcely be worked or watched without these Raders The annual destruction of teak timber by fires has been considerably averted by the vigilence of these men to whom alone and none else are the various portions of the Forest known and by whose aid

and

and guidance they are Explored by the Fore
Agency They are moreover subservient to
the calls of the Forest Department in
clearing brushwood to all cutting time
and in guarding and watching it in the
dry and unhealthy seasons of the year
when it would be destructive to life wa
others compelled to remain in these Forest
hence their services can never be over r
ted nor can the indulgence so liberally
conceded to them by the Government be
said to be lost and for which Samoo
they are grateful.

12. It is a curious though interes
ing fact that although these men re
fused availing themselves of the oppo
tunity of turning their attention to
agriculture at the time the Government
sanctioned the grant which was made
known to them by Mr. Reid yet the
Head Moopen Vyapoory had cultivated
on

on those Hills and in a remote part at about
the Elevation of upwards of 6000 feet above
the level of the sea a large patch of Forest
land with Paddy in 1857 it was reared by
the periodical rains harvested and afford-
ed food to upwards of 200 Raders for a
month. A sheaf of the Paddy thus grown
was brought to Coonacadavoo and inspected
by Lieutenant Beddome the present Assis-
tant Conservator But the great difficulty is
in prevailing on them as a body to give up the
life so congenial to their wishes that of collecting
the Hill produce and which they conseder
as an ample remuneration for their ser-
vices in the Forest and become agricul-
turists though perhaps subsequent
years of communcation with the Forest
laborers and others and the example of
the Natives at the foot of the Ghat the construction
of a Bandy road up the Ghat under
Contemplation and the more Extensive
development of the Forests will bring these
men to the standard of the Burghers on the
Neilgherries in point of cultivation The Raders
possess

possess no cattle of any description.

13. Of the diseases most prevalent amongst them and which commit the greatest havoc in thinning their ranks is small Pox and were measures adopted to introduce Vaccination into their camps much loss of life would be thus benevolently averted. I asked them if they would submit themselves their women and children to the process of Vaccination and pointed out to them the desirableness of such a measure they one and all said they would be but too happy of the means which would preserve their lives But the difficulty would be to prevail on any individual subordinate to subject himself to such privations and undergo such hardships as a town to their scattered camps would necessitate

14. The Kadars are passionately fond of trinkets such as brass bone and lead ornaments especially the women who are comely and decently clad and fond of ornamenting their hair with the small twigs of a plant / an Ever green / which grows wild in the Forest. They are lovers of music

music for I have often witnessed the Kadar men & women when they visited Mr. Reids family at Poonacadavoo keep such good time with their feet and dancing according to their notions of it when sometimes were played to them on the violin.

15. They have no particular ceremony to perform at their marriages which is simply when a damsel is sought in marriage the circumstance is made known to the Heads of the tribe who deliver the young female over to the man which is all that is necessary for its consummation the only thing to be remarked on these occasions is that at this period they hold convivial meetings in Eating & drinking / arrangements being made before hand to obtain all requisite necessaries from the low lands / & in rejoicings. The Kadars bury their dead.

16. It is pleasing however to find in the characters of these semi savages that those horrors described by Lord Jocelyn of a savage tribe inhabiting

some

some of the heights of the mountains of Singa-
pore whose offspring destroy their aged pa-
rents as soon as they have attained the age
12. years and hung their skulls up as the only mementoes of their exis-
tence Meriahs & Khonds in the hilly tracts of
Ganjam who had recourse to infanticide
in their diabolical sacrifices & in short
culiar to other of these classes is foreign
the Rodens.

17. In conclusion I must beg respec-
to state that the heavy duties that dwelt
on me during the time I was in the Fore
as the Head Overseer and the nature of
present duties 51 miles away from the S
of actions must be my apology for the co
sory remarks I have been enabled to pl
at your disposal although I am convin
that much good could be still effected
raising the standard of both these trib
the Raders and Nuleers to a higher
of civilization than that of the ordinary
class of laborers had they some proper Eu
individual to be associated with them
counselling and directing their op
tions.

[Signed] W. A. P. Mans

No. 208.

To,

J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Bd. No. 5820.

From the Collector of Coimbatore

Sir,

Adverting to your letter of the 15th ult. may last, I have the honor to forward copies of three lists left by Mr. Thomas shewing the articles procured by him for the six Travellers Bungalows in anticipation of the sanction of Government lately accorded in Extract Minutes of Consultation 30th July 1858 the cost appears to be Rupees 361-14-9 to which must be added Rupees 6-9 for the hire conveying the sama, amounting in all Rupees 37½-7-9.

Accompanying will be seen the list of articles supplied from the stock so purchased by Mr. Thomas, according to the several Bungalows therein named which when compared side by side with the list given by the Board for frequented Bungalows, will shew in some instances an excess and in others a deficiency of the articles ruled by them as necessary for the service of Travellers-

3. The Board were informed that Mr. Thomas purchased these articles and divided them himself

Spoon ____ 1
Jug ____ 1
Tea pot ____ 1
Cork screw ____ 1
Cooker pot ____ 1
Coffee pot ____ 1
washing Stand ____ 1
Mattress ____ 1

himself, as he thought fit among the Bunga
it would appear however that some of the thi
never reached their destination as regards
Avenashy and Roughiem the articles in the
margin are reported never to have been seen
4. As regards Coimbatore and
matapolliem the things do not correspond wit
the articles said to have been sent according
the list in the Office-
5. The articles appear to have bee
despatched by Mr. Thomas through his privat
servants to the Bungalows direct, and consequ
it is impossible to ascertain in whose partic
charge they were placed or whom to come u
upon for their deficiency or damage.
6. In the Extract from the Proceed
of the Board of Revenue of the 23rd June 18
No. 2173 they direct that I will "at once commen
"to levy the authorized fees for each adult
"Traveller at the rates given in the notice" forwar
by Mr. Thomas with his letter of the 12th Sept
1858 No. 61 and remark that the fee under
existing rules is levied at all furnished Bung
whether extra Servants are entertained or no
this was found to be altogether impracticable
7 The Six Bungalows furnished

this District have no Establishment in them, save
and except one Sweeper on 2 Rupees a Month
and an old infirm Sepoy with his batta of 2, 12,
10 consequently the Crockery and other articles
furnished to them are either not forthcoming
or cannot be made use of simply because there
are no persons on the spot Capable of taking
care of them or of knowing how to use them-
8. As long as the Bungalow Sweeper
and Sepoy had nothing else to do than to look
after the Tables Chairs and Cots there was no
difficulty in holding them answerable for such
bulky articles, but when it is attempted to make
over to them Cuttery, Crokery &c. over which
they cannot exercise the like supervision, I
consider that the loss or destruction of the
things is not to be wondered at and will be
sure to occur again.
9. As it is with the little that
these Bungalow Watchmen are called upon to
do there is the greatest difficulty in getting persons
to supply their places in cases of vacancy, and
the application for leave of absence from on
alleged illness are frequent.
10. The remuneration is not enough
to

to induce honest people to take the post eg
in an insolated place, and a case is now by
me where a Sepoy in the absence I suppose
some thing more valuable to lay his hands
helped himself to the shutter of a Gentlem
Bullock coach.

11. To hand over these smaller
to such persons strikes me as most unsafe
until a regular Establishment can be enterta
it appears impossible to carry out the orders
charging the traveller for the use of the Bungalo

12 The System when completely or
ranged will doubtless be a convenience to the
but it will entail a great deal of correspond
and annoyance upon the local Officers, who
it is are brought most unpleasantly into conta
with all sorts of travellers in regard to the p
of Bullocks bearess and Coolies.

13. I suppose there is no other Co
in the world when the Government Officials
are called upon like a conveyance company
supply the wants of that most capricious class
people "Travellers" and now that such persons
to have the further opportunity of making the
complaints that they would at an Hotel disregard
to attendance meals and charges I anticipate no

addition to the task upon a Collectors time
and temper.

14. I do not observe that in the new
Bungalow rules there is any provision made
for a cantankerous party perfectly independent
of Government, who will not abide by those
rules.

15. In a district like this frequented
by Europeans and others of all classes going and
coming from the Hills such instances are not
uncommon.

16. Only lately a Major Mitchell
a retired Officer on this Establishment, occupied
in Company with a woman of colour the Travellers
Bungalow here for nine days and wrote an
insolent reply when called upon to explain.

17. Further a Captain Green of Bombay
was the terror for some time of the Cutwall and
others at Mutapollium pointing his revolver upon
the occasion of the wildest remonstrance.

18. It may be imagined what result
would attend the presentation of such irritable
characters of the little bill for Bungalow accom-
modation by an old Sepoy and sweeper, and
whether in case of any breakage among the
crockery

crockery the said crockery is not likely to und
a further damage, instead of compensation-

19. I understand that in Bengal an
Bombay where the furnished Bungalow Syste
is successfully carried out, the whole matter
so well organized that a lady with a fam
can depend upon every travellers want being
once supplied there, if there is crockery
in one Bungalow it is not to be had at the n
stage and instead of experienced servants
prepare the long expected meal, an invalid
delay be wildered with the use of sneaker
and Saucepans is the only person available

20 Under the above explanation and
looking to the deficiencies according to Mr Tho
lists and the absence from the Bungalows
many things put down in the Boards lists I beg
to suggest the following for their considerati

21 1st That the System of paying for Bung
should not come into force in this District until
prescribed establishment of servants is provide

22 2dly That I should be allowed
complete the articles now wanting accordin
the scale and allowance laid down by the Boar
in

in their letter to Government 1st June 1858 for
the 1st Class and Smaller Bungalow Viz^t —
Rupees 175-"-" for the former and Rupees 136-
for the latter.-

23 Adverting to the Extract
from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
I take this opportunity of requesting, that
they will be good enough to obtain the —
Sanction of Government for furnishing the
Bungalow at Ootacamund as it was not in-
-cluded in the list appended to the Boards letter
to Government of the 7th June 1858 N^o 1996.-

Coimbatore, - - - -
Collector's Office - - - -
20th December 1858.-

(Signed) J. W. Chetty
Acting Collector

List

22560.

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Enclosure No. 1

List of Articles supplied by Mr Thomas to 6 Bungalows in the District of Coimbatore as compared with those exhibited in the Boards list No. 1 appended to their letter to Government dated 19th January 1857.-

Crockery &c proposed by the Board Vide List No. 1 appendicated to their letter to Government dated 19th January 1857.-

Crockery

Table plates	6
Soup D°	6
Dessert D°	6
Hot water plates	6
Curry Dishes	2
Dishes of different sizes	3
Large bowl	
Cups	6
Egg Cups	4
Butter pots	2
Sugar pots	2
Sneaker Cups	2
Teapots	2
Coffee pot	1
Tumblers	6
Wine glasses	6
Salt Cellars	2
Table Shades with burners	2
Table Knives	6
Dessert D°	6
Table forks	6
Desert D°	6
Carvers	2

Crockery &c Supplied by Mr Thomas-

The following articles were supplied to each of the 4 Bungalows Viz.t Coimbatore Avenashy Metapollicums. David Rangiem

Crockery &c

Soup Tureen	1
Soup Spoon	1
Soup plates	6
Plates	6
D° Small	6
Hot water plates	
Small plates	2
Sallad Bowl	1
Curry dishes	2
Puff dish	1
Dishes	4
Jar pot complete	1
Sneaker complete	1
Tea cups	6
Saucers	6
Coffee Cups	3
Saucers	3
Butter Pot	1
Milk Jug	1
Teapot	1
Common Saucer	1
Puff dish bottom	1

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Fort St George 28th December 1858

Large Spoons	6	Tumblers	6
Defsert Spoons	6	Wine Glafses	3
Tea D°	6	Finger glafses	2
Salt D°	2	Large knives	6
Iron Kettles	1	Small D°	5
Tin D°	1	Table knives and fork	1
Cruet Stand with 3 bottles	1	Large Spoons	3
Iron Sauce pan	1	Small D°	3
Tin D°	1	Tea Spoons	3
Fr on spit set	1	Large forks	3
Fry ing pan	1	Small D°	3
Small round Dish covers	2	Cork Screw	1
Oblong D°	2	Large Kettle	1
Rattan commodes complete	2	Large Sauce pan	1
Rattan commodes for Children Complete	2	Copper Pot	1
Table Cloths	2	Coffeepot	1
Napkins	6	Lead hot water cup	1
Common Cloths	6	Bathing Tub	1
Baths	2	Washing stand	1
Coolers	2	Matrefs	1
Washhands-tands Complete	2	Crockery &c in the travellers	"
Cotton Matrefses	2	Bungalow at Coonoor	1/2
Bolsters	2	Soup plates	6
Punkahs	2	Table plates	6
Lanterns	2	Defsert plates	6
		Hotwater plates	6
		Total dishes	3
		Curry dishes	2

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Fort St George 28th December 1858

Butter pot	1
Sneakers	2
Milk Jug	1
Tea Cups	6
Sallad basin	1
Salt sellers	2
Tumblers	6
Wine Glasses	6
Crockery &c in the Traveller Bungalow at Perundorey	
Bathing Tub	1
Washing Do with Cover	2
Saucepan with cover	2
Roast Dish	2
Full Do	2
Half Do	2
Three quarter Do	3
Quarter Do	1
Do Small with Cover	2
Flat plates	7
Soup plates	6
Pickle plates	2
Half Dish	1
Sallad bowl	1
Do Do Small	1
Light Stands	2
Dishes	1
Bowl	1
Saucer	1
Egg Cups	4
Drinking Cups	2
Butter pots with Covers	2
Pickle pots with Covers	2
Carvers	4
Wine glasses	6
Salt Cellars	2
Table knives	4
Forks	6
German Silver forks	6
Table spoons	4
Dessert spoons	5
Salt Do	3

Coimbatore 20th December 1858.

(Signed) J. W. Cherry
Asst Collector

List

22563

Fort St George 28th December 1858

Enclosure No 2

List of Crockery Do purchased for the use of the Public Bungalows.-

1	Larger Copper Basin				6	"	"	1	Copper Chatta Small	" 13 -
1	Lot Crockery				10	"	"	1	Do Do Do	3 - -
1	Tin water dishes				3	4	-	1	Do Do Do	1 10 -
4	Large Tumblers				2	"	"	1	Do Soup Do with Cover	5 2 -
12	Electraplate Table spoons				9	"	"	1	Do Chatta Large	7 8 -
12	Do Dessert Do				12	"	"	1	Iron frying pan	1 8 -
11	Tea Do		Do		11	8	"	1	Copper Hamboclar	9 10 -
12	Do Table Forks				13	"	"	1	Large Sauce pan	3 10 -
12	Do Dessert Do				16	-	-	1	Do 2nd Size	2 2 -
2	Carving Knives				6	8	-	1	Do 3rd Do	2 - -
12	Do	Do			8	8	-	1	Do 4th Do	1 2 -
12	Do	Do			8	"	"	1	Do 5th Do	1 4 -
3	Carving knives 2 forks only				4	8	"	3	Pots Do Chamber	2 4 "
6	Blue Finger glasses				2	"	"	1	Lot Brass spoons &c	2 10 "
2	Salt cellars with plated Stands				2	8	-			
1	Cork Screw				1	"	"	"	Total	277 " "
1	Lot crockery				36	"	"	"		
1	Large frying pan				2	"	"	"		
4	Tin Hotwater Dishes				3	12	"	"		
4	Blue Finger glasses				1	6	"	"		
18	Tumblers				6	8	"	"		
7	Do				2	"	"	"		
27	Wine glasses				4	2	-	"		
1	Large Copper Kettles				10	"	"	"		
1	Small Do				2	2	"	"		
1	Do	Do			2	"	"	"		
1	Large Do				4	8	"	"		
1	Do	Do			7	2	-	"		
1	Do	Chattie			7	2	"	"		
1	Copper	Chattie			5	8	"	"		
1	Copper	Chattie			4	10	"	"		

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. N. Chetty
As Collector

Coimbatore
31st March
1858.

List.

22561

22564

Fort St George 28th December 1858

Enclosure No 3

List of Mattrasses &c purchased for the use of Travellers Bungalows.—

8	Mattrasses at 3 Rupees each	24	"	"
6	Bathing Tubs at 4 Rupees each	24	"	"
6	Washing stands at 5 Rupees each	30	"	"
	Total	78	"	"

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

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

Coimbatore - - - -
31st March 1858 - -

22565

Fort St George 28th December 1858

Enclosure No 4

List of Articles with its prices for Public Bungalows.—

1	Iron sauce pan	1	12	"
5	Dessert fork	2	"	"
1	Butter pot	"	12	"
1	Sugar pot	"	12	"
1	Large Bowl	"	12	"
4	Egg Cups at 2 Rupees Dozen	"	10	9
6	Dessert plate	1	4	"
6	Wine glasses	1	4	"
2	Salt cellar	"	12	"
	Total Rupees	9	14	9

True Copies
Signed J. W. Cherry
Ag Collector

22566 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

No. 37

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

Sir

From the Collr. of Canara — — — No. 1523

With Reference to the Board's Circular of the 29th ultimo directing that a duplicate of the Monthly Return of Exports should be supplied direct to the Chamber of Commerce I have the honor to observe that at present the Returns of both Imports & Exports furnished monthly to the Reporter of Exeternal Commerce at Madras are confined to ports not subordinate to this Presidency

& I Request you will inform me whether a duplicate of this Export account will suffice or whether a Statement of the General Trade of the District should be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce.

Collrs Cutcherry — Mangalore 12th May 1858

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

22567. Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 4

To
A. D. Simpkey
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Bd's Ltr. No. 2416 dated 12th Inst.
From the Collr. of Canara

Sir,

In the Proceedings noted in the margin under date 12th December 1857 the Board called for further information regarding an opinion expressed by me (when writing on the subject of grazing grounds) to the effect that Poromboke lands and those beyond the limits of ground thus appropriated might be disposed and included permanently in the Moodgutteah of the Proprietors and I was directed to ascertain the feelings of the Proprietors on the disposal of such lands.

2. The Board are aware that both the rights of Government and those

of the people in this District therefore is from being well defined. It was supposed at one time that there was not a foot of land in the Country to which some person or other could not claim a proprietary right and many advantages was taken of this state of things by the people for a series of years, in fact ever since the Province came into our possession by the native encroachment has been practised by the people on the rights of Government and these were for years but feebly defended

3. If however circumstances have weakened the power of the Revenue Officer and the want of all Records and accounts both of the Extent of Land under Cultivation and of the nature of the Tenure has rendered the annual Revenue Roll a mere list of any thing but intelligible Government right to of Government to have for some time at any rate been steadily and bounds have been fixed to and a Demarcation of waste Land

It is now considered the

property is confined to that portion of the Soil on which a Levy has been fixed and that such land only forms what is here termed the real property of the Cultivator

5. In certain parts of the District however the Ryots have been allowed to Cultivate free of Assessment the land immediately bordering on their Paddy fields and Gardens, on which nothing but dry grain can be raised and the terms are understood to imply (though they do not specify) that any portion of this ground brought under such Cultivation as shall be of a bearing according to its class as rice land. It is however the Exception to the rule where such land is cultivated free and for nothing and on the greater part of the District the space within one hundred yards of the Paddy fields or gardens, is styled Common as merely the Ryots as Cows their natural requirements

This

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

6. This point established all beyond this much becomes absolutely the property of Government and is made over to Allenites for cultivation, bearing in mind it is hopeless that glazing ground is scarce and is really required for the use of the Community. The difficulty however seldom occurs except near the Coast where the breadth of cultivated land as compared with the uncultivated uplands is very considerable

7. Rajah Ibrahim fully admit the principle that the Government is entitled to a share in the produce of all cultivated land that on the delivery of that share or the money payment for which it is commuted their title to the land as private property depends. This is evidenced by the fact that fees are continually made for land on which no levy has ever been placed and the Village Headmen are

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

invariably admitted such land to be the property of the State if uncultivated waste and not immediately surrounded by cultivated land.

8. Hence the existing practice shows that there is no power for dereliction of procedure with respect to land beyond the limits of that allowed to the Ryots under the head of Kumaki.

9. Formerly when the Country was occupied by somewhat scanty population and there was much more waste land than could be brought under culture the uplands were lightly esteemed and even to the present day their regular cultivation is in many places considered until of the question as it is supposed that they must be left fallow for a long time, in order to produce a crop that will repay the Ryots expences. In Bellary however

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

however where the population is
greater in proportion to the area of the
Taluk than elsewhere, and vice versâ
as less extensive than in the Country
to the North of it, and land
originally into regular cultivation and
a similar course must gradually be
pursued elsewhere, as the population
increases.

10 As regard land not attached to
villages either as Poolian Poramboke or
which the Board particularly enjoin
there can be no doubt that it may be freely
made over to applicants for cultivation as
long as sufficient grazing ground is
left common to each village.

11. In some instances and I allude further
south to the neighbourhood of Krungalore much
good has been done by assigning Punjah
for such lands as these are quickly brought
under the plough
Lands so increased whilst some of those waste

Fort St George 28th December 1858

must be the case when it remains
common to the cattle of the surrounding
villages. The proposal made however
regarding Poramboke lands as a matter
which requires more careful consideration
and I am very far from recommending
that ryots should be compelled to pay for
such waste privileges as beyond the land
to be confined to the use of the grass and
trees growing thereon. But I do not consider
that the Ryot has power to enclose. For once
enclosed such lands would no doubt be
withdrawn from the pasturage of the Village
Only propose to allow such land to be
inclosed and turned to any use the Ryot
may please on the payment of a small
rent, charge which settles at once and
defines the title and leaves him to make
the most of what can only be of
very partial service. The Assistant
however of any such change would be
the definition of right which it would cause

but

22574

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

but whilst the whole question regarding the landed property and its liabilities is so unsettled that no solution of many of those questions is likely to be arrived at until a survey is completed the question now raised may very well be left for the consideration of those entrusted with the execution of the pres Settlement and the ensuing survey of the District. Opportunities for learning the views of the people and of discussing the numerous points to be settled before a clear definition of rights can be obtained will be afforded when they are now. I trust that the moderate assessment that has been fixed on cultivation of late years has done much to diminish the fear entertained by the people regarding the result of a survey which as they now begin to see will determine clearly many points on which they feel uncertain to be injurious to their interests.

2. I would therefore propose with the consent of the Board to suspend further discussion on these Honble Lands pending the introduction of a Survey which may be looked for. I imagine at an early date

Conservancy Establishment Mangalore
27th July 1858

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

22575 to 22577.

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

No 101

To

J. D. Sim Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Fort Saint George

Sir,

Bd No 1247.
From the Collector
of Canara

In acknowledging the receipt of Extract Minutes Consultation under date 5 August 1858 (RD No 1086 and the Boards orders under date 19th august 1858 (6 a No 3162) which accompanied it I have the honor to state with reference to the latter part of para 3 of the above Extract that a report on the Conservancy cultivation of this District lately (30 August 1858) submitted to the Board will furnish the information called for regarding the measures taken to repress Conservancy—

2 As yet no rules have been actually framed for the guidance of the Conservancy Department hitherto our efforts have been directed to the stoppages of abuses or the better management of Contracts as circumstances brought the former to light or presented to the faulty character of the latter—

3 No system has been sufficiently matured to induce me to frame rules but as we have learned much from experience though many of our proceedings are still experimental I have requested Mr Miller the assistant Conservator to prepare a set of rules for each branch of forest conservancy in accordance with present practice and in communication with Doctor Cleghorn I will forward them to the Board for submission to Government at an early date

Collectors Cutcherry
Mangalore
13th September 1858

(Signed) W. Fisher
Collector

To

No. 119

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

Sir

B. No. 1946
From the Collector of Canara —

I have the honor to submit the usual periodical report on the salt trade of the District for the first quarter of fusly 1268.—

	1268 Amani			
	Fus. Qrs.	Jan. Mar.	Apl. June	Total
1267	Imports	32,305	33,141	65,446
Fus. Qrs.	Home Consumption	13,952	31,454	45,406
	Inland trade	33,891	2,002	35,893
		46,843	33,456	80,299

2. At this time of year but little is going on in the salt market There is however an increase both in the sales for home consumption and for inland trade the former occurs mostly in the northern Talooks where salt is manufactured and it shows that illicit manufactures or sale of salt exists and that the early rains put an unexpected stop to it.—

3 The increase in our inland trade took place principally at Buntwal Panemangalore and Cassergode in south Canara and is consequent on their being a supply of Bombay salt on hand

these depots, which the early rains prevented the traders from purchasing before the Monsoon set in.

4. The increase apparent in importation by sea, is owing partly to the mistake made by an officer of Customs, in consequence of which the duty levied on salt sold out of bond within the last fusly, was only brought to account after its close.

	1267 Fus. Qrs.	1268 Amani Jan. Mar.	Apl. June	Total
Imports By Sea	153	1273	1110	2383
By Land	350	26	21	397

5. The decrease in importation by land, is too small to require notice particularly at a season when traffic is almost entirely put a stop to by the monsoon.—

6. The stock of salt on hand is lower than at any former period. rendering me as the Board are aware almost altogether

	1267	1268	Increase	Decrease
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Stock on hand at the commencement Yearly	478157	337095	"	141092
Sales during the yearly	33697	36601	2904	"
Remaining	444490	300494	"	143996
Deduct Wastage	"	1265	1265	"
Actual quantity in store on the 30th September	444490	299229	"	145261

altogether dependent on foreign supplies.

7. The attempts I have hitherto made to procure a portion of the Salt required for immediate use, from Goa or Bombay, have failed. The merchants having all combined and being detained by have not only their own profits but their own time also. As far as I can see at present there

there is every probability of my being supplied from the eastern Coast as cheaply as from Goa or Bombay not because the merchants cannot afford to bring salt from these places at lower rates than it can be imported for from Tuticorin or Madras, but because they fancy it better to combine and divide the spoil than to oppose each other, when they known the cost price of eastern Coast salt must be considerably above any thing we have ever paid before, last year excepted.—

Could

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

8

Could I have obtained 10
Mounds (100 Garces) of Goa salt in
all November I should have been
prepared to make some sacrifice
for the sake of immediate supplies
which would have saved the Cost
of transit from the pans to the
sale depots in the South. As
I could not insure this I have
given up the idea of purchasing
Goa or Bombay Salt at such
rates a sufficient after supplies
being secured by the arrangements
made by the Board.—

Collectors Cutcherry.
Mangalore.
25th October 1858.

/Signed/ W. [illegible]
Coll:

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

No 538.

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

B° No 5596
From the Collr
of Canara

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No 12811 dated 20 November 1858 I
have the honor to inform you
that 40 Rupees for 100 Mounds is
quite as much as should
be offered on the Eastern Coast
for Salt to be delivered at the Salts
of this District of Government
are to pay Landing Charges. may Con
Boats include such charges as the
Bathing Craft by which the Salt is
brought from Goa and Bombay are
usually able to enter our Harbours
and deliver their Cargoes at my Stores.

2 The Board are aware that
I have taken measures to procure
Salt from Goa to be delivered at certain
Stores

22584 Fort St George 26th December 1858.

Estates name at 33 Rupees begars
of 120 Indian Maunds pr all Lascades
and at 30 Rupees during the rest of the Season
Some Salt has Sam happy to say been delivered
at the former rate during the past month but
the quantity yet reported is very small—

3 My information derived from the Gov
Government, differs so widely from that which I
obtained from other Sources, that I am at present
unable to ascertain what quantity of Salt I
yet likely to obtain, or what I shall be obliged
to pay for it, but in the course of a few days
I hope to secure definite information, and will
communicate with the Board as soon as I
any thing positive to relate.—

as appears from Copy of Mr Aines letter to the Board No 381 — dated 28th Novr 58.

4 I have now probably conjee mercan
Salt from Vinnavally C.S. 1,600 Indian Maun
to be delivered here at 2/3 Rupees per 100 I
Maunds and Messrs Willers Salt 13,00
Indian Maund total 131,600— The Salt

Shipped

22585 Fort St George 29th December 1858

Shipped on Board the "Rose Ellis" will not I
suppose be sent as it appears that in consequence
of the State of the weather this Ship could not be
loaded Conjee Mercanis Salt will be obtained at a
very low rate viz Rupees 30 per 100 Indian Maund and
as it will probably be sent in a native Craft no
Claim being made for landing charges) is cheaper
than any I am likely to get unless the Gov
people, respond to my call and furnish a large
quantity of Salt at 30 Rupees 120 Indian Maunds—

5 Spit down Coonjee Mercanis
Salt 30 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds al-
though the rate to be paid is Rupees 45 at
13 Rupees per Garce—

6 The total quantity required for the
use of the Monopoly is 360,000 of this
the contractors alluded to above will bring
me 131,600 Indian Maunds. If the Ship "Rose Ellis"
eventually

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

eventually loads I shall receive altogether as
149,600 from the Eastern Coast
and unless tenders such as those
above alluded to, or others at lower
rates are made no further arrangements
need I think be entered into until I can
report on the prospect of obtaining Goa salt
My information is so unsatisfactory
that I am about to despatch from this
place a trusty public Servant on whose
report of the State of the Goa Salt trade
I shall be able to place some confidence on
his return, I shall have the honor of addressing
the Board again.

I Signed H. Fisher
Collector

Collectors Cutcherry
on Circuit Gokurn
4th December 1838

No 1242

To
The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Sir.

In continuation of my letter
No 138 dated 4th December, I have now
the honor to state that consequent on
receipt of information that the
Collector

Bd No 3870
from the Collr
Canara

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

Collector of Malabar was obtaining
Salt from Goa and of a reply to my letter
addressed to the Governor of the Portuguese
Possessions from which I learned that the
supply of Salt was limited and much in
request I have recalled my first notice, and
issued another in its place copy of which
is enclosed.

to the Governor of Goa dated 28th December 1838

2 I regret to find that Malabar is
as dependent on Goa Salt as this District and
that We Grand and I are in fact bidding against
each other, and I have therefore at once availed
myself of the discretionary power granted by the
Board in Extract from the Proceedings
under date the 6th December 1838 No 4531
and have requested the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly
to close with Coonjee Mercays last offer. It is
impossible to Calculate what quantity of Salt
I may obtain from Goa, but small parcels
continue to arrive, and will afford a limited
supply. I cannot however hope to receive
more than 12,000 Indian Maunds, and
this quantity together with that already
contracted for or offered on the Eastern

Coast.

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

Coast will only partially supply my wants.

3 "Rose Ellis" has arrived at Mangalore and is discharging Cargo there but this sale is included I shall only receive 149 bags Indian Maunds from the Eastern Coast - supposing that Conjee Mercoyen is was offered,-

4 The said Stock in Goa is no doubt limited, and it will be better that Government should supply this District from the Eastern Coast as the rates lately accepted, than that I should go further in what is really bidding against Malabar Stherefore hope that the Board will take measures to supply me with a further quantity of about 200,00 Indian Maunds or such Portions of it as they are able to forward at about Rupees 11 per 100 Indian Maunds

5 I shall telegraph at once to the Karrachee Collector requesting immediate information as to terms on which

Sandal

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

Sandal can be brought down to Mangalore and I will forward information at the same time to the Board. I do this as it seems doubtful whether the supply I require can be furnished at all from the Eastern Coast and I must in that case try Sandal as a last resource, and trust to want of other descriptions to overcome the prejudices of the traders to this Article.

I have &c
(Signed) M. Fisher
Collector

Collectors Cutcherry
on Board Candahar
18th December 1838.

Enclosure No 1

To His Excellency the Governor General
of the Portuguese India
Goa

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter No 207 under date 20th November and to request the favour of your causing the inclosed notice regarding Sandal

to

22590

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

To be published in the Official Gazette of Goa in lieu of that which accompanied my letter of the 26th October last

I beg to assure you of my distinguished Consideration and remain

(Signed) H. Fisher

Collector

The notice affixed by the Collector of Canara on the 26 October last is hereby cancelled and he is now prepared to purchase Goa salt of good quality if delivered at the undermentioned Ports in the quantities and at the rates specified below between 15th December 1838 and 15 April next

Kanara

22591

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

Names of the Ports		Quantity of Salt to be bought at each Port	Price to be paid to a Garce of 120 Indian Maunds
		Md Maunds	Rs as
Bazaar Salaam	Candapoor	24,000	35 —
	Bajiah	30,000	35 —
	Mabalkul	3600	35 8
	Cadiamer	4,800	36 —
Depy Salaam	Camp	7,200	36 8
	Mallky	20,400	37 —
	Mangalore	12,000	37 8
	Mungalsheer	7,200	39 —
	Coombla	7,200	39 8
	Cussergade	3,600	40 —
	Total	12,000	

The parties supplying the Salt will be required to deliver the same at the Pottams at the Ports named. No pattamar will be detained for more than five days unless otherwise

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

others have arrived before her and she discharges Cargo

Every Pattamar which commences to discharge shall be cleared within five days

The amount of the said or their Agents will be paid for the said actually delivered on producing before the Collector or his Asstt at Mangalore the receipts of the Tenants of the said Department, to whom they deliver the their Cargo. The amounts due will be paid either in Mangalore or by remittance on the Treasuries of the Talooks in which the said is delivered as the parties thereto with may wish

/ Signed / W. Sither
Collector

/ True Copies /
/ Signed / W. Sither
Collector

To No 1213
The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Bd No 5092
From the
Collector of
Canara

Sir

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that a parcel

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

of publick Sample of which is herewith forwarded for inspection has been detained at the Mangalore Custom House, as it was evidently imported for the purpose of defrauding Coffee the Produce of Mysore and Coorg which is shipped at the above Port. It is of great importance I think that practices of this kind should be effectually checked but I am unable to see my way towards dealing satisfactorily with this case, unless the called Coffee can be confiscated under Section XXVII Act XI of 1836 —

2 The Article now detained is described in the Import Manifest as Coffee and it certainly differs in quantity from what is usually called coffee but I am doubtful whether it is not at the same time sufficiently described to save it from confiscation On this point I beg that I may have the benefit of the advice and instructions of the Board —

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

3 Coffee will soon be exported from Mangalore in very large quantities and it is of course very desirable to find a stop to tricks of dishonest traders which are likely to injure the trade of the Port and the prospects of those who have invested their capital in coffee plantations, I am not aware that existing regulations give me the power of punishing such fraudulent adulteration of articles exported In Bombay an act is in force as regards Cotton which might perhaps with advantage be extended to this Presidency but the power to interfere and punish this species of fraud is I am afraid wanting here, except under general regulations which are not calculated to meet with sufficient promptness and certainly cases such as those alluded to

Collectors Cutcherry
on Circuit Cundapoor
20th December 1838

Signed H. Fisher
Collector

To

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

Telegram

Dy No 5789
From the Collector of
Canara

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Early order as to price of the charges
for coal said are requested

Camp Candapoor
via Mercara
23rd December 1838

Signed H. Fisher
Collector

No 206

To

The Sub Secretary
Board of Revenue

Dy No 1152
From the Assistant
Engineer
Pandalam

Sir

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of 6 Pond Bellows for the
use

22596

Fort Saint George 28th December 1838

use of my Department but with reference to your Circular letter No. 4137 S dated 7th December 1837 to the Board of Revenue I shall be glad to know whether I can be supplied with a similar number of badges for the belts as I have more made up.

District Engineers Office
Malabar
Calicut
10th March 1838

Signed Lieutenant J. Pasley
District Engineer
Malabar

22597

Fort St. George 28th December 1838

No. 84

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

B. No. 2652

Sir

From the Acting Collector of Malabar - - - - - I have the honor to submit the accompanying able report on the Island of Manakay by Mr. Thomas, Special Assistant of this District. Mr. Thomas enquiry has been so minute and searching and its result is so fully given that little remains to be remarked.-

2 His attention was particularly given to the discovery of the sources and the amount of the revenues derived from the Island by its Zemindar the Beebee of Cannanore This has necessarily been difficult to ascertain from the fact that her income from it in a great measure depends on the profit obtained in trading in the produce derived from her own Properties and by a systems of barter &c. with the Inhabitants

people Mr Thomas informs me that he estimated it under 10000 Rupees per annum while in the Laccadive Islands for some Months in 1847 and much in communication with the Boobee of Cannanore's principal agent the late Hoya Cootty. I myself learnt that the the average annual income from the Island was about 8,000 Rupees. a Sum which enquiry on the coast seems to indicate as a fair Statement of the annual net revenue

3 The greater parte of the property of the island is the Jenem of the Boobee of Cannanore having been confiscated for rebellion many years ago. Of this a portion is let to the Islanders but the produce of the greater part, Nuts and Jaggery is collected by the Beebee of Cannanore's agent on the island for trade. The nuts and Jaggery are exported in the Beebee of Cannanores boats to Bengal (the husks being sold (paid for in Coire) to the people who manufacture them into Coir), which they again sell to the Beebee of

of Cannanore for rice or export on their own account with Such Nuts and Jaggery as are produced on their own properties or are earned in service or by lopping the Boobees trees which they rent.-

4 The trading relations between the Beebee of Cannanore and the people is very intimate consisting of barters of rice Salt &c imported from Bengal and of the produce of the island, for Coir Jaggery &c manufactured by the people. These articles are again exported by the Beebee of Cannanore to Bengal profits in trade — — realized. The most lucrative branch of the trade of the island is the carrier trade.

5 It is obviously impossible that the Government should enter on this on Barter and export trade and Carry out all the little voyages &c that the Beebees Agent could manage. The produce Gardens will therefore be sold on the spot where — it will realize fair prices. We must forgo profit in

in trade and the Beebee of Cannanore has forfeited much consideration by general contumacy.-

6 The only tax levied by the Beebee of Cannanore is a species of Poll tax in kind viz^t in Coir and Jaggery. The proceeds are subsequently exported by the Beebee of Cannanore a kind of duty is likewise levied of 5 candies of Rice in each boats Voyage. This rice is retailed to the Islanders for Coin &c^a There are besides some Moturpha payments of Moas fish &c^a on Moas boats Nets &c^a but the profit, these sources cannot be great-

7 By far the greater part of the Coccanut produce being in the Beebee of Cannanore's hands in the first instance that great source of the income from the other islands Viz^t the Coir Monopoly does not prevail in Menakay Cowries alone are monopolized being paid for at a low rate They are valuable in the Calcutta trade.-

8 The irregular exactions called "Benevolences"

"Benevolences" by Mr Thomas are heavy and are much complained of These exactions wd not be continued of course during the sequestration

9. This report has been delayed in hope that the accounts will be submitted along with it they will now be sent so soon as adjusted.-

10 The nature of the orders issued has been entered as hand Notes in the Margin of Mr Thomas' report.-

Calcut, - - -
3^d June 1858-

Signed W. Robinson
acting Collector

P.S.

A copy of Mr Thomas's Supplement Statement of Miscellaneous notes to which reference is made in the Margin of his present report is herewith forwarded.-

To

To. W Robinson Esqr.
Acting Collector of
Malabar

Sir.

1 I have the honor to lay before you all the information I have been able to obtain regarding the sources & amount of the Beebee of Cannanore's income from the Island of Monikoy.-

2 The Beebee as you are aware declined to cooperate in any way in the arrangements that had to be made for the attachment of the Island and the levying of her due income from it.-

3 No accounts whatever were forthcoming and my only informants have been the people in the Island itself and these from the hostility they have lately shewn of Government are not deserving of over much credit. I have however carefully examined the Island personally and compared the Statements of different persons and I had the assistance throughout of Hussan Malekhan

Malekahm the most intelligent and loyal man in Menakoy and while I believe a pretty near approximation has been obtained to the real state of the Beebees ordinary income from the Island we may at least I think be satisfied that nothing has been overstated.-

4 Another difficulty in preparing an accurate return is that there are hardly any money transactions on the Island every exchange is conducted through a system of barter moreover the Beebees property when realized is not sold there or in Malabar but is shipped to Bengal and there should at a greatly enhanced price.-

there sold ?

5 The Beebees income from Menakoy consists not simply of her property on this Island but of this and of the trade which these goods chiefly aid her in carrying on the profits of this trade it is of course extremely difficult to apportion.-

See Miscellaneous Notes para 74-81-

6 I have however made as complete a table as I could of the average prices of the Island and elsewhere and have made an attempt to ascertain the expenses and returns of the trade.-

7 Not the smallest of my difficulties was that the people speak nothing with very few exceptions but

(but Mahl[m] met with but one individual) a woman who could speak Malayalum properly.-

8 Spreface thus much to prevent too great accuracy being attributed to the ensuing State-ment.-

9 The sources of the Beebee's income may war-ranged under 5 heads.

1. The proceeds of her own property-
2. Taxes.
3. Monopoly
4. Miscellaneous items
5. Trade-

Beebees private property

10 The greater part of the Island of Menakoy belongs to the Beebee in Jenmum right a part of it is rented out at 4 annas per tree on a tenure called "atheriy Patom" another portion on what is called Vallia Patam where a sum of Money is levied as the rent of a tract of land and the rest (by far the greater portion

portion) is kept in her own hands and the proceeds (Coconuts and Sugar) collected for her through her agents a small part of this Jen-man property is made over for the support of Mosques &c

The approximate amount of income derivable from all these different Sources is shewn in Tables-

See Miscellaneous Notes para 87-91.

11 The Cocoanuts are allowed to fall to the ground and are then picked up and collected Monthly by paid Coolies and stored away till the time arrives for them all to be shipped to Bengal.

12 The number of Cocanut trees on the Island (was unable through the ill conduct of my peons to obtain but they are stated by the Islanders to be about

See Letter No 25

about 10 Lads in number 9 of them at least belonging to the Beebee.-

13 The annual produce it is likewise impossible accurately to ascertain.-

14 Last Last year the Beebees Agent says he sent her 217,668 In the 5 months of the present native year he had collected and has now partly made over to the ameen.- } 183547.

Of these there had been sent to the Beebee before my arrival 158184

Made over to the ameen in the Island 25,363-

Making an average for the year of about . . . } 350,000.

Hussun Malikana former agent of the

the Beebee says he once sent in a year but that the number was usually far greater . . . } 100,200.

He remembers his further having sent . . . . . } 110,000.

One of the monthly gatherings took place while I was on the Island and amounted to about } 7,275.

Sugar 15. It being necessary for the health of the tree that it should be occasionally relieved of juice This difference is not I believe in consequence of any great variety in the tree but to compensate for loss to Beebees general property which is known to endure when the tree climber has (as in the case of the 24 adubah men) to live with his family in the middle of the Beebees Estate and cannot return at night to live among the other people.- } by the tree climbers 14 or 15 men of this class are from time to time employed thus in in various parts of the Beebees Estates while thus extracting juices from them pay the Beebees according to the part of the Island in which they are at work) 12 or 24 adubahs of Sugar Monthly.-

middle?

16 The Beebees income

from

from Sugar bottas that paid as the price of the previlege of bleeding her trees and that paid as poll taxe amount-ed last year to 2½45 adulahs and in the first 5 Months ⊗ of this year to 2690.

Of this there had been sent to the Beaboe before my arrival - - - - -	1479	*	11 People pay 25 adulahs annually as poll tax —
Made over to the amcon in the Island - - - -	1211		27th D: pay to 5 adulahs as Beebus tree climbers partly as rent & partly as tax.

10 People pay 12 adulahs Monthly
15 D: D: 2½ D: D: } besides

the above annual payment & simply as rent.

17 These numbers are not fixed but vary annually for if a tree climber chooses to go to sea he is at perfect liberty to do so and has then to pay coir instead of Sugar.-

Taxes. 18 The taxes are as follows.

Poll tax - every married male and female except the Malchans must pay a poll taxe if a tree climber in sugar in the former case every male mus pay annually ½ Tholam of Coir every female 1/8 Tholam in the latter each male who climbs his own trees or those belonging to any of the Islanders 25 adulahs

× Maund

of Sugar if he has had a portion of the Beebee trees hundred over to him he pays 5 adulahs- as a matter of fa-vour the taxe of one person in every house is remitted

19 There are at present in Menakoy 43 houses lia-able to be called on for the poll taxe and were the whole assessment levied as the list is prepared in Coir the quantity due would be 1285½ bandies but those who follow the profession of the Mayachettics are taxed in Sugar instead.-

20 Last year the number of those paying Coir was - - - - - - - - - 375 householders and those paying Sugar - - - - - 38-

and the proportion of the number changes but little from year to year.-

21 It will be observed that the taxe falls far heavier on those that stay at home than those who serve as Crews since ½ Tholam of Coir is valued on the Island at Rs ½ while 25 adulahs of Sugar are worth more than Rupees 3½.

22 A payment of 5 Candies of rice is de-manded for every voyage made to Bengal about

50

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50 Canties are levied under this head annually.

23. Rupees 200 is paid for the permission to build a vessel fit for the Bengal trade.

Monopoly

24 The Beebee monopolizes the sale of Cawries the Cawries are fished by the woman of the Island men being too idle twice in the month during the month from June to November at low water at a depth of 2 feet and are bought in by the Beebee @ the rate of 1 Mayna of Cawries for 1 of rice or two of Salt and afterwards sold in Bengal.

Mixed Items.

25 At the close of the fishing season 50 mats fish are expected but not rigourously levied from each Mats boat.

Collected by the Islanders Katchalis

26 In the Southern part of the Island grows a plant with a tuberous edible root the people are allowed once in three years to did this and on this occasion they pay the Beebee.

1 woman 1 Bathy of root

1 man - 12 Ballums of powdered root.

27 The Beebee probably loses more in Co-coanuts stolen at

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at this time than gained by the payment to her.

28 Once a year the Islanders are lent the Beebee ropes and Co-coanut leaves and are allowed to make a large net composed partly of this and partly of real net with which they drag for the fish along the shore side of the lagoon 1/3 of the final goes to the Beebee.

29 The gains from these three items together are trifling in the extreme.

30 Fines are levied from 2 Rs to 20 Rs for trespass on her property and other offences.

Benevolences.

31 The Beebee occasionally applies to the wealthier inhabitants of Manakoy for a loan which is never repaid sometimes the sum asked is paid down on the spot some times in instalments if not paid in full at once what is left unpaid is insisted on as due till it is paid and the Beebee has ample means through her agents on the Island to enforce submission

32 Those exactions which exactly answer on a small scale to over "benevolences" form no inconsiderable portions of the Beebees income from those Islands they recover about every other year

on

other year on building a Ship some time ago near Canna-nore she made the Menakoy Merchants thus ad-vance the expences of it Viz^{t} Rs 9000

33 On another occasion she got Rs 1500 from each of the 2 Chief men and 1000 Rs from their re-lative and connection..

34 Ally Malekan (aged 24) has thus since he became his own Master paid her Rupees 8000-

35 The Merchants complain bitterly of this heavy irregular exaction and it is the only grievance they mention against the Beebee.

Trade

36 Menakoy would be of little value comparatively to the Beebee without her trade.

37 Some fifteen years ago the Beebee owned 7 Menakoy vessels (called "Odies") and five ships but always entrusting them to to Menakoy men She has suffered many losses by Shipwreck and now owns only 3 "odies" and one ship of about 120 Tons. In the three former she ships to Bengal her Menakoy Cocoanut and Cowries, and to Maldives on Galle her sugar, at galle and Maldives more

Cocoanut

Cocoanuts are taken in to be sold at Calcutta and on the return voyage rice &c^{a} is brought..

38 Cocoanuts which on the Malabar Coast would fetch 10 Rs per 1000 command in Calcutta 18 or 20 Rs per 1000 and rice bought here for Rs 2½ per Modah may be had at Balkasore for Rs 7 per Candy of 12 Modahs it is evident therefore the profit of this trade must be large the products of Menakoy from the staple of it and Menakoy men man and command

Notice by the Acting Collector

Have been carefully housed and will not be issued this year.

the vessels without the products of her Estates in Menakay I doubt whether the Beebee could afford to send her vessels to Bengal they are not copper-bottomed and must be carefully looked after or in a short time may be much injured by the weeds and selfish that settle on them.-

39 Besides these larger vessels, the Beebee owns a large boat used in the mast fishery the plan is for the owner to keep up the boat at his own expense and give food and clothing with an oc-casional small present to four men two of whom are styled Mopans (head men) whenever the boat is taken

out

out these men engage whom they will to accompany them / from 10 to 30 in number the owner claims 1/4 per cent of the catch of fish and the remainder is divided as among the crew 2 shares for each of the Masters &c one for every one else the profits to the owner are precarious.

See missed notes Paras 92.

40 The Beebee has the following sources of expenditure in Menakoy or connected with it.-

Brought to credit

41 The Salary of her Agent who has made over to him a piece of land & its trees producing about 85 Tholams of Coir and 720 adubahs of Sugar worth in all about Rs 200.

See para 82 of Miscel Notes

42 The pays of the Crews of her vessels

The purchase money of the Cowries.

43 The Coolys hire paid to those who collect & allow Cocoanuts from her plantations.-

44 The monthly payment of 8 Cocoanuts each to a band of 50 to 60 youths called "Athoty Kuttigal" who are bound in return

There consist of the Kutchcherry a house with 2 large Godown / Masonry & or of small stone Godowns where the Cocoanuts are kept till sent to Bengal.

to assist in thatching all the Beebees buildings Vessels &c placing the water on board her Vessels and otherwise making themselves

Has been arranged

themselves generally useful at the time of the embarkation of the Beebees things and people for Bengal and in their return.-

Has been continued

45 The payment of a few Cocoanuts each to a barber midwife circumciser and Sextion

46 The apportionment of pieces of land of small value for the support of some mosques and those performing Service in them.

47 It is as well to mention here what property of the Beebees I found on the Island-

1 Mast Boat.

680 Parahs of Salt - 1,260¼ - - - Old and Spoiled

317½ adubahs of Sugar

31 Parahs of Cowries - 1,911 - - - Undeteriorated

25,173 Cocoanuts.

29 bandies and 240 Nattas of rice

48 Intending according to your wishes as far as possible to continue the Beebees system of raising an income or Revenue (which ever it may be called) from this Island I had little trouble after obtaining the above information in giving the necessary orders to the ameen.-

49 I desired the ameen to continue the collection

collection of Co-co-anuts, Sugar & Coir both as pre-ducts of Beebees private property and as taxes as usual.

50 The salt that I found on the Island was that sent there by the Beebee for the purposes of trade with the Islanders. I doubted as will be seen below the advisability of interfering with the Beebee's trade and therefore determining not to take possession of this at present. I directed the ameen to leave it in charge of her agent (Ally Malikan) and till he got further orders to pay for the Cowries on monies. The price hitherto given for it by the Beebee of Cannanore has been 1 Mayna of rice or 2 of Salt for 1 of Cowries and 1 Mayna of rice is worth about 1 anna; I directed the ameen therefore to give 1 anna per Mayna of Cowries.

51. The large Vessel (a dy) I told him not as yet to take charge of but to leave it in the hands of the Beebees agent.

52 The smaller one he was to employ in Mays fishing as usual.

53. As many things had to be considered

ere

ere it could be determined what would be the best course to pursue as to the sale of the various articles, and and as the probabilities seemed that they might be sold any where with better profit than on the Coast of Malabar. I directed him to keep all the things till he got orders as to how he should dispose of them.

54 As desired by you. I directed him to forward a report to you at least once in 2 months except during the height of the monsoon months, when if nothing emergent called for it, he might wait till usual season for sailing for the Coast arrived.

55 The points which remain to be decided on and regarding which orders should go as early as possible to Menakoy are the following.

(1) Whether with her other property the orders or sea-going vessels of the Beebees are to be attached?

In this event whether to secure the pro-fits which would usually accrue to her the trade by means of them is to be continued under Government au-thority and supervision — and what steps are then to be taken for securing the necessary Commander Crew &c?

Whether

See para 57 &c

Orders given

Arrangements made.

Orders sent to sell them on the Islands as it is obviously very desirable to enter on trade.

all was progressing well at the date last

Laid up for the season

(2) Whether the Salt now in deposit on the Island and brought there for the purposes of being bartered for Cowries. is to be attached by Government and so applied, or whether it shall be returned with every thing else connected with trade to her agent and the Cowries purchased either for money or for Salt imported there by Government for the purpose.?

(3) Where the products of the Island forming the Beebee income are to be sold.?

(4) Whether the various Charities of the Beebee of Cannanore are to be kept up on the Island or any or all of them resumed for the present.?

56 I will state what occurs to me in each of these 4 questions.

Orders given to continued all as before

(1) Trade

57 So much of trouble and hazard would attach to any attempt to carry on a trade contrary to the wishes of the Beebee in her own vessels manned by men far more under her influence than that of the Government on ill built, ill rigged Vessels and so much loss would certainly accrue if in this petty trade the Services of English Commanders (without whom Sam insurance is refused on native vessels) were paid for that it seems to me out of the question.-

58 The vessels not being Coasters between

are quickly covered with shellfish and weeds and as they are therefore liable without care to be soon seriously injured it will not be easy to lay them up for long either in the water or on the dry sandy beach where the heat would try them equally.-

59 (1) Two other courses present themselves as attached property they might if necessary be sold.

60 Not being of the ordinary Coasting they would probably hardly find purchasers out of Menakoy. and there the number of those who could purchase would be very small.-

61 (2) They might be excluded from the attachment and the Beebee informed that Government took no charge of them, and that She was at liberty to to do with them as She chose.-

62 This latter seems to me the simplest and only advisable course.-

(2) Sale of the Products

(x) Para 38

63 As I have shewn elsewhere Menakoy Co-coanuts fetch nearly double in Bengal what they do in Malabar. The Sugar also has a fanciful value with the people of the Maldives and Galle

+ Because they are eaten in the latter place and bought by their size for making into Oil in the former. Menakoy Co-coanuts are very small.

(x) The Sugar

Galle which it has not in Malabar. Coir and Cowries have also hitherto gone with the rest of the Cargo (Cocoanuts) to Bengal

※ I have not been able to ascertain whether a better price is obtained there for these articles than could be had in Malabar.

64 The enhanced value of the articles is not the only reason for the trip to Bengal the return voyage gives at least its full share in the profits of the whole voyage. at Balasore near Bengal rice is to be had for Rs 7 a Candy which will sell in Malabar for 4 times that sum. it is also largely supplied by these Islanders to the people of Galle and the Maldives.

It is obvious that these considerations will have the effect of securing a good value for the articles sold on the Island to private traders.

See Para 62 & 63 of Miscellaneous

65 The Chief Mercantile profit both of the Beebee and of the private traders of Menakoy arises from a carrying trade. but without a Cargo from Menakoy for the outward voyage it could hardly be continued for neither the one nor the other could either afford to go out in ballast or has the capital to purchase a Cargo.

This the Govt cannot enter into

66 The Beebees income is derived for her receipts in Menakoy, and from the trade which these receipts in kind enable her to carry on. without them, as I have before remarked I think it probable she will not be able to trade.

It

67 It appears therefore to me that if the things are brought to the Coast and sold they will bring in a smaller return and the Beebee will entirely lose her trading profit.

68 The simplest course for avoiding both losses to her is for her to take her own things at a valuation in Menakoy export them where she likes in her own vessels and carry on her usual trade. this valuation might either be the current prices in Menakoy or a mean between that and the price in Bengal.

This a very fair price for such goods. as go about if for that sum both of us might

69. They might also be sold on the Island but the merchants there would not promise (when asked by me) to give more than Rupees 10 per 1000 i e about the same or less than the price on the Coast.

To be sold on the Spot

70. The Cocoanuts are not injured by waiting a time but the Sugar should not be kept more than 6 Months. Some of that attached by the former ameen and not removed by the Beebee when she possessed herself of her other returns from the Island, has already been greatly deteriorated.

71 (3) If it should be decided to exempt from attachment every thing connected with trade. the Beebee might be asked whether she would

would like the Salt on the Island to be retained and used as she had intended thus saving the otherwise necessary item in her accounts of Salt or money paid by Government her account for Cowries.-

72 The Salt is in good conditon.

73 The Islandors prefer Salt to every thing else in exchange for Cowries.

Charities

74 (4) These have been specified in para 44-46 the payment to the "athery Ratigal" is the most considerable item the numbers of this gang of youths varies but may usually be considered to be about 50 they receive 8 nuts each monthly which in the year amounts to 4800 co- Documents Rupees 98 (Bengal price).-

Covenants

75 If the trade of the Beebee is left in her own hands the sources if these youths will not be required by Government the little thatch- -ing that has to be done can be the work of paid labourers.-

service?

76 I cannot but think the enter- -tainment of these "athery Ratigal" was more of

of a politic step on the part of the Beebee to please the Islanders than any thing else.-

Not done

77 Their dismissal would probably give rise to great grumbling.-

The accompanying tables are what appear to me an approximation to the probable amount of the Beebees income from various sources.-

78 I have thrown into the form of Misc. -laneous notes what general in- -formation I could ob- -tain regarding the Island of Menakoy.-

79 My former report on the result of the Magisterial enquiry relates the recent circumstances under which the Government authority was established - there, thrown off, and finally re-established.-

Special Assistant Collectors Office
7th April 1858 - - - -

(Signed) E G Thomas
Spl. Asst Collector

Note A. The Beebee claims the whole of the share of Menakoy. the original of the "athery patam (Rs 1/4 per tree) is that the sea having gradually-

thrown

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thrown up s-and the people appropriated and planted the land in front of their own houses: but the Beebee learning of this when the trees were most of them about 30 years she claimed the land as hers by right of Sovereignty. and only allowed the o-ccupiees to re-tain it on payment of a tax of Rupees 1/4 per tree there an o-ccasional revision to see of any changes have taken place.-

Note B The holders of land on "Kellee tapam tenure feel by no means insecure in their possession Beebee has never shown an inclination to take it out of any of their hands on the contrary most of them hold the land on the terms only under compulsion; they are given young Cocoanut trees by the Beebee agent, encouraged to plant out the jungle portions and allowed to enjoy the fruits of their industry occasionally however the rate is changed.-

(Signed) E. G. Thomas
S.A. Collector.

Beebee

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Beebee's Account Current with Government from 1st January to 31st December 1858

Articles	Sales	Freight	Profits
Amount	Rs 1350	None	1350
Purchase	Rs 1350	Rs 124 3/8	Rs 1225 5/8
600 Murdah at Rs 2 each (in Merchandize)	Rs 1200		
at Rs 2½ per M2 (in Merchandize)	Rs 1500		
7 Adubars Rs 1 (in Merchandize)	Rs 7		
Bengal 5 Candies from each of 10 Ships going to Bengal	50 Candies		
Carried	49¾ Maunds		
(instead this year)			
Sugar	2500 adubars		
Cocoanuts	350000 (this year)		
Coir	used on the Island		

Traffic

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History

1 The following are the few circumstances concerning the former state of the Island and learn from the Islanders much more might probably be learnt from the Beebee of Cannanore or the Sultan of Maldives if either of them close to be communicative a written history of considerable antequity was accidentally destroyed in the Island some years ago by fire.

2 The Islands are Mooselmen of the "Sunny or "safy" sect.

3 Their language is that of the Maldive Islanders and is found in other country though there is a great resemblance between it and the Cingalese in religion and all domestic customs also they say there is no difference whatever between them and the Maldive people.

4 In the Maldives there are many songs commemorating the struggle that took place there when Mahomedanism first entered as elsewhere by the Sword and it has now been the exclusive religion there for about 500 years.

There

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6 There are no recollections of such a religious struggle in Menakoj and the Islanders therefore (believing that they undoubtedly first came from the Maldives the nearest land) date the occurrence some where under 500 years ago.—

6 There are some small subterranean passages in one corner of the Island of the history of which the present inhabitants are quite ignorant and which probably served as places of refuge to a former race who lived here at an earlier period.—

See Para 36

7 I could obtain no account of the way in which or the date when the Beebee of Cannanore got possession of the Island She is said to have assumed the position of proprietor as well as Sovereign of the Island on the occasion of the murder of one of her agents and she now owns for the greater part.— 8 It is said that her sway over the Islanders was more powerful and

as

oppressive.

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oppressive before than since she was conquered by the English from that time the people have assumed to themselves more independence.

9 of considerable changes wrought in the relative position of the Beebee and the people on the occasion of a quarrel 30 years ago between one of the Beebees Captains and his crew the latter mastered and the matter having been referred to the Beebees agent on the Island the people clubbed together and refused to tolerate his interference from that time the Beebees power here has been more of influence than of despotic authority this however from a discreet use of the power of obliging or disobliging them gave her by her landed possession there and

Note Nearly all the small and some of the larger Vessels in the Island are built from remarkably hard strong old Cocoanut trees found on the Beebees property and on no other part of the Island. The boats are chiefly pegged and the wood for these pegs for the knees &c and the rollers on which they are launched

and

and by the number of appointments which she held out for Sailors pilots and Captains in her various vessels has always been very considerable.-

10 About the year 1850 the crews of the some of the Islanders vessels on the returns voy-age from Bengal mutinied at Galle and refusing to touch as desired by the owners at the Maldives sailed straight back to Menakoy the Merchants represented to the Beebee that if there trade was liable to be thus interfered with by Sudden freaks of the populace their profits would be small and they would be wholly unable to comply with the Beebees occasional calls for loans and the Beebee therefore ordered Sailors to appear before her at Cannanore the order again are taken for the most part of from the Beebees land with her permission as also are fire-wood and much fibre for ropes from a Jungle tree.-

The Monthly payment of Co-coanuts to those who collect her nuts for her is a great Source of support to them was disregarded and an agent

Sooty

(Sooty Booty) being sent to the Island had many of the people flogged with a Cats nine tails and many fined the Beebee at the same time levied a loan of Rupees 200 each from several of the Merchants.-

Physical Discription

11 Menakoy is a coral Island with the usual characteristic of such places a reefs of Coral about 5½ Miles in diameter (5 from east to west and from North to South) has risen from the depths of the unfathomable ocean apparently almost in a Columnar form, and appearing above the water in an oblong shape forms an Island on the East side with a large lagoon encircled by a reefs the west of it.-

12 The Island at the broadest part is less than a mile in width the lagoon is abount four miles broad and 5 long.-

13 The reef for about ⅔ of its length is visible at low water over the northern ⅔ of the reef there is never less than 2 or 3 feet of water over

the

†there are about 50 Cocoanut trees on it

the South end of the reef an Islet has been formed on it about 100 yards square at the middle of the reef there is a small barren Islet 20 yards square, near the north end another small barren Islet 10 yards square was thrown up in 2 fathom water by the storm of 1847.—

14 The reef consists of flat rocks, 20 yards in width with stones, large and small, loose and connected sometimes covering and sometimes sparingly scattered over it the water very gradually deepens on the outer side for about 100 yards where the coral formation ends with a precipice. On one side of a boat may be seen the clear white bottom with rocks and fish; on the other deep blue sea; within 100 yards of this it is said that frequently there is no bottom to be found this appears to be still more the case on the east side of the Island.—

15 There are 3 entrances to the lagoon only one of which that at the west is adopted for large vessels over the latter there is at low water

2 fathoms

2 fathoms and in ordinary high tides 3 fathoms of water.—

16 The depth of water within the lagoon is very various about ¼ of the lagoon is less than 6 feet deep and much of this only 3 or 4; there are large portions with 6 and 7 fathoms of water. a white coral sand covers most of the bottom of the lagoon small rocks however abound in parts and here and there rise precipitously to near the surface they are composed of living Coral of numerous shapes and Colours,— and often Sprung from the bottom of sudden— shallows of 7 fathom water where the Neighbour- -hood is only 1 or 2. and in these cases the an- -gle at which the sand stands is astonish- -ing the sand sides of these pits being frequent- -ly hardly out of the perpendicular for 20 or 30 feet the water is so clear that every movement of

fishes

fishes turtles &c. even the eyes of large fish may be seen without difficulty in 7 fathom water.

17 The lagoon abounds with turtle a large skate (Called "Jerenoly" on the Coast) and many fishes fit for food.-

18 In 2 hauls of a large dry net - 14 000 yards long 53 turtles and many fish were taken.-

19 The usual anchoring ground is outside the west entrance where there is a bottom of flat rocks and sand for a distance of about 200 yards very gradually deepening

20 It is the opinion of the inhabitants that no changes whatever take place in the depth of the various parts of the lagoon and that no new rocks are formed; I found the coral insect however alive and at work within the lagoon.-

21 The Island of Menakoy is

Island

about

about 5 Miles long and in the broadest part $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Island is a very narrow strip very gradually widening from 20 yards to the width which it assumes within $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile of the South end.-

22 The North end extends in a point considerably beyond the reef out into the Sea and is therefore considerably exposed.-

23 No changes in it have been noted by the people.-

24 The accompanying sketch may give some idea of the shape of the Island and lagoon &c.a.-

25 The soil of the Island consists of course of powdered Coral with a slight admixture of vegetable matter.-

26 The greater part of Menakoy is quite flat and so near the level of the Sea that water may usually be found at depths varying from 1 foot to 6- the water though a little brackish does not seem to be unwholesome, as the people are generally healthy and seem to have an ordinary average of old people among them

27 The over lying flat rock commonly found in the Laccadives has been removed at an unknown period from large portions of the Island and heaped up into a long ridge 25 feet high

high and ½ a mile long parallel with and close to the east side of the Island the material thus removed has also formed numerous other mounds of which one (about 35 feet high) is the highest point on the Island towards the south end of the Island as well as in the north, I am inclined to think this overlying rock never existed for there are no mounds whatever, yet water is within a foot of the top, there is no rock to be found on digging, and in one part 200 or 300 yards square of land is so damp and so marshy with a pool in the middle of it that it is with difficulty traversable.—

28— The Cocoanut trees in this part are weakly and not very productive.—

29 The overlying rock where found is usually only about 6 inches thick and is a kind of concrete composed of sand with bits of coral and shell

30 I sunk a pit in a part of the Island of more recent formation and found loose sand of 10 feet then a stratum of rather coarser sand and under this at about 12 feet from the surface a layer of detached bits of flat sand stone apparently in course of formation into a flat sand stone rock: there was water here and water 2 feet below.—

31 There is no part of the Island destitute

destitute of trees in the South portion it is thickly covered with jungle and Cocoanut trees, in the north more sparingly.—

32 There are no dogs on the Island rats abound, to the destruction of cocoanut plantations, also cats 3 or 4 Cows and as many goats no Snakes or Scorpions Curlew Sand Snipes of various kinds a large grey Crane &c water hen stay there and Golden plovers and teal sometimes come there in flocks.—

33 Musquitoes abound to such an extent as to make sleep quite impossible to either Europeans or natives except under curtains or in a thorough draft and even then so unusually poisonous and pertinacious are they that nothing but the greatest care can procure one any peace the moment the sun is down they are out in such numbers that no sedentary occupation can be pursued unless every limb is covered with 2 or 3 folds of cloth or muslin, thick trowsers and socks are no defence, they are bred in the pits in which the husk of the Cocoanut soakes for 6 months preparatory to being made into Coir.—

34 Though no changes have been noticed in the depth of the lagoon very considerable ones have taken place and are still doing so on the West shore of the Island.—

Annually

35 Annually a portion of the shore near the north end and within the lagoon is washed away and deposited on the shore near the south end also within the lagoon: 10 or 12 feet of ground in width and about 200 yards ~~~~~ in length with the Cocoanut trees growing on it, is thus annually removed from the narrowest parts of the Island, and if this continues at the same rate for 10 years more, this part will probably have been wholly washed away and the Island will be of a far more round shape than at present.—

The storm which devastated the Laccadives (in 1847) burst thro' the north strip of this Island at a spot 100 yards from the end where it is 31 yards wide and 3 yards high in a year or two the Sea ceased to flow thro' and it has since thrown up a bank of stones: the same storm formed a small Islet near the entrance to the lagoon.—

36 At the south east corner of the Island among heaps of coral stones (which appear to have been but little broken up or disturbed since placed there by the Sea, centuries ago) and in the jungle where there are few Cocoanut trees, there are some small chambers which have been constructed under ground at an unknown period, most of them are about 4 feet high 3 wide and 10 or 12 long, many are smaller, they are but little removed from the surface; the walls (like most others on the Island) are built of loose flat stones laid upon another and at the top of the passage they are made to approach each other and form a kind of arch over which are laid large flat stones, and over this 3 inches

of loose stones no bone or other trace of man has been found in them except a folded up sack which crumbled when touched (I could learn no particulars of the nature of the sack) and the shells of a kind of fish which has been eaten from time immemorial by the people of the Island, there are about 50 of these, and it may be surmised that they were used as temporary places of concealment during incursions of pirates &c. time has not in any way cemented together the stones above and around these passages or holes.—

Winds 37 In Karkadagom Sengam Kannee
July August September
the wind is from the west rather squally with showers; — In Tholam and Vrishigom it blows from all four —
October November
quarters. In Thanoo and Magarum from East and
December January
north East with showers in some years. In Kumbok Menum
February March
and Meddom from north and north east. In Edavom, Meethoonum
April May June
and Karkedagom Monsoon and storms from west and North
July
west waterspouts frequently in Edavom and Medoonum.—
May. June

Current 38 In Edavom Methoonum and Karkedagum geese
South east passing south of Ceylon and going to Pulo Penang
and beyond Kannee. Tholam and Vrishigom current less
violent

violent and direction uncertain close to shore changes will be rapid several within the day, but not so rapid at sea.-

39- In coming from maldives to Menakoy in Ramnad steer four points west of Menakoy to het it. September

Population 40 The inhabitants of Menakoy (about 2500 in number) here the different class appellations of Malickans. Malummy, Yachwa, Kalo, Malacherry no great distinctions however attach to all these names.-

41 The real divisions are Malickans Malummies Thasies and Malacherries.-

42 The Malickans (about 116 in number) from the aristocracy of the Island, 3 of them have considerable landed property there, and own all the trading Vessels which go to Bengal &c.-

43 Though now consisting of several families they are all connected being spring from Kambakoth Kombaramy who lived 200 years ago.-

44 They have by no means the overweening influence exercised over their Country-men by the aristocracy of the Laccadive Islands; this is consequent on the different relative position of the parties.-

45 The Beebee of Cannanore has endeavored

endeavoured more or less to identify their interests with her own by supporting their wishes occasionally with reference to the conduct of their Sailors and by usually employing one of them as her agent or Konnakar on the Island.-

46 This konnakar collects all the revenues of the Beebee, Levies fines for trespass keeps down in a measure theft &c and superintends the Beebees traffic, i e on the arrival of her vessels from Cannanore he gives orders necessary for their careful preservation and arranges for the embarking of the cargo crews &c for the voyage to Bengal at the commencement of the season.-

47 Formerly they had the exclusive privilege of wearing good cloths Caps and shoes and using umbrellas but every one wears what caps and cloths he likes and Malummies use the umbrellas also, the shoes is the only remaining exclusive privilege of the Malickans.-

48 They live with their families in large low rambling houses within Court yards and

passages

posses English Quadrants compasses charts and Telescopes.

49 The Malummies are the pilots and mates of the vessels this is no hereditary title but is conferred by their neighbours for ability any man in Menakoy may obtain this rank and is not then excluded from the society of the Malikans who will even intermarry with them they number about 180.

50 The Klasses (1107 in number) from the bulk of the population and though in general poor are exceedingly independant of the other classes. they posses no Seagoing boats or vessels of their own, nothing fit to use for outside the lagoon; but they work the larger Vessels and the Mgs boats of the Malikans as it is impossible for the Merchants without their aid to carry on their trade and as the "Klasis" are not landed tenants at will as in the Laccadives but with very few exceptions small land proprietors themselves and only going to Sea for regular wages given for work done at the time they enjoy a very comfortable

comfortable independant position and both on land and at Sea yield by no means implicit obedience to either Beebee or Malikans.-

51 Besides those who are employed in the Beebees and Malikans vessels many of them take Service in English Ships and are absent for many years together; during this period they get high wages but usually spend it all before they return to Menakoy; they were formerly more wealthy being generally able to lay out a little capital in trade on their own account every voyage but taking to imitate their Superiors and living and dress-ing beyond their means they have of late years become thriftless and poor.

52 Though these Sailors not a little information has found its way into Menakoy

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Menakoy regarding Arabia Africa. Bengal — Australia &c.—

53 Those who follows the occupation of Malachorries or tree climbers are about 583 in number they climb the trees of the ryots and the Beebee for hire and extract the juice from which sugar is made.—

54 The whole population of the Island is congregated in one spot and live chiefly in detached enclosures forming long streets of cocoanut leaf hedges and leaf thatched houses: the arrangement is to enable the Beebee to guard the latter against trespassing on her cocoanut plantations.

55 In the north and south portions of this village there are head men who have been elected by the people and another over these two is elected by themselves and approved by the Beebee of Cannanore.—

56 Whenever pro-clamations have to be made known to all the people or they have to be assembled for any work these "Moppans" (head men) are

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are always the persons through whom they are communicated with and as might be expected have considerable influence with them.—

57 Occasionally there have been outbursts in which the usual tyranny of a Mob is shown. those who do not answer to the peculiar call which is used for assembling them are punished sometimes by having their Court yards filled and houses heaped up with wild pine apple brought and piled there by all their neighbours and it is a labour of many days to them to rid themselves of the nuisance on more serious occasions of public displeasure the house is locked and pulled down.—

58 The people of Menakoy while at home are as a rule very idle-active sailors and traders they come home to take their ease and leaving the women to soak the coir and pick up cocoanuts cowries &c they only condescend

condescend to be stir themselves when there is a chance of catching massfish, their phisiognomy is not at all that of the Malabar Moplahs or of the Laccadive Islanders. Ozeer appears to me something African in some of them having never seen Maldive people I cannot say whether they resemble them:-

Islanders property.
Barque - - - 1
Odies - - - 7
Bandodies - 2
Mgs boats - - 8
Boats - - - 31

59 It is worthy of note how large a number of the people the Beebee keeps in some measure dependant on her.

60 In her 3 "odies" and 1 Barque she employs probably about 100 men monthly she pays (for collecting the coir fallen Cocoanuts) about 400 women and for various odd work 50 you thus thus about a quarter of the population receive more or less from her.-

61 The following are the chief products.-

Cocoanuts

Sugar.

Coir.

Note- A barque of about 400 Tons and "Odies" under 200 Tons the smaller vessels "bandodies" are of about 70 Tons burthen.-

Cowries

Cowries

Mass fish shark Flotah

Tercudy large skated

Turtle

Mean Shahzai

Cruseca nuts

Betelvine Shootcum Maze

Warrago

Sugar cane Plantains

Edible root called the Whale Kolany

Trade

62 The people of Menakay are great traders. At the time I visited the Island all their vessels but 2 were absent, and it was not very readily that they informed me how many they had I believe however I shall not be far wrong in saying they have 6 or 7 vessels fit for the Bengal trade and 3 or 4 which go to the coast and the Maldives.-

Beebees property
Barque - none
Odies - - 3
Bando-dies - 3
Mgs boat - 1
Boats - - None

63 The usual course of trade is as follows.

64. They go with money and sometimes but (rarely) with Mgs fish and sugar to Goa for salt and to Mangalore for rice returning with these to Menakay they usually transfer the goods to a larger vessel start laden with

Co-co-anut

Cocoanut Coir Sugar Mats &c. for Bengal they usually touch at the Maldives and Galle on their way — to the Maldives they take Goa Salt Menakoy sugar and if any remain from last year Bengal rice and Coringa cloths; here they take in Mats for the Galle and Calicut markets, Cocoanuts, Cowries, and Coir for Bengal: at Galle they take in more cocoanuts and sail for Calcutta.-

65 On the returning voyage they bring — from Calcutta (for sale in the Maldives) cloths Silks, &c. and sugar from Balsore, Domrah. — — — &c. (for sale at Galle and in the Maldives) rice from Coringa (for home consumtion and the Maldives) with — cloths &c.-

66- The Menakoy trade and its profits are both said to have greatly diminished of late years. Formerly they had 10 ordies* and a Ship now they have 7 ordies and a smaller barque; they once traded to Mauritius arabia the Persian Gulf Maulmain, as

*burnt

and

Trade

and Singapore they now seldom go any where but to the western Coast Maldives Galle ports on the east-ern Coast and Calcutta the profits of trade they say have fallen 400 % the chittagong traders now themselves bring rice to the Maldives and some — Parsees having during the last few years set up a shop in those Islands the Menakoy people no larger have the almost monopoly which they once enjoyed Menakoy coir also by no means maintains its character in the market, and the chief cause the Merchants say is that the women make it more carelessly than — formerly old husks are mixed with young and they are no thoroughly cleand they mean now to attempt a revelation in this.-

It has fallen from Rs 16 per ton and to Rs 3 but is now at Rs 5 again.

67 Cowries (the Beebee Money) continually rise in price and Sugar maintains its ground Menakoy cocoanuts are — known and sought after at Calcutta — Maldive and Galle ones being immediately detected

Trade.

detected and refused if an attempt has been made to mix and pass them all as Menakoy they are sent for in land to Burdwan and elsewhere.

68 Vessels should not leave Menakoy in March on Harkonlon visit Maldives Galle Bengal eastern coast and return via Galle or Maldives to Menakoy in March April.

69 The season opens earlier at Menakoy than on the coast and one vessel cannot make the trip to Goa &c and Bengal the same year.

70 The smaller vessels generally do the coast trip while the larger ones go to Bengal &c.

71 The menakoy merchants are thoroughly alive to the great loss incurred by them consequent on rig which prevents their employing less than 17 men in their smallest vessels and 32 in the largest Islands "dies." "dies."

72 All the "dies" "bandies" of Masp boats and smaller ones are built in Menakoy (the smaller pegged and the 2 first nailed partly

Trade.

partly of Cocoanut and partly of woods brought from the main land.—

73. Their Masboats sail excellently both before and against the wind but for the larger vessels they complain that they have no good models, and know nothing that would tend more to the prosperity of this community of Sailors and traders who already use english instruments, charts and nautical tables than by opening to them a way of owning better built better rigged Vessels they find it hard work in their tubs of vessels with large crews to hold their own in a trade where they now find many competators and are most anxious to avail themselves of any means of placing themselves more on a par with others whether this would best be done by giving them working models or by presenting * Hajee's an Madhan with a small properly built vessel (Cutter or Schooner) as a lasting and useful memorial of the

Sense

* See remarks on him in the Report on the Magisterial enquiry

sense entertained by Government of his loyalty or in what other way it is necessary for me to suggest.

Trade.

Miscellaneous notes on Monakey
Prices on the Island and elsewhere

74 Sugar 7 adimbas - - - - - Rs 1

3/4 its bulk in Bengal rice
1/2 at the Maldives

1 pot of it Superior = 12 Mafs fish
inferior - - - - - 8 Do - } in Maldives (1)

75 Coir - 4 pollies - - - - - - 1 Maund of - - - - - rice about 1 Candy } in Monakey

1 Maund - - - - Rs 3 -
Rs 5 - in Bengal (2)

76 Cowries its bulk in rice

2 - - - Salt

1 Maund 22 Rs - last year at Bengal.

77 Mafs - 400 pieces (from 100 fish) Rs 8 or 10 at Galle.

Moonshakeroo = its bulk in Monakey Sugar } sold at this rate by the Maldivians
= 2 Bengal rice - - - - }

6 Chuppies (Clay basins) of moonshakeroo - - - Rs 2 1/2 at Galle Beruwy

1 agood market always to be found also at Galle and in Malabar but the latter to small.

2 They formerly got Rs 16 per Maund the price sunk to 3 Rs per Md and is now rising again.

Cocoanuts.

78 Cocoanuts purchased by the merchants } In Monakey
at the rate of 1 Rs for 80
1 Mayna of rice - - - 5 Cocoanuts
1 anna - - - - - - - -

Sold by the merchants to the people @ the rate of 50 = 1 Rs

Prices

79 Rice 1 Candy = 7 Rs at Balasore (with the husk)
1 Modah (1/12 of 1 Candy] - - - - - 2 or 3 Coast in husked
1 Mayna - 5 Cocoanuts -
1 Mayna of Cowries
4 pollies of Coir

80. an ordinary boat 20 ft by 4 may be built of Cocoanut wood in a fortnight for Rs 50
A mafs boat in 4 months for Rs 200 -

Weights & Measures

81 pollies	1 pollie (of Coir) =	20 weegh	12 mayna 1 hollia
60 pollies - - - - - - -	=	1 Tholam	20 Rotolo
3 Tholams - - - - - -	=	1 maund	10 Bengal Sha
7 1/2 maunds - - - - - -	=	1 Candy	2 Rotes

80 Rs Weight

38 = Mangalore Modah.

80 = 1 Shah

3 3/4 Shah 1 Candy

300 Mayna

13 1/2 or 14 block - 1 Ton

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82 Wages

Sailors — When serving the Beebee

Daily rations of ½ May Mayna rice and a present of 7 ordabas of Sugar 50 Cowrie 2 Co-coanuts and a present of 11 Maynas of rice an allotted Space for such merchandize as he likes to take each way. He and his wife are exempted from poll tax if (when in the Beebee Service) they are detained by stress of weather at Cannanore then they get Rs 2 a Month extra.

Wages

Sailors — When serving private parties each Sailor has Rs 4½ Monthly rations / 3 Shak of Space Steersman Rs 6½ — } In ally Malabars Barque

½ the Space in the vessel appropriated for the use of the crew. each Sailor has rations and 1 Share (which in practice usually amounts to 1500 Cowries) Malimy (or Master) 2 Tandayl or Captain 1 & 1 Candy of rice on return. Malmy 1 Shak for taking Vessel in out of Lajoon. If the Sailor has from 24 to 32 men form a Crew.

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no capital to trade with then the owner lades his Share of the Space for him and on reaching Menakey retaining 15 Maynas per Rs 1 of whatever Sum it may have cost hands over to him the remainder which is usually about 2/3. If thrifty the Sailor can easily bring home rice for the year and some Rupees besides.

84 The duties of the crew are to sail the vessel and on their return to haul it up in Dammer it twist ropes from materials supplied by the owner and launch it again at the season.

Carpenters. 85 A superior workman gets daily a meal 3 Co-coanuts, 2 Maynas 1/4 ordaba Sugar. An inferior D° 2 Cocoanuts. 1 Mayna 1/8 ordaba Sugar. an Assistant who bores the holes required in boat building gets 2/3 of the above The meal consists of ¼ mayna rice 1 Cowrie 1/8 ordaba Sugar.

Blacksmith 86 are paid at the same rate

87 The way in which the produce of

of nuts of the Beebees plantations is collected is as follows.-

88. Once a month the Beebees employers inform the women of the Island before hand of the day which has been appointed for the packing up of the nuts and on the day a woman or more from every house except those of the Malebars goes at sun rise to a part of the Beebees plantation

89 The people are not admitted into these at any other times but for these occasions they are divided off into portions by the paths which interest them in each of these divisions is a rude Storehouse.-

90 The women usually return every month to hunt for nuts in the same division and thus at dawn each goes straight to her usual division collects what nuts she can find at the foot of the trees and taking them to the Storehouse of that Division receives 8 Cocoanuts for her Days work and a per centage of the nuts [illegible] for every 100 she has collected

collected the nuts are counted at the Store-house by Beebees employees with temporary assistants from among the Islanders (who also are paid for their services in nuts) and the woman is then allowed to return homewards with as large a bundle of firewood as she likes to collect and carry and a basket with her Cocoanuts in it and a Chit of leaf saying how many she had collected near the place where all the houses are the Beebees chief agent sits and examines each of the baskets and Chits as they pass to prevent robbery.

91 Of the 8 nuts given to the woman as Cooly's have the shell broken to prevent their coming into market in competition with the Beebees nuts.

Massfishing.

92 The profits of massfishing are very uncertain as they depend entirely on the numbers in which the fish themselves arrive

arrive in the neighbourhood and this is variable the 1/4 of the daily catch which goes to the owner of the boats does not pay them if the numbers caught are small but it does very handsomely if they are large-

93. There are in Menakay 10 mass boats they fish continually for only 6 months in the year, the other months being for storing and about 50,000 fish is the average number taken; 100000 could only be taken in a very fine season, about 25,000 are used in the Island and the remainder are cut up, dried or made with Meenshakrai; and exported the fishes are each cut into 4 pieces, and the boxes and any scraps are boiled into a rich soup with more solid balls of the same substance in it the dried fish is sold in the maldives Galle and Malabar Coast at the rate of from 8 to 10 Rs for 400 pieces of 100 fishes the soup called strangely "Meenshaken" (fish Sugar) is much used in Menakay and is also sold at Pulo Penang-

Diseases.

94 The most common disease on the

the Island is what they call "Vathan" (gout or Ramatisin-?) as many as 100 have died of this in one year those attacked by it usually die within a month of the time of the symptoms becoming observable-

95. Cholera was not known here (as in Malabar) more than 30 years ago - There were severe attacks of it 10 years ago and 5 years ago on which last occasion 370 died of it at the rate of 10 or 15 a day-

96 Small pox has never been very virulent on the Island the crews were attacked one year in Bengal and 100 men carried off The Islanders provide themselves at their own expense with vaccinators from the main land.

97 When small pox appears those attacked by it are sent for 40 days to a small islet at the South end of the lagoon which is thus used as a quarantine Station-

98 Leprosy is always in the Island and those afflicted by it are restricted to a part of the North portion of the Island (; where they form a small community of their own they have a small boat and a few Cocoanut trees, and their relatives place food daily or weekly within their reach till they die-

Hussan

99 Bufsan Malikan and Ally Malikan the 2 Chief Merchants of Menakay usually esxport 4,000 Cocoanuts each annually.

100 Ally Malikans usual esxport of Coir is abave 500 Tholams annually.

101 The usual annual esxport by the whole of the Islanders } 1500 Tholams of Coir.

102 This has been a pretty steady average for 30 years last year 2000 Tholams were esxported because the previous year having been thrown away in rebelling against Government, and the Bengal trade for that season last, the people were in great distress for food, and the Merchants only providing them with rice in exchange for Coir, they had to make more of it than usual.-

103. Export of Cocoanuts has decreased because 20 Years ago proper attention was not paid to planting and also theft has not been rigorously Checked.

104. There is no such thing in Menakay as entailed (or Tarwad) property.

105. The Islanders state the freight of 1 Candy of rice from Balasore to Menakay to be about Rs 7 and that of 1 Maund of Coorries from Menakay to Bengal to be about Rs 5.

(Signed) E. J. Thomas
Sub Asstt Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) D. Williams
Assistant Collector

To

No 89 A

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

Sir

B. No 2651
From the Collr of Malabar - - -
Boards Proceedings dated 24th December 1857 No 4690 - - -

Constant Charge -

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Board of Revenue the accompanying Report from the Collector of Malabar on the Condition of the Revenue account in this District has long been a subject of anxiety to its Revenue Officers and especially the exceeding difficulty believed to exist in regard to the correct re-registration of lands, on the transfer in the name of the devisee or heir.-

2 In the ordinary transaction of life a vast quantity of land in Malabar necessarily changes hands. It is all private property and has a high market value and Land is the eagerly sought investment for all Capital acquired in trade, in the Public service &c. Undivided Hindoo families do Tarwaad not divide so frequently, but in a Country where inheritance is by the female line, provision is frequently made by a parent for a son, and a portion of the land becomes separated

separated from the family property, with its Revenue Demand Moplas and Teers in South Malabar almost invariably divide the whole property on the death of the parent Proprietors recover land registered in the name of a former devisee, and again trans: fer the same or parts of it, to other ↵ Divisees, and thousands of Suits involving titles to land are annually decided in the Civil Courts, In short, innumerable vicissitudes affect the occupancy of land and the Collection of the Revenue Demand and with them, like: wise affect the correctness of our Land Revenue Registers and Puttahs unless these latter are vigilantly kept up with the land transaction of the Year. It will at once be obvious that unless these changes, over which the Revenue Department has not the slightest control, are registered at once, and the Puttahs made to correspond, the utmost confusion inevitab: ly occurs in our accounts and detailed ↵ Revenue administration.

3. The constant and accurate registration

Registration of change

registration of these changes has in Malabar from the state of the Revenue accounts in current use, always been a most difficult and anxious matter. At one time (prior to 1824) considerable latitude of re-registry was allowed to native Village Officers, and it was dread: fully abused, A check occurred and for a long time this important branch of Revenue detailed has lagged far behind the actual circumstances of the country.

Arrear

In the Village and Talook Offices

4. This re-registration can be expeditio: usly and regularly done by the Village and Talook servants only (under vigilant Superin: tendence of Course) and it can be entrusted to them only when the Land Registers and details of Revenue Demand are full ↵ complete and reliable, and capable of check. The Board is aware that such is not and has not been the case in Malabar The best of the Revenue accounts in ordinary use must be termed unsatisfactory and such old fragmentary Jummabundy accounts as

as do exist, are necessarily collected at the Koozoor to save them from the Villanies, to which they were exposed, in the hands of the Village Officers. In most of the Villages even these accounts have long disappeared and where they have been rescued are at best little to be trusted Amongst confusion and uncertainty so general a reference to the Koozoor has become necessary in every instance of re-registration.

In Koozoor

5 Here too practical difficulties have at once occasred. The "Revenue Demand" returned by the Umshom servants as the correct demand according to the reputed ancient Jumminabundy accounts is in many instances, notoriously incorrect, in all it admits of suspicion or from the ignorance of the Village servants themselves as to the true demand on any particular land, it is as likely to be wrong as right. It could not therefore be admitted without a careful comparison of the Registers and old accounts of

of the Koozoor These are incomplete and we can scarcely know well what to consider as the proper basis of the Revenue Demand The most important of them, the Kliva Jamash account is in Mahratta, a language that few understand in Malabar The consequence has been that an amount of business which would require the close attention of the Sheristadar of each Talook assisted by the local knowledge of the Village Officers present at the Talook Cutcherry has been thrown on the Koozoor and could not be transacted in the Record Room with our present Establishment.

Hopeless arrear

6 The effect of this has been that for some 20 to 25 years, the re-registration of lands, the keeping of our land Revenue accounts registers and Puttahs in correspondence with actual state of the Collection of the Revenue has fallen into hopeless arrear a good deal has from time to time been done in re-registering but I should not hesitate to record, that it has not exceeded 5 per Cent of the actual business required in this Department of our detailed

detailed Revenue administration - This condition of business has become naturally enough one of the most fruitful sources of bribery and illicit exaction E. G. Take the most honest man and the most unsuspicious case, He wishes merely to have a land or portion of a land of which he holds the unquestioned title deeds registered in his own name, and to have the Puttah no longer drawn in the name of the person from whom he bought it, as things now exist, he has to see the case thro' all its stages, from the lowest stop, the Village Menon, till it passed thro the last ordeal amongst the Huzzoor Goomastahs - at length people have become indifferent as to how the lands stand registered in the Revenue accounts and re-registration is not applied for as a rule -

Unauthorized Collection of Revenue.

7. Such is the state of the arrear of the re-registration business of the District - In the mean time of course the transactions in the land have been going on The land has passed to other individuals than

than those standing in our accounts the person standing in our register has passed away, or his land has been divided between several or in some way or other he had lost all interest in the Land - These alterations should have been duly registered but have not been so, indeed could not be so But the Land revennes of each land so subject to transfer has had to be collected, and that without the intermission of a Kist, for the Tahsildar is inexorable - So the Village Officers have been forced to give effect to their Own Judgment or roguery as the case may be, as to the manner and proportions in which they make the Collection of the Revenue from the actual occupant or occupants, or other persons willing to pay the Revenue supposed to be due from the parcel of land or Garden, that had become subject of transfer or of subdivision -

In case of entire Jumma.

8. When an entire Jumma with all the land or lands pertaining to any former Holder (whose name appears in the account) passed hands this is easily done - The old name continues on the books -

books, and a receipt only is passed to the payer of the Revenue Even this receipt the menans in many parts of the District draw in the old name. they are unwilling to take the responsibility of making the alterations and under all circumstances they make the grant of a receipt in the payers name a source of profit. The whole transaction is effected on the sole responsibility of the Accountant and is known only to him and to his Kolkar Pottahs are not issued except when alterations are made at the Jummabundy in the name or amount of revenue, and as generally neither occurs in such cases the old Potta continues. If remissions are made and a Potta be issued the fiction of the old name is maintained in the Pottah.

Koot Jamma broken up.

9. Cases of this Character, in which the entire Jumma passes, are however by far the minority. In the great majority of instances the Jumma has to be broken up generally more than

than one parcel of land (Nellom) and several Parambas have long stood in one name (a koot Jemma) Clubbed demand These different parcels of land &c. become the subject of transfer or of extensive subdivision, and then the Collections become a very much more complex matter but again it is transacted on the sole authority and responsibility of the accountant. Most parcels of land (nellums) have a reputed demand (Jumma) believed by the people to be the ancient demand of Tippoos Land Revenue Settlement. This repute is a kind of guide and the menons collect this amount from whom-soever is in possession or is willing to pay it, but this reputed Jumma is by no means necessarily the accurate one for the old Jummabundy accounts have disappeared from the Umshom Cutcherries and the Village accountants themselves are not

not aware of the proper demand on each Parcel of land belonging to a (Root Jumma) clubbed demand. Happily the Revenue Demand is light, the people good and the land enormously valuable and much prized so the Revenue is collected. But this is not a safe condition for one revenue to be in even with regard to entire (Chillams) parcels of land, the subject of transfer.

Sub Division of Land.

10 But the transaction of life descent is the great majority of case to the Subdivision of ~~parcels of land~~ chillum and gardens, and here is a double responsibility. The Revenue Demand of several together is borne on the accounts under one Jumma and one Pottah is issued while the Cash Collection of the Village Officers follow these minute Subdivisions and payment of Revenue is received from each shares in these Subdivisions. The relative rates and shares have to be determined on and this in practice is again done by the Village Accountant

Accountants on their own judgment and by a mutual arrangement between the Ryot and Village Accountant. The Ryot frequently does not know what he really pays, for this fragment becomes a part of another clubbed demand. Root. Jamma. made of perhaps several such Subdivision.

11 The process described has taken place and has often been effected in a very arbitrary manner, throughout the District, under the name of (Chär. Jumma) "unauthorized joint Collection". Single Jummas are Collected from persons of whom our accounts have no record under the name Chär Jumma. In the great majority of Root. Jummas same portion of the Demand is collected under the Class Chär Jumma, from persons who hold no Patta perhaps do not get a

a receipt even, and further "Compound fraction" of the single Nellums and c→ Gardens and of their Subdivisions carries the confusion of Char Jumma into the working of our revenue administration of this District, to an extent of which our Registers and Jummabundy accounts give not the slightest indication on the surface Once a Char has obtained Currency, the new rate becoms the accepted demand on the land, and this becomes again subdivided and altered till in Short the real demand is frequently lost sight of entirely, has frequently become at last unknown.

Confusion 12 The Board will gather how great a confusion has necessarily resulted from this condition of things. When Villages have enjoyed a succession of respectable servants, a certain honesty has been observed, but where the revenue has

has been the case, and this is the rule certain lands and shares have been c→ relieved at the expense of others and so on. The object of the Village Officers is to maintain the utmost mystery as to the true demand on any Nellum and the oracle only speaks frequently very c→ falsely, when well feed.

13. This condition of the Revenue Demand has naturally long excited in the mind of the Local Officers considerable anxiety. I have long been deeply impressed of its danger, and the careful examination of the subject with reference to recent c→ legislation Act XXIII of 1856) and the c→ Koolwar Chittah has satisfied me that it is a subject of the deepest c→ importance. I have the greatest doubt whether at law, I should be able to justify the seizure of the private personal property of the person, who may for Years have paid under this (Char Jumma) name, the Revenue of the land

Vide letter dated 31st Dec. 1857. No. 207
Do. 5th Aug. 1857 No. 128.

land, should he let it fall into arrear for he holds no Potta, our Revenue accounts ignore his existence Still probably a full half of the Revenue Collections in every Village is made in this unauthorized and irregular manner.

14. To sanction all these alterations without enquiry is clearly out of the question, to compare and examine them and to carry out the proper apportionment must clearly be a heavy task, but it must be undertaken Sooner or later. Lastly, the ascertainment of the true ancient Demand, in the absence of perfect land Registers and accounts must be found a matter of great difficulty, often of impossibility.

15 After a very careful consideration, and Chiefly at the suggestion of that very able Revenue Officer, the 2d Sheristadar, I determined that the only escape from the confusion is to face the question determinedly and to bring back the deranged Revenue

Revenue account of the District.

Revenue Demand on each parcel or Garden to the only certain and common basis, that our land Revenue accounts of the District admit of. the ancient Jummabundy. This to be ascertained from the best source at our command. The Board are aware that the basis of the Land Revenue Demand of Malabar is the Arshed Beg Settlement of 1784, of the Mysore Government. The accounts then prepared are believed to have been of fair accuracy, tho exhibiting partiality & oppression. They were however prepared without measurement and on the Statements of the Proprietors or occupants of the land. These accounts remained in the hands of the Village Officers, and were in course of time tampered with. they naturally passed thro a severe ordeal during the latter years of the Mysore Rule in Malabar And the misrule of the first few years of our Government of the Country when an abortive attempt made to form a tentative Zemindaree settlement with the

Tippoo's Jummabundy account.

the Rajahs of the Country, known as the quinquennial settlement, was very fatal to their accuracy - Still they are believed to have passed in a tolerable state of preservation into the hands of Major McLeod in 1801 -

Major McLeods Immnabundy accounts.

16. Major McLeod in 1802 made what is now termed the Immnabundy of Malabar, a Ryotwary Settlement, based on the ancient accounts of arshed Begs settlement, so far as he was enabled to secure these Documents - N. Immabundy was extemporized for the other lands.

Both have in a great measure disappeared -

17. Arshed Begs and Major McLeod's accounts were on Palmyra leaves, and remained in the hands of the Village servants alone, for upwards of 40 years. The former have entirely disappeared - Not a leaf (genuine) probably exists in the District - It fared but little better with Major McLeod's Immnabundy accounts - In the Changes of System vexa vexa, ones probably

3/4

3/4 of the District, these have likewise entirely disappeared - What remain have been tampered with Copied and recopied, leaves have been abstracted and others inserted and interpolated, till it may be fairly doubted whether any original matter whatever exists in the few reputed remains of Majors McLeods accounts, unless corroborated by other concurrent testemony - In their utterly incomplete state, the fragmentary remains of these old Immnabundy accounts are of some value with regard to the demand on any particular land actually appearing in any extant leaves - but they are Considered almost valueless as Land Revenue Registers. Such as remain have been rescued - They were called for from the Amshams in 1848 and have been copied in Paper Books Their value is slight, but it is well worth while saving any thing in the shape of an account

Vide correspondence
To Board — 8th July 1848
From Do. — 12th August —
To — Do. — 15th Nov. —
From Do. — 6th January 1849
To — Do. — 21st Dec. 1853
From Do. — 2d March 1854

in

in Malabar.

Alwa Pymash accounts.

18. The unsatisfactory nature of Arshed Begis and Major McLeod's settlement necessitated the operation which took place between 1806/10. A large staff of measurers and Mahsatta accountants were entertained and every land in the District was measured &c. &c. with a view to the new Survey assessment and Settlement. The measure intended, Viz.t. the revision of the assessment, for which they were prepared was never carried out, the accounts were thrown aside and their accuracy &c. has been impugned. But without sufficient discrimination. The strictures of Mr. Commissioner Grame as to the value as basis of Settlement, which were correct enough, have been permitted to have too general an operation in their condemnation, for as regards the lands (Nellom) actually in Cultivation, as formed at the time of the Survey. These accounts are of great value & are really very perfect. They were prepared on paper in a

language, little known, and having been laid up in the Huzzoor Records, and little respected, they have not been tampered with to any extent if at all. The form of these accounts is very perfect. Each land was separately measured, consecutively and in the order they lie the account of each Desham (2 to 6 constitute an Ummom) was severally closed, and so up throughout the whole Talook. The account gives the name of the Proprietor (Jenmy) of the occupant, and the nature of his title (Mortgage, lease &c.) the accurate † area, number of fields, nature of Crops and "the actual Revenue Demand" at the time when they were framed, the "estimated rent" and "admitted rent" &c. &c. This account having been prepared within 6 Years of the McLeod Settlement, the actual Revenue Demand"

† in Koories 100 Koories 1 Cawny

N.B. This is entered in the form of Nigady suit and Nigady Pattom

@ N.B. Matter with reference to the contemplated revision of the assessment I do not mention.

"Demand" may in the absence of better testimony be accepted as that fixed at the M.cLeod Jummabundy of 1802 - The account of Major M.cLeod's Settlement as well as of Arshed Beg Settlement (1784) were then certainly extant.

* N.B. - where Compared with Major M.cLeod's reputed Jummabundy account has been found correct -

Useful Register

19 Here then we have a very perfect register of the then land Revenue Demand on each parcel of land - It is complete and exists for the whole district, it is in short the one and only land mark or certain ground work for an adjustment of the Revenue existing in the District - Leave this and we get into utter confusion -

Subsequent account.

20 - Of the subsequent attempts to obtain accurate accounts and land registers it need only be remarked, that Mr. Commissioner Graem's accounts and Surveys are as utterly untrustworthy as might be expected to result from the plan he adopted to obtain them

† Vide my letter dated 5th August 1857 No. 128 Paras 15 to 19.

Mr.

Mr. Clementson's Poogilvieavarons are, if possible worse, - On this Subject I must refer to my Report on the Hoalwar Chittas.

dated 5th Aug. 1857 No. 128.

Examination of Betutnaad

21. In considering the question of Chair Jumma, we determined that the only accounts extant, on which reliance can be placed is the Alwa Paimash account of 1806/10 above described, and with a view to testing the matter in practice, the 2d Sheristadar Volunteered to revise with reference to the above Circumstances, and on the basis of these Alwa Paimash accounts the entire chair Jumma of the Betutnaad Taluk, for which, from his intimate knowledge of the accounts of the Taluk, of the people and actual parcels of land acquired during the settlement of the Betutnaad Rajahs escheat enquiry he is so specially qualified -

This

22682

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

Statement of Summa and alterations made in the cy Betutnaad Talook.

	Name of Unshams	Total Number of Ahl Summabundy.	Ryotwar Shanbogue Summabundy at present in use	Number of parcel of land as involved		Number of Chavadies Shanbogue manages in ryotwar point of view	Number of lands was carefully exam Entire.		in which the alteration and passed. Divided		State of Pattas Former State.	Present State	State of the Land Revenue with reference to this change Before			As effected by the change		
				Parcels of Paddy land	Garden		Lands	Gardens	Lands	Gardens								
1	Porathoor	266	97	356	222	270	296	212	21	10	97	270	550	12	8	397	12	6
2	Mungalum	211	98	147	220	201	139	224	7	13	98	201	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Tittum	227	83	157	177	152	73	92	"	11	83	152	116	9	7	115	2	1
4	Pachattery	307	182	63	307	337	145	243	6	16	182	337	192	3	9	216	15	8
5	Thamulloor	494	246	390	318	637	181	252	67	60	246	637	631	11	2	612	7	11
6	Trikandyoor	310	151	212	208	321	156	181	21	22	151	321	54	7	2	57	7	2
7	Ramanaom	200	50	153	66	152	126	55	11	7	50	152	152	1	2	161	11	8
8	Anundavoor	375	148	204	203	305	314	80	56	21	148	305	818	3	3	824	8	6
9	Irringadoor	435	145	261	199	328	218	164	33	35	145	328	264	6	2	286	10	7
10	Melmoary	373	52	69	50	83	58	38	9	12	52	83	72	6	10	80	"	1
11	Paipaganjerry	428	160	343	254	376	272	215	53	42	160	376	900	7	2	896	3	1
12	Klaary	397	115	219	196	322	165	154	45	42	115	322	616	8	10	643	9	2
13	Ponnoonda	627	294	370	396	608	255	285	102	105	294	608	669	13	7	671	"	6
14	Pairyinungulam	324	62	96	65	129	85	82	"	4	62	129	112	2	4	116	3	5
15	Paricepoorom	255	55	105	83	101	71	46	"	7	55	101	3	10	2	7	6	11
16	Rathy parethy	211	31	54	15	37	24	15	2	"	31	37	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	Valba Roanoo	321	50	122	9	95	44	9	"	"	50	95	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	Vada Roomprom	252	102	317	52	212	103	43	28	1	102	212	140	1	4	144	11	8
19	Paroothoor	211	190	532	47	390	506	38	2	3	190	390	1084	3	4	1108	7	1
20	Oonathoor	233	105	201	45	160	159	44	12	1	105	160	181	11	4	186	12	9
21	Irrimbilcan	208	85	257	29	122	190	21	11	3	85	122	113	"	9	119	5	4
	Total	6887	2501	4930	3186	5338	3580	2501	488	415	2501	5338	6672	12	1	6850	12	3
													Net Increase ---			178	2	2

22 This has been done with great success during the late Summabundy season - The whole Mahratta accounts of the Talook were translated into Malyalum - The Village accountants were called on to return in a very effective tabular form a correct Statement

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Statement of every item of Char. cy Summa (unauthorized joint Collection) of their respective Umshoms, shewing the old Jemakars name, and the number of persons from whom collections were made under that Summa, with the name of each parcel of land, so far as known which had passed to the now paying occupants or Char Jemakar. In the Sheristedars office each item was carefully examined and collected with the old Alwa Paymash accaunt. The correctness of each demand was carefully ascertained in the majority of cases by actual inspection. Every land that had been subdivided was re-surveyed and careful apportionment of the Revenue Demand fixed with reference to the ancient and true Revenue shewn in the alwa Paymash account and the existing subdivision. In a large proportion of the cases the (Char) unauthorized collection

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

collection of the Village Officers has been found to be incorrect, in some too high in other instances partiality has been too patent. The frauds are many of them of very old date. All these inaccuracies have been rectified, and the demand has been brought back to the ancient Summa. The whole operation has been effected not only without loss of Revenue, but increase of Revenue has been the result. I carefully examined the whole at the Summahbundy of that Talook and confirmed the alterations of the accounts and issue of Pottah in the true name. They amounted to 5,338 in number In one Talook of the District

× As entered in the alwa Paymash accounts.

× Ds. 178-2-2.

District therefore our Pottahs and accounts now agree with the actual Collection and occupation of the land.

Sub Division of lands.

23. The Board may doubt the expediency of following up the private land transaction of the country into the Subdivisions of Parcels / Pattoms which in many Cases takes place, but I am satisfied that no Officer of experience in this District, will see a way of escape - The Government is not landlord in Malabar, and has not the smallest power of control over the land transaction of the Country - an injunction of the Civil Court will enforce the registration of even small subdivision Unless therefore this take place, the land registers and Revenue Collection come within a few years to have little connexion with each other and

and the utmost confusion inevitably results

The people suffer severely from the exaction and chicanery of the Village Officers - It is and has been further the invariable practice of the District to subdivide the Revenue demand when the land is subdivided -

N.B. There is no grave objection or practical difficulty about the matter. It is our duty to suit our selves the wants of the Country not to cramp them by inoperative and inconvenient Rules.

The Board will be glad to learn

24. that the measure chiefly through the exceeding ly careful and impartial management of the 2d Sheristadar has given universal satis faction, and that not one case of difficulty or discontent has occurred - A few complained of enhancement of their demand to decrease which they had probably bribed largely but all acquiesced most readily when the matter was explained Every Ryot in the Country is but too glad to learn that there really exists an account, showing the true and ancient land Revenue demand of each parcel of Land / Pattam in detail - The people have been emancipated from the bondage of the Village Officers, the ancient and accurate.

accurate demand of each parcel involved in the char- Jemma enquiry is ascertained and Registered and the corresponding receipts for Revenue and the Pottahs have been issued this year.

Complete land Register

25 The experience thus obtained had determined me in communication with the local Officers to endeavour at once to complete the whole land registers of this Talook and to place the detailed Revenue Demand on the only safe and certain basis existing Viz^t the Jumma hundy of the Years 1782 and 1802 as ascertained from the Survey account (Alwa Pymash) of 1806/10- To do this three only remained to examine carefully and count the lands not involved in the char- Jemma enquiry of each

The increase of Revenue from the Char Jemma enquiry Rs. 178 would suffice to conduct the whole.—

each Deshom, and to compare them with the Alwa Pymash account- This the 2d Sheristadar has Volunteered to do if aided at a very small expense- It will be seen from the above narrative that all cases of difficulty and every case of Subdivision has already been examined and compared- Less than 1/2 of the lands of the Talook were involved in the recent enquiry, but probably 3/4 of the labor of the required enquiry has been gone through- What remains is to take the Alwa Pymash account in hand proceed to each Deshom there to commence where the Surveyors of 1806/10 commenced, Count and make enquiry relative to each land and whenever doubt as to the correctness of its condition exists to measure it The present demand can then be compared with the ancient one and difference be

† N.B. From the accurate measurements and particulars of the Alwa Paimash accounts differences &c.a. can be instantly checked and corrected-

be adjusted. Then it was intended that then and there correct and detailed Pottahs should be issued showing the detail of each parcel of Land &c.a &c.a.

Concealed Land Survamanyem &c.a would be discovered —

26. These Alva Paimash accounts contain the measurement of all servamanyem and Anady Seeva lands (a revenue demand only is not entered against these) - So that every land not discovered in them may be assumed to be new Cultivation - These lands were to have been counted and measured and if not since brought under assessment a Revenue Demand may at once have been fixed on them.

27. By this simple process if it be carried out we shall obtain a Land Register of very fair accuracy of every Land in the Talook reduced to its

legitimate Jummabundy Demand of 1802 and shall ascertain with an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes (till the full and thorough Topographic Survey can be undertaken) the extent of unassessed Land and unauthorized Survamanyom -

Recommend the inquiry -

28. It will appear to the Board that this is a some what laborious operation but if I have not entirely failed to convey to the mind of the Board the utter confusion now reigning in our detailed Revenue & administration of the District, and the urgent necessity of grappling at once with the question of (Char Jumma) "unauthorized joint Collection," the Board will perceive that 3/4 of the labor must unavoidably be gone thro' to bring our Pottahs and Land Revenue accounts and Registers, into correspondence with the occupation of the Land and the

actual

actual collection of the Revenue. Better it therefore have the business completed and thoroughly done whenever the indispensable major part of it is undertaken.

29. Such have been my own and the Sheristadar's intentions with reference to the Betutnaad Talook my only regret is, that under the stress of Jummabundy business Betutnaad escheat sales, and an early Monsoon, it has not been in our power to complete the entire Land Revenue Register of one Talook at least with a view to laying the result before the Board But circumstances have obliged me to record this Paper at once-

Register in triplicate-

30. After completing the entire examination I intended further to have prepared a careful Land Register in triplicate for each Deshom and Amshom showing the necessary details of the name area ancient demand number of Crops &c. of each several (Pellom) parcel of land and the authorized and sanctioned Subdivision thereof. Of this Register one Copy was to be deposited in the Kuzzoor one in the Talook and one in Amshom for the use of the servants and the inspection of those interested

interested - Were this plan carried out the detailed administrations of the revenue of Malabar would be easier than it is I believe in most Districts - The first step in the new Register and its immediate preparation would simplify greatly the operation of that District -

Preparations made for prosecuting the enquiry-

31. The same state of the revenue Collection and Pattahs exists in every Talook and the same steps are urgently called for and I have deemed it requisite to enter on the enquiry at least as regards the Char- Jemma at once- I have selected the 3 Talooks noted in the Margin for immediate examination several Mahratta Goomastahs have been set to translate the necessary portion of the Mahratta accounts in the Kuzzoor records - The Village accountants &c. are preparing the returns of unauthorized Joint Collection in their several Villages and I trust that the accounts will all be ready for examination and Comparison with the lands involved, before the rains are over, I should hope that the examination might then be systematically commenced

Calicut Chernaad Coormenaad

Char. Jemma

entertained in place of men under suspension or leave &c.

commenced and if possible completed before the press of Summabundy commences in February.

32. The preparation of the accounts may and ought to be conducted by the Village and Talook Establishments with some aid in the Huzzoor record room- every official in the District is fully alive to the discredit of the present condition of our revenue administration and the advantage of ridding the revenue account of our present confusion- I expect more than ordinary zeal in the matter.

Establishment required.

33. But for the examination of the land and adjustment of the demand some aid is indispensable- the examination of the Char Jumma of the Betutnaad Talook has in part been completed without extraneous assistance but by crippling other Talooks and establishments

Establishments beyond what could be ventured on as rule- I would therefore beg the Board to obtain sanction for extra Establishment to the extent of

Betutnaad to complete the Register	150.
Shernaad	150
Calicut	150
Cooroombrenaad	150
Total Rupees	600-

150 Rupees in each of the 4 Talooks noted in the Margin- This sum will enable the Collector to supply temporarily the place of servants of weight and experience who must be deputed on this duty.

The Char- Jumma enquiry alone in Betutnaad recovered more revenue in this year than is now asked for each Talook- The request is meerely for an advance-

At this cost we calculate, that

34. not only may the Char- Jumma and Cottahs be arranged but that every land may be inspected and compared roughly with the Mwa Pamash account and the materials collected for the preparation of the Registers I proposed in Para 30-

I may safely promise that

35. irrespective of the certainty which will thereby be introduced into our detail revenue administration

administration the Cost will be far more than recovered within a year from newly discovered and unassessed Land, or unauthorized Surwamayem. The operation of examining and Comparing every Land with the Alwa Pymash account was completed recently in 3 Unshoms near Calicut and produced the very first year about 40 Rupees per annum having Cost little more for Establishment than this Sum.—

Sundrywares.
24 Reams of French Paper — Rs. 60
Ink — " 60
Wages of Copyists - 560
Dr. of Inspectors of Lands &c. — 240
Sundries — " 80
Rupees - 1000
For one Copy the other 2 Copies it is expected may be prepared with the extra aid of the Sea Custom Servants during the monsoon, when their duties are light.—

30. For the Completion of the land Register &c. in triplicate a further outlay is required as per margin for Paper &c. wages of Copyists and for this likewise I must Solicit Sanction.—

31 There has been so much distressing mis-management in regard to the land Revenue accounts &c. of this District that I would only solicit Sanction for these 4 Talooks of this District the Revision of all of which can be Conducted under the immediate Control

Control of the Huzzoor Office, and I would leave the matter to be tested by the results as shown from them.—

38. Be this what it may, I am satisfied that I cannot too earnestly and respectfully impress on the Board of Revenue the fact that the present Condition of our Revenue Collection and Revenue Pottahs is not as it ought to be, and that nothing but a special and vigorous effort and some extra aid can bring up the arrear now universally becoming more and more hopless - and I venture to add an opinion that not only may this confusion in a great measure be set in order with the aid of the alma Pymash account of 1806/10 but that a very few land Registers might be prepared at no great expense to serve every practical purpose until the Same is undertaken.—

Calicut ... 4th June 1858

/Signed/ W. Robinson
Acting Collector

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 133
1858.

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

B. No. 3603
From the Ag. Coll.r
of Malabar

Sir,

With reference to para 16 of your letter to Government dated 20th July 1858 No. 2701 received with the Board's Proceedings of the same date No. 2702, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to cause the figures noted in the margin to be entered in the Enclosure B to the Comparative Statement of the Quantity of Salt stored and sold in this District for Fusly 1266, which was forwarded to the Board on the 22d September last.—

Quantity stored 35721
Sold 31735 M.

These figures were at first omitted in the Original Malabalum Accounts prepared in this Office the Omission was subsequently discovered and rectified, but from inadvertence was not brought to the notice of the English Department, or thro it to the Board.—

Calicut....
6th August 1858

/Signed/ P. Grant
Acting Collector

To

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

—. No. 118 A .—
—. 1858 .—

To

J. D. Sim Esquire

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort Saint George

Bd. No. 4106
From the Asst. Collector
of Malabar

Sir

With reference to your communication dated 15th Ultimo calling for a reply to the Boards Proceedings of the 14th July 1853 No. 1490 on the subject of the examination of the gardens of this District I have the honor to state that those proceedings appear to have been already in some measure answered by the late Mr. Conolly in his letter dated 31st October 1854 No. 141/A The further information required by the Board in their answer to that letter dated 7th June 1855 No. 1432 does not however appear to have been furnished; and so far as I am aware I believe Mr. Robinson contemplated submitting his views on the subject more fully than he has done in the accompanying Copy of a letter to the Director of Revenue settlement on the desirableness of

States with reference to Boards letter dated 15th August regarding the garden Survey of Malabar that the Boards Proceedings dated 14th July 1853 No. 1490 appears to have been partially replied to by the late Mr. Conolly in his letter dated 31st October 1854 No. 141/A and furnishes the information required by Boards letter dated 7th June 1855 No. 1432

Dated 25th June 1858 No. 1617A

of a general survey of the District and was only prevented from doing so by the numerous duties that engrossed his attention just before he left the District—

2 The points on which the Board desire information are as follows

1st " Nature of the examination proposed

2nd " Agency to be employed.—

3rd " Time it will occupy

4th " Probable expense

5th " Whether it is proposed to alter the rates of assessment on any discription of Trees or to improve the Rules for distinguishing "productive" from "unproductive" Trees

6th " The tax in Jack Trees is alluded to as discouraging

7th " The Board only as a tentative measure at first approve of the substitution of a moderate land tax for the present system of taking the tale of trees actually producing fruit they consider it essential that the area of gardens should be ascertained and recorded in their office and wish to know how this may be best

Accomplished

accomplished

3 The Boards questions clearly involve the entire matter of the garden or Cocoanut Plantation Assessment of Malabar

4 On the two first points I beg to state that the survey contemplated by the late Mr. Conolly in his letter dated 31st October 1854 para 10 was one similar to that of the Coormenad Talook in which 35 Unshoms / Parishes / were examined in Fuslies 1260/61 and 1261/62— Of these 10 Parishes were surveyed in 1260/61 under the supervision of the late Uncovenanted Assistant Mr. Platel and the other 25 under that of the Collectors Head Revenue Moonshee / Manjoo Comothy / who had been temporarily detached to the Talooks for that purpose

The Subordinate Agency employed and the nature of the operation performed are given in the words of the former Officer as follows

First the 10 Unshoms were surveyed / in two different seasons / by the Talook Servants in conjunction with

Note

The trees were only counted - No measurement &c. were made In very few cases change in Classification was made but no alterations whether took place in the rate at which each description of tree was assessed to the Revenue

13 Gomastahs deputed from the Huzzor The number of Gardens surveyed was 7430 and the work occupied nearly 8 months The Azunash / reinspection / occupied about a month and 10 days and 484 gardens were reinspected The result of the whole was a Net Decrease of Rupees 911—13—6 in 10 Umshoms.

5 The time occupied was 16 months giving an average of half a month to each Umshom

Mr Plated 8 months
Mr Moonshu 8
16

6 There are 432 Umshoms in the District probably 400 contain plantations and assessable requiring to be examined were such a survey to be conducted throughout the District it would therefore occupy from 7 to 8 years The enumeration which was conducted up to 1840 under Mr Clementson's Orders occupied 8 years and an operation like that detailed above can hardly be expected to occupy less

7 At a cost of Rupees 1800 Thirty five Umshoms were examined at this rate it would probably Cost from 20 to 21000 Rupees to revise

revise the gardens of the whole District without however adding new information on any matter more valuable or reliable than the result of the ordinary enumeration and Azunash / reinspection

8 No attempt was made to alter the rate of assessment or to lay down any rule different from that which had before prevailed for distinguishing "productive from "unproductive trees The result of the Pynash is shewn in the margin from which it would appear that 25% of the full grown plantation of the District is returned as unproductive The Board will no doubt see reason to doubt the correctness of the fact in regard to one of the finest Cocoanut plantation Districts of the Presidency That this plantation is a thriving agricultural pursuit and is largely followed by the people may be inferred from

Particulars	Total Garden	Total No of Trees	Total unproductive	Total unproductive Young Trees	Total productive	Remarks
Cocoanut trees per survey 1st July 1250	32,721	873,640	178848	2,32,247	462,545	36,616 12 9
Do 1st July 1263	32,642	999999	151158	382969	463872	362,507 2
Increase	"	124359	"	150722	1327	" "
Decrease	49	"	27690	"	"	366 57

from the large number of Plants and young trees returned. The home consumption of this principal item of garden cultivation has not diminished and the following Abstract Statement of the export trade shews the difference between the first and the last 5 Years of a series of 20 Years.—

	Number of Cocoanuts	Kernels or dried Cocoanuts Cwt	Cocoanut Oil Cwt	Coir yarn and Rope Cwt	Tariff Value Rupees
Average Export of 5 years 1837/38 to 1841/42	26,152,496	71,548	9,466	41,333	740,018
Dº Dº 1852/53 to 1856/57	29,706,908	120,534	136,114	117,508	1528,952
Increase	3,554,412	48,986	126,648	76,175	788,934

It indicates a most prosperous condition of this valuable cultivation and it may be added that prices have nearly doubled within this period.—

9 In anticipation of the general Revenue Survey of the District I do not consider it advisable

advisable to interfere with the present rates of assessment on Jack trees prices have risen within the last few years so that the necessity for a reduction of them does not now exist.—

10 The question involved under the last head seemed to Mr. Robinson to be "one so complicated as "to require far more thorough and reliable information "and knowledge of the sources from which the Revenue "is to be derived than we now possess or have the means "of obtaining in the absence of good detailed accounts of the "land and its condition, extent, quality, and Cultivation "Of the land Revenue and its true distribution the "confused and notoriously partial and unreliable "charactor of such as we possess must lead to hesitation "in recommending any sudden change or even partial "introduction of the principle until survey shall "have given us material and Data for Calculating "the effect on the Revenue"

11 In these views I am inclined to concur

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concur and would at the same time beg to draw the especial attention of the Board to the observations contained in the 20th to 32nd paras of the accompanying Copy of Mr Robinson's report to the Director of Revenue Settlement wherein I think he has advanced good grounds to shew the necessity that exists for an early and general Survey of the whole District and until this is done it would not I consider be expedient to interfere with the present mode of assessment on the Garden or Cocoanut Plantation.

dated 22nd June 1858 No 1617/a

12 I have no doubt that the result of a survey would as was the case formerly /1840/41/ shew an improvement on the last Garden Survey but on general grounds and unless such a measure becomes absolutely necessary with a view to countertalance any extraordinary loss of Revenue which a bad season or other sufficient cause might render indispensable I should strongly deprecate a new or even a partial survey as tending not only to shake the confidence of the people; but as giving

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giving scope to intrigue

13 The District has in a great degree recovered from the damage which it sustained from the drought of July 1263 and the large remissions which it was found necessary to grant in that year and the following year have in consequence been nearly all resumed The emergency which induced the late Mr Conolly to recommend a general survey does not therefore now exist and it occurs to me that until the new survey advocated by Mr Robinson takes place the Boards suggestions as contained in the concluding paragraph of their letter under acknowledgement of an experiment being tried to substitute a moderate land tax for the present system of assessing the trees in one or more Villages on the occasion of a favorable opportunity should not be entertained at present as I know that the Director of Revenue settlement contemplates the early introduction

duction of the Revenue Survey in this District and I am just now sending information called for by that Officer on various points bearing on the question

14 I beg to append hereto an abstract which Mr. Robinson had caused to be compiled from the records of all matters bearing on the present mode of garden assessment in this District as also the answers returned by the late Sub Collector / Mr. Collett / the Head Shirestadar and the Zamorin Rajah to the calls made on them with reference to the Board's letter under acknowledgment

3/ dated 23rd July 1855 No 208

4/ dated 3rd August 1855.-

5/ dated 25th " Kashadayam 1030

" 8th August 1855

Calicut
30th August
1858.

/Signed/ P. Grant
Acting Collector

No 1
No 1617 A.

To H. Newill Esqr
Director of Revenue Settlement
Madras.

Sir

Ex: Pre: Board of Rev: Dy 23d Dec: 1857 No 4689.
Ex: mins of Cons: of Govt Dy 17th Dec: 1857 No 1779.
From Director of Revenue Settlement Dy 20th April 1858 No 170.

1 With reference to the Papers noted in the Margin I take an early opportunity of stating my decided opinion that the Survey of the Province is very urgently required and that its continued postponement is very detrimental to the interests of Government and disadvantageous to the people

2 You are aware that the District of Malabar is a proprietary one that the paramount power never has and does not now claim even theoretically the Landlords position.

This condition has prevailed in the country from the earliest times. The early Hindoo rulers recognized the fee simple title of their Namboodry and Nair subjects to the lands they

they owned and the more powerful of these held large properties including forest and mountain tracts of great extent Tippoo Sultan after the conquest of Malabar likewise recognized this condition and Arshed Begs settlement of 1784 provided for a share of the net rental on which (not on the produce) he wisely calculated his Revenue Demand, being reserved for the Proprietors. This remained in the tenants hands and was collected by their agents.

3 This proprietory condition was acknowledged at the time of the cession of Malabar in 1792 and has subsisted ever since. All land waste or cultivated, occupied or not inhabited or Forest within

N.B. all Govt escheats are traced to some rebel or extinct proprietary family

of 1792

within Malabar except perhaps the Koondah) is the acknowledged Jenm property of some proprietor. In all our Settlements with whomsoever they may directly be made we acknowledge the existence of a concurrent demand for rent by a Landlord and even his full legal right to oust a Holder of the Government Pottah to clear and improve immemorial waste.

4 From the earliest period however the Revenue Settlement has been a Ryotwaree not a Zemindary Settlement. This is traced to its true origin in Para 196 of the Joint Commissioners Report.

The Landed proprietory of Malabar did not cultivate as a general Rule their own properties but leased the various parcels of land (Nellom) severally to cultivating tenants under the various titles of occupancy known in the Land. The tenant paid to the Proprietor a well known and

and customary rent known under the name of Jenmy Pattom Proprietors rent) for each parcel of Land dis-
-cased. The ancient Landlords Namboodries and Nairs would never trust themselves at the dreaded Cutcherries of their Mahomed Sovereigns and the delegates of the Mysore Government were obliged to settle the assessment of each parcel (Nellom) with the os-tensible occupant, no measurements were taken the supposed seed extent was ascertained and the assessment made on the alleged rental. This the occupant paid. Hence, in a Proprietary Dis-
-trict the basis was laid of a purely Ryotwar and Nellomwar revenue Settlement and system. The attempt to introduce a per-
-manent Zemindary Settlement neither Princes of

of Malabar in 1793 failed, and the direct Ryotwar administration of the Revenue on the basis of Arshed Begs Settlement was reverted to. The present Revenue system of Malabar May be termed a continuation and confirmation of that early Mahomedan Settlement Revenue demand based on the alleged rental of parcels of land (Nellums) and collected Ryotwar from the actual Proprietor in a large portion of instances, but the major part proba-
-bly from occupants under a variety of tenures.-

A Settlement of rental so framed,

by untrust-worthy agency at a time when the country was depopulated, and internal administration in a State of disorganization was necessarily full of inaccuracies, the result of ignorance and fraud from the very first, and these deficiencies were aggra-
-vated by the roguery for which room was given by the attempted

attempted Quinquennial Zemindarce Settlement of 1793/94 when every endeavour was made to conceal the true Revenues of the country and many successful intrigues and concealments have taken place since.

6 This condition has been the cause of constant difficulty and confusion and a variety of attempts have been made from time to time during the last 60 years to rectify the matter and to obtain trust worthy Revenue account and good land Registers. but all have failed more or less thoroughly. I beg to forward a letter lately addressed to the Board of Revenue on this subject In short a few Districts in the country can be so destitute of good and reliable land Revenue accounts, and with a view to frame these a Topographical Survey is urgently required.

Enc: 1 Dated 5th August/57

There

7 There is extant among the records of the District a considerable quantity of valuable matter of account and Registers of land prepared under different circumstances and for various purposes all which would be of great value and assistance in a Survey and Settlement Cutcherry. There is a register and measurement account of all the Paddy lands in existence with the demand in 1806/10 Jenma Pymash account of 1806/10. But this account has not been used in the District its accuracy has been impugned and a survey and thorough examination and collation of these with the true areas of the land that they are intended to refer to, are emergently and absolutely required and this can only be done in a topographical survey and thorough re-examination of the Settlement of the District.

8 While such is the condition of the Revenue accounts of a District it must be obvious that the longer

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longer the survey is deferred the more difficult will be the operation of its ~~readjustment~~ Read.

9 I must refer you to a letter addressed to the Board of Revenue on the subject of the Revenue collections under ~~a~~ date 29th April 1857 N° 58 for a description of the state of confusion into which our Revenue administration has fallen from the want of detailed and accurate Land Registers in actual use. The condition of is clubbed Demand and unauthorized collections Koot jamah Char jamah is obviously as dangerous to the Government as it is inconvenient to the Ryot.

10. With regard to the old Revenue land, I should doubt the expediency or necessity of largely interfering with the ancient revenue

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revenue demand in the way at least of enhancement. This demand has remained unchanged since 1784 and has really become a fixed assessment by prescription. But at the same time reduction on such land will be necessarily very limited.

11 The principles and basis of our early assessment were so sound viz taking a portion of the Proprietors rent that probably the demand was not burdensome even at that time since the rents have at least doubled on an average throughout the District prices of agricultural produce have advanced greatly and valuable productions are covering a greater breadth of land. The value of land is very high at least 25 years purchase, and it may be safely added that there is not an acre of land in the District out of cultivation in consequence of the rate of taxation. The reduction therefore need not be great.

&c

* on bottoms or parcels of land found to correspond accurately with the ancient account.

* without reference to crops produce and classification of land.

covering whole the land tax of Malabar is mal. heavy and in some part is unnecessarily light.

12 At the same time there is much concealed cultivation. New lands have been formed, and the area of many lands especially in the Talooks of Paulghaut and Temalpooram now far exceeds that on which they were originally assessed all of which additional cultivation must be brought to account by a Topographical Survey.

13 The condition of the Enams requires the closest and an early Scrutiny which a survey alone can provide and the result cannot fail to be an annual increase of many thousands of Rupees.

Modom yello Ponom- 14 These remarks refer specially to the old Paddy Land Revenues and accounts of which alone any thing at all approaching to a register

register and measurement exists. There are two other important heads of Land Revenue neither of which can possibly be effectually dealt with without Topographical Survey, Viz.t, the high land Rice and Modom Yello and Ponom Revenue Oil seed crops

Ten years average.

	Area in acres.	Revenue
Modom High land Rice	38379	Revenue 26988
Yello-o Oil seed	26428	13285
Ponom Hill cultivation	25220	16317

and the garden Revenue on account Areeka and Jackfruits

15 Modom and yelloo are Rice and Oil seed cultivated on the Paramba or high red soil &c.a of the District and are crops entirely dependant on the rains. The varieties of this soil are great and in some parts long fallows are required or allowed for. The assessment is only levied when the crop is grown. The Revenue System pursued in regard to these crops is for the

W.B. It may be imagined how this operation is performed on thousands of detached patches of till land scattered over an extensive Taluk of an average area of 350 Square miles it is probably guessed at and much escapes.

the Village Officer to measure the area annu-
-ally found under cultivation. The probable out-
-turn of each crop is estimated and the
assessment is then fixed at the rate shown

		For every 100 Kuzies equal to 1000 Sq. Yards	
		From	To
Maslom	Rs	11½	28½
Cumum		14	26
Yellow		45	83½

in the margin. These measure-
-ments and estimates are made
by the Adigharies and village
Officers under the supervision
of Talook officials. The time
for doing it is during the height of the
S. W. Monsoon a fact only requir-
-ing mention to satisfy on that little
-trust need be placed in this return as
regards area.-

16 Jhoom cultivation takes place
among the Hills &c. The same system
is pursued and no doubt with legs success
and accuracy.-

There

17. There is no authentic Register in exist-
-ence of locality area quality of the soil &c. of the land
cultivated to these 3 crops by which to apply an efficient
check. The whole depending on the Village servants
who make considerable illicit profit.-

18 There are several other descriptions
of Produce Grain &c. cultivated on the same soil all
of which are exempt from taxation and it naturally
suggests itself to ask why such crops as Ginger arrow-
-root Millet Pepper &c. should pay no land tax?-

19 There can be but one judgment as
to the result of such a system and every Officer of the
District has ever felt that it should be superseded
by a stated and light but certain tax on the
land fixed according to the condition of the
Soil and upon all land however cultivated. But
in the absence of trustworthy Revenue accounts or
land Registers without Survey or measurement and with-
-out an establishment to perform the onerous task the
change cannot be effected Did a Survey Settlement involve

nothing

nothing but this branch of the Revenue Demand a great boon would be conferred on the District and a large increase of Revenue would result.—

Plantation

average of 7 → 10 years → Rs 30,015-4-5

20 Second only to the Paddy land Revenue is Cocoanut Plantation Revenue of Malabar. You are aware that the principle of the earliest settlement of the Mysore Government in 1784 under this head was to take a portion of the estimated rental of the trees actually standing and in full bearing. The trees were ascertained by Toll which should be taken every 12 years thus following the customary law of Landlords and tenants existing in the country Tuppreis rates as shewn in the Margin

Rs
Cocoanut . 55.
Jack . . 110.
Areka . . 17.

21 Great alteration took place in

in the condition of plantation during the first 30 years of our administration but from various causes no re-examination of the Plantation was made but little or no change allowed in the Jemma of Plantations. no new trees were brought to account and no remission from garden fallen to waste was allowed considerable discontent was the consequence and in 1822 to 1828 a revision of the Plantation Revenue and re-examination of the Plantations took place under the orders of Mr Commissioner Greame. The same principle of a toll of the bearing trees was maintained new rates were introduced slightly lower than

※ Cocoanut per Tree

Vellpres. — { 1st Sort 42 to 56 reas / 2ns Sort 31½ to 48 — } Tuppias and five new ※ Tarram or

Kary Vellpoo { 1st Sort 24½ to 48 — / 2ns Sort 17½ to 32 — / 3ns Sort 10½ to 20 — } classes were introduced the rates and classes so established are

Areca . 6½ to 9. ¾ — given in the Margin.

Jack . . 54 to 74 — ✓

22 No areas were measured and the classification of the Soil became in practice most arbitrary and

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and worthless Mr Graeme first entrusted this reassessment to the tax payers themselves and to Village Servants but the result was what ordinary Judges of the case might have anticipated - The Principal Collectors Messrs Vaughan and Sheffield carried on the revision till about 1829 when it was considered complete -

* Thro the Talook offices -

23 Such a retoll and assessment of the Plantation of the District have been found in practice to occupy about 8 to 10 years in taking the irregularities and inaccuracies of the revision of 1822 29 very shortly necessitated a re-examination which was conducted between 1833 and 1840 by Mr Clementson with little or no deviation from the principles first laid down by Mr Graeme in 1822 Mr Clementsons Survey was but a repetition and confirmation in general of the old unsatisfactory assessment of 1822/29 -

It removed no single objection to the old system and fraud occurred -

Partial

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24 Partial revisions of late have since taken place but likewise without alteration of principle or of the classification of soil which are notoriously wrong and capricious and very largely in different parts of the district.

25 We at this moment possess no accounts whatever of the area of the Plantation of the District I venture here to embody a Para of a letter recently drafted for the Board of Revenue -

"Para 10. The returns of Mr Commissioner "Graeme of the extent of plantation land are notoriously inaccurate and since then the condition of "plantation in Malabar has changed in a degree not "easily estimated. It amounted nearly to a waste of "time to generalize on such data - The supposed toll of

"the

"the trees is now returned as required by the Board but
"I trust the Board will not attach much weight to the
"statement but an approximation to the actual con-
-dition of the Plantation. The last examination of
"the old plantation took place 21 years ago when
"deeds of gardens then containing 10 trees have
"have now 50 without any account of this increase which
"on the average has been very considerable appearing
"in the accounts."

N. B.
9/10 at least
of the account
are of old plan-
tation.

"The Board has long been anxi-
"ous to obtain the area of plantation and I have
"given the subject anxious thought in communi-
"cation with my most experienced local officers."
"We are satisfied that it
"cannot now be done in a manner worthy of
the

"the name and ought not to be undertaken hastily
"So gigantic an undertaking would require to be left
"to the Village Officers and would not and could not
"be performed by them. A Malabar District adigharys
"Paimash is proverbially untrustworthy.
"The operation would be a most
"intricate and difficult one and requiring much skill
"and judgment and it is one that would affect every
"family in the land. The Board is aware that more
"than 5/6 of the Plantation Revenue of Malabar is
"levied on trees standing in the compound of inhabit-
"ants. Every Moplas hut has its half dozen about it
"and every Rajas palace is set in a grove of Cocoanut
"and Jack. It is desirable no doubt that we
"should know the area so occupied and I would
"advocate a Survey mainly with this view but I utter-
"ly deprecate harassing the country and every family
"in

"in it to obtain such untrustworthy useless trash as a
"Desh adigharys Paimash of the garden area".-

" "The Hookoomnamah for the year 1866
"contained an order to all Village Officers to measure every
"garden in the district and send a correct return of the area.
"But entertaining the above stated view the result of long
"experience in the District I refused to undertake the responsib-
"-lity of giving effect to the requisition — while I stated
"in Malabar People would understand a fresh toll being
"taken It is a process which has — — — — — — —
"taken, place before with reference to Revenue Demand
"and which is of constant occurrence in the adjustment
"of questions of rent between ryot and Jenmies They
"would come to understand a regular topographical
"Survey properly superintended and systematically
"conducted. But to let loose Village Holkars
"or any person that Village Officers (it is phisic-
"cally impossible that they should do it all
"themselves within one or 2 years or even 3 years)
"chose

"chose to deputs into every compound and garden in a
"country like Malabar is to my mind of more
"than doubtful expediency - These novel (however reason-
-able) measures excite suspicion and if were of no use to
"seek to persuade some lacs of people that all that
"was sought is matter to fill up a Colum of State
"-ment No a form proposed to shew in a tabular form a Settlement
quite foreign in its principles to anything as yet existing in
"Malabar either in matters between individual and
"individual or between revenue payer of the —
"Government."

26 These remarks will suffice
to shew you in how unsatisfactory a State is this
important Branch of our Revenue administration
and

and it is fraught with a considerable and unnecessary loss of Revenue.—

27 Under the true principles of the Revenue Settlement of the District a revision of the true toll should take place every 12 years as do the revisions of rental &ca between proprietors and tenants but this does not and cannot take place now and for upwards of 20 years save in the Talook of Coimbetore and no revision has taken place perhaps it would not be advisable to &c. examine the Plantation of the District generally with present means and Establishments. But the forbearance takes place at a great sacrifice of Revenue since 1825/31 when the last thorough enumeration / Mr Clementi's of 1833/39 was a mere modification of the other and was based on that of Mr Vaughan / took place the plantation of the District has enormously increased. A great many cowles have

× that of a share of the actual rental to chargeable as assignment—

have been taken up but 9/10 of this increase has occurred in the old gardens none of which have been objected to re examination.—

28. The following Statement shows this from the only reliable source Viz^t the export trade of the last 20 years of the produce of the Co-cocoanut trees from the District.—

Average Export of—	Cocoanuts Dried in shell	Kernell	Oil	Coir &c	Tariff Value
	No^s	Cw^s	Cw^s	Cw^s	Rs
5 years 1837/38 to 1841/42	26152496	71548	9466	41333	74.0818
" " 1852/53 to 1856/57	29706908	120534	136114	117508	1528952

A certain portion of this is to be credited to the export of Travancore and Cochin produce from the port of Cochin but against this is to be set the greatly increased home consumption. Within the same time prices of Cocoanut produce have improved Cent per Cent.—

All

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29. All of this indicates a peculiarly prosperous state of things but our Revenues do not sympathize. The Plantation Revenue as will be seen from the marginal Statement of the apparent improvement is chiefly attributable to the Cooly gardens and the revision of the Coroamben and Talook Plantation has been more Stationary. The late Coroamben re-examination is an illustration in point. The revision in this taluke took place in 1850/52 because the people were clamorous for remissions and it was thought that their cry was reasonable. The actual revision led to an additional revenue of about 18000 Rupees per annum and this tho the revision was chiefly intrusted to the native Officials. The same (in some Talooks a larger) increase would be the result of the revision

In 1840/41 by Mr Clementson

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revision in most of our Talooks but I do not think that if there be any prospect of your taking up this District as it is to be hoped you will soon, a Collector would be justified in commencing a revision on the system hitherto practicing and lays still with the appliances he has at hand hand.

30 The subject of altering the principle of the garden Revenue administration and imposing a land tax has been revived and will become a matter of very important consideration in connection with your survey and revision of our garden assessment The matter was carefully considered in 1818/22 and discussed between the local Officers and Mr Commissioner Garden and the continuance of the toll system was deliberately decided on, on the ground that a uniform or Turrumsar land tax would involve very large large and unnecessary loss of Revenue that the existing system was in consonance with the thoroughly

Bourdillon's letter Dr 17th June 1858 No 1432

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thoroughly understood agricultural relation existing in the country that it suited products to which it was applied, and that it admitted of immediate and easy adoption the naturally fluctuating character of the plantation. other pertinent objections to the change presented themselves and weighed with men of great Malabar experience in securing a preference for things as they are. The rates and uniformity of the settlement of that wise administer wished Reg were modified but the principle was retained and the tree tax is at present especially at the prevailing prices very reasonable and has no tendency to check progress of production. There is however a vast quantity of untaxed trees.

31 There are strong arguments of course in favor of a tax on the land in preference to a toll of the trees but it will be obvious to you that the very first element for the discussion of such a matter so momentous and so extensive in its consequences and effects are wanting. We not know and I believe could not ascertain the area occupied by Plantations we certainly could not ascertain it in a manner to which the

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the slightest trust could be accorded and I should as a magistrate as well as Collector deem it in the last degree inexpedient to subject the country to the harassing oppressive operation of an ordinary native Punnah for a useless return.

An alteration cannot be thought of until we have these data and this will be a valuable result of the survey. But whether the alteration of the principle of taxation be deemed expedient or not the Topographical survey is indispensable to the administration of either system. With a proper survey, reasonable rates of assessment and a revision once every 19 or 21 years I see no sort of difficulty in administering the present system if preferred by the people and a sacrifice of Revenue be deprecated.

32 The above will satisfy you of the necessity that exists and of the advantage that would be derived under this head of Land Revenue by a survey and revision of assessment. The increase of Revenue will be large

33 as regards the degree at least of minuteness

to

to be gone into in the Survey the fiscal system of the District as well as the requirements of the public indicate that this must be Nillomwar and Peremba war each Parcel of Land and each plantation must be separately surveyed and mapped. as remarked in Para 4 the settlement of Malabar is Nillo-mewar and Rajotwar. The ancient demand on each land nellum will be found to differ slightly, and altho the fee Simple fee Simple of 20 parcels nellums of land may belong to the same Individual, each of this may be and generally is the subject of a different conveyance as well as a different rate of assessment or lease. The same is the case of every garden. The Proprietor owns the land, but all the improvements are the occupants who generally pays the Revenue and his legal tenant has right is an acknowledged acknowledged one, Without this this Nillomwar and Purambawar detail the survey would be merely useless from the

the commencement as well as in the fiscal as a general point of view.-

34 I have perused your Demarkation Rules with great interest and regret that time does not admit of my noticing them in detail- as they are they provide all and more than all that can be required in Malabar. The features of the Country, and of every paddy flat are so strongly marked by nature and so easily of recognition Boundary walls and fences are so well indicated and areas so well conserved that the preliminaries will be very easy and ought to be inexpensive any position any position in the survey might readily be recovered and recognized at any length of time Triangulation will probably be required in this Hilly and Plantation covered Country and I should deem a mode of survey European and scientifically accurate in its character very suitable to the feature and the requirements of Malabar. On the whole

I should deem the Country easy to survey and map and the people ready and willing to aid in the operation and I have little doubt that were you to adopt the system. such is the aptitude in survey that I have met with that the detail of the survey might be done by contract as we should do it in England.-

35 The Proprietary condition of the Country and nellumvar furm and assessment will have good effect in securing the permanence of the land mark.-

36 You have no doubt provided that your operations shall be associated with some system of registration of deeds and conveyances at the time of the Settlement and likewise for securing that our maps and Registers be carefully kept up with the alterations which inevitably occur in all agricultural

agricultural improvements and tranctions involving transfer of land. this must be provided for in a District like Malabar. where land changes hands rapidly by a proper system of continued mapping and regis registration such as exist in Belgium and elsewhere. If a thorough Cadastral system were instituted in the Country the greated boon would be confered conferred on the people. The effect of such a measure on the litigation of the country and the morals of the will be

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be incalculable.-

37 I sp regret that the demand on my time has prevented me from treating this important subject more carefully and in detail.-

Calcut. - - - - - -
2nd June 1858 - -

(Signed) W. Robinson
acting Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) P Grant
acting Collector

In

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Encl. No 2

In the commissioners Report of 1801 there is the subjoined passage relative to the principle of taxation

Para 154

"The basis of all taxation they say must "be the produce, and the only equitable System is one to "apportion the demand of Government, so that it should "in all cases bear a given rate to the productiveness of "the soil By these means the indolent are compelled "to exertion and the industry of the diligent ensures "its reward. yet, this fundamental Knowledge even "now remains to be acquired in Malabar the com= "plaints of over assessment have however received "such intention that we have no reason to think "our want of accuracy in knowledge of the Revenue "resources the cause of any hardships or injustice "to this class but we are strongly disposed to "believe that the interests of Government are "considerably affected by the Cause"

Para 155.

The Commissioners re= mark further "Various have been the endeavours "made to remedy this defect which the unhoused state "of the country has principally conduced to render "imperfect or abortive The only mode which we judge "capable of attaining to accuracy is in the first "instance for the Government to decide upon the "proportion of the gross produce which it may "appear equitable to demand and to entrust to "the Zeal and judgement of the Collector to apply "this principle progressively as he shall have satis "factorily if not reasonably ascertained the extent

and

"and value of the assessable funds in each
"Village and each estate It will then only
"remain to determine whether this proportion shall
"be received in kind or if not on what principles
"and at what rates of conversion into Money"

Major McLeod in his report dated the 18th June 1807 writes as follows in respect to the assessment of Plantations

"It will be observed on reference
"to Cols from 14 to 31 in Statement B that at least
"one half of the Cocoanut, Betle and Jack Trees
"acknowledged to be full grown, are returned as
"unproductive, altho it is certain that not more
"that one in twenty or thirty are really so, and
"of the Pepper vines, three quarters of the ac-
"knowledged number are falsely returned as
"not having arrived at the productive state"

26th Major McLeod adds "This
"practice of returning a large proportion of full
"grown Trees as unproductive, gives an opening
"to much fraud and partiality, because the
"Renters and Parputtees may invest the whole
"plantation of one farmer as productive while
"one third only of that of another is returned
"in a similar state although the productive
"proportions of both may be the same. It is
there

"therefore evident that to equalize
"the rates of assessment, all full
"grown Trees should be assessed but
"at moderate rate considerably lower
"than those which were nominally
"used. The following is a compara-
"tive view of Tippoos rates of Tree
"assessment and the aggregate
"rates of the Current Year."—

Tippoo's Rates.

	No. of Trees Farams.	No. of Trees Farams	Aggregate Rates in Pagodas	Fl.	C.
"Cocoanuts each tree	1/2	1	62	" 1	55
"Jack	1	3	44	" 3	13
"Betle Arrack	1/6	"	47	" "	45
"Pepper	3	10	33	" 5	50

27th "I readily admit these rates to be rather
"too high if the whole productive trees were included
"in accounts as they ought to be, and in the event
"of an actual survey being made I would propose
the

"the calcpoind rates for assessing tree productions"

For Cocoanut Trees near the coast (ea F. 6 1-16 or for a Rs. 10

Ditto inland ——— 12

Betle Arreck ——— 32

Pepper Vines ——— 3

Jack Trees ——— 6

28th "It is a moderate average to reckon
"the annual produce of a Cocoanut Tree at 42 nuts
"which at the low price of 10 Rs. per 1000 would yield
"per Tree F. 6 4-70 or more than four times the proposed
"assessment

29th "The average produce of Betle Trees is supposed
"to be about 200 nuts per tree at which rate 32 Trees would
"produce one Toolam of 24 Pounds which at the common Market
"price of 40 Maooar fanams would make the
"produce of each Tree worth F. 6 1-20 or above three the
"proposed assessment"

Para 6 Boards letter 5th may 1804

The rates of assessment proposed by Mr. Rickards in his report dated 17th June 1803 are as follows

Cocoanut trees — One third of the gross produce

Betlenut trees — One third of Do.

Jack trees — Half the Pattamon good Trees or else 40 Reas per Tree generally

By these rates the general Peymash of the Province was ordered to be regulated

The

The rate proposed to be fixed upon each species of trees would come to

400 Reas = 1 Rupee

Rs. gr Reas
Cocoanut trees ——— - - 30 per Tree

Betlenut trees ——— - - 9 Do

Jack trees says ——— - - 40 Do

The rates which prevailed during the two years prior to 1803 were

In 1777 or 1801/2 In 1776 or 1800/1
Cocoanut Trees ——— 56 1/4 Reas ——— 57 Reas per Tree

Betelnut Trees ——— 18 3/4 do ——— 19 do

Jack Trees ——— 19th 65/2 do ——— 19th & 14 Rs. Do

The foregoing does not shew the classification of Trees into different sorts (as has subsequently obtained) the rates are general upon each species of trees - But the proposed rates were not carried into effect the general Paimash ordered never having taken place till the rates established by Mr. Greme were acted upon though with some modification

Mr. Warden's Jemn Paimash accounts contain also an account of the gardens Nos of Trees &ca but in common with the Rice land accounts they were never acted upon

Mr. Greeme suggested to Government that there should be a fixed proportional difference between Garden lands in the vicinity of water called Attoo Weppoo and those which are higher and more remote from it called Kurry weppoo

Attoo weppoo

Attoo weppoo was accordingly divided into two classes and Hurry weppoo into three the rates assigned to each to be considered the limit of the demand and should regulate all future Surveys

The rates proposed for Calicut were for Cocoanut trees

1st Sort Attoo weppoo — 53 Reas Cu
2nd Sort — do — 37 — Do
1st Sort Hurry weppoo — 37 — Do
2nd Sort Do — 24 — Do
3rd Sort Do — 16 — Do
Beetlenut trees — 67 — Do
Jack — trees — 67 — Do

From the causes that will be hereafter noticed the foregoing rates were not carried out in the Calicut Talook Those which obtain at present vary according to local circumstances Viz.t

Attoo weppoo { 1st Sort from 42 Reas to 56 Reas per tree
2nd Sort — 31½ — 48 — Do

Hurry weppoo { 1st Sort — 21½ — 48 — Do
2nd Sort — 17½ — 32 — Do
3rd Sort — 10½ — 20 — Do

Beetlenut trees from 6¼ to 9¾ Reas per tree
Jack Trees — 54 — to 74 — Do

The rate which at present regulate the assessment throughout the district may be quoted

quoted as follows

Cocoanut Trees

Attoo weppoo { 1st Sort from 40¼ to 80 Reas per Tree
2nd Sort — 28 — to 64 — Do

Hurry weppoo { 1st Sort — 16 — to 52 — Do
2nd Sort — 14 — to 40 — Do
3rd Sort — 10½ to 32 — Do

Beetlenut Trees — 5 — to 20 — Do
Jack Trees — 32 — to 120 — Do

Mr. Greene when about to quit the District in May 1823 left the survey which had till then been carried on under his control to be continued by Mr. James Vaughan in conformity with the instructions contained in his letter dated 20th of that month

With respect to the Gardens Mr Greene remarks that the backward state of the survey accounts has prevented his making a settlement of any but the Calicut District and this by Publics and left it to Mr. Vaughan to make a settlement upon individual Gardens"

The survey thus made by Mr. Vaughan was introduced in July 1824 without previous sanction though the progress was from time to time reported to the Board but its inaccuracy added to the dissatisfaction evinced by the Ryots led the Government to direct that no further collection should be made according to it until a more correct survey shall have effected and until the accounts shall have received the sanction of the Board and Government

The revision in question was left to Mr. Sheffield (who succeeded Mr. Vaughan in February 1826) whose proceedings extended only as to such parts of the different Talooks which had remonstrated against Mr. Vaughan's Survey For a history of the Surveys conducted by these two gentlemen vide Mr. Clements's letter to the Board of October 15th 1833 - In this letter it will likewise be found that from the first introduction of

† This high rate applies to chowghaut only

† Do. to Chericuland Kolote partially

Vide Para 8 of his letter of instructions

† 15th November 1825

† 5 Unshoms in Colote
21 do — Cartenaad
31 do — Coormenaad
22 do — Calicut
1 do — Ernaad
2 do — Kedinganaad

of Mr Sheffield's survey not only much opposition but the greatest difficulty had been experienced in realizing the Revenue for which Mr Clementson adds there was just cause

† N B There were large outstanding Balances on his account

† N. B Instances are pointed out in Paras 21 and 22

One of the origin of the inequalities complained of was the incorrect classification of soil which in Mr Clementson opinion required correction and this Mr Clementson observes was pointed out to him by Mr Greeme himself when he passed through Calicut (after 10 years) in march 1833 Mr Clementson accordingly pointed out to the Board that a fresh general survey of the gardens was indispensably necessary not only to ensure the stability of the Revenue but to afford relief to the ryots This the Board sanctioned The survey was a tedious work (as anticipated by the Board) It took 5 or 6 years producing a net increase of Rupees 18850 instead of the reduction of 10000 or 12000 Rupees expected by Mr Clementson and the result of this Survey continues still unaltered with the exception of the revision made in Coormenad.

See Mr Conally's Report dated 10th November 1841

Mr Warden deprecated change. But Mr Greeme foresaw that with reference to Gardens it was inevitable

Para 1838

"There is (in Malabar) "no register of the original assessment "by Hirshed Beg Khan or at any time "during Tippoo's Government The "present accounts kept by local "Officers are indeed a continuation "of old accounts but they have undergone

so

"so much change to be considered authentic tran-
-cript and those may be held to be no standard
record of the original assessment to assessment to
refer to. and as Plantation had been a highly fluc-
-tuating source Revenue and had suffered from a vi-
-ciety of vicissitude its revision was called for.-

Mr Graeme discusses the question
of a land tax in substitution of the system of a practi-
-cally nominal assessment on the rate of
Trees which had become so unequal as to render
a revision necessary.-

Paras 1166-1173. He observed that a high uni-
-form rate of Land tax on Garden land with refer-
-ence to the estimated average of garden produce from a
given area was not likely with reference to the many
vicissitudes to which this species of agriculture is expos-
-ed to be permanent and invariably maintained which he
adds, that without an immense and a very unnecessary
"sacrifice of Revenue Garden lands could not be assessed

&c

"so low upon a given extent as to make the realization of
"the Revenue upon them as regular and as certain as it is
"upon Rice Lands An acre of Coco-nut Trees in
"a flourishing condition planted on the established
"principles regarding distance that is about 32 feet
"between two trees, and making allowance for the proportion
"which are supposed to be not bearing will yield a
"produce three or four times greater in value than the
"best Rice Land in Malabar, but yet the average of low
"Rice land (Colhyam) assessment could not be
"sure of being realized. It is not altogether
"certain that even the Comparatively very low assessment
"of upland Rice land (Medium) could be invaria-
"-bly collected" and assuming as an example a
piece of Medium or ordinary upland rice land
which is indiscriminately used for rice and Plantains
he pointed out the immense difference that existed
between

between the Revenue derived from an acre of plantation un-
-der the existing system of assessing on the peculiar
produce and not on the quality or extent of the land
as compared with the Revenue derivable from Ordinary
Medium cultivation and he recommended "in concurrence
Para 1171. "with the feelings of the great majority of the people
"and the Custom that had always prevailed between
"proprietors and and Tenants under the usual tenures
"of the Country a new assessment, not permanent but
"liable to be modified not oftener than every 12 years"
"and pointed out in Para 1176 that the right of
"raising as well as lowering the assessment on a new
Survey) is not disputed in Malabar more particu-
"-cularly upon Garden Lands."

Mr Greeme pointed out (Para 1203
and 1238) the great inaccuracies of Mr Wardens
calculation as Garden Revenue and Produce,

drawn

drawn from the Summa Pymaish returns of Proprietors

Para 1216. 1805/1806 and proposed "that the process of estimating the
"produce and value of trees should be relinquished
"and that there should be certain fixed rates per
"tree which will reduce the business to the simple
act of counting the number of Trees as the average
produce "(not difficult of ascertainment) and and that
"same value of produce would not answer universally
"throughout the Province. The attempt at uniformity having
rendered the Mysore assessment arbitrary and merely
nominal" he proposed to abandon the impracticable plan
"of uniform rate throughout the Province" and to adopt for each
"holding its particular average produce and rate of assessment
"founded principally on the account of produce rendered by
"the proprietors in 981 Vizt the Summa Pymaish account of
1805/6 and he calculated the average for all Malabar at
rates shewn in the Margin proposing a different and fixed
rate for each holding Mr Graeme with reference estimated produce
and

1254

Cocoanut Trees Rs 28 14/16
Plantain Trees Rs 5 12/16
Betel Vine Trees Rs 21 12/16

Para 1261 and price to be made applicable to all trees of full growth
whether productive or unproductive.

Mr Graeme further laid down that the
"Revenue of a Holding being that formed from the appli
"cation of these rates a distinction should be in the discrip.
"tion of trees and the amount of Revenue should (assumed
"on the entire Holding) be apportioned according to the
"description. The produce of trees growing on sandy soil
"near the Sea Coast which is so favorable to the Co-coanut
"tree and near water designated Attoovesspoo and of those situ:
"-ated on higher ground not having so ready a command of
"water and of stiffer quality called Kuttry Vesspoo differ so
"much that it will be necessary to separate Co-coanut
"trees into two classes and to fix that the latter shall
"pay a quarter less than the average Established for the Hold.
"-ing and that the deficiency shall be made up by the
"former. This distinction will cause 6 separates to be
"established for the Cocoanut Tree in each Holding
"which will regulate all future Surveys."

That Mr Graeme proposed some thing
of

of a joint village system of settlement renewable every 12 years the "trees to be counted and registered" under two general classes which he further subdivided into 5 different qualities as per Margin and proposed an assessment there given.

Mr Grome met the argument for fixing the assessment permanently by pointing out that Garden never had been permanent, but had followed the principle of the Kin Kanom Tenure of the Land and adds "if the fund from "which it is levied were not subject "to such deterioration as well as "use the permanency of the tax "would be happy for both tenant and

	Wales
Allowance 1st	53
" 2d	37
Money Rent 1st	31
" 2d	24
" 3d	10
Arrack	6
Salt	1

Para 1208

"and proprietor, but permanency of "aggregate amount does not seem "indispensable, tho' the permanency "(and moderation) of the proportion "of the Government demand to "the rent is essential to the im= =provement and prosperity of the Country" and he concludes by stating that it was indespensable for the immediate good of the county that a new survey and assess= =ment of the Garden Lands should be made, founded upon Mr. Rickards' principles, but so far modified that the rate of assessment proposed by me for each Holding should be applied

applied to all trees not too young to bear."—

Col: Munros Report on Malabar Dated 4th July 1807 Pay.

These views were acquiesced in by Sir Thomas Munro, who advocated the assessment of new Gardens on their becoming productive" and considered that periodical raising and lowering (every 12 Years according to the custom of the Country as between Proprietors and Tenants called the Kin Kanom Tenure) the assessment of gardens according to their ascertained condition) should be renewed and continued "pointing out that "the general voice of the Country

Country was in favor of the "ancient practice" and he anticipated that an increase of Revenue to the amount of 20,000 Pagodas would be the result of assessing the new

N B. Mr Warden remarked Para 80 Report 3d October 1818- No objection is ever made and the practice of assessing new Gardens when none existed already obtains and had proved the source of considerable increase of Revenue.—

Trees.—

This new Mr Warden the Principal Collector remarked that the first Commissioners' suggestion that the "periodical raising and lowering of "the assessment of Gardens ought to be "revised and "continued" identified the Government assessment with the custom of Kin Kanom Tenure and opposed the proposition in the following terms."

Para 79 of Report Dated 3 October 1818.

"If the Government assessment is thus periodically to alter as the land owners Demands modify their rents, the principle of

"of a permanent assessment becomes "thereby subverted. The prosperity of the "Country requires that the assessment should not only be moderated, but permanent. The obvious consequence of the Joint Commissioners' proposition must be a shock to the Stability which the value of Garden land property as acquired in the Malabar within the last 25 years. No individual being certain what the Government Tax might be at the next periodical revision, the facility of transfer must be destroyed. All such doubt and apprehension with regard to the Government demand on land cannot but tend to clog industry and impede improvement.—

/Signed/ W Robertson
Acting Collector

(True Copy)

/Signed/ P Grant
Acting Collector

To

Enclosure No 3

No 208

To H.V. Conolly Esqr

Collector of Malabar

Sir

1 In reply to your letter of the 4th Instant No 1608 forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated the 7th Ultimo I have the honor to state that in my humble opinion the proposed system of assessing gardens according to their extent instead of the number of trees might be introduced generally but that to do so universally would I apprehend often press heavily upon the poor.

2 The system has this objection if made universal that it might lead to the taxing of produce which is now free as it might not be practicable (without leaving a door for great abuse) to except from the measured area those portions of a garden which especially by the poor are devoted to other produce

where those are very small they need not be excepted.

produce besides the three species of trees above traced in Malabar. The betel vine, Vegetables plantains and Coffee shrubs occupy a portion of almost every in- -dustrious poor mans garden In Ernad and Valuvan- -nad particularly a portion is generally cultivated with Modum or Ellu this may be done under the trees and often is, but in those Talooks where Cocoa- -nut trees are very indifferent there are often to be seen a dozen poor trees in one corner of a garden and all the rest cultivated with Modum and a variety of garden produce.

3. As garden produce in Mala- -bar is dependent so greatly if not entirely on the rain it would not bear that taxation which is laid upon the irrigated garden of the Eastern

Continued

Provinces The proposed System would tend to check that gradual growth of gardens by poor men who literally squat down on a piece of waste and begin the world - with a little but and half a dozen a dozen plants, cul- -tivating at first modum hemp ginger or betel vine in the rest of the ground and year by year adding as they are able a few more Cocoanut and Jack plants.-

4. I therefore agree with the Sub - Division Sheristadar in thinking that the System should not be made unnecessarily but I cannot agree with him that it would be better to keep to the present System alto- -gether. The trees are no doubt greatly affected.

affected by any deficiency in the rains. but still we are not in the habit of making remissions except to poor people and it would be very practicable when from the poverty of the tenant a garden is allowed to go to decay to resort to the plan of assessing it according to the number of trees.-

5. In short I would propose to retain the present system as an exceptional one to be had Recourse to in the case of the poor and in such parts of the province as for instance with regard to Co-co-anut gardens in such Talooks as Ernad Valluvanad and Nedengunad and for all gardens

gardens in Polghaut Tamalamalpooram) as are unfavorable to the growth of the trees liable to assessment In gardens on the Coast and in the large arecanut gardens abundant in some parts of the interior the system of assessment in the ground might I think be introduced with advantage and would I should anticipate be popular. Even in the exceptional cases it might be left to the option of the Ryot to apply at any time to have his garden assessed according to its extent.-

6 Speaking from the experience I have had nothing can be more unsatisfactory than having to Assess gardens under the present system unless done just at the proper season it is difficult to decide between unproductive trees. The process is at all times an extremely

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extremely tedious one and in the extensive and thickly planted gardens cheating in counting must be watched against even when done under ones own eye. It would though be a very different process under the proposed plan Measurement of the area may be generally done with great ease while the nature of the Soil the general appearance of the trees the situation of the gardens for shelter facility for water from a Spring or well as also the ease with which its produce may be removed, would enable one with greater rapidity and general uniformity to determine its class and assessment. A degree of supervision of the Jymash which is now quite impracticable would be secured under the proposed Systems.

There is I think such a large extent of land so entirely devoted on the Coast to the growth of Cocoanut trees and in the interior to areca nut trees.

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that the introduction of the proposed System would no doubt shorten to a great degree the very length of years to which a Jymash under the existing method must be drawn out. It would perhaps be found necessary to have a few more classes as in Garden land than are now found sufficient. The method for determining the assessment per Cawny for each class would I presume be to assume that a Cawny may be planted with a certain number of trees and that after deducting a certain percentage varying with the class as producing the remainder should be taxed at a certain rate for each tree in accordance with the productiveness of each class.

It

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8 I.t is I believe correct that in the pre-sent sys.tem the bases of our Calculat.ion the assumed quantity of produce of each tree for the different class.es and the commutation prices are is much below the reality. In fixing the data for the new sys.tem the more deserv-ble and also easier plan would therefore be to have a greater regard for the present assessment than to existing prices or in other words to determine the data by experience in counting the trees on a Canny and striking an average of the percentage of unproductive trees in each class and of the rate per tree from the average of the present assess.ment rather than by attempting any new cal-culations as to productiveness of trees on the different classes of land or as to the prices at which the value of the produce should be Commuted.

9 With regard to the future. there is every prospect that the value of the produce of Cocoanut and Areca nut trees will continue to increase rather than diminish while

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whole the system of cultivation is now I think decidedly low my experience has been more in that part of the province where areca nut and not Cocoanut gardens are most general I recollect a visit to North Canara being particularly struck with the more close and regular method in which areca nut trees appeared there to be planted and especially with the careful and complete manner in which they dressed to be watered certainly it appears to me that one advantage of the proposed system will be to stimulate the owners

owners of gardens in Malabar by leav-

-ing to them the profits of any such

improved Cultivation.

Sub Collectors Collectors Office
Palgaut 23rd July 1855 — Signed C Collett
Sub Collector

(True copy)

Signed P. Grant
Asst Collector

No 4

Memorandum — —

With reference to the Boards letter dated the 7th June 1855 calling for certain information in regard to the project of surveying all the Gardens in Malabar. I beg to state that the measure although laborious and expensive is one calculated to confer a great benefit to Ryots.—

To give an idea of the amount of work attending the proposed survey it is only necessary I think to mention the number of Gardens in the District. The number is given in the margin.

Total Gardens 297136
Deduct
Surveyed on the Cognizance 34456
Do in Travancore Cochin 726353
Balance 206980 261986

A sum of Rupees 7500 or an annual outlay of 1500 Rupees for 5 years will be required for Establishment &c and I beg that sanction may be obtained for this amount. It is almost impossible without such an extended period and resource to carry on a work of a magnitude as this — and it will be seen from the sequel that both are indispensable.—

The

3 The presence of an European subordi-
-nate Officer or a Native Official of some high
standing will be necessary on the spot or in the
immediate vicinity as a check over the surveying offi-
-cers and to hear and dispose of without delay com-
-plaints against their acts and see that the rights of
Ryots as well as those of Government are protected
according to Justice.-

4 The proposed survey of the lands
in some Parishes of Putamby in the Sub Collectors Division
will necessarily claim that Gentlemans attention and that of
his Sheristadar for a Couple of years.-

5 The service of the Huzzoor
2nd Sheristadar can hardly be availed of at present as he
is engaged in disposing of the Belutnad or Rajahs
escheated Estates which to all appearance, will yet
occupy a further period of at least 2 or 3 years.-

6 From the nature of the business
referred to in Paras 4 or 5 it will be necessary to
detach the Sheristadars from some Talooks as well as
the old and experienced Gomastahs from the Huzzoor and

and Talook Cutcherries and employ them in carrying
it on. Referring to the small number of hands availa-
-ble at both places for garden survey it will only
be possible to partition the District into small
Divisions for the purpose of being surveyed Extra hands
will have to be employed to replace the Goomastahs
taken away and a few more will be required
for the above work.-

Each Division should be
provided with a Set of Inspectors composed of 3 in-
-dividuals and as proposed by the Board, with a mea-
-suring rod to take the measurement. One of these indi-
-viduals should be either a Talook Sheristadar or
a well priced Huzzoor Goomastah, the 2nd a Goomas-
-tah of either place next to them in point of
official position and the 3rd an extra writer for writ-
-ing accounts.-

8 A Set of Inspectors
will be able to survey an average number of 15 or 20
Gardens

20 Gardens including large and small per day.-

9- The season adopted for survey is from October to January when the productive nature of trees can be ascertained from their produce. If the Inspectors be actively employed during this period without interruption (the Sundays and Hindoo holidays are being of Course excluded) each set will be able to survey from 1500 to 2000 Gardens per annum.-

10 At the above rate 30 sets of Inspectors will complete the survey of half a lac of Gardens in one year.-

11 I beg to reply to the Board's query whether it would not be expedient to assess Gardens with reference to their respective extent.-

From

12 From the peculiar circumstances of this District the assessing of gardens with reference to their extent may be productive of advantage as well as disadvantage.-

13 However this may be the tax on Gardens having been levied from the time of Native Princes up to now having been levied for a period of about 60 or 70 years with reference to the productive nature of trees and as the inhabitants seem to be quite reconciled to this mode of taxation, it may be well perhaps not to discontent them by introducing any novel system in supersession of the one in existence.-

14 It is therefore resolved to carry on the survey according to the prevailing practice.-

The Revenue on Gardens containing trees which became deteriorated

deteriorated by age may in the proposed Survey undergo a reduction of perhaps 20 per Cent which will not I think cause a great decrease and the same amount of decrease may likewise be observed in the assessment on jack trees in inland Countries. –

/Signature of the

Head Sheristadar

/True Translation

/Signed P. Grant.

Acting Collector

J.D

Enclosure No 5

From.

The Zamorin Rajah of

Calicut

To

H.V. Conolly Esqre

Collector of Malabar

After Compliments. →

I am upto this date 25th Hartendrecum 1030
8 August 1855.
I have received your letter dated → =
doing well and beg to be informed by the state of your health. –
I have received your letter dated → =
the 28th July stating that Government has it in contemplation
shortly to cause the Gardens in whole Malabar to be surveyed. –
that the Board of Revenue are therefore anxious to know whether
in this survey it would be well to assess the trees →
= according to the system now obtaining or the
garden lands with reference to their respective ex.
-tent and Capabilities leaving the Tenants to →
plant whatever number of trees they think proper
and and enjoy the pro-duce without being interfered
with by the Sircar people, Government receiving only
the revenue fixed with reference to their extent, and
that

that the Board wish also to know the sentiments of the inhabitants on the subject and requesting that I should inform you in answer of my own opinion thereon.—

As I was unable to express an opinion whether the assessing of trees or the lands would be attended with advantage or disadvantage without knowing the rate at which it is proposed to tax the latter. I enquired of the Head Moonsiff & was told that garden lands would be classified and assessed with reference to the probable amount of produce which the trees each Garden is capable of holding, may yield According to this mode of taxation gardens yielding a scanty return will have a heavy tax laid thereon and those yielding a return proportionate to their Revenue will bear a permanent assessment without any prospect of reduction even when they become deteriorated

deteriorated such being the probable result. the assessing of lands cannot but be a source of great grievance to poor Ryots. whereas referring to the Scale of Rates enforced by the Circar the assessing of trees with reference to their respective qualities is not only reasonable and calculated to entail no grievance on the inhabitants but save the necessity (which the adoption of the other mode of taxation would involve) of causing the principal Officers to make a fresh survey which will be attended with great trouble delay and expense, as a variety of claims which may be brought forward by numerous individuals will have to be canvassed in order to test their validity.—

Referring to all the circumstances above alluded to, I am of opinion that if a survey be conducted without departing from the present system it will demonstrate the justice of the Circar and be attended with benefit to the Public.—

The

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The Head Moonshy tells me that reductions will be made in the revenue of Gardens heavily taxed from which no produce is derivable as well as in that on Gardens in a deteriorated state. This is not however a matter of certainty, and it will besides be hard for poor people to obtain that benefit.

the

May that good feeling which exists between my Government and the Honorable British Government continue to increase.-

Signature

True Translation

Segnacy S. Grant

Acting Collector

22778 Fort St George 28th December 1858.-

No 120.

From

J. Sime Esq

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St George.

To

The Secretary to Government

Fort St George.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin I have the honor to submit for your information a report on the subject of the Returns of Inam lands in this District.

2 Of the Statements which my immediate predecessor had ordered to be prepared as reported to the Board in his letter of the 25th May 1857 No 80 all but that of the single Taluk of Betrawad which seems to require some further length of time for its completion have been received.

3. They have been framed on data obtained from personal investigations instituted by the Tahsildars as well as from an inspection of papers and records of accounts produced by Inamdars in pursuance of Circular Orders issued by this Office. These Taluk Statements now furnished show an increase in the number of Inams already

B. of R. 4497
From the Collector of Malabar
Submits his report on the subject of Returns of Inam lands in that District.

From Board of Rev. dated 9th July 1857 No 2330 & 8th Enclosure from do 17th June 1856.
From Collr dated 19th July 1858 No 2691.

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already be paid to the Board as existing in the District. This is not however to pay the guarantee of a comparison with either the Cannauds or other reliable documents as to returns of produce or with the extent of the land as well as the amount of the income derived from them as established in their statements to be greatly exceeded.

4 An abstract from the returns now received is herein submitted. It embraces also the particulars of the Garden Lands on which the Taxes of Rajahs and Chiefs of Districts

Statement showing the Quantity of Land and Amount of Revenue derived from Garden Lands in the Provinces of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara, and North Canara for the Year 1858-59

| Districts | Number of Villages | Number of Pagodas | Number of Mosques | Number of Churches | Number of Schools | Number of Hospitals | Number of Dispensaries | Number of Asylums | Number of Orphanages | Number of Widows' Homes | Number of Lepers' Homes | Number of Blind Asylums | Number of Deaf and Dumb Asylums | Number of Lunatic Asylums | Number of Idiot Asylums | Number of Reformatories | Number of Prisons | Number of Police Stations | Number of Courts | Number of Offices | Number of Officers | Number of Clerks | Number of Peons | Number of Horses | Number of Carts | Number of Boats | Number of Ships | Number of Steamers | Number of Guns | Number of Muskets | Number of Swords | Number of Spears | Number of Shields | Number of Bows | Number of Arrows | Number of Quivers | Number of Bullocks | Number of Buffaloes | Number of Sheep | Number of Goats | Number of Pigs | Number of Dogs | Number of Cats | Number of Rats | Number of Mice | Number of Snakes | Number of Scorpions | Number of Centipedes | Number of Millipedes | Number of Flies | Number of Mosquitoes | Number of Fleas | Number of Lice | Number of Bugs | Number of Ticks | Number of Leeches | Number of Worms | Number of Maggots | Number of Flies | Number of Mosquitoes | Number of Fleas | Number of Lice | Number of Bugs | Number of Ticks | Number of Leeches | Number of Worms | Number of Maggots |
|---|---|---

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letter are not to be found in the former and that Lands found in both differ widely in their details. It is also observed in a reference to the Hindoorao Mahratta Agency accounts that the same discrepancies exist between them and the new accounts of Mannem J. The marginal statement shows the result of a comparison of the [illegible] embraced with accounts with the old abstract Returns [illegible] covered before adverted to. With the exception of a few parties who hold [illegible] ments [illegible] have been [illegible] by Hyder Ali former Govt

Fort St George 28th December 1858

all the other Mannem Inderees have nothing beyond the fact of long continued possession on which to found claims and of the documents produced none exhibit only the income derived from the land others merely the money given to Inct in none of them is the name or extent of the land or the amount of income allowed as Mannem entered. To render these points clear the Pottahs of 2 documents are enclosed.

2/31

8 The general opinion is that all Lands on Mannem tenure far exceed the extent entered in the accounts or acknowledged by the Inderees and that their measurement will disclose a considerable increase which may be justly assessed to the manifest advantage of Government. In

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

9. In the Madras Pymash accounts the number of Each Examin Kanyah Returns is entered. The accounts are now being translated and until this is accomplished it will be impossible to determine the Inamdars lands or to get at many other lands which unfortunately Care and attention.

10. Mr Robinson wrote stopping on this point and shall beg to urge it once more as to much information regarding the Lands of the District is to be obtained from them alone.

11. Some of the Ranieries Staff are not properly administrated for inquiry into the particulars of such Cases has been decided and mention of them is made under the Head of Remarks in the Statement

Fort St George 28th December 1858.

which accompanies.—

12. Nothing has been left on Record to show the grounds of Mr Robinsons doubt as to whether there are Enams in Malabar of the description to which the Government Rules are applicable.—

Malabar Collectors Office Calicut 25th September 1858.

Signed / T. Grant
Acting Collector

Statement—

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1st Book	2nd Book	Name of Pagodas &c.	3	Rs.	A.
Chericul	Ellaverd.	1. Clerical Kovilagom		1	
		2. Cannanore Beebee		36	12
		3 Kandath		55	
		4 Arcath		11	
		5. Ayliath		107	
Chembilot		6. Pallieath		12	
		Total Ardamany one		222	
Do		7. Cholla Devajsom Sarvamanyom		84	
		Total of Chericul Talook		306	
Cottayom.		1 Tirowangod Devajsom		108	
		2 Kottypooram Kovilagom		"	
Calay		3 Chembra Devajsom		37	
Cannanore		4. Toddy Collom Do		42	
Ganotte		5. Moondempanambi Do		17	
		Total Sarvamanyom		204	

Fort St. George

Statement of Enam Lands in the District of Malabar — 28th December 1858

As per accounts received from the Talooks.

Nunjah Lands.								Gardens.						Poonjah			Total lands.								Amount of Annual Remission		
Extent		Rent in		Rent Converted into				No.	Extent		Rent			No.	Extent		Rent in		Rent Converted into		No.	Extent		Rent				
			4							5					6							7				8		
Acres	Sk.	Parrs	Cd.	Rs	a	p		a	Sk	Rs	A	p		a	Sk		p	a	Rs	a	p		a	Sk	Rs	a	p	
5	54	40	"	18	"	"		9	12	802	82	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	17	850	100	16	"	33	1	6
23	1126	568	9¼	254	"	2		76	102	233	927	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	112	226	169	1183	1	7	372	14	"
58	393½	924	7¾	416	2	5		131	162	920	1163	8	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	186	221	103½	1579	10	9	474	2	9
8	80	132	"	59	2	5		50	75	541	299	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	61	83	621	358	3	10	97	1	"
170	267	2680	3	1204	2	2		82	115	501	692	10	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	189	285	762	1796	12	4	588	8	5
15	254	213	"	95	13	7		17	38	272	228	12	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	53	520	324	10	4	101	1	11
380	978½	4559	"	2049	4	9		305	500	849	3294	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	587	887	677½	5343	5	10	1666	13	7
101	350	1875	"	843	12	"		4	2	125	30	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	103	487	873	14	"	420	8	7
482	124½	6434	"	2893	"	9		369	508	974	3324	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	675	990	1093½	6217	3	10	2087	6	2
296	655	6033	7¾	2715	3	1		31	6	360	76	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	139	302	1015	2791	3	1	704	12	3
"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	1	352	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	352	22	"	"	6	12	9
49	701	947	1¼	426	3	4		10	2	1071	42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	52	562	468	3	4	270	11	6
59	857	1178	3	489	"	"		180	199	221	252	12	4	23	29	161	"	"	"	"	"	"	245	288	9	741	12	4	370	11	10
31	470	122	7½	50	15	1		2	"	720	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	31	1190	37	15	1	25	13	11
487	263	8281	9½	3681	5	0		225	240	3074	393	12	4	23	29	161	"	"	"	"	"	"	452	676	708	4075	1	10	1378	14	3

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Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per Old accounts

Nunjah Lands						Garden			Poonjah Lands			Revenue realized for Survamaniem lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the lands
No.	Rent		Rent Converted into			No.	Rent		No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	P	Sk	Rs	A	P		Rs	A P		P	Rs A P	P	Rs A P	
1	40	"	18	"	"	8	32	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	No 1. In 964/1993/4 Mr. Dun can arranged that as was formerly proposed by the Rayals only 1/2 in ten of the Land and 2 in ten of the Garden produce of the property of the Country called Randaterrah should be levied as Revenue in lieu of the Malikanah granted to it which was disallowed, No proof is forthcoming in support of this grant.
30	641	5	288	10	9	49	667	7 6	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
54	986	5	443	14	10	116	1098	15 3	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " No 2 These properties are stated to have been in enjoyment as ardermanyom since 272/1795 in the same manner as the Payanant achamar family property but no document in support of the Concession is forthcoming.
10	143	"	64	5	7	46	422	15 5	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
105	2353	5	1239	1	2	81	574	5 2	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
10	205	5	92	7	7	16	180	12 "	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
210	4770	"	2146	7	11	316	2976	7 4	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
74	1805	"	812	4	"	3	"	8 "	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
284	6575	"	2958	11	11	319	2976	15 4	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
96	3063	4 3/4	2278	10	6	4	36	3 2	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
37	925	9 1/2	416	10	10	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
35	578	9	240	3	11	108	69	9 7	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "
168	6568	3 1/4	2935	9	3	112	105	12 9	"	"	" " "	"	" " "	" " " " " "

Ditto — Ditto — Ditto — No 4

No 3. Three lands are stated to have been enjoyed free of tax for a long time The Devasom people had on various occasions rendered to the Sircar the accounts connected with these Monyom Lands. The Lands found in excess of the original extent are stated to be those that have since been brought under Cultivation No documents have been produced.

No 2 These lands are stated to have been enjoyed as Inam yom since No 964 Inam free having exempted these

No 3 In consideration of the former reigning Rajahs Lands from tax Mr. William Gunnam formerly with Mr. Duncan's Consent allowed them to continue so in the name of Revee Varma Rajah. The order on the subject is dated 3/13 Magaram 969/1794

No 4. These lands are said to have been exempted from Revenue for a long time But no documents are produced in support of the assertions.

No 5. No documents or old accounts connected with these lands are said to be forthcoming. There are besides these some Jungles & Hills the extent of which it has been impossible to ascertain. The Iroowangada Devasom possesses 3 And the Moondeam Puramba Devasom 4 waste lands of the extent of 13 Acres 69 Square Roles. The latter institution further possesses 17 Jungles the extent of which is unknown

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Talook	Amshom	Name of Pagodas &c.	Nos.	Extent
				A.
		1	2	3
Cottayam	Cootiady	1 Trichara Konoo Devasom Chadyoor Moodem Pagoda	58	135
	Manoonda	2. Kottnadathil Namboodry pond	"	"
	Manjoor	3. Trichamaratte Perimal Devasom	"	"
		Total Swarvamanyom	58	135
Koonnenad	Vicor	1 Pallavy Kavoo Devasom	53	100
Calicut	Valeynad	1. Cooley Kariatta Devasom	"	"
	Amshery	2 Pallasherry Do Do	1	4
	Makada	3 Koorchukolloven Do	"	"
	Padenhat Movy	4 Moothally Pagoda	"	"
		Total Survamanyom	1	"
Ernaad	Manjery	1. Shrenivatta Koonath Durga Bagavathy Devasom	166	238
		2 Tirodaickel Devasom	6	3
		3 Arattyaya Pagoda	3	3
		4. Taddakelodiky Karingally Do	9	8
		5 Annapoolla Do	5	2

Fort St. George

28th December 1850.

As per Accounts received from the Talooks

Ninjah Lands.						Jardens.						Ponjah Lands.		Total						Amount of Annual Remission
Rent in			Rent Converted into			No.	Extent		Rent			No.	Extent	Rent in	Rent Converted into	No.	Extent		Rent		
4						5						6				7				8
Pk	P	E	Rs	A	P		a	Pk	Rs	A	P		a	P	E	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
908	811	6	336	10	2	58	77	1122	135	1	6	"	"	"	"	116	213	820	472	11	8	286	4	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	706	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	706	25	"	"	14	5	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	230	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	230	10	"	"	1	2	11
908	811	6	336	10	2	60	81	818	171	1	6	"	"	"	"	118	218	526	507	11	8	301	12	4
473	"	"	493	"	"	79	50	416	246	12	"	"	"	"	"	132	156	889	769	12	"	343	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	870	9	4	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	870	9	4	"	2	9	10
750	"	"	8	"	"	1	1	590	8	10	"	"	"	"	"	4	2	130	16	10	"	7	7	9
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	650	12	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	650	12	2	4	4	7	1
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	484	2	1	7	"	"	"	"	1	"	484	2	1	7	"	13	5
750	"	"	8	"	"	5	5	174	32	1	7	"	"	"	"	6	5	924	40	1	7	15	6	1
115	10290	5½	1799	6	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	62	175	50	346	8	64	8	8	228	413	185	1863	151	531	13 2
5496																										
420	147	"	25	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	790	3	"	"	8	4	7	5	"	25	11	7	11 5 0
870	216	"	37	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	870	37	"	6	17 8 2
70	393	"	67	5	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	6	1060	14	6¼	2	8	1	12	14	1110	69	14	"	16 " 3
480	139	2	23	13	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	2	480	23	13	10	11 10 4

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Fort Saint George

28th December 1858.

As per Old accounts.—

	Nunjah Lands.						Gardens.			Poonjah Lands.					
No.	Rent in		Rent Converted into				No.	Rent.		No.	Rent.		Rent converted into		
	9						10			11					
	P	Sk.	Rs	a	P			Rs	AP		P	Sk.	Rs	A	P
63	710	5	284	3	2		65	333	9 5	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63	710	5	284	3	2		65	333	9 5	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
230	5622	5½	903	9	4		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	71	5	12	4	1		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	185	"	31	11	5		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
0	152	"	25	5	0		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	60	"	10	4	7		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Revenue realized from Surcamanyums Lands.—

Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.—

Rent			Revenue			
12						13
P	E	N	A	P	No.	
"	"	"	"	4	No. 1.	These lands are said to have been freed from tax by the Sircar from time immemorial and a letter under which this concession was made is said to have been lost during the Cottayam war
"	"	"	"	"	No. 2	The documents connected with these lands are said to be missing or probably lost during the Rebellion.
"	"	"	"	"	No. 3.	These lands are said to have been exempted from Revenue previous to 964. In 1014 the documents conferring this boon were lost in common with certain others.
"	"	"	"	"	No. 4.	In lieu of money allowance under the Sanction of Government The order from the Collector on the matter is dated 17th September 1842 No. 146.
"	"	"	"	"	Note—	No documents are forthcoming. The exemption from Tasse it is said was made during Tippoo's time.
"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	No. 1	This Remission is said to have been granted in 962 in the name of Manavickrama Tirumalpaud for defraying the expenses attending the Poojah ceremonies of the Temple and the feeding of the Brahmins It is stated that the documents were burnt during the Rebellion that the "Pooram" ceremony which was performed in the Pagoda has been discontinued since 1850, in consequence of Hospla fanatics having entered the Pagoda and committed Outrages therein.
"	"	"	"	"	No. 2.	This grant it is stated was made in 952 and the documents in support of it were lost in the Rebellion. The heirs of the original Grantee 1770-7 are nearly extinct. There is however a Bhishavar lady aged 88 years who is now out Cast. The Grant was in 1015 1839-40 purchased from the latter by the Punniyery Karnagaad who has since been in the enjoyment of the same and is supporting the said Bhishavar lady
"	"	"	"	"	No. 3.	This land it is stated was exempted from Revenue in 952 — The documents in support of the exemption are not forthcoming and they are said to have been lost during the Rebellion.
"	"	"	"	"	No. 4	Ditto Do. on the 12th Kanny 1032 the property of this Pagoda with its liabilities was assigned to Kornadatha Krishna Nambiyar for 60 years for 2000 Rupees He appropriated the interest of this money and with the residue performs the ceremony of the Devaswom
"	"	"	"	"	No. 5.	The Remission of Revenue on this land it is said was granted in the name of Parratadathil Craddy in 952 1776-7 The performance of the Poojah Ceremony has ceased the said family having become extinct. There is no one to produce the documents or to give an account of the same. The last individual, Pony Covil Amah (female) died in Kumbhidangom 1032 July, August 1856-7 an order has been issued to furnish an account of this property with the view of including the same in the Demand.

Talook	Umshom	Names of Pagodas &c.	No.	Cadie	Fanams
1	2	3			
		6. Pandalow Bagawathy Devasom	7	7	11
	Wallumpoorry	7. Arnaud Siva Pagoda	3	1	11½
		8. Aviambee Devasom	1	1	25
Ernaad.	Irumbooye	9. Irumbooye Pagoda	1		7½
	Keymoorry	10. Neckyperumbattu Triperrandagon Devasom	1	6	54
	Wandoor.	11. Wandoor Do.	2	6	58
		12. Poonapalla Pagoda	1	3	10
		13. Karikat Do.	5	9	37½
	Nellamboor.	14. Cheadangancollom Devasom	1	1	17½
		15. Capil Karingally Pagoda	1	1	4½
		16. Chemanttata Bagawady Devasom	7	43	9
	Melmoorry	17. Podiatt Devasom	1	1	4½
	Koyenana	18. Moodoovallor Pagoda	13	25	3
	Chicode	19. Tri Kallayen Choriakoottyery and Kellia Kootyery	4	9	11½
	Tricalan-gode	20. Melledatto Devasom	7	9	81
		Total Surwamunyom	244	385	27½

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.—

As per accounts received from the Talooks

Nunjah Lands.						Garden				Poonjah lands.		Jodal						Amount of Annual Remission.		
Rent in			Rent Converted into			No.	Extent		Rent	No.	Extent	Rent in		Rent Converted into		No.	Extent		Rent			
K	P	E	Rs	A	D		a	K	Rs	A D		P	E	Rs	a D		a	K	Rs	a	D	Rs	A D
90	366	"	62	4	4	"	"	"	"	" "	2	"	1000											

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Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old account

Nunjah Lands			Gardens			Poonjah Lands			Revenue realized from Swamanyom Lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the lands.
No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	No.	Rent		No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	P 8 9	Rs A P		P 10	Rs A P		P 11	Rs A P	D E Rs A D		
6	415 "	71 2 3	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "	48	The Nunjery Karnaapaad states that this Remission was granted in his name on behalf of the Zamorin Rajah in 952/1776-7 that the documents in support of this and 9 other cases were destroyed during the Rebellion in 964/1788/9. The Rajah stated further that when the Kovilagom took pie all the documents were destroyed and that these must have been lost then.
4	94 "	16 1 10	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "	Nil	The exemption of Revenue on the land was made in 952/1776/7 and the documents appertaining to it was lost during the Rebellion.
1	55 "	9 6 10	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "	9-28	Do. — Do. The property was assigned on Kanom mortgage but in consequence of non payment of the Kuchavaram Swapnus after deducting Rent the ceremonies of the Temple do not appear to have been performed during the last 2 years. An enquiry is being instituted in this matter
1	32 5	5 9 2	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "	10 to 14	These Remissions were made in 952/1776-7 and the documents were lost during the Rebellion.
1	210 "	36 " "	2	3 6	10 " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
3	160 "	17 2 3	4	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
1	100 "	17 2 3	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
5	600 "	102 13 9	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
1	55 "	9 6 10	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
1	30 "	5 2 3	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
1	137 5	23 9 2	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
1	120 "	20 9 2	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
5	180 3	30 14 6	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
4	160 "	27 6 10	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
8	500 "	85 11 5	"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
297	8880 3½	1522 5 5	2	3 6	10 " "	"	"	" " "	" " " " "		
									" " " " "	No 15	Remitted in 952/1776/7 but no documents are forthcoming
									" " " " "	No 16	Do. Do. the documents are supposed to have been lost during the Rebellion
									" " " " "	No 17	Do. Do.
									" " " " "	No 18	Do. Do. This remission was granted from a long time
									" " " " "	No 19	The documents in support of it are said to have been lost during the Rebellion in 964/1788/9.
									" " " " "	No 20	Do. Do. in 952/1776-7 not certain whether any documents are in existence. The Zamorin Kavelugar it is said come in possession of the property from its legal heir and it is being managed thro that Kovilagom since 1017/1841/42.

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Talooks	Amshom	Names of Pagodas &c.	Nos.	Ca
1	2	3		a
Chiranoor		1. Mooktala Bagawathy Devasom	1	13
Pothanoor		2 Pothanoor Do. Pagoda	12	16
		3. Koorungot Sricovil Vishnoo Do.	3	3
Porcottom		4. Kokoor Vishnoo Do.	3	
Sroometta cot.		5 Sroomellacot Do.	1	11
		6. Audymayah Kallen Do.	16	14
Chekod		7 Malamel Ayapen Devasom Saruva manyom	5	1
		Do. Do. Ardamanyom	20	30
Callasoom		8 Sricanil Bagavady Pagoda	30	60
Casoor		9 Karoofol Do.	14	20
		10 Koonattia Kavil Do.	15	10
Villiongode		11 Perimoodicherry Vettecaroo Magan	"	"
Casoor		12 Kalpully Pagoda	1	3
		13 Sirromanacherry Kutaul Govarthia napooram	29	21
		14 Kandakoorombenkavoo Pagoda	5	2
		15 Kizo Kapooratthia Deshinamoorthy Devasom	1	1
		16 Chiroovaykare Shiva	4	3

Kootiaad Talook

Talooks annexed to Kootiaad

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talook

Ninjah Lands-						Gardens.						Poonjah		Sands.-		Total-						Amount of Annual Remission		
Extent		Rent in		Rent converted into		No.	Extent		Rent			No.	Extent	Rent in	Rent converted into	No.	Extent		Rent.-					
		4					5					6				7						8		
A	K	P	E	Rs	A	P		A	K	Rs	A	P		A	K	P	E	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
	134	240	"	68	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	109	231	"	66	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	16	109	66	"	"	36	6	3
	34	7½	37	"	10	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	00	75	"	21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	347½	10	9	2	5	10	5
																		3	3	1000	21	6	10	11	7	10
	779	238	2¼	68	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	11	779	68	1	"	36	8	"
	598	275	"	78	9	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	14	598	78	9	3	42	2	1
	920	114	2½	32	10	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	6	920	32	10	3	17	8	1
1	529	1185	8	338	12	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	30	529	338	12	10	49	12	1
1	720	1123	"	320	13	8	25	19	1113	187	1	8	"	"	"	"	"	67	80	623	507	15	4	266	1	1
	270	329	"	94	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	20	270	94	"	"	50	6	6
	720	265	5	75	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	10	720	75	13	9	40	10	10
	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	5	457	32	7	2	"	"	"	"	"	4	5	457	32	7	2	14	12	10
	678	90	"	25	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	678	25	11	5	13	12	8
	314	415	"	118	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	21	314	118	9	2	63	9	4
	630	41	"	11	11	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	2	630	11	11	4	6	4	6
	310	24	"	6	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	1	310	6	13	9	3	10	10
	1094	78	"	22	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	3	1094	22	4	7	11	15	2

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Fort Saint George — 28th

As per Aldaccount.-

Ninjah lands

No.	Rent		Rent converted into	
	a	E	Rs	a D
2	300	"	85	11 5
"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	" "
3	66	3	18	15 "
11	280	1/2	80	" 2
"	"	"	"	" "
28	627	"	160	9 2
33	949	3	271	3 7
14	146	2 3/4	41	12 7
11	125	1	35	11 10
"	"	"	"	" "
2	36	"	10	4 7
22	431	"	123	2 3
3	62	"	17	11 5
"	"	"	"	" "
3	89	"	25	6 10

Gawelees.-

No.	Rent		Rent converted into	
		9	Rs	a D
"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	" "

Talooks Divisions	Name of Pagodas &c.	No.
1	2	3
Tiruvadi	Tavanoor 19. Tirootyel Vishnoo Pagoda Ardamanyom	5
	Total Surwamanyom	146
	Total Ardamanyom	31
	Grand Total	177
	Vaytatoor 1. Alkel Krema Raschcen Pagoda Surwamanyom	45
	2. Do. Ardamanyom	44
Chowgaseemy	Natiga. 3 Tripproya Vishnoo Pagoda	48
	Gyroovayoor. 4. Gooroovayoor Devajom	94
	Edatiroothy 5. Tiroovanja Kallom Pagoda	114
	6 Kalpoorath Vetteker Nagom	4
	Ayroor 7. Peroonnodishery Do. Do.	16
	Total Surwamanyom	321
	Total Ardamanyom	44
	Grand Total	308
Nedingaiaad	Molangoor 1. Mukana Ayenee Krea Soobramanyen Pagoda & Pagoda Adsiedatha Vishnoo Pagoda & Tiroovaloyanaud Sacka Shiva Pagoda	2
	2. Coodera Coorchy Vishnoo Do.	1
	3 Molangoor Bagavathy Devajom	4
	Peroor 4 Koyfeil Shiva Pagoda	9
	5 Prangot Do. Do.	1
	6 Poodery Vishnoo Do.	3

Fort Saint George 28th

December 1858.

As per accounts received.

Nunjah Lands.							Garden						Poonjah		Lands.			Total						Amount of Annual Remission		
Extent		Rent in		Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent			No.	Extent	Rent in		Rent converted into		No.	Extent		Rent				
4								5						6					7						8		
	Sk	P	E	Rs	A	P		a	Sk	Rs	A	P		a	Sk	P	E	Rs	A P		a	Sk	Rs	A	P	Rs	a	P
7	951	189	"	84	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	7	951	84	"	"	14	0	0
95	459½	35,75	9¾	1021	11	4	29	25	354	219	8	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	175	220	813½	1241	4	2	656	11	1
28	270	1,374	8	392	12	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	38	270	392	12	10	64	2	7
33	729½	4950	7¾	1414	8	2	29	25	354	219	8	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	206	258	1083½	1634	1	"	720	13	8
41	68	598	6¾	170	14	11	13	8	173	33	12	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	58	49	241	204	11	5	112	8	3
73	257	827	3	230	5	9	138	200	711	1087	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	182	273	968	1323	0	2	375	4	9
11	1004½	2125	6½	607	6	3	10	2	466	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	58	114	260½	809	9	3	327	7	8
74	152	931	9	266	1	8	340	420	690	4778	6	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	440	474	842	5044	0	9	1428	9	2
03	1150	1769	"	505	6	10	65	66	738½	77	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	179	270	678½	582	9	1	570	8	4
4	685	35	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	685	10	"	"	15	5	10
19	660	399	"	114	"	1	2	16	524	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	55	1184	115	3	1	107	4	6
85	89½	5859	2¾	1673	12	9	436	514	171½	4892	10	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	757	949	261	6566	7	7	2567	11	9
13	257	827	2½	230	5	9	138	200	711	1087	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	182	273	968	1323	0	2	375	4	9
18	340½	0880	5¼	1910	2	0	574	714	882½	5979	11	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	939	1223	19	7889	13	9	2937	"	0
2	486	91	3½	20	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	486	20	1	7	10	"	0
1	683½	84	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	683½	24	"	"	15	1	4
5	603	115	"	32	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	5	603	32	13	9	20	11	10
7	447½	132	"	37	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	7	447½	37	11	5	16	9	6
"	176	6	"	1	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	176	1	11	5	"	12	4
"	830½	9	"	2	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	830½	2	9	2	1	2	2

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Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per Old account.

Nunjah Lands					Gardens			Poonjah Lands				Revenue realized from Surramanyom Lands	
No.	Rent		Rent converted into		No.	Rent		No.	Rent		Rent converted into	Rent Revenue	Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
	9				10			11				12	13
	P	E	Rs	AS		Rs	AS		P	E	Rs AS	P E. Rs AS	
5	108	"	30	13 9	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	to be produced.
"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
137	3120	1/4	891	6 7	30	95	2 3	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
106	730	3/4	208	10 7	187	337	1 2	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	This Remission was made in 953/1778/7 under the orders of the Nawab the documents were destroyed in the Rebellion of 964/1788/9.
"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	Do. Do. in 957/1776/7 or 954/1778/9 the Documents which were said to have been in existence are not forth Coming now Granted in lieu of Money allowance under the Sanction of the Higher Authority.
30	900	"	257	2 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	This Grant appears in the Alwa Pymash Accounts as having been made by Tessoo But no other documents are
"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
66	1769	"	505	6 10	65	77	2 3	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	forth comming. Grant in 953/1777/8 No Documents are forthcoming
4	27	"	7	11 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	Do. Do. in 957/1776/7 document lost during the Rebellion 964/1788/9.
3	420	"	120	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
209	3846	3/4	1098	15 1	252	414	3 5	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
2	97	3/4	26	1 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	This Remission was granted in 957/1775/6. The Documents and other Vouchers were lost during the Rebellion.
2	68	1/4	19	7 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
1	53	2/2	15	3 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
5	178	3/4	50	15 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
1	5	1	1	7 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
3	18	"	5	2 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" " " "	
												" " " "	Do. Do. Do.

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Talooks	Divisions	Names of Pagodas &c.	Nos.	Ex.
1	2	3		
				a
Ellemtilla Sherry	Mustierry	7 Halady Ayapen Do.	2	1
		8 Halery Bagakavathy Devasom	11	6
		9 Kyputta Vellekara Magen	1	4
		10 Chellaperetoor Pagoda	1	1
		11 Kurispumana Shiva Do.	2	2
		12 Koorathiramen Devasom	1	4
		13 Tattaya Shiva Pagoda	1	4
		14 Keytara Koil Vishoonoo Do.	1	2
		15 Koovaova Koonoo Bagavathy Pagoda	1	6
	Sherry	16 Poothoor Shiva Pagoda	2	4
Kedingamand	Harimpoya	17 Harimpoya Koonckad Do.	2	1
		18 Chellot Kavil Ayapen	1	1
	Perinaadyam	19 Andy Mayka Pallen Devasom	38	33
	Hallady patta	20 Pindalikara Devasom	1	1
Chellavara Nellaveetom		21 Moothashyar Kavil Bagavady	13	14
		22 Nelleyencot Shiva Pagoda	2	2
		23 Pypgnallor Bagavathy Do.	3	4
		24 Vellekare Magen Devasom	2	3
		25 Karingatil Pagoda	1	4
		26 Chellavara Shiva Do.	1	1
		27 Karruat Coorshy Shiva Do.	1	1
		28 Tombuya Gunapathy Do.	1	2

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talooks.

Talooks.

Talook	Lands. Rent in	Lands. Rent Converted into	Gardens. No.	Gardens. Extent	Gardens. Rent.	Poonjah No.	Poonjah Extent	Total No.	Total Extent	Total Rent.	Amount of annual Remission
	4			5		6		7			8
	₰ ℰ	Rs a ₰		a sk	Rs a ₰		a sk		a sk	Rs a ₰	Rs a ₰
Jk											
1000	30 "	8 9 2	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	2	1 1000	8 9 2	5 " 5
828	158 "	46 2 3	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	11	6 828	45 2 3	20 8 "
518	95 "	27 2 4	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	4 518	27 2 4	15 14 9
82	36 5	10 6 10	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	1 82	10 6 10	6 1 11
688	152 "	43 6 10	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	2	2 688	43 6 10	25 7 2
374	5 "	1 6 10	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	" 374	1 6 10	" 13 5
1198	35 "	10 " "	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	" 1198	10 " "	4 6 5
926	95 "	27 2 3	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	2 926	27 2 3	11 15 "
478	150 "	42 13 9	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	" 478	42 13 9	18 13 9
310	100 "	28 9 2	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	2	4 310	28 9 2	" " 7
913	7 "	20 " "	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	2	1 913	20 " "	11 " "
874	60 "	17 2 3	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	1 874	17 2 3	9 6 "
650	1218 "	348 " "	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	38	33 650	348 " "	192 3 8
90	60 "	17 2 9	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	1 90	17 2 9	9 6 10
676	355 "	101 6 10	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	13	14 676	101 6 10	35 12 7
235	100 "	28 9 1	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	2	2 235	28 9 1	16 12 3
268	57 "	14 9 2	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	3	4 268	14 9 2	8 " 2
835½	99 "	28 4 7	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	2	3 835½	28 4 7	15 8 "
902	30 "	8 9 2	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	" 902	8 9 2	4 11 5
252	60 "	17 2 3	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	1 252	17 2 3	9 6 10
258	35 "	10 " "	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	1 258	10 " "	5 8 "
304	90 "	25 11 5	"	" " "	" " "	"	" "	1	2 304	25 11 5	14 2 3

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Fort St. George 28th December 1859.

As per Old account.

Revenue Realized from Surwanamyom Lands.

Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.

| Nanjah Lands. | | | | | | Gardens. | | | | Ponjah Lands. | | | | | |

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Talook Ulnochoy — Times of Pagadas &c.

1	2	3	No.
		29 Tirovarcked Bagavathy Devasom	1
		30 Chinkedy Vishnoo Pagoda	1
		31. Tiroonaynaporam Pagoda	1
		32. Tirovoyt Shiva Do	2
		33 Pattanana Vishnoo Do	5
		34. Hily Voorsby Bagavathy Devasom	1
		35. Ayey Vishnoo Pagoda	1
		36. Shrekrishnaporam Vishnoo Pagoda	1
		37 Chengamy Kotta Bagavathy Do	1
		38. Vellekad Bagen Do	2
		39. Paviakad Shiva Do	2
		40. Kallikavoo Do	2
		41. Cheramangalatta Durga Bagavathy Do	1
		42. Tallenvakad Shiva Do	5
		43. Moonoomoorthy Do	9
		44. Palakuvil Bagavathy Do	1
		45 Tiroovaleynaad Devasom	3
		46 Aram Romath Bagavathy Do	5

Nedingonaad

Ollendatta Nadamba

Tri: Kolavery

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talooks.

Nunjah Lands.						Gardens.				Poonjah Lands.				Talook					Amount of Annual Remission		
Extent		Rent		Rent converted into		No.	Extent		Rent	No.	Extent		Rent in	Rent converted into		No.	Extent		Rent		
	4					5				6						7				8	
Ak	P	Rs.	As.	P	As.		A	Sk.	Rs.	As.		A	Sk.	P	Cs.	Rs.	As.	P		A	Sk.	Rs.	As.	P
364	200	"	57	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	364	57	2	3	31	6	10
600	30	"	8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	600	8	9	2	4	11	5
592	30	"	8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	592	8	9	2	4	11	5
890	105	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	890	30	"	"	16	8	"
537	119	5	34	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	4	537	34	2	4	18	12	4
234	70	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	234	20	"	"	11	"	"
320	30	"	8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	320	8	9	2	4	11	5
428	40	"	11	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	428	11	6	10	6	4	7
1,018	120	"	34	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1,018	34	4	6	18	13	9
40	95	"	27	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	40	27	2	3	14	14	11
313	122	5	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4	313	35	"	"	19	3	9
583	45	"	12	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	583	12	13	9	7	1	2
36	05	0½	18	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	36	18	12	"	8	3	4
645	120	"	34	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	6	645	34	4	7	18	13	9
1,014	423	"	120	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	16	1,014	120	13	9	66	7	7
1,080	25	"	7	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1,080	7	2	3	3	14	10
326	75	"	21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	2	326	21	6	10	11	8	2
66	172	2½	49	3	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	4	66	49	3	6	26	11	3

22798

Fort Saint George 28th December 1858

As per Old account—

Nunjah lands			Gardens.			Poonjah lands.			Revenue realized from Suwamanyem Lands.	Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	No.	Rent		No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	Rent Revenue	
	P	Es. Rs. As.		Rs. As.			P	Es. Rs. As.	12 P Es. Rs. As.	13
2	189	7 54 3 1	"	"		"	"	"	"	This Remission was granted in 95 1/2 No. Documents are in 1773/0 existence.
2	54	7½ 15 10 5	"	"		"	"	"	"	Do. Do.
1	30	" 8 9 2	"	"		"	"	"	"	
2	90	" 25 11 5	"	"		"	"	"	"	
5	119	5 34 2 3	"	"		"	"	"	"	
1	70	" 20 " "	"	"		"	"	"	"	
1	30	" 8 9 2	"	"		"	"	"	"	No Documents exist in regard to these Grants—
1	40	" 11 6 10	"	"		"	"	"	"	
1	120	" 34 4 7	"	"		"	"	"	"	
4	215	" 61 6 10	"	"		"	"	"	"	
2	41	" 11 11 5	"	"		"	"	"	"	The parties to whom the Remission was made are dead and the right has been assigned to Mahalt Manakale - No Documents in existence -
2	65	6½ 18 12 1	"	"		"	"	"	"	
5	132	5 37 13 9	"	"		"	"	"	"	No documents in existence
8	423	" 120 13 9	"	"		"	"	"	338 - 53 1 8	No documents in existence not certain when the Remission was granted.
1	23	8¾ 6 13 2	"	"		"	"	"	"	
2	70	" 20 " "	"	"		"	"	"	"	Do. Do.
5	152	7½ 43 10 5	"	"		"	"	"	11 " 1 11 8	Do. No documents in existence

22799

Talooks	Unions		Names of Pagodas &c.a	No.	Extent
1	2		3		a
Jaffnapatam	Vadovatton Kurlamana	47.	Karlmana Shiva Pagoda	13	8
		48	Toodakel Bagavatty Dwajsome	9	8
	Medigiriya Kottaly Kurlamana Kottaly Kurlamana Kottaly Kurlamana

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

As per accounts Received from the Talooks.

	Nunjah Lands-						Gardens-					Punjah Lands		Total						Amount of Annual Remission		
	Rent in		Rent Converted into			No	Extent		Rent-			No	Extent	Rent in		Rent Converted into			No	Extent		Rent		
		4						5					6						7					
	P	Es	Rs	a	P		a	Sk	Rs	a	P		a	Sk	P	Es	Rs	a	P		a	Sk	Rs	a	P
22	420	"	120	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	8	1122	120	"	"	39	"	"
30	330	5	96	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	8	130	96	2	4	32	14	2
13	99	7	28	7	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	9	123	28	7	4	13	13	4
02	18	"	5	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	364	5	2	3	2	8	3
27	27	3½	7	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	165	"	47	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	827	7	13	1	1	14	10
63	50	"	14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	12	719	47	2	3	23	5	4
61	50	"	14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	263	14	4	7	7	1	2
08	40	"	11	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	361	14	4	7	7	1	2
68	30	"	8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1208	11	6	10	5	10	6
50	203	"	58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	58	8	9	2	4	3	10
18	75	"	21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	5	1150	58	"	"	28	11	5
00	35	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	218	21	6	10	10	9	7
26	50	"	14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1200	10	"	"	4	15	1
39	50	"	14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	426	14	4	7	7	1	1
07	69	"	19	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	39	14	4	7	7	1	1
19	412	8	117	15	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	7	307	19	11	5	9	13	1
94	14	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	23	619	117	15	"	58	7	5
88	636	3½	181	12	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	494	4	"	"	1	11	5
37	60	"	17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	32	388	181	12	11	69	7	6
50	43	"	12	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	1137	17	2	3	8	7	9
																				2	1	350	12	4	7	6	1	4

22800

Fort St. Georg 28th December 1858

As per old accounts

Revenue realized from Survamanyom Lands

Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands

Ninjah Lands— No.	Rent	Para	Ens.	Rent converted into R	A	D	Gardens No.	Rent R	A	D	Poonjah Lands— No.	Rent	Rent converted into— E	R	AD	Rent Revenue P	E	R	AD	Documents lost during the Rebellion of 964 = 1788/9	Granted in 951 = 1775/6	Documents in existence
		9						10					11			12				13		
13	530	"		157	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
3	186	"		53	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
9	133	"		38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
1	18	"		5	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	217	2½	27	16	5			
2	27	3¼		7	12	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
9	165	"		47	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
2	50	"		14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	431	"	60	10	"			
2	50	"		14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	108	7½	15	5	7			
1	40	"		11	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	"	4	11	6			
1	30	"		8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	4	3	10			
6	203	"		58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	65	"	9	1	10			
1	75	"		21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	252	2½	34	1	4			
1	35	5		10	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
2	50	"		14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	2½	6	4	7			
1	50	"		14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
3	71	"		20	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
23	412	7¾		117	14	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	¼	1	9	2			
1	14	"		4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	605	53¼	84	6	1			
17	636	3¾		181	12	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	2½	1	9	2			
2	60	"		17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	435	6½	61	7	7			
2	43	"		12	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	90	"	12	13	8			
																"	"	"	"	"			

Documents lost during the Rebellion of 964 = 1788/9

Do. Do.

Granted in 951 = 1775/6 20 Documents in existence

Do. Do.

Do. Do.

Do. Do.

Remission made in 951 = 1775/6 There are no documents in support of the grant.

22801

Taluks Umshom Names of Pagodas &c.

1	2	3	No.	Acre
	Coimbatoor	68 Venampatte Shiva Do	3	4
		69 Tatom pothul Vishnoo Do	1	1
		70 Palakat Swikovil Do	1	4
		71 Karakat Soobramanien Do	4	3
		72 Chodavallatoor Shiva Do	9	17
		73 Shokarapoorom Vishnoo Do	1	4
		74 Pakarapoor Shiva Do	1	4
		75 Kalloy Do Do	1	1
		76 Adukkatoor Do Do	3	2
		77 Tirooveliyannaat Kavoo Bagawathy Pagoda	1	"
		78 Cholapally Vishnoo Do	1	"
		79 Kaakkollom Shiva Do	2	2
		80 Pariyambattha Bagavathy and Mekanil Ayappen	26	37
		81 Trivikremompoorom Shiva Pagoda	2	2
		82 Koonshwarom Do Do	2	1
		83 Kollakdad Shiva Do	2	1
		84 Vettekare Imagen Do	12	11
		85 Pootra Kovil Do	9	8
		86 Mangot Do	1	1
		87 Perumangat Do	9	9
		88 Ishwra Mangalom Do	1	2

Nedingamad.

Sha Krishna poorom. Moo Hedatha Padamba.

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Tahsildar of Tuloor.

Nunjah Lands.							Gardens.						Poonjah Said		Total						Amount of Annual Remission
Extent		Rent in		Rent Converted into			No.	Extent		Rent in			No.	Extent	Rent in		Rent Converted into			No.	Extent		Rent			
	4							5						6						7					8
Kl	Para	C		Rs	As	Ps		A	Kl	Rs	As	Ps		A	Kl	C	Rs	A	Ps		A	Kl	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As
80	72	"		20	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	4	80	20	9	2	9	4
449	13	"		3	11	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	449	3	11	5	1	13
1132	16	"		4	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1132	4	9	2	2	4
610	60	"		17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	3	610	17	2	3	8	7
132	159	6½		45	9	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	17	132	45	9	7	22	9
702	25	"		7	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	702	7	2	3	3	14
1181	50	"		14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1181	14	4	7	7	13
1156	75	"		21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1156	21	6	10	11	12
86	75	"		21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	2	86	21	6	10	11	12
973	60	"		17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	973	17	2	3	9	6
562	30	"		8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	562	8	9	2	4	11
890	75	"		21	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	890	21	6	10	11	12
930	969	9½		277	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	37	930	277	2	"	149	9
889	80	"		22	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	889	22	13	9	12	9
679	105	4		30	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	679	30	"	"	16	8
266	45	"		12	13	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	266	12	13	8	7	1
1076	284	5		82	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	11	1076	82	2	3	45	2
842	144	4		49	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	8	842	49	11	5	27	"
11	30	"		8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	11	8	9	2	4	11
705	238	2½		68	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	9	705	68	12	"	37	14
368	60	"		17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	368	17	2	3	9	6

22802

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old accounts.

Nunjah Lands. Garden						Punjah Lands.			Revenue realized from Surveyed Lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	No.	Rent		No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	9			10			11		12		13
	Para.	Sh.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		D.	Sh. Rs. As.	D. E. H. a. p.		
3	72	4	20 9 2	"	"				82 5 11 15 1		
1	13	"	3 11 5	"	"				" " " " "		
1	16	"	4 9 2	"	"				" " " " "		
4	60	"	17 2 3	"	"				97 5 13 13 4		
8	126	"	41 11 5	"	"				214 5 58 9 11		Remission made in 957 / 1757 / 6 There are no documents in support of the grant.
"	"	"	" " "	"	"				" " " " "		
2	46	5½	13 4 9	"	"				" " " " "		
1	75	"	21 6 10	"	"				" " " " "		
2	67	"	19 2 3	"	"				" " " " "		
1	58	"	16 9 2	"	"				" " " " "		
1	30	"	8 9 2	"	"				" " " " "		
2	75	"	21 6 10	"	"				" " " " "		
36	922	8¾	263 10 10	"	"				" " " " "		
1	14	3¾	4 1 9								
2	76	8¾	21 15 5	"	"				" " " " "		
3	124	1¾	36 5 3	"	"				" " " " "		
1	36	"	10 4 7	"	"				" " " " "		
11	284	5	82 2 3	"	"				" " " " "		These Remissions were made long ago. No Documents are in existence.
9	174	"	49 11 5	"	"				" " " " "		
1	30	"	8 9 2	"	"				10 " 1 2 6		
5	227	8¾	65 1 8	"	"				" " " " "		
"	"	"	" " "	"	"				" " " " "		

22803

Taluk Unishom	Name of Pagodas &c	No.	Extent
			acre d.
1	2	3	
Nedingamad — Sri Krishnapooram — Panamana —	89. Hampoorm Shiva Pagoda	1	1 b.
	90 Jellailly Coovo — Do.	3	18 0.
	91 Pattaam Coovoly — Do.	2	1 38
	92 Shri Krishnapooram Pagoda	1	1 4.
	93. Manbally — Do.	1	1 3.
	94 Poolinkavil — Do.	2	1 3
	95 Kodamana Vishnoo Do.	10	5 8
	96 Vadakom Nathen Devaswom	2	3 8
	97 Rama Poorom Padoga	3	2 1
	98 Tottekoo — Do.	2	2 1
	99 Paelayel — Do.	1	1 2
	100 Tricovil Vishnoo — Do.	1	1
	101 Ayonpally Vishnoo — Do.	1	2
	102 Panamana Shangaranarana Pagoda	32	30
	103. Trichalangat Devaswom	25	29
	104 Shri Krishnapoorom Pagoda	19	17
	105. Koycatil Ayappen — Do.	1	3
	106 Mathoor Gunnapoothy — Do.	1	2
	107 Shri Krishnapoorom — Do.	7	2
	108 Tiroovalleyanaat Devaswom	4	4
	109. Arrookavil Pagoda	2	6

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the

Pyah Lands						Gardens-				Poonjah Said		Total						Amount of Annual Remission		
	Rent in		Rent Converted into			No.	Extent		Rent-	No.	Extent	Rent in		Rent Converted into			No.	Extent		Rent-	
	4						5-				6	7						8		
Fk	Ps	Es	Rs	As	Ds		a	Sk	Rs	a	Sk	Para	Es	Rs	As	Ds		a	Sk	Rs	As	Ds	Rs	As	Ds
56	45	"	12	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	606	12	13	9	7	3	8
87	85	"	24	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	18	687	24	4	7	13	8	3
82	60	"	17	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	382	17	2	4	9	6	10
92	90	"	25	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	492	25	11	5	14	2	3
90	60	"	17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	390	17	2	3	9	6	10
86	37	5	10	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	386	10	11	5	6	4	3
10	240	"	68	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	5	810	68	9	2	37	15	"
02	130	"	37	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	802	37	2	3	20	6	10
48	72	"	20	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	2	48	20	9	2	4	11	5
72	120	"	34	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	172	34	4	7	18	13	9
130	120	"	34	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	430	34	4	7	18	13	9
50	50	"	14	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	50	14	4	7	7	12	3
22	60	"	17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	22	17	2	3	9	6	10
27½	864	½	240	13	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	30	27½	246	13	11	128	11	3
68	496	8	141	15	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	29	68	141	15	1	73	"	11
534	435	3½	124	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	17	534	124	3	1	67	"	7
354	30	"	8	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	354	8	9	2	4	3	10
350	12	"	3	0	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	350	3	6	10	1	11	2
320	33	3½	9	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	526	9	8	5	4	16	2
116	90	"	25	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	116	25	11	5	21	6	2
802	46	6¾	13	5	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	6	802	13	5	4	11	9	8

Fort St. Georg

As Per old accounts

28th December 1858.

Ninjah Lands.			Gardens		Poonjah Lands.		
No.	Rent	Rent Converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent	Rent Converted into
	D Sh 9	Rs a p		Rs a p		D Sh 11	Rs a p
1	16 "	12 13 9	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
2	75 "	21 6 10	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
"	" "	" " "	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
1	60 "	17 2 3	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
"	" "	" " "	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
2	32 5	9 4 7	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
11	240 "	68 9 2	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
2	130 "	37 2 3	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
"	" "	" " "	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
3	110 5	31 9 2	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
1	120 "	34 4 7	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
1	30 "	8 9 2	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
2	60 "	17 2 3	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
31	89 3 5½	255 4 10	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
25	196 4½	141 12 7	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
10	430 3¼	122 15 1	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
1	30 "	8 9 2	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
"	" "	" " "	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
1	33 3¼	9 8 2	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
3	76 6¾	21 14 5	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "
2	46 6¾	13 4 2	"	" " "	"	" "	" " "

Revenue realized from Surveyed Lands.

Rent Revenue.

Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.

12				13.
Para	Rs.	a	p	
"	"	"	"	
20	"	2	8 3	These Remissions were made long ago. No Documents are in existence.
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	These Remissions were made long ago. There are no documents to be produced.
"	"	"	"	
391	7¼	60	5 8	
757	8	114	15 8	
486	5¼	85	14 8	
33	"	4	11 5	
9	"	1	4 2	
55	5	7	13 10	
88	8¾	12	8 9	
93	2½	16	15 7	

22805

Taluk	Hamlet	Names of Pagodas &c.	No.	Extent	
1	2	3			Acres.
Tanjanaad.		110 Cherottoor Haroo Bagawathy Devasom	10	11	
		111 Vengacherry Ditto	2	3	
		112 Tirouvarainapooram Pagoda	1	1	1
	Cherpoolacherry.	113 Cherpoolacherry Devasom	33	33	1
		114 Tiruvancoorshy Pagoda	2	1	4
	Cadamalaiyam.	115 Kadenvaypooram Vailakoon Bagavathy Ditto	3	7	
		116 Keyavoor Haroo Bagathy Pagoda	1	2	2
		117 Tiruvoodamale Do	1	1	12
		118 Koorumampath Shiva Ditto in three different places	1	1	10
	Vadakoom.	119 Tiruvampooram Shiva Pagoda	2	4	3
		120 Aroovakad Do Do	1	1	7½
		121 Modalaparra Bagavathy Do	2	2	2½
		122 Palakavil ayapen Do	4	4	10½
Kodacoorshy.		123 Panayoor Haroo Bavathy Do	9	13	6½

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talooks.

	Nunjah Lands					Gardens.					Nunjah Lands		Total.						Amount of annual Remission.		
	Rent in.		Rent converted into			No.	Extent.		Rent.		No.	Extent	Rent in.	Rent converted into	No.	Extent		Rent.				
	4					5					6				7					8		
Talook	Parra	Ed/y	Rs.	a	p		Acres	S.k.	Rs.	a	p	Acres S.k.	Parra	Ed/y	Rs. a p			Acres	S.k	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
Ellore	200	"	57	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	11	18	57	2	4	28	15	"
Nuzvid	40	"	11	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	10	11	6	10	3	2	3
Ditto	23	3/4	6	10	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	190	6	10	6	3	2	9
Ditto	1428	"	408	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	33	111	408	"	"	187	4	6
Ditto	48	"	12	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	470	12	4	7	5	6	5
Ditto	133	3/4	38	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	7	438	38	1	7	16	12	1
Ditto	48	"	13	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	200	13	11	5	6	"	6
Ditto	19	"	5	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	122	5	6	10	2	6	2
Ditto	80	"	22	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1080	22	13	9	10	1	1
Ditto	71	"	20	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4	34	20	4	7	11	1	11
Ditto	70	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	708	20	"	"	11	10	1
Ditto	97	5	27	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	256	27	13	9	16	5	6
Ditto	180	"	51	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	1021	51	6	10	30	2	9
Ditto	465	"	132	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	13	607	132	13	9	77	15	1

22800

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old accounts.

Nunjah Lands.						Gardens.			Poonjah Lands.			Revenue realized from Survama: upon Lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent.		Rent converted into.			No.	Rent.		No.	Rent.	Rent converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	9 Parra	Edy.	Rs.	a	p		10 Rs.	a p		11 Parra	Edy. Rs. a p	12 Parra	Edy. Rs. a p	13
9	200	a	57	2	8	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	291	7/2 41 2 9	These remission were made long ago. There are no documents to be produced.
2	40	"	11	6	10	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	78	" 11 6 2	
1	23	3/4	6	10	7	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
33	1428	"	408	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	This Remission was made in 95/1778/9 No Documents to be produced.
1	43	"	12	4	7	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
3	133	3/4	38	"	6	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
1	48	"	13	11	5	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
1	21	5	6	2	3	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	21	" 2 5 7	These Remissions were granted long ago. No Documents or other Vouchers in existence.
2	80	"	22	13	9	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
3	104	1/4	29	12	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	75	" 5 10 7	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	" " "	"	" " " "	

22807

Old Cots	New Nom.	Names of Pagodas &c.a.	No.		
1	2	3			
		124 Audymagha Kallen Bagavathy Pagoda	18		
		125 Melloor Shiva Do.	2	5	
		126 Cherookel Vishnoo Do.	4	6	
		127 Keyeke kavil Vettekare Magen	7	21	
		128 Aramangalatha Shiva Pagoda	1	3	31
		129 Mooroo Koompatte Vettekare Magen	1	3	11
		130 Kottekavil Bagoovathy Pagoda	1		6
		131 Tekkekavil Kooreethy Ramen	4	11	10
		132 Cherookat poolain Devasom	14	19	2
		133 Mundrot Devasom	1	1	31
		134 Comaya Shiva Pagoda	2	1	41
		135 Kodaya Do. Do.	3	3	11
		136 Panaya Vishnoo Do.	2	1	10

Nedungana a Do.
Chowanga

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talooks.

Poonjah Lands.					Garden.			Poonjah Lands.					Total.				Amount of annual Remission
Rent in	Rent converted into				No.	Extent.	Rent.	No.	Extent.	Rent in	Rent converted into				No.	Extent.	Rent		
4					5					6					7				8
Kolls	Parra	Edlys	Rs.	a	p	Acres	s.k.	Rs.	a	p	Acres	s.k.	Parra	Edlys	Rs.	a	p	Acres	s.k.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
5	682	7/2	195	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	23	465	195	1	1	107	2	6
2	102	3/4	29	3	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	182	29	3	9	16	1	3
1/2	208	"	59	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	6	97 1/2	59	6	10	32	1	"
2	531	3	151	12	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	21	142	151	12	11	82	"	5
"	40	"	11	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	318	11	6	10	6	4	7
8	80	"	22	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	158	22	13	9	9	2	4
2	12	"	3	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	512	3	6	10	1	6	1
1/2	200	"	57	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	11	1004 1/2	57	2	3	22	9	2
"	191	8	54	12	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	19	238	54	12	10	27	9	"
"	26	6 1/2	7	9	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	310	7	9	9	3	12	5
"	36	6 3/4	10	7	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	418	10	7	7	5	9	8
"	33	3 1/2	9	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	1178	9	8	5	4	11	6
"	82	"	23	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	1060	23	6	10	11	9	8

22808

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old accounts.

Nunjah Lands.						Garden.			Poonjah Lands.			Revenue realized from Survamonyam Lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent.	Rent converted into.				No.	Rent.		No.	Rent.	Rent converted into	Rent.	Revenue.	
	9						10			11		12		13
	Parra	Ed	½	Rs.	a	p		Rs.	a p		Parra Ed ½	Rs.	a p	
13	4	68	5	133	13	9	"	"	" "	"	" " "	356	" 55 15 1	These Remissions were granted long ago.
2	102	3/4		29	3	9	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	No Documents or other Vouchers in existence.
4	140	"		40	"	"	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	No Documents or other vouchers in existence.
1	40	"		11	6	10	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
3	160	"		45	11	5	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	These Remissions were granted long ago.
14	192	2		54	14	9	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	There are no Documents or other vouches
1	26	6½		7	9	10	"	"	" "	"	" " "	336	" 47 " 9	in existence.
2	36	6¾		10	7	6	"	"	" "	"	" " "	"	" " " "	
2	33	3½		9	8	3	"	"	" "	"	" " "	27	" 3 12 10	
2	82	"		23	6	10	"	"	" "	"	" " "	113	7½ 16 " 2	
												20	" 2 13 3	

22809

Ya Locality.	Hamlets.	Names of Pagodas &c.a.	No.	Ex
1	2	3		
				acres
	Mannanoor.	137 Mannanoor Durga Bagavathy Devasom.	2	3
		138 Velliot Siva Pagoda	2	3
		139 Madugalom Do. Do.	2	4
		140 Vellenjury Vishnoo Do.	2	3
	Telingana.	141 Irankallaskerry Do.	2	.
		142 Shrikaroomba Bagavathy Pagoda	1	3
		143 Vadakk Edatha Shrikrishnen Pagoda	2	1
		144 Alakat Bagavathy Do.	2	1
		145 Addycoorishy Vishnoo Do.	1	1
		146 Moonenankoorshy Do.	1	3
	Vallaloya.	147 Eddakkil Soobramaniam Do.	1	1
		148 Vallaloya Bagavathy & the Peyeddom Poha: pikavoo Bagavathy Shiva Moorthy Payengot-kavoo Shiva Moorthy & Koollatha Shiva Moorthy Penoor Pagoda Soobramanicm Shivan attached thereto	14	25
		Total	630	804

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the

Poonjah Garden.

Talooks.

Poonjah Lands.												Total.						Amount of annual Remission		
Rent in		Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent.		No.	Extent	Rent in		Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent.			
4.					5							6					7					8		
Parra	Ed/y.	Rs.	a	p		Acres	S.k.	Rs.	a	p	Acres	Parra	Ed/y.	Rs.	a	p		Acres	S.k.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
36	"	10	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	302	10	4	7	5	1	7
83	"	23	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	480	23	11	5	11	5	"
33	3½	9	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	202	9	8	5	4	11	5
33	3½	9	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	267	9	8	5	4	11	6
60	"	17	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	934	17	2	3	7	8	9
45	"	12	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	486	12	13	9	7	1	2
100	"	28	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	1176	28	9	2	15	11	5
120	"	5	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	184	5	11	5	3	2	3
40	"	11	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	496	11	6	10	6	4	7
84	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	604	24	"	"	13	3	3
42	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	480	12	"	"	6	9	8
600	"	171	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	25	467	171	6	10	94	4	7
2047	2½	5849	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	630	804	890½	5849	8	5	3052	8	5

22810.

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old accounts.

Nunjah Lands						Garden.				Poonjah Lands.						Revenue Realized from Survamanyam Lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent.	Rent converted into.				No.	Rent.			No.	Rent.	Rent converted into.				Rent.	Revenue.	
		9					10				11					12		13
		Parra	Ed.	Rs.	a	p		Rs.	a	p		Parra	Ed.	Rs.	a	p		
2	36	"		10	4	7												
3	83	"		23	11	5												
"	"	"		"	"	"												
2	33	3/4		9	8	3												
1	60	"		17	2	3												
1	45	"		12	13	9												
2	100	"		28	9	2												
2	20	"		5	11	5												
1	40	"		11	6	10												
1	84	"		24	"	"												
1	42	"		12	"	"												
14	600	"		171	6	10												
622	18084	2	5	166	10	1												

22811

1	2	3		
Talook.	Annum.	Name of Pagodas &c.ª	No.	Cyclo
Walliaroomanaad.	Eramanyam Kovil	1 Talikoorchy Pagoda	1	1
		2 Karoogapootoor ayapen Moodaloor Soobramanyan and Arimbrath Karingaly Pagodas	3	6
	Melamboor Kovil	3 Moyapilaskerry Veeramadam Koonoo alias Korapillaskerry Toodeskerry Kanoo Bagavady Pagoda	1	2
	Melamboor	4 Veeroor Kaly Pagoda	2	5
	Nerunjy	5 Veeky Kaly Mardaprom Ardamanyom	103	96
		Do. Eeramanyom	20	23
		Total Eeramanyom	27	41
		" Ardamanyom	103	96
		Grand Total	130	137
Pulghaut	Yakara	1 Palanisabeena Pagoda	1	1
	Koyom	2 Manapully Bagavathy Pagoda	5	11

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

A. per account received from the Talook

Nunjah Lands.				Gardens.				Poonjah Lands.				Total.				Amount of annual remission.
Rent in.	Rent converted into.	No.	Extent	Rent.	No.	Extent		Rent in.	Rent converted into.	No.	Extent.		Rent.			
4			5					6			7					8
Parra	Gd. Rs. a p		a	Khde	Rs. a p		Acres	Parra	E Rs. a p		Acres	Khde	Rs. a p			
150	21 6 10									1	4	491	21 6 10		17 2 3	
130	18 9 2									3	6	136	18 9 2		20 7 10	
30	4 4 7									1	2	108	4 4 7		4 11 5	
250	35 11 5									2	5	462	35 11 5		39 4 7	
3931	7½ 561 10 9									103	96	765	561 10 9		93 5 8	
543	5 77 10 5									20	23	219	77 10 5		48 4 9	
1103	5 157 10 5									27	41	206	157 10 5		129 14 10	
3931	7½ 561 10 9									103	96	765	561 10 9		93 5 8	
5035	2½ 719 5 2									130	137	971	719 5 2		223 4 0	
230	32 13 9									1	4	660	32 13 9		12 15 5	
362	51 11 6									5	11	390	57 11 6		13 12 7	

22812

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old Accounts.

Revenue realized from Survamanyam Lands.

Nunjah Lands.			Gardens.		Poonjah Lands.			Rent.	Revenues.
No.	Rent	Rent converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent.	Rent converted into		
		9		10		11		12	
2	260	"	37	2 3	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1	240	"	34	4 7	"	"	"		
47	1315	2¾	187	14 5	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
50	1815	2¾	259	5 3	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
5	126	"	18	"	"	"	"		

No documents are produced in support of this grant.

4 Exempted from tax in 95 but documents in support of the grant are stated to 1775/76 have been lost in the rebellion.

5 There are no documents to produce in support of this grant.

No 1. Exempted from tax in Tirpoor Peiyan but it is not known whether the documents in support of the grant are in existence or were lost in the rebellion.

No 2. Two of these lands on which a Revenue of Rupees 10-2-7 was fixed were exempted from tax in 93 as appears by a meeting to that effect from the Rajah of Palghat 1758/59 the remaining lands were remitted in favor of several other Denisons Documents in support of these grants were either lost in the rebellion or otherwise mislaid.

22813

No.	Divisions	Names of Pagodas &c.ª	No.	Cyc	Acres
1	2	3			
		Kotaya 3 Poolyneky Pagoda	14	12	
		Poothoor 4. Calipaky Veeshoonath swamy Sheva and 3 other Pagodas	15	87.	
		Do. 5 Letchmy Naraina poorum Krishna Swamy Pagodas	2	6	
		6 Chengalee Ayapen	15	24	
		7 Chanara Venkrapooram Gramam Sheva Pagoda	2	8	
		8 Nadoonath Vishnoo Pagoda	3	4	
		9 Vekemeath Sheva Pagoda	2	8	
		10 Tangalee Mamboolly Veeshnoo Pagoda	2	1	
		11 Manakeny Bagavathy Pagoda	3	4	
		12 Kotail Bagavathy Pagoda	2	5	
		13 Teroonadam Coonoo Bagavathy Pagoda	39	75	
		14 Eyakaly Pagoda	3	8	
		15 Talramkoo Bagavathy Pagoda	1	..	
		16 Thepacmoondeshewa Pagoda	2	2	
		17 Koysheny Ayapen Do.	1	..	
		18 Manjeny Bagavathy Do.	5	3	

Pallahat. Edathasah. Chongaad. Cheray.

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

Nunjah Lands.						Gardens.						Poonjah Lands.						Total.						Amount of Annual Remission.		
Rent in.			Rent converted into			No.	Extent.		Rent.			Rent in.			Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent.					
4						5						6						7						8		
Pole	Para	Gd.	Rs.	a	p		a	sk	Rs.	a	p	Para	Gd.	Rs.	a	p		Acre	sk.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p.
570	610	"	87	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		14	12	570	87	2	3	21	10	"
23	3707	"	529	9	2	2	64	739	292	3	4	"	"	"	"	"		20	189	1170	821	12	6	198	11	"
740	386	"	55	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	6	740	55	2	3	21	4	"
60	1666	"	238	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		15	24	60	238	"	"	79	4	9
220	281	"	40	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	8	220	40	2	3	12	4	9
260	298	"	42	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		3	4	260	49	9	2	13	12	4
420	472	"	67	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	8	420	67	6	10	22	4	8
940	132	"	18	13	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	1	940	18	13	8	7	"	1
110	374	"	53	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		3	4	110	53	6	10	19	4	7
150	420	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	5	150	60	"	"	21	7	11
800	6271	"	895	13	9	4	46	1058	134	4	1	"	"	"	"	"		43	122	648	1030	11	10	368	7	2
520	470	"	67	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		3	8	520	67	2	3	24	9	10
300	8	"	1	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		1	"	300	1	2	4	"	5	8
780	315	"	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		2	2	780	45	"	"	19	"	3
200	44	"	6	4	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		1	"	1200	6	4	7	2	4	3
20	175	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		5	3	520	25	"	"	8	9	-

22814

Fort St. Georg

Old account.

28th December 1858.

Nunjah Lands.						Gardens			Poonjah Lands			Revenue realized from Survamanyam Lands.		Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent.				Rent converted into.	No.	Rent.		No.	Rent.	Rent converted into.	Rent.	Revenue	
	9					10					11		12	
	P	Gd.	Rs.	a	P		Rs.	a P		P Gd.	Rs. a P	P Gd.	Rs. a P	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	No 3. Documents exist in support of this grant.
20	2,990	5	427	2	3	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	No 4. In 4[illegible] Months and date not known the Rajah of Vellore made a grant of lands &c capable of sowing 100 Parrahs of Paddy & of a paramba for building Granaries an inscription to this effect in old Malabar Dwelling houses Tulum character which cannot now be well deciphered. This inscription was formerly on one or two occasion copied out by the Sirkar. There are no other documents to support this grant.
1	150	"	21	6	10	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	No 5. It is stated by the Villagers that they heard that the documents which were granted by Tikengoor Rajah in support of this remission were lost in the rebellion & that the Granum Paramba was given in Manyam Tax free Revenue is however collected on trees standing thereon.
11	404	2½	57	12	"	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
2	240	"	34	4	7	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	No 6. Exempted from Revenue from time immemorial. The grant was acquiesced in by the Nabob in 1752/1777/88 Documents in support of it were lost in the rebellion.
4	104	7½	14	15	5	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	No 7. Do. Do. The existence of the Documents cannot be ascertained.
3	124	5	17	12	7	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	Vide remark No 6.
2	3	"	"	6	10	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
3	32	"	4	9	2	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
1	16	"	2	4	7	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	Nos 9 to 18. The Nabob acquiesced in the exemption of these lands from Revenue. Documents in support thereof were lost in the rebellion.
38	1860	"	265	11	5	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
2	124	"	17	11	5	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
1	200	"	28	9	2	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
2	120	"	17	2	3	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
1	27	"	3	13	9	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	
5	66	"	9	6	10	"	"	" "	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	

22815

Talook	Amsom	Names of Pagodas &c.	No.	Exc
1	2	3		Fore
Palgh.t.	Kyatha Chassa	Congad 19 Cherookonath Bagavathy Pagoda	1	"
		20 Emooroo Bagavathy Do.	1,2	202
		21 Vadakke chalen kolangarea Bagavathy Do.	2	14
		22 Vekethirachalka kolangara Bagavathy Do.	4	8
		Remitted as per order for the maintenance of Veroonanakat Sheeva and 18 other Pagodas belonging to Chenat Nair	6	72
		Total	172	868
	Vadakelara / Vadakeri	1 Vespaloor Devassom	19	32
	Vadakeri	2 Veroopara Devasom and Emoor Devasom	19	72
	Vanagatery	3 Parangatiry Vishoonathaswamy Sheera 82 other Pagodas	3	1
	Cavasheery	4 Chenat Nair Kavaloor Do.	11	18
Ponnaloor.	Kamanoor Palotta	5 Irishy naratha Mangalom	42	58
	Padinhar tarrah	6 Kachan Koorshy Devasom Ardamangom	63	361

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Nunjah Lands.						Gardens.						Poonjah Lands.						Total.						Amount of annual Remission.		
Nos.	Rent in	Rent converted into.				Nos.	Extent		Rent.			Nos.	Extent.					Nos.	Extent		Rent.					
						5						6						7						8		
Whole	Parra	Gds.	Rs.	a	p		A	S.K	Rs.	a	p		Acre	S.K	Rs.	a	p		Acre	S.K	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
250	56	5	8	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	0	950	8	1	2	2	10	11
1600	10933	5	1561	14	10	5	2	674	26	6	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	205	624	1588	4	11	647	12	5
260	370	"	52	13	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	14	260	52	13	9	11	10	10
270	265	2½	37	14	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	8	270	37	14	4	9	15	4
3763½	3766	"	537	15	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	4	138	"	"	"	20	76	117¾	537	15	11	537	15	11
39¾	3162	2½	4516	"	7	11	114	51	453	7	6	17	41	1158	"	"	"	200	721	833¾	4969	8	1	2073	5	8
462	1553	5	221	14	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	32	462	221	14	10	46	5	3
8	2749	5	392	12	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	72	8	392	12	7	117	5	"
897	432	"	61	11	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	4	897	61	11	5	28	4	7
961½	495	3	70	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	18	961½	70	12	5	70	12	5
961½	1101	6¾	157	6	4	3	1	229	1	3	5	8	15	834	"	"	"	53	75	49½	158	9	9	158	9	9
49½	16346	3¾	2335	3	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	63	361	540½	2335	3	2	1375	"	"

22810 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Nunjah Lands.			Gardens.		Poonjah Lands.			Revenue realized from Suvamanyom Lands.		Information afforded by the Holder of the Lands.
No.	Rent	Rent converted into.	No.	Rent.	No.	Rent.	Rent converted into	Rent	Revenue.	
		9		10		11			12	13
	₹ Gd.	Rs. a ₹		Rs. a ₹		₹ Gd.	Rs. a ₹	P. Et.	Rs a p.	
1	15	" 2 2 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 19 Exempted from time immemorial. There are no Documents in existence.
28	6449	" 921 4 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 20 The Palghaut Rajah exempted this land from tax from time immemorial in which the Sircar acquiesced. Documents in support of this grant were made over to the Sircar.
1	60	" 8 9 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 21 & 22 This remission has been granted by the Rajah of Palghaut from time immemorial and acquiesced in by the Nabab & Documents were lost in the rebellion.
5	220	" 31 6 10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	These lands were made over to the Rajah of Palghaut as per order from higher authority for the maintenance and performance of the Ceremonies of the Pagoda belonging to Chenat & Nair.
136	13332	" 1904 7 11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	653	" 93 4 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 1 It appears from certain old accounts that this exemption was made in Nabobs time in 1772-73 It is stated in a writing from the Rajah of Palghaut that this grant has been allowed by him from time immemorial and the documents in support of it are not forthcomming.
19	2059	" 294 2 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 2 Do Do.
3	180	" 25 11 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 3 Exempted from Revenue since Tippoos time. No Documents has been found to support this remission.
"	"	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 4 & 5 These lands were made over to the Rajah of Palghaut as per order from higher authority for the maintenance and performance of the Ceremonies of the Pagodas belonging to Chenat Nair.
1,1	4178	5 596 14 10	5	92 11 5						
"	"	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No 6. This remission was allowed of old. No documents are forthcoming to show when it was made, however it appears from an order No 51 from the Huzzoor to the Calicut Cutcherry dated 31st March 1837 that the Negady on the lands Capable of showing 3500 parrahs of paddy was directed to be fixed at 1/2 fanam per parrah as formerly.

22817

Talook	Umshom	Names of Pagodas &c.	Nos	Extent	
1	2	3		Acres	c
Tamil Cham		Total Saivamangom	94	186	1
		Ardamangom	63	361	52
		Grand Total	157	547	62
	Poodady	1 Porkady Deyvam	3	a	
Wynaad	Tondanaad	2 Poolialamah Bagavathy belonging to Mehaat Rasapen Sombiar and another	1	5	74
		Total	4	5	74
	Cotakel	1 Nadoovile onadathil Kenning Eroomamba	43	32	30
	Tricolom	2 Tricolom Pagoda	16	112	50
Chowgaut.	Kodavayoor	3 Palapparamben Do.	3	28	250
	Parangamoor	4 Nerongay di Kota ayum Kolompaat	1	2	317/8

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talook.

Poonjah Lands			Gardens			Poonjah Lands		Total				Amount of annual Permission
	Rent in	Rent converted into	No.	Extent	Rent	No.	Extent	Rent in	Rent converted into	No.	Extent	Rent
	L			5			6				7	8
Lk	P. Rd	Rs. A P		A Lk	Rs a P		Acres Lk	Para	Rs a P		Acre Lk	Rs. A P. Rs a.P.
25	6331 9¼	904 9 9	3	1 229	1 3 5	8	15 834			105	202 1168	905 13 a 420 5 a
10½	1634 6 3¼	233 5 3 2	a	a a	a a a	a	a a			63	361 540½	2335 3 2 1375 a a
15½	2267 8 3½	323 9 12 9	3	1 229	1 3 5	8	15 834			168	564 198½	3241 a 2 1795 5 a
a	a a	39 a a	a	a a	a a a	a	a a			3	a a	39 a a a a a
L	a a	38 67	a	a a	a a a	a	a a			1	5 744	38 67 a a a
L	a a	77 67	a	a a	a a a	a	a a			L	5 744	77 67 a a a
7	993 a	3105 a	a	a a	a a a	34	47 433	85	1 26 9 6	74	79 800	3336 14 6 101 69
8	67 9¼	2138 2	2	122	L 8 a	a	a a	a	a a	18	114 690	25 11 8 12 9 3
½	281 a	87 13 a	a	a a	a a a	a	a a	a	a a	3	28 256½	87 13 a 43 a a
1	62 a	20 a a	a	a a	a a a	a	a a	a	a a	1	2 31½	20 a a 9 6 10 a.

22818

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old account

Nunjah Land			Gardens		Poonjah Lands		
No.	Rent	Rent converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent	Rent converted into
	9			10		11	
	P.	Fs. Rs. a p		Rs. a p		P.	Fs. Rs. a p
By	3070	5 1010 1 1	5	92 11 5			
39	859	3/4 2455					
1	20	0 5					

Revenue realized from Sarvamanyam Lands.

Rent		Revenue	
	12		
P.	Fs.	Rs. a p	

Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.

13

No. 1 This land was exempted from Revenue in Mr. Babers time prior to the year 984/1575-76 it is not certain in what year. No proof is forthcoming.

No. 2 This remission was granted by Mr. Baber in 981/1805-6 in consideration of the assistance rendered by Thondar Chabo Wambiar in quelling a Disturbance. That Gentlemans order to this effect was destroyed.

No. 1 Exempted from tax in Tippoos time for the performance of Chadoosnasum and other Ceremonies. The last order from the Sircar is not forthcoming.

No. 2 This grant was formerly made by Tippoo Sultan in favor of Zamorin Rajah in 972/1797-98 No documents are forthcoming in support of it. It however appeared from the old Mindowry accounts that there were lands belonging to this Pagoda exempted from tax particulars of this exemption were mentioned in a Memo at the foot of the Survey accounts of 1850.

No. 3 Mr. Warden exempted the revenue of this land in 992/1817-18 in favor of Rodrapadakel Ramen a pensioned Naik & Owner of the Pagoda for the performance of the Ceremonies. These Ceremonies ceased in 1035/1852-53 but were resumed again in 1033/1857-58 It is mentioned in the copy of an order dated 2d March 1818 that this remission was allowed in consequence of the aforesaid Ramen Nair having been wounded in attempting to secure Cousomul Mamood. Enquiry into the above circumstances is being instituted.

No. 4 The affairs of this Pagoda are being managed by the Warden of the Manaar Pagoda. The year when the exemption of the land was made is not known. No documents are forthcoming.

22819

Talook	Amshom.	Names of Pagodas &c.ª	No.	Extent	
1	2	3			
				Acres	
	Caranjanoor	5 Nroongaydekota Pagoda	49	50	0
		6 Manoor Devasom	5	20	698
Tiruvadi. Kallikotta.		7 For 2 Pagodas at Cheroman galoth and Velakaramaken	"	"	"
		8 Oolanam Devassom	2	11	752
	Valakoolom	9 Trekandiyoor Devassom	1	4	930
	Nedoova	10 Palpay Pagoda	1	2	404
		Total Survamanyem	121	285	1089
		Grand Total	2622	4632	813
		Less Ardamanyom	463	950	39
		Nett Survamanyom	2159	3682	22
Cocoombrea nad.	Vigoor	1 Konikandy Durkavoo Mosque	"	"	"
Calicut	Edocad	1 Poodiangaddy Mosque	"	"	"

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Talooks

Punjah Lands. Rent	Rent in		Rent converted into			Punjah Lands Gardens No.	Extent		Rent			Punjah Lands No.	Extent	
	£		Rs	a	p		A	S.K.	Rs	a	p		acres	S.K.
	1	2	3	4			5			6				
½	0	8½	32	5	2	129	100	259½	495	6	11	20	10	412
¼	87	2½	272	4	3	3	3	1012	29	9	7	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	1	6	57½	40	1	3	"	"	"
	211	2	66	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	160	"	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30	"	9	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3770	6	1178	5	1	135	112	75½	569	9	7	57	8	15
	12583	1	2890	12	4	490	1831	129½	1142	13	3	190	5	17 383
	27039	13½	5575	5	3	503	707	350	4381	1	6	"	"	"
	98797	9½	23325	7	1	987	1123	100¾	7070	5	9	190	5	17 383
	"	"	"	"	"	29	94	999	619	12	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	34	38	971	2162	1	"	"	"	"

Total Rent	Rent in		Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent			Amount of annual Remission		
	£		Rs	a	p		Acres	S.K.	Rs	A	p	Rs	a	p
	6						7					8		
	Parah		Rs	a	p									
	"	"	"	"	"	218	161	110½	836	12	1	360	6	2
	"	"	"	"	"	8	42	500½	301	13	10	174	6	4
	"	"	"	"	"	1	6	57½	40	1	3	13	5	9
	"	"	"	"	"	2	11	352	66	"	"	51	13	9
	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	936	50	"	"	24	8	3
	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	402	9	6	"	4	12	"
	85	1	26	9	6	327	455	501	1772	8	4	795	13	1
	282	½	169	9	5	4302	6981	135¾	40491	13	"	16656	1	4
	"	"	"	"	"	966	1697	741	99566	9		3574	10	7
	282	½	169	9	5	3336	5323	607¾	30535	6	3	13081	6	9
	"	"	"	"	"	29	94	999	619	12	"	221	5	9
	"	"	"	"	"	34	38	971	2162	1	6	998	"	

22820

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per old account.

Nunjah Lands			Gardens		Poonjah Lands			Revenue realized from Survamanyom Lands		Information afforded by the Holders of the Lands.
No.	Extent	Rent converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent	Rent converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	9		10			11		12		13
	P. Es.	Ds a p		Ds a p		P. Es.	Ds a p	P.	Es. Ds a p.	
27	617 5	152 6 -	54	463 2 9						No. 5 This grant was made in 952 1775-77 No documents in support of it are forthcoming.
6	520 "	115 11 5	5	17 2 3						No. 6 This land is stated to have been given on Inamyom tax free in 952 1775-77 An order which was given by Mr. Mead on the 20 Meenum 31 March. 953 1802 in the name of Arulen Peros the Kalathil Para meshnuren Namby was returned to the Sirkar and an attested copy therefore was given him in 1022 1824-25 This document has been produced.
2	114 7½	88 2								No. 7 This remission was made in 952 1775-77 and no documents are in existence.
										No. 8 Do. Do. no documents are forthcoming.
										No. 9. This exemption is stated to have been allowed in 953 1777-78 This property was made over by the Sirkar to the Jamorin Rajah in 1015 1840-41 as per instruction from the higher authority it is now managed by him.
										No. 10 Exempted in 953 1777-78 No documents are in existence.
										No. 1 The following documents exist in support of this grant viz. copy of the sunnud granted by Hyder Nalob and Tippoo Sultan dated 8th Asheer a Month 1213 and an order issued by W. G. Farmer Esq. on Thursday the 20th December 1793 to the Synaad Thasildar Madava Pai is well as copy of the Koodywarom account of 1007 1831-32
										No. 1 Copy of an order issued by Mr. Spencer one of the Commissioners dated 12th Meenom 23rd March 1799 exists in support of the grant besides this it is mentioned in an order from the Nalob dated 6th Vyshigoom (month) in the year Veroarashom found among the records that Lands yielding an annual income of 400 Ds. on which there was a Revenue of 243 Fanams and 10 Vishoms be exempted from revenue.
73	2154 3½	608 10 5	60	487 9 3						
2023	72156 7¾	18620 6 2	825	4509 6 8						
2023	72156 7¾	18620 6 2	825	4509 6 8						
		Houses exempted from Tax. Ds. 24	7	2 5						

22821

Talook	Umshom	Names of Pagodas &c.a		Nu	
			Nº.	Exten	
1	2	3			
				Acres	S.
Cherwad.	Cotatoor	1 Koilkandy Mosque	124	205	60
		2 Mambat Cheria Pally	1	6	74
		3 Mambat Valia Do.	2	4	60
		4 Coondoty Takiakel	184	247	92
		Total	311	463	113
Chermad	Olakara	1 Condotty Takiakel	24	29	107
	Nanambra	2 Tanoor Mosque	6	6	110
	Codavayoor	3 Mambrath Do.	"	"	"
		Total	30	36	103
Tootmad	Vellangodi.	1 Desiokadiry Jarom Comb	"	"	"
		2 Remitted to Chekootty Mosaliar Tangul	1	"	89

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per accounts received from the Taluks

Taluk	Poonjah Lands				Gardens				Poonjah Lands				Total				Amount of Annual Remission
	Rent in	Rent converted into	No.	Extent	Rent	No.	Extent		Rent in	Rent converted into	No.	Extent		Rent			
	L P.	Ed.	Rs	a	p		a	S.K	Rs	a	p		A	S.K.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	A P.
2	"	"	1701	1	2	16	39	1132	28	6	3	55	159	135	1800	"	"	1800	" "
10	69	3½	11	13	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	12 2
3	63	3	10	14	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	5 11
9	13605	2	2342	2	10	145	289	602	824	"	"	165	569	191	1800	53½	30 10 3 / 108 1 "	491	1102 5 18	3583 " 5	2425 6 2
21	1398	2½	406	6	2	161	329	522	892	6	3	270	429	41	1800	53½	463 3 10	312	1520	486	5205 12 6	4238 8 3
8	1104	2½	326	"	3	29	69	356½	112	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	51	97	244½	460 13 3	42 6 " A House 10 "
16	50	83¼	15	12	4	24	21	16	38	8	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	23	1182	52 6 6	20 12 6
"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	236	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	236	39 " "	13 " "
4	1158	1½	361	12	3	53	90	668½	192	5	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	83	123	492½	552 3 9	236 12 6
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	172	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	172	6 " "	1 13 5
5	8	"	24	3	1	"	458	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	218	11 4 3	5 13 3

22822

Fort St. George

28th December 1858.

As per Old account

Nunjah Lands			Gardens			Revenue realized from Survamanyam Lands.		Information afforded by the holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent	Rent converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent	Rent converted into	Rent	Revenue	
		9		10			11	12		13
	P. Ed.	Rs a p		Rs a p		P. Ed.	Rs a p	Fasa E. S.	Rs a p	
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
1 100 "	17 2 3	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 1 In lieu of 1800 Rs which were allowed in Cash by Government for the maintenance of this institution the Rent and Meshavam surplus after deducting rent on some of the lands belonging to escheated property were remitted as per order from higher authority in 1842.
1 50 "	14 4 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 2 Exempted from Revenue in Tippoo's time - Documents destroyed by fire.
222 9193 6/2	1576 " 10	189 613 7/	1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 3. This remission was granted by the Zamorin Rajah in 916 and acquiesced in by Tippoo and subsequently by Government - No information can be obtained as regards the existence of documents in support of this grant beyond what has been heard to say that they did exist.
224 9343 6/2	1603 7 8	189 603 7/	1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 4 This remission was made in 916 / 1773-74 The Sunnud which existed in support of this grant was destroyed by fire in 934 / 1798-99 A remission to the amount of 783 Star Pagodas 6 fanams and 68½ Cash was made in favor of this Mosque - When the circumstance was reported to Madras they were of opinion that the permanency of this remission will depend upon the good conduct of the grantee - an order to this effect was issued by James Wilson Esqr the then Sub Collector dated 30th December 1804 and the same has been produced. The aforesaid remission was inclusive of the concession on other lands belonging to different parties from whom the Revenue above is being collected by the Mosque people -
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
14 224 "	50 6 5	37 163 8	"	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 1 + ——— Do. ——— Do. —
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 2 This remission was granted in Tippoo's time Documents not forthcoming.
14 224 "	50 6 5	37 163 8	"	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 3 Do. in 952 / 1777-78 No due has been obtained to the existence of any documents in support of it.
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 1 The year in which this remission was allowed is not known - nor any information regarding its existence can be obtained -
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	No 2 The owner states that (year not certain) a document which he held in support of the remission allowed him was made over to the late European Gentleman who had assembled in a house at Calicut in 977 / 1801-2 as these lands were sold to others they do not confirm themselves to the conditions upon which the grant was made - Enquiry is being instituted into the matter -

22823

Taluk	Amshom	Names of Pagodas &c.	No.	Extent
				Acres
1	2	3		
	Velingode 3	Chek Masaliar Mosque	"	"
Continued	Ponany 1	Remitted to Kocha Syed Mastan Ibany Abdool Rayman Hydros Seerapad for the performance of vows and other Ceremonies	2	21
		Total	3	22
Chowghat	Palayoor	1 Palayoor Christian Church	"	"
		Grand Total	344	523
Vadanapalli and		1 Kozody Ramankavoo Sathrum	63	113
		1 x Sroomadam Koovoo Pagoda and Southern Suvamangom	65	49
Mallavanad	Angadipuram	2 Ardamangom	269	352

Fort St George

As per accounts received

28th December 1858.

from the Talook.

Punjah Lands						Gardens						Poonjah		Total Lands						Amount of annual remission		
t	Rent in		Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent			No.	Extent	Rent in		Rent converted into			No.	Extent		Rent		
	Cawnies	Ft	Rs	a	ps		A	Sk	Rs	a	ps		A Sk	P.	Ft	Rs	a	ps		A	Sk	Rs	a	ps
k	a	a	a	a	a	1	a	92½	10	a	a	a	a a	a	a	a	a	a	1	a	92½	10	a	a
42	420	a	125	11	5	2	10	950	5	a	a	a	a a	a	a	a	a	a	4	32	382	130	11	5
07	468	a	128	a	a	5	13	181	30	a	a	a	a a	a	a	a	a	a	8	35	488	158	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	1	3	63½	12	8	a	a	a a	a	a	a	a	a	1	3	71½	12	8	a
2	1540½	3½	455	a	8	283	568	31½	217	3	10	240	729	1800	53½	672	3	10	863	1820	1170½	7196	8	4
80	2114	5	689	13	10	47	71	1033	13	13	5	a	a a	a	a	a	a	a	110	155	1003	703	11	3
3½	911	5½	130	3	5	a	a	a	a	a	a	179	187 1062	1019	7½	145	10	10	244	531	83½	275	12	3
60½	13343	6½	1906	3	8	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a a	a	a	a	a	a	269	352	1760½	1906	3	8

22824 Fort St George

28th December 1858.

Nanjah Lands			Gardens		Poonjah Lands			Remission realized from Survamanyam Lands.		Information afforded by the holders of the Lands.
No.	Rent	Rent converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent	Rent converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	P. 9 Ea.	Rs a p		Rs a p 10		P 11 Ea.	Rs a p	P Ea. 12	Rs a p	13
" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
1	420 a	120 " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	No 3 Remission allowed in 950/1774/75 no documents exist.
" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	No 2. The documents in support of this remission is a Sunnud granted by the Nabob in 921/1735/36 which was taken by the Sirkar in the time of James Vaughan Esq. late farmer Collector and an attested Copy thereof in Canarese furnished to the owner.
" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
1	420 a	120 " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
" "	" "	" " "	" "	2 8 13 9	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	No 1. This remission was granted in the Nabobs time. No documents are forthcoming. The Sircar fixed on this property in 1000/1824/25 was reported to Madras and an order received to remit and return the Revenue thereon. as the instruction to the effect were not carried out the circumstances was reported to the Board when an order was issued under date the 22d June 1827 which has been produced.
" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
239	99 83	6 1/2	177 7	12 1	228	77 9	12 10	" "	* 24 3	2 5
" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
41	221 4	"	68 9	11 5	2	132	15 9	"	48 3 33/4	8 8
" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
394	1195 1	1/4	170 3	3 "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	No 1. This remission was allowed in the Nabobs time in 951/1935/36 for the maintenance of the Chettrum and feeding the Brahmins. The present Rajah states that the documents were burnt on the occasion that the Poligla Insurgents set fire to the Temple. It is mentioned in the accounts of 1007 that the aforesaid documents were burnt when the granary was destroyed by fire in the rebellion of 962/1788-89 Besides this it appears that the income derived from the 12 Parambus belonging to this Institution is received by Godsomana Namboodry and devoted for the maintenance of another religious Institution erected near his Illom (house) and deducted to the goddess "Bagavathy" The Tahsildar however deprecates the above practice Enquiry is being instituted as regards this circumstance.

* Total Remission on lands on account of Inaugue No 1

Talook	Amshom	Names of Pagodas &c.a	No.	Co
1	2	3		
	Neminy	2 Kayspally Pagoda and Sathrum Suvvamanyom	22	2.
		Do. Ardamanyom	34	4.
		Total Suvvamanyom	87	7
		Ardamanyom	303	39
		Grand Total	390	46
Sherwad	Nedoova	1 Koslady Ishoorapooram Sathrom	12	24
	Kairy Inunga Pulam	1 Do.	402	31.
Betuwaat.		Total	414	34
	Trikandioor	2 Vetekaroomagen Sathrom	203	28.
	Kodayoor	1 Poodoonagaram Chetyar Do.	3	32
		Total of 6 Sathrums	1,073	122
		Less Ardamanyom	303	39
		Nett Suvvamanyom	770	84
		Total Suvvamanyom including Pagodas and Inosgued	3,293	5.0
Palgaut.		Total Ardamanyom	706	13
		Total	4,039	63
		Remitted to Kovilogoms and other Institutions		
		Grand Total	4,039	63

Fort St. George

As per accounts received 28th December 1858.

Punjah Lands. Extent	Rent in	Rent converted into	Gardens No.	Extent	Rent	Poonjah No.	Extent	Total Lands Rent in	Rent converted into	Total No.	Extent	Rent	Amount of annual remission
A. Sk.	P. Ed.	Rs. a p.		A. Sk.	Rs. a p.		A. Sk.	P. Ed.	Rs. a p.		A. Sk.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
7/4	8/4 7/2	116 6 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	24 7/4	116 6 5	57 5 5
8/5	1352 "	193 2 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	43 8/5	193 2 2	62 9 "
925 1/2	1726 2 3/4	246 9 10	"	"	"	179	481	1019	7 1/4	266	555 7 1/2	392 4 8	188 4 10
65 1/2	14095 6 1/4	2099 5 10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	303	396 65 1/2	2099 5 10	1303 12 2
1011	16421 9	2345 15 8	"	"	"	179	481	1019	7 1/4	569	951 863	2491 10 6	1492 1 "
1122	500 5	156 6 6	23	20 36	172 11 "	2	18 33	42	"	37	63 618	342 3 6	134 15 5
452	6311 "	1803 " "	669	774 179	826 " "	"	" "	"	"	1071	1089 631	2629 " "	2371 13 10
3614	6811 5	1959 6 6	692	794 526	998 11 "	2	18 33	42	"	1108	1153 37	2971 3 6	2506 13 3
401	5462 "	1560 " "	242	177 1183/4	623 " "	"	" "	"	"	425	462 5193/4	2183 " "	1880 9 9
566	2800 "	400 " "	3	5 576	7 7 10	1	11 610	Value of houses exempted from tax — 262 " — —					
1102	33909 9	6955 2 "	984	1018 1063/4	1643 " 3	182	511 799	"	"	49	542 407	7 10	123 8 2
65 1/2	14695 6 1/4	2099 5 10	"	"	"	"	" "	1061	7 1/4	158	1210 2239	2772 5213/4	8355 1 1	6407 13 1
1036 1/2	19214 23/4	2855 12 2	984	1018 1063/4	1643 " 3	182	511 799	"	"	303	396 65 1/2	2099 5 10	1303 12 2
3001/2	133416 5 1/2	32733 5 11	2254	2311 1	10856 9 10	612	1758 13	1061	7 1/4	158	1210 1936	2336 439 1/4	6655 11 3	5104 " 11
456 1/2	41734 8	7634 11 1	503	707 350	4381 1 6	"	" "	3324	3 1/4	795	101 6139	9520 312 1/2	42389 9 10	23286 13 10
755	175151 3 1/2	40712 1 "	2755	3418 351	15237 11 4	612	1758 13	"	"	1269	2053 806 1/2	12055 12 7	4874 6 9
"	" "	" " "	29	7 220	808 5 10	"	" "	3324	3 1/4	795	101 7408	11573 1121	56745 6 5	28161 2 7
755	175151 3 1/2	40712 1 "	2786	3489 571	16046 1 2	612	1758 13	"	"	29	7 220	808 5 10	241 7 "
								3324	3 1/4	795	101 7435	11645 131	53253 12 3	28402 11 7 "

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Fort St. George

28 1/2 December 1858.

As per Old account.

Poonjah Lands			Gardens		Poonjah Lands			Remission realized from Survamaneyam Lands.		Information afforded by the holders of the lands.
No.	Rent	Rent converted into	No.	Rent	No.	Rent	Rent converted into	Rent	Revenue	
	9		10			11		12		13
	P. Ed.	Rs a p		Rs a p		P. Ed.	Rs a p	P. Ed.	Rs a p	
25	1054	- 150 9 2	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	No 2 The Wardens of the Pagoda state that this remission was granted in 851/1775 for the performance of ceremonies of the chettram and feeding the Brahmins that orders in support of this grant are not forthcoming.
"	" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
"	" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
419	13005	4 1/4 1853 12 5	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
209	5476	6 1/2 1561 11 5	529 581	9 2	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	No 1. 2. Documents in support of this remission are not in existence but the property was made over to the Zamorin Rajah who manages it in accordance with the instructions from Madras.
"	" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
180	4799	6 1391 9 3	100 509	5 9	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
3	1252	- 178 13 9	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
1052	26045	6 3/4 5662 8 3	631 1223	12 8	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
"	" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
1052	26045	6 3/4 5662 8 3	631 1223	12 8	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
3334	109092	1 26080 12 6	1704 6513	- 2	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
"	" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " "	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
3334	109092	1 26080 12 6	1704 6513	- 2	"	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	
"	" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " "

22827

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Statement shewing the number of Parambas belonging to the Kovilagoms and Chief Brahmins exempted from remission.

Taluk	Umsom	Particulars	No. of Garden	Extent			Amount of Rent			Amount of Remission			Remarks.
				Acres	S.K		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
		Included in the Jemabundy accounts.											
Calicut Cusba		Garden belonging to the present Zamorin Kovilagom	10	3	330		26	7	3	11	1	4	The assessment due on the Parambas wherein the new Kovilagoms are situate has been remitted out of respect to the Rajah Letter from the Collector dated 28th June 1850.
Do. Nagrom		Do. in which the Charitable Institution of the Parsees is situated	1										The revenue of a Paramba and 2 houses assigned for the accommodation of Travellers and belonging to Burmanjee Cobrajee Wadia has been remitted from Fasly 1255 as per order
		Houses	2										
				"	284		3	9	7	5	7	9	
Chrom branad	Iringal	Comatha Menoky Checoly Nair	3	1	1	198	11	13	"	4	14	1	The revenue due on the Chathro the Paramba situate near the new Canal and wherein Chetrum and Maddum has been erected for the benefit of the public has been remitted from Fasly 1261 as per order No. 13 dated 27th December 1851 issued by the Collector.
Chow ghaut	Cadical	Catmadatil Nambo dry paad	1	7	103		60	"	"	13	3	11	The amount of revenue of Illam Paramba has been allowed as remission agreeably to order No. 340 dated 18th September 1834 from the Collector.
Nedin ganad	Kudatay, Madum	Mapaat Manukel	3	12	16		8	8	2	6	3	2	These Parambas were surveyed and assessed to revenue in 1001. They were subsequently remitted as per order No. 101 dated 13th May 1831 issued by the Collector in consequence of the petition of the Proprietor.
Do.		Pericoomangerry Manakel	1	3	810		4	4	7	4	11	5	
		Total	17	27	281		114	10	7	45	9	8	
		Garden not included in the accounts											
Calicut Cusba		Zamorin Kovilagom	1	8	1200		259	"	10	77	15	9	Assessment of the Parambas appertaining to the old Zamorin Kovilagom

	Colapparamba									
Nagiom	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	1	3	744	112	10 5	24 a 7
Cusbah	3	Garden in which the Poodia Kovilago-ta Paneeo Chetrum is situated			1	13	1029	146	8 a	39 7 1
		Do.	Do.	Byragee Chetrum	1	a	656	2	a a	a 11 8
Cusbah	5	Kelakay Kovilagom Garden			1	5	134	142	8 9	42 15 5
Causpa-ramba	6	Thathoor Kovilagom	Do.		1	4	840	7	3 8	2 66
Cusbah	7	Candam Kolungasa Padin-gasa Kovilagom	Do.		1	1	450	2	6 5	a 8 6
Do.	8	Do.	on the Southern side of	Do.	1	a	783	a	8 a	a 2 9
Valayn-nad	9	Garden in which the present Padinjasa Kovila-gom is situated			4	4	1123	20	11 2	7 9 1
		Total			12	13	949	693	11 3	195 13 4

has been remitted in consideration of the position of the proprietor as per letter dated 4th August 1829 from the Collector to the Zamorin Rajah.

The records do not show the year the remission of assessment took place the amount of remission and rent were recently ascertained.

22829 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Enc: 2

To.

Shri Madoo Madayan

Dated 5th of Vyshagom in the Malay Year Vaya Varshom 766.

It having been resolved to make a gift (Enam) of a land yielding (annually) an income of 400 Rupees situated in the Calicut Talook to Cochy Seyd Moostapa Ibanom Abdool Rahuman Hydross Veerajada Avergul you should accordingly make over to Veerajada Avergul a land yielding the said income of Rupees 400 situated on any spot he may choose and have the object of the grant carried out every year. Have a Copy of this order in the Menono account and return it to the party abovementioned.

Signature
True Copy
Signed/ J Vaughan
Principal Collector
True translation
Signed/ P Grant
Acting Collector

To

22828 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Statement shewing the particulars of lands and Gardens enjoyed free of assessment under the plea that they are Sarvamanyam.

Talook	Numbers	Names of Pagodas &c.a	Lands			Gardens			Houses.		
			No.	Extent in		No.	Extent in	Amount proposed to be assessed	No.	Assessment	
				Acre	S.k		a S.k	Rs a p		Rs a p	
Vadakoor pram	1	Kooroody Raman Kavoorst Sathram	36	19	20	11	7 726	2 a 7	19	5 11 2	
Nedoovar stam	2	Moothashyar Kavil Baga :vathy	6	7	73	a	a a	a a a	a	a a a	
Valenpoora	3	Talakoorshy Devasom	1	1	1094	a	a a	a a a	a	a a a	

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

Enc: 3.

To

Aftarisha Tungul of Coondotty.

Your Karnaven (Uncle) Shamd Sha Tungul having behaved himself with Loyalty towards the Honorable Company they were pleased in Consideration of such Conduct on the part of the said Tungul to grant (him) a Revenue remission of 783 Star Pagodas 0 fanams and 58½ Cash At your request a reference on this subject has been made to Madras and the permanent Continuance to you of the said remission of 783 Star Pagodas 0 fanams and 58½ Cash will depend on your good Conduct.—

Dated Calicut Tookedy Cutcherry Munjeery 17th Dhanoo 950 December 1858.

Signed J. Wilson
Sub Collector

True Copy

Principal Collector

True Translation

Signed P. Grant
Acting Collector
To

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

No. 4.

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

B. No. 4453.
From the Collector of Malabar

Sir,

With reference to your Official Memo dated 22d Instant Calling for information in regard to Boards Circular dated 15th July 1856 I have the honor to request your attention to Para 3 of my letter dated 25th January last where the information required has already been submitted.—

2. The amount to be allowed to this District for paper on account of the new forms of Village Accounts is stated in Enclosure No. 1 of the above letter to be Rupees 1500 and though the expenditure for reasons therein stated fell short by Rupees 367 of the Estimate I think that a less amount than that estimated would not suffice for the requirements of the District and which I trust Government will be pleased to sanction.—

Calicut 30th September 1858

Signed P. Grant
Acting Collector
To.

Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

No. 350.

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

B. R. No. 1888.
From the Collector of Malabar.

Sir,

With reference to Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 7th Instant I have the honor to forward Copy of the License granted to the Abkarry Renter and of the advertisement putting the form up to the Auction a translate of the License above adverted to was sent with my letter to the Board under date the 2d September 1858.—

No. 3703—

Calicut
20th October 1858

Signed J. P. Grant
Acting Collector.

Enclosure No. 1 Canady.
Enclosure No. 2.—

N. O. I. I. C. C.

1. It is hereby notified that the Abkarry Farms of the Talook of Calicut with the Sub Divisions of Mannoor and Palanhanjanoor and other adjacent places in the Talook of Chernnad as well as the Ferry Farms of the Talooks of Calicut Corroombranaad and Belutnaad

Regd. 8/8

Fort St. George 28th December 1858—

Belutnaad in the Collectorate of Malabar as exhibited below will be sold by public auction either collectively or in detail Talooks by Talook to the highest bidder for a period of [5] five years commencing from the ensuing Fusly 1269 at the Huzzoor Office at Calicut on Tuesday the 25th May next.—

2. Parties desirous of obtaining a previous knowledge of the conditions of the Lease can do so on application at the Office of the Collector of Malabar.—

3. Parties inclined to become bidders are required to attend the Office at 12 o'Clock A.M. on the day above Specified.—

4. The purchaser will be required to make a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount for which the Farm shall be Knocked down at the time of the sale and within 15 days afterwards a further deposit in Cash or Jewels which together with the first deposit shall be equivalent in value to the sum of two monthly first instalments of the amount of sale and further to furnish competent security for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

In

5. In the event of the purchaser failing to conform to these conditions the Farms will be resold at his sole risk or conducted by the Sirkar under Amanny according to the discretion of the Collector in either case the deposit of the first purchaser will be forfeited to Government and he can have no claim to any excess that may be realized by the second sale and will be held responsible for any deficit that may result by such resale.—

6. The period of the lease of the Abkarry Farm of the Talook of Chernaad will be reckoned from 1st July next that of the Punnicode and Poothoor Sub

Sub divisions and Mavoor Deshom in the Cunnyparamboo Sub division of the Talook of Calicut from the 15th September 1857 and the other Farms from the 1st July 1857 The first of the Fasles for which these Farms are proposed to be leased will end with the 30th June 1858 while the Subsequent Fasles will commence with the 1st July and end with the 30th June of each year.—

7. Should bridges be built over any of the Ferries before the expiration of the term of lease the Contractor will have to make good to the Sirkar such Amount as may be adjudged by arbitrators in consequence of the change.—

8. If it should be come necessary to modify or withdraw any part of the lease of any Ferry in consequence of the Railway the Contractor must assent to it and the Sirkar will indemnify him for any loss that may be ascertained by Arbitrators.—

Talooks

Fort St. George 28th December 1858. —

Names of the Farms.	Revenue for Fasly 1267.	Average Annual revenue of 10 years from Fasly 1250 to 1259	Average Annual revenue of 5 years from Fasly 1255 to 1259	Minimum rate of Prices
St Mary	8000 " "	8210 " "	8400 " "	8500 " "
2d	113 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
3d				
4th	570 " "	" " "	" " "	1000 " "
Forty	5060 " "	6048 " "	5934 " "	5934 " "
2d	2900 " "	2581 " "	2810 " "	2810 " "
3d	4410 " "	4588 " "	4420 " "	4476 " "

Calicut
Ponnicode Pattoo & Cordoo
Tuttly Cottahs or Sub divisions
and Revenue Parkums in Canjy
Cheramboo Cottahs
Mannoor and Pallaiyeries
Cottahs for 9 months from
1st January to 30th June 1857

Cheroad

Calicut

Cannanore

Tellicherry

Calicut
30th April 1857

Signed W. Robinson
Collr

Signed P. Grant
Asst

Salaries.

228301

22837

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 162

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

Sir,

Bd's No. 5452
From the Collector of Malabar.....
Dated 11th October 1858

In reply to Extract Proceedings
Board of Revenue dated 20th September 1858,
I have the honor to enclose Copy of a letter
& its enclosure received from Commis-
sioner of Customs Salt and Opium
in answer to one of mine addressed
to him asking for information as to the
Re-export from Bombay of the large
quantities of Cardamoms exported to that
Port from Malabar.

2 From the reply of the Commissioner it appears that the trade of Bombay has of late increased to such an extent, that much of the trade from minor Ports in the Country to Foreign Ports, and vice versa, has been directed to Bombay.

3. In the case of the Cardamom trade however, I believe that there is a very intimate connection between the Bombay Merchants and those in Malabar.

4. The average annual duty realized on Cardamom at Bombay appears to be Rupees 4338. Last year Rupees

Rupees 7855 were collected, but a considerable portion of this amount must be set aside as duty on Cardamom from Coorg, Canara, Mysore, Cochin & Travancore, of course the Cardamom for the supply of British India is not taken into account, but it must be large.

5. Infraction of the Renters privileges is dealt with by confiscation of the smuggled goods this has been the practice from time immemorial.

6. The claims of the Jemmies are met by the renters in accordance with a rate agreed upon previous to the plantations being farmed out to them. The accompanying Statement shows those rates. they were fixed by Mr Clarke in [illegible]

The selling prices at which the Renters dispose of the Cardamoms, are not interfered with.—

Calicut 2d November 1858. } /Signed/ D. Grant
Collector

22837 From Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Exc. No. 1
No. 1737

To, P. Grant Esqre
Acting Collector of Malabar.

Sir, With reference to your letter No. 2768 dated the 28th Ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a Statement shewing the Quantity and Amount of Duty levied on Cardamoms, Pepper and other spicies imported into, and exported from this Port during the last three years viz from 1855/56 and 1857/58.

2 In the above Statement the Exports for the consumption in the Honorable Company's territories are not included, and to this circumstance is attributable the difference between the quantity imported and that re exported to Foreign Ports.

3. I beg also, to append a List of the Foreign Ports to which the above articles are re exported from this port.

4 In reply to your query why the Cardamom Trade should be almost exclusively carried on with Bombay, I would beg to state, that this is probably owing to the Trade of Bombay having lately much

22837 From Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Statement shewing the Quantity and Amount of duty levied on the following Articles imported into Bombay from Malabar, and exported from Bombay to Foreign Ports during the last three years viz.t 1855/56 and 1857/58.

	Import			Export			Duty @ Rs. 3 per cent		
	1855/56	1856/57	1857/58	1855/56	1856/57	1857/58	1855/56	1856/57	1857/58
1	2			3			4		
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cardamoms	2,30,494	2,98,840	1,42,859	101,908	37,973	229,571	3544	1617	7,855
Pepper	90,65,469	54,01,068	66,40,537	51,44,758	20,42,871	27,25,196	18,521	66,35	10,372
Other Spices	2,04,109	13,96,995	1,70,546	4,35,375	564,201	8,29,681	862	1131	1275

Bombay Office of Commissioners of Customs Salt & Opium
11th October 1858

Signed Richard Spooner
Commissioner of Customs Salt & Opium

Accompaniment to the Commissioners letter No. 1737 dated 11th October, 1858.

Richard Spooner
Commissioner of Customs Salt & Opium

22837 Fort St. George 28th December 1838

List of the Foreign Ports to which Cardamoms, Pepper and other Spices are re exported from Bombay.

Great Britain
Aden
Africa Coast of
America North
Amsterdam
Antwerp
Arabian Gulf
Ceylon
France
Genoa
Gibraltar
Lisbon
Hamburg
Mauritius
Penang & Singapoor
Persian Gulf
Sonmeance
Suez
Trieste
Malabar Foreign
Cutch
Goa, Demaun and Diew
Concun Foreign
Gugerat Ditto

Bombay Office of the Commissioner of Customs Salt & Opium 11th October 1838

Accompaniment to the Commissioners letter No 1737 dated 11th October 1838

/ Signed R. Spooner
Comr of Customs
Salt & opium

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / J. Grant
Coll.r

22837 Fort St. George 28th December 1838.

Enc. 2

List of rates agreed upon to be paid to the Jemmees of Cardamom & Plantation in Malabar in the several Years hereunder specified.

Years in which the rates were fixed	Cardamom Sort	Rates of payment to Jemmy ℔ Candy Rs	a	p
From 1805 to 1807	First	510	"	"
	Second	460	"	"
1808	Unassorted	575	"	"
1809 to 1811		450	"	"
1812		350	"	"
1813	First	350	"	"
	Second	300	"	"
	Third	250	"	"
1814 to 1817	Unassorted	400	"	"
1818	First	400	"	"
	Second	350	"	"
	Third	175	"	"
	Black	125	"	"
1819	Unassorted	300	"	"
	Black	125	"	"
1820	Unassorted	282	8	"
	Black	146	"	"
1821 to 1828	Unassorted	300	"	"
1829 to 1838		350	"	"
1839 to 1865		300	"	"
1866 to 1858		337	8	"

/ Signed / D. Grant
Acting Collector

22838 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No: 172

To

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

Sir,

Bd. No: 5544
From the Ag. Collector
of Malabar ..... }

With reference to Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 25th March 1857, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to inform me whether land of the kinds therein adverted to, Salt water Stamps may be disposed of in future without reference to the Board in the manner therein proposed at a nominal price, the ordinary revenue assessment being fixed on the land.-

Calicut .....
4th December ....
1858 ....

/ Signed / D. Grant
Acting Collector

To

22839 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No: 171
1858

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

Sir

Bd. No: 5545
From the Ag. Collr.
of Malabar ..... }
No: 575

In reply to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 6th February 1858, I beg to state that the lands in which the Gold washings exist, are the Free Simple properties of the extensive and influential Rajahs and landed proprietors in whose names the Gold Fasse stands.-

2 It is difficult to define the exact locality in which the Gold is quarried and washed for it is obtained in very many places scattered over a tract of country extending for some 30 or 40 miles along the western face of the Ghauts, and in parts along their summits. The portion of the country to which I refer will be clearly apprehended, by a reference to the Trigonometrical Survey Map of Malabar starting from the letter R in the word Malabar about Longitude 76.30 Latitude 11.6 it follows the course of the Ghauts until it reaches the position of letter B in Malabar about Longitude 76.3 Latitude 11.28 Along the

Fort St George 28th December 1858

the whole of this extensive tract gold diggings and washings have been and are I dare say now being carried on in many parts But circumstances have altered so much within the last 10 years that the trade has gone down very much, and many of those who understood the art have betaken themselves to other employments & have carried away with them the knowledge of the localities reckoned in one.

In Wynaad Talook in which the balances are now outstanding the gold is found in the 3 Ummums named Moonaad Cherangode & Nambalakoode which lie near the head of the Carcoor Pass & strike N. W. & N. E. to Nelliallum & Nambelcottah. The only persons who seem to have had any acknowledged right to the gold are the parties against whom the present balances are outstanding They collected it wholly through the agency of their Chermars & Pannars or slaves, and I am given to understand that whole families of these have betaken themselves to Western Wynaad where good wages & fair treatment are to be had at the hands of the various Coffee Planters.

1 Nellayalath arshagum	217	—	3 Moonaad Ummsham
2 Paneny Devastom	112	8	3 Moonaad Ummsham
3 Cherangode Pawony	510	—	1 Cherangode
4 Nelamboor Rajah for Nambalakode Varnaver	1062	8	1 Nambalakode
Total	1902	—	—

Calicut 4th December 1858

Signed P. Grant
Actg Collector

Fort St George 28th December 1858

No 177
1858

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

Sir

B. No. 5643.
From the Actg Collr of Malabar —

I have the Right Honorable Lord Harris was at Calicut the Deputy to attached to the Collector's office represented verbally the difficulties and hardships they have to endure on account of the smallness of their pay and the rise in the prices of the ordinary necessaries of life within the last few years —

2 Their grievances they stated were much increased when on circuit in the District and they prayed that if an increase of pay could not be granted ed they might at all events be allowed batta. They were directed to present a petition on the subject

The

22842 Fort St George 28th December 1858

this they have now done and I have now the honor to enclose it -

3 There is much truth in what they advance and I should be glad to see the pay of all the Peons in the Provinces increased. The reasons

1 Jemedar — 14 Rs.	2 Delayets Sea Customs
3 Havildars 10½ each	Department Rs 6 each
1 Ditto 10 "	32 Peons do 5¼ each
1 Naigue 7 "	18 Kolkars do 5 each
18 Delayets 7 each	3 Masoalgies do 5¼ each
	2 Ditto do 3½ Do

for which now obtain are given in the Margin -

Calicut - - - - } 9th December 1858 } (Signed) P. Grant Actg Collr

No 181

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

Bd No 5706 - Sir,
From the Actg Collr of Malabar - } I have the honor to state in continuation of my endorsement on the petition noted in the Margin that I omitted to mention that

From Merchants residing in Calicut dated 4th augt 58 No 2333 -

22843 Fort St George 28th December 1858

that an order was issued from this office on the 30th of March 1848 forbidding the export of all Teak Timber under 8 inches in diameter and that it is chiefly with Reference to this restriction that the Petitioners complain -

2 The Court of Directors orders on the subject were issued whilst duties were levied on goods exported by sea from one Port in India to any other Port within the Company's limits but after these were done away with it was necessary to pass the order now Referred to for the protection of Malabar Teak which would otherwise be exported in very large quantities to Bombay Scinde and Cutch especially this latter province where there is a very great demand for small wood of any kind -

Calicut - - - } 14th December 1858 } (Signed) P. Grant Acting Collr

22844 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 182

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

Sir,

B/ No. 5707
From the Sg. Collr
of Malabar —

It appears that a sum of Rupees 153-1-8 due to the heirs of a deceased Senior Rajah of Beypoor being a portion of the 3d instalment of his Mokkurrauk for Fy. S. 1024 (1848/49) has been held in deposit from that Pd. period to the present in Consequence of the Claimants not having come forward to receive

2 An application has now been made to me by the Civil & Sessions Judge of Calicut to stop from the amount adverted to the Costs &ca. of the Suit noted in the Margin. —

Rs. 333 of 1855.

3 As I dont think I shall be justified in Complying with that Officers Request without the sanction of higher authority I have the honor to Request you will be good enough to obtain for the instructions of Government, as to the Course it would be desirable for me to pursue in the matter. —

Calicut — — —
14th December 1858

(Signed) P. Grant
Acting Collector

22845 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

No. 184
1858

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

Sir,

B/ No. 5791.
From the Sg. Collr
of Malabar — —

With reference to Para 2 of Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 13th October last No. 1396 forwarded with the Board's orders of the 15th idem No. 3903 I have the honor to state that in my opinion it would not be expedient to make a remittance to the general Treasury of the Province —

2 It lies at a Considerable distance from the Southern Talooks and so far as the Northern Talooks are Concerned, it is not in an eligible or Central position —

3 At present there are two principal Treasuries in the District one at Tellicherry the other at Calicut

6

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Calicut and a Branch Treasury at Paulghaut. The first mentioned place is from its situation Geo. the most convenient that could be chosen for the purpose in North Malabar and the Treasury there located as it is within the Fort is deemed sufficiently safe. In South Malabar Calicut being the Huzzoor Station of the Collectorate the demands for funds here are so great as to render the existing arrangement very necessary and Paulghaut has unavoidably been made a Branch Treasury to meet local disbursements to any

Railway Bills Geo.

4 In support of my opinion on the matter I beg to enclose the accompanying statement exhibiting the Disbursements in North and South Malabar for the last three years.

5 Should Calicut become from its indefensible state be deemed no longer suitable for the location of the

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

principal Treasury of South Malabar Paulghaut may likewise be selected for the purpose as it has a strong Fort in which the present Branch Treasury is placed. But this change can only be effected after the Railroad is completed, as any great demand for Cash in Calicut can then be met at once by a Remittance from Paulghaut.

Calicut — 17th December 1858 } (Signed) St. Grant
Acting Collector

P.S. I had hoped to have visited Tellicherry and Cannanore before sending this Report but my tour to North Malabar being unavoidably delayed, I do not consider it Expedient to defer its Submission any longer. —

Particulars

22848

Fort St. George 28th December 1838

Particulars of Disbursements in the District of Malabar for the following three years—

Treasuries	Fusly 1265	Fusly 1266	Fusly 1267	Total
North Malabar				
1 Cannaye	6874 1 9	18409 12 8	12260 6 ½	37544 5 ··
2 Cherical	67191 · 9	124045 8 3	53202 9 6	244439 2 6
3 Cottayam	9449 · 6	23883 ½ 5 10	41086 11 4	74373 4 8
4 Cartenaad	15921 4 ½	30186 10 ½	20303 8 4	66411 ½ 0
5 Coorumenaad	8088 8 5	17712 · 1	11894 11 ·	40695 6 6
6 Wynaad	15152 13 8	25294 12 8	31736 12 8	72184 ½ ··
Total	122676 13 8	239486 2 1	173485 1 5	535648 1 2
7 Northern Div. Treasury	822308 6 5	651961 · 5	805092 1 9	2279361 8 ½
Total	944985 4 1	891447 2 6	978577 3 2	2815029 9 2
Soun..				
8 Calicut	4834 13 4	18988 11 11	14977 11 6	38801 4 9
9 Ernaad	69148 4 3	105869 3 ½	121553 1 10	296570 9 8
10 Shernaad	6037 13 9	21070 6 11	13046 1 ½	40154 6 3
11 Betutnaad	17761 13 ·	155359 6 4	204031 1 3	377152 4 ½
12 Kootnaad	42969 ½ ·	37963 15 2	31320 12 6	112254 2 8
13 Chowghaut	15072 13 ·	26311 5 3	15505 2 2	56889 4 5
14 Pedoonganaad	17297 12 10	116840 1 5	100854 5 5	234992 3 8
15 Wallowanaad	17310 12 1	36687 14 ·	23405 12 ·	77404 6 1
16 Palghaut	265731 1 4	626936 8 ·	468257 13 3	1360925 6 7
17 Tenelsrom	4601 14 ·	20474 12 ½	19990 10 4	45067 4 11

8 Tellicherry							
	Total	83205	14	72302	15	6	9
		5439772	6	1938805	4	8	9
19 Calicut Treasury		1951948	9	1311122	10	7	9
	Total	2495921	4	2627927	14	8	6
	Grand Total	3440906	5	3570130	5	1	2

Calicut
23rd December 1858

/ Signed / P. Grant
Acting Collector

22849 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 188.
1858.

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

B No. 5887
From the Actg. Collr of Malabar

To B of Revs 15th May 1857
Do Do 5th June
From Do 23 Do
To Bd of Rev: 24th Do
26th Decr 1857
From Do 20th Jany/58

+ No. 10 of 1857
o No. 413 of Do

Sir.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin. I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board of Revenue Copies of the Decrees of the Civil Court of Calicut & the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Tellicherry in Original + and Appeal Suits dated 29th and 30th October last.

Calicut
23rd December
1858

/ Signed / P. Grant
Acting Collector.

O.S.

Encl. No. 1.

O.S. No. 10 of 1857 on the file of the Principal Sudr Ameen Palakel Ames Coolty by Vakeel Govinden Maragan and since continued by Vakeel Narayen.

Versus.

1 Chooney Amboo
2 Patoovaly Coonjy Coolty
3 Padmhare-veetil Cunhen
4 Lottatil Kellan
5 Mala Randy Mauny
6 Mainala Amboo

By Vakeel Pydel Menon

Suppl. 7 W. Robinson Esqr. Acting Collector of Malabar continued by his successor in Office.

8 P. Grant Esqr.

By Vakeel Amboo Pothood

The Plaintiff sues for the restitution of a land denominated Poodapadua, situated at Audalore in Dharmapatam and yielding annually a rent of 40 Rupees and for the recovery of Rupees 110 as arrears of rent from

22851 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

from 1026/1850/51 to 1031/1855/56 after deducting Rupees 10 voluntarily relinquished by him. He states that the land was originally the Jumm of one Kuliyaredata Coonjey Pocker & when put up to sale in execution of a Decree passed against him under No. 83 of 1824, his (Plff's) father Chinna Randy Packroo purchased it and obtained a sunnud of sale from the Tellicherry Moonsiff on the 24th Mithun nom 1001/1826 that the land was accordingly put into his possession on the 24th November following. that subsequently or in Dhanu 1011/Sept. Octr. 1835. his father made a will bequeathing the whole of his property to himself & others, that upon the death of his father, the latter's elder brother usurping possession of the property an action was instituted which was decided in his (Plff's) favor in S.A.S. Nos. 29 & 30 of 1840 on the file of the late Zillah Court of Malabar and the decisions thus passed finally confirmed by the Court of Sudr Udalat on the 25th September 1843 that the land continued waste during the life time of his Father and that in 1023/1847/48 a coole was granted to

to the 1st & 2nd Defdts authorizing them to bring it into a state of cultivation - that upon 1st & 2d Defendants subsequently objecting to surrender the land to Plaintiff pursuant to the Sunnud of sale, the late Collector Mr Conolly passed an order under date the 6th October 1854 to the effect that the land was not Government but Plaintiff's jenm. that the 1st & 2nd Defendants at first contended that the land was Sirkar jenm, but in their answers to the Suit No 848 of 1855 which was instituted and withdrawn by Plaintiff. they claimed it as their individual jenm.

2. In their answers the first Six Defendants contend that the Plaintiffs suit is barred by the law of limitations neither his father nor himself having enjoyed the land for a period of 30 years or from 1026 and that the land is Government jenm.

3. The 7th Defendant asserts

asserts that the land is Government fee simple, as being situate in the Dharmapatam Amshom, that if the land be found included in the deed of sale the auction conducted by the Plaintiff should be cancelled, and that the Plaintiff did not appropriate the land for 25 years.

4. The Plaintiff in his reply affirms that the inhabitants do possess jenm property in Dharmapatam, that the whole of that Amshom is not Government jenm, that the manufacture of salt being under prohibition at the time the land was made over to Plaintiffs father in 1026 in pursuance of the Sunnud of sale, is the reason why he could derive no income from it, that in the year following that in which a cowl was granted by the Collector to the 1st & 2nd Defendants he made an application to the authorities respecting the land, that his (Plaintiffs) right to his Fathers estate having been finally adjudicated in 1843 only, & the land having continued waste until 1848, the objection on the score of delay,

delay of 25 years to sue is immaterial, & that the prayer of the 7th Defdt. for the cancelment of the sale is opposed to the standing orders of the Sudr Adalut dated 11th October 1827 & 6th February 1837.

5. No rejoinder has been filed.

6. The late Principal Sudr Ameen, upon the first hearing of the case, recorded the following as the points to be proved by the contending parties viz.

Plaintiff to prove.

1st The cause of the delay in suing
2d In whom the jenm right was vested before the sale of the land by public auction.
3d By what means Plaintiff acquired the right of Packroo.
4th That the sale was not a collusive one.
5th Which of the Defendants set up contradictory pleas respecting the jenm right and also file the Sunnud of sale & the order of the late Collector declaring that the land is not Government Jenm.

1st to 6th Defendants to prove

1st That the land is Government jenm
2d In what year & by what means they acquired the base hold right.

7th Defendant to prove

1st In what year and by what means the Government acquired the jenm right
2d That the auction sale was a collusive one

3. The circumstances tending to nullify the late Collectors orders which declared the land to be Government jenm.

7. The Plaintiffs Vakeel cited three witnesses and filed 15 documents; the first six Defendants Vakeel named six witnesses & the 8 Defendants Vakeel cited seven witnesses & filed 4 documents. Two witnesses for the first six Defendants three Ditto for the 8 Defendant & the Vakeels for the parties have been examined. the evidence of the remaining witnesses having been dispensed with by the parties respectively.

Plaintiffs documents.

A Sunnud granted by the Collr. of Chingleput Moodliff for the one Cherry Moodliff for the Amshom / portion / of the Pagodam, embracing 78 Kumblies or plots. the Jenm of Vellya-edatu (comp Packer Defendant in suit No. 95 of 1824 purchased in auction by the late Mr Hendley Packroo. Dated 24th Mithoonee 1001 / 1825. 1 July

To prove the 2d point recorded for Plffs.

B Extract from the Diary of the Tellicherry Moodliffs Court

to the effect that the Mookiahs of the aforesaid Purra and Thurrumpatum Hobly and Purra have certified the transfer to the auction purchaser Chinna Kundy Puckrao, of the property sold in execution of the decree in suits Nos. 83 and 377 of 1824. Dated 24th November 1826. — To prove the 24th paragraph

C Writtyat or last will and testament Paper by Chinna Kundy Puckrao bequeathing the whole of his property to his children among (sadly) Plaintiff and others. Dated 27th Phalguna 1811 / 11th October 1835. — To prove the 3d paragraph

D. Attested copy of the decree in suit O.S. No. 297 of 1840 on the file of the late Zillah Court of Madura Dated 3d January 1843. — To prove

E. Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Sudr Adawlut having reference to the aforesaid decree. Dated 25th September 1853. — To prove

F Attested copy of an order issued by the late Collector Mr Casamally to the Head Assistant

Assistant Collector declining to interfere with the land on behalf of Government. Dated 8th October 1854. — To prove the 2d paragraph

G Account prepared and submitted by the Ameen of the Pattukherry Moonsiffs Court after surveying the land in dispute Dated 24th November / Cheigam 1030 / 1854 — To prove the measurement of the land & the expenditure incurred in reclaiming it.

H Attested copy of an order by the late Collector Mr Casamally to the Pattukherry Police Ameen remarking on the impropriety of any interference with the land since the Government have relinquished all right thereto Dated 24th February 1855. — To prove the 2d paragraph

I Attested copy of a report from the Police Ameen of Pattukherry to the Head Assistant Magistrate and which led to the issue of the order H Dated 9th January 1855. — To prove

J Attested copy of an order passed by the Pattukherry Moonsiff in the subject of expenses incurred by the tenants in possession in reclaiming — To prove the correctness of the boundaries set forth in the Plaint

reclaiming the land dated
24th Magaram 1030 / 5th February 1855

R Attested copy of a Petition presented by the 5th defendant to the Civil Court letting up a Jenm right to the land dated 5th Maanam 1030 / 14th March 1855 — J. proves the 5th point

L Attested copy of the answer filed by the 1st defendant in suit No. 848 of 1855 attesting that his Father purchased in 984 the Jenm right of 2½ portions of the land dated 25th Kumbham 1031 / 7th March 1856 — Do. Do.

M Attested copy of the answer filed by 2 defendants in suit No. 848/55 attesting a Jenm right to the land dated 29th Kumbham 1031 / 10th March 1856 — Do. Do.

N Attested copy of a Petition presented to the Zillah Judge Chingleput by Sadasiva Pillay plaintiff in suit stating that his Jenm land having been included in the land in dispute dated 5th Maanam 1031 / 14th March 1856 — Do. Do.

O Attested copy of a Petition presented to the Zillah Judge by Sadasiva Moodeliar by Vellapil Coreambaram complaining of his Jenm land having been included within the boundaries specified in the summons dated 5th Maanam 1030 / 15th March 1855 — J. proves the 5th point

I 8 Defendants documents Attested copies of paras 9–55 & 65 of a general report submitted by the Joint Commissioners to the Bengal Government dated 14th October 1798 — J. proves the 1st point recorded for the 4th Defendant

II Copy of an account prepared by bearing the signatures of the late Sheristadar in Paraugally Chandoo with reference to an account of salt manufactured in 983 of which a copy was submitted in 984 to the Huzoor Cutcherry by the then Cutcherry Sheristadar dated 7th Maanam 983 / 18th March 1818 In this account the Pudaopadram disputed is shown to be the Jenm of Government — J. proves the 1st point recorded for the 4th Defendant

III Account of salt purchased on the 4th Kumbam 997 / 18th September 1821 In

In this account the land in dispute is shewn to be the Larkar paim and it further bears the attestation of Vellya edata Cangey Packer Cooly Ambaaty and Chauvey Company Cooly at the foot of the entry "we are willing to manage our salt pans" consisting of 5 and a half pertimes

Pd. prove the 1st point recorded for the Defendt

IV. Account without date and bearing the attestation of the then Sheristadar Narangelly Sivadien This record shews that the Pandaspadia embracing 150 Kumies or plots of the Larkar paim and bears the signatures of Vaas Cooly Ambaaty and Ottaly.

Pd.

Witness examined on behalf of the first sixth Defendants Sept.

1 Manaukudy Papen
2 Padiaparigal Ambaaty

Pd. prove the 1st & 2d points recorded for the Defendts

Witness examined on behalf of the 8 Defendants Sept.

1st Plaintiffs Cooly
2d Vellya edata Cangaly
3d Cangiaparata Cannan

Pd. prove the 1st & 2d points recorded for the 7th Defendant

Judgment

8th The Court has no reason why a Decree should be given in favor of Plaintiff for the land sued for.

9th There is no doubt that the aforesaid land was sold in execution of a Decree passed in suit No. 93 of 1824 and purchased by Plaintiffs father in 1826 but it appears from 8 Defendants exhibit I being attested copy of an extract from a general report submitted by the Joint Commissioners to the Bengal government under date the 14th October 1793 that the Island of Sharmapatam was ceded to the British government in 1739. that in June 1788 the then Rajah of Sherikul possessed himself of it and that it was reposessed by the Company troops on the 3d January 1789.

1739. whilst the various accounts
II III & IV dated so far back as 1715
Mauauna 983 & Kupuy 997 shew that
March 1808 18th September 1821
the land has all along been re-
gistered in government Jenu The
account III bears upon the signa-
ture of Ventya a state (cowjey
Packer the person under whose
jenu right was purchased by
Plaintiffs father Hence the Court
is unable to perceive how, under
the circumstances, could any pri-
vate individual have a fee
simple in the General Village
comprising the Island of Shur-
mapatam unless such had
ceded to him by Government
it did with respect to the
property claimed by the Malo
Lemalou since the conquest The
Plaintiff is unable to prove
any such grant by Government
in favor of Cowjey Packer a
forefather or his ancestor.

10.— It is true that the by-
standers of Cowjey Packer and
others in the aforesaid writ
III are precluded by an entry
are willing to [illegible]

ave vapoo-padua" (This entry the
last part
Plaintiff points to as tantamount
to a declaration on their part
that the jenu right of the land
was vested in them in contra-
diction of the entry "Sicker
jenu" made just above it by
the Officer who superintended
the preparation of the account
but the Court would observe
that as the land was then
was then under the manage-
ment of the aforesaid parties
they made use of the expres-
sion "ave vapoo-padua" an expres-
sion commonly used in this dis-
trict even by tenants at will
when alluding to the property
under their charge.—

11.— The Court does not think
the C. O. of the late Resident
dated 11th October 1827 & 1st Febu
ary 1837 will operate as a bar
in the present instance for en-
tering into the merits of the dis-
puted claim. the Government having
hitherto enjoyed the proprietors
share of the land land for
as

as admitted by Plaintiff himself
even if Government debar itself of
a proprietary right for any length
of time, the Court holds that
it is open to it to assert its
right to or assume possession
of any property, without regard
to the lapse of time, under
the spirit if not the letter of
Section VIII Regulation XXXI of 1802.

12 The contradictory pleas of some
of the tenants in possession as regards
the same right can avail the Plain-
tiff nothing. They at first pleaded
same right in favour of Government
but as the late Collector declined to
interfere in the matter they came
forward with a different plea to
evade restoration of the land in this suit.

13 As the Court is satisfied that
the land had for ages the Government
for simple & the Plaintiff has utterly
failed to adduce any proof to the
contrary it proceeds to dismiss the
suit with costs against him.

(Seal) Given under my hand and
the Seal of the Court at Fort
St George this 30th October 1858.

30 Oct 58

(Signed) H. D. Dorrie
Pl. Judge

A true Copy
(Signed) D. Grant
Sy. Collector

No 2.

Decree of the Civil Court Tellah Cheri
Original Suit No 7 of 1856 on the file of the Sub Court.

Plaintiffs
1 Chembalashery
Alingal Cheree Amah (female)
2 Herson Chapa
Koroop.

Defendants
1 J. Clarke Esqre
Collector of Malabar
(Not in India)
2 Chembalashery
Poodia Parambate
Ramoony Koroop
Supplemental.
3 W. Robinson Esqre
Actg Collr of Malabar

Appeal Suit No 413 of 1857 on the file of the Civil Court.

Appellant
W. Robinson Esqre
Actg Collr of Malabar
Vakeel
Amboo Podwall

Respondents
1 Chembalashery Alien
Gal Cheree Amah (female)
2 Herson Chapa
Koroop
Vakeel
Rama Menon.

The Original Suit was instituted as
to recover Rupees 408-8-0 on account of damage
sustained by the sale by 1st Defendant of
Paddy and other personals on account of
arrears of Revenue due upon the Veerapad land
the property of Plaintiffs family. The

2. The 1st Defendant, Collector, answered that he was not liable for the Official acts of his Predecessor &c.

3. The 2d Defendant in answer denies his responsibility for the arrears of Revenue.

4. The Sub Judge over ruled the objection taken to the Courts jurisdiction and decreed for the Plaintiff.

5 The 3d Defendant (Collector) appeals urging that the Suit is opposed to the provisions of Section XXVIII Regulation XXVII of 1802.

6 Respondent answered.

Judgement.

7. As I consider the Sub Judge has erred in his construction of the Regulation it is necessary before going further to consider this point.

8. The Sub Judge says "it is contended that the Collectors cannot be prosecuted for the Official acts of their predecessors because Section XXVIII Regulation XXVII of 1802 says Collectors shall not be liable to prosecution for the Official acts of their predecessors".

"I have no hesitation" says the Sub Judge "in over ruling this objection. The latter part of the Section clearly explains the word used" but Collectors engaged in Suits for which they are personally responsible as and removed from Office pending such Suits shall carry them on &c.

9. The question of jurisdiction depend then upon the question whether this Suit is one for which the Collector of Malabar was "personally answerable" and Section XXVIII of the same Regulation which according to the well established Rule for the construction of Statutes must be read with this Section shews what is meant by Suits of a private nature for which Collectors are "personally answerable" They are obviously acts either of a wholly corrupt nature wholly unauthorized by the law and for their private advantage and where "claims to monies received and demanded by him on behalf of Government may not be involved. It

It is quite clear that such acts as are subjects for a Suit of a private nature are acts not done under color of public right which is clearly not the case with an act like that here at issue which purpo to be a regular sale for arrears of Revenue in which the sums collected are alleged to have been levied and received on behalf of Government and for which therefore the Government may be ultimately responsible and for such cases Section XXIX of this Regulation provides that the successors of the parties originally Sued "Shall carry on such processor Suits."

10 Now with all this, I quite concur and it is quite clear that the act done by the Collector was an Official one and not of a private nature, hence I say under Section XXVIII of the Regulation Mr Conolly successor is not liable to prosecution for the said Official act.

11. It is quite clear that the first part of this Section has no reference to Section XXIII

XXIII but is final of itself and the Court must take it as it Stands.

The Sub Judge then refers to Section XXIX and under this Section he holds that the Defendant "shall carry on such process or Suit" but he has overlooked the very important qualification viz: as may be depending in the Courts at the time of such death or removal."

12 Now this is just the point here, and upon it the whole case rests.

The Suits was not filed against "official act" done by him, Mr Conolly for the official act done by him, but was filed against Mr Clarke his successor who very properly took advantage of this Regulation and answered that "he was not liable to prosecution for the Official act of his predecessor." Had the Suit been filed against Mr Conolly who did "the Official act" and had Mr Clarke found the case depending then indeed he was bound under Section XXIX to carry on such Suit but he was clearly not liable to be sued against for an "Official act" done by his predecessor.

13. Therefore over rule the Sub Judges construction and non Suit the Plaintiff on this point as he has clearly no action against

Mr

22870

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

Mr. Conolly's successor for the Official act done by Mr. Conolly and against which no suit was filed in Mr. Conolly's life time nor was depending when his successor took charge. The Plaintiff is assessed with all costs.

Costs.

Stamp duty on institution under Section XIII Regulation XIII of 1816		32	-
Fee of Appellants Pleader under Section XXI Regulation XII of 1816		25	-
Ditto of Respondents Ditto Ditto		25	-
Value of Stamp paper filed by appellant		13	-
Do. Do. by Respondents		5	-
Expence for serving process on the part of appellant		1	2
		101	2
Plaintiffs Costs in original Suit	63 4 5		
1st and 3d Deftts Do. Do.	5 - -		
2d Defendants Do. Do.	15 9 2		
3d Defendants Do. Do.	23 10 5		
		107	8
Total Costs Rs.		208	10

Given &c. this 29th October 1858.

(Signed) W. D. Cook
Civil Judge

True Copy
(Signed) W. D. Cook
Civil Judge

To the Actg Collector of Malabar for his information
30th Novr 1858.

True Copy
(Signed) P. Grant.
Actg Collector

H

22871

Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 187

To

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

B. No. 5903
From the Actg Collector
of Malabar

Sir,

No. 4630

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 15th December 1858 I request sanction to commence printing "Major Walkers Treatise on the Land Tenures of Malabar" a most useful work which I consider ought to be accessible to every one who is concerned with or takes any interest in Malabar. In fact so useful do I think the work that I was about to apply for leave to have it printed at my private expense.—

When finished the
2. work might be priced moderately and sold to parties wishing for Copies for their private use.—

A list of works proposed
3. to be printed in future will be hereafter submitted.—

Calicut ....
28th December
1858

(Signed) P. Grant.
Acting Collector
Kartenat

22872

B.P. 5904

Fort Saint George

Karkināt

28th December 1858

Tālāk

In the Vernacular of the District		In English										
Name of the Maganum	Number	Names of the Villages	Names of the Maganums	Number	Names of the Villages	Population at last Census	Jamabandy Beriz of Fasly 1262 including lands ready for cultivation money items	Area of Cultivable wet including dry and garden	Area of uncultivable lands including wet including dry and garden	Number of Tanks and channels available for cultivation	Villages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
			Kuttiprame	1	Kuttiprame	2991	4061	16	7			
				2	Kunnangat	4107	5007	0	11			
			Velliyat	1	Velliyat	1510	1618	4	9			
				2	Kunnumal	3094	2888	2	3			
				3	Kalameri	1876	3391	0	8			
			Kalameri	1	Cherapuram	3597	3796	15	8			
				2	Velam	2497	3245	9	6			
				3	Ayanjeri	2184	2838	5	7			
			Ayanjeri	1	Kottapalli	2248	3804	4	4			
				2	Teruvellur	3775	4981	7	6			
			Palayat	1	Palayat	2013	2967	10	3			
				2	Manjeyur	4528	4687	2	4			
				3	Meyanda	2489	3627	3	10			
			Purrameri	1	Purrameri	3051	6037	9	0			
				2	Kartikappalli	2205	3257	4	10			
				3	Ponmeri	3800	5753	4	10			
			Valakara	1	Valakara	5018	4184	4	7			
				2	Puttuppanam	3621	3530	11	9			
				3	Arrakeri	2731	2867	12	4			
				4	Muttungal	2208	2587	0	0			
			Parrakatava	1	Parrakatava	1275	1972	9	9			
				2	Cherkeri	1220	2176	9	6			
				3	Valayam	1791	2929	5	2			
			Iringannur	1	Iringannur	2749	3546	5	9			
				2	Vellur	2833	4415	2	11			
				3	Tunneri	2704	3581	5	3			
			Etacheri	1	Etacheri	2328	3533	5	4			
				2	Errannala	2979	4249	11	3			
				3	Aziyur	6292	4698	3	0			
			Kuttiyati	1	Kuttiyati	2454	2749	3	6			
				2	Kavalampara	1804	1950	10	1			
						90210	110903	10	11			

As no accounts shewing the area of cultivable and uncultivable land and the number of Tanks and channels available to the Villages exist in this District Col: 9, 10 & 11 cannot be filled up.

Malabar Collector's Office Calicut 23rd December 1858

(Signed) P. Grant
Ag. Collector

22873

Fort Saint George

Tamalapuram

28th December 1858

Talúk

In the Vernacular of the District		In English									
Names of the Magamums	Number	Names of the Villages	Names of the Magamums	Number	Names of the Villages	Population at last Census	Jamma-bundy of Fasly 1262 including assessment of items		Area of cultivable lands including wet, dry & Gardens	Area of uncultivable lands including Pormbocke	Numbers of Tanks and channels available to the Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11
			Kavassêri	1	Kavassêrieir	4690	5724	14	7		
				2	Kattassêri	3062	4645	10	11		
			Vatakanjêri	1	Vatakanjêri	5868	7312	10	4		
				2	Mangalam	4484	5876	9	7		
			Chêlanûr	1	Chêlanûr	5737	5609	8	10		
				2	Tarûr	4860	4818	1	11		
			Ayakat	1	Ayakat	3916	4457	6	0		
				2	Kannanarpattâld	6038	5111	13	7		
			Vadaketarra	1	Vadaketarra	4609	4158	13	1		
				2	Chittalanjêri	6378	6980	6	2		
			Kunissêri	1	Kunissêri	5763	8296	14	5		
				2	Erinnayûr	2068	2815	4	7		
			Kuralmanam	1	Kuralmanam	4538	8634	13	7		
				2	Kutanûr	5290	6752	7	3		
			Palavûr	1	Palavûr	1648	3535	12	1		
				2	Kutalûr	1930	3761	9	3		
			Katuvayeer	1	Palassiana	4761	7038	0	11		
			Jekurigara	1	Kirakotarra	3744	7330	5	11		
				2	Patûrrotarra	3274	7615	14	0		
				3	Vatukat	2617	5304	9	9		
			Vatakurigara	1	Vatavanûr	5519	5529	9	1		
				2	Alambalam	1375	3730	14	9		
				3	Kolangât	1737	4028	3	3		
			Parangattiri	1	Parangattiri	1460	6747	1	6		
						94760	135816	7	14		

As no accounts shewing the area of Cultivable and uncultivable land and number of Tanks and channels available to the Villages in this District exist, Col. G. is unable to be filled up.

Signed P. Grant
Asst Collector

Malabar Collectors Office Calicut 23rd December 1858

2284

Fort Saint George

Nettungaṇāt

28th December 1858

Talak

In the Vernacular of the District			In English			Population at last Census	Jenmabundy Beriz of Fusly 1262 including paudy Survey etcries	Area of Cultivable lands including pet dry and garden	Area of uncultivable lands including Puram=bake	Number of Tanks and Channels available to the Villages
Names of the Inagamums	Number	Names of the Villages	Names of the Inagamums	Number	Names of the Villages					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				1	Nettirimangalam	3362	3874	8 2		
			Palambi	2	Hallatiyatta	2786	3245	0 9		
				3	Pallapram	2233	2738	13 0		
				4	Perumattyûr	2117	2562	3 5		
			Tekenaty	1	Mutulat	3270	4104	7 8		
				2	Natuvattam	4233	4082	14 5		
			Valakenat	1	Vilayûr	3462	3773	10 7		
				2	Pulassêri	2069	3129	7 11		
			Velikat	1	Chandambatta	2784	3644	14 4		
				2	Natuvattam Karalamayya	2345	2487	0 7		
				3	Kullukamelavûr	4989	5286	2 7		
			Cherrapullassêri	1	Cherrapullassêri	3625	3659	12 11		
				2	Valapura	5099	5962	1 7		
			Kappanûr	1	Trakôtôle	4059	5285	1 3		
				2	Chalacarra	3047	4127	10 5		
				3	Kôtakurrassi	2871	2792	4 11		
			Chamangût	1	Chumangat	5696	5927	9 9		
				2	Vatakumbram	5533	5864	0 1		
			Molânûr	1	Molânûr	4367	4979	0 5		
				2	Perur	3258	3009	9 6		
			Peringattêri	1	Kalambaripram	4291	4940	8 6		
				2	Kalatikôt	2456	3602	2 8		
			Aliparramba	1	Aliparramba	2175	3354	13 0		
			Putiyâladesam	1	Elambutassêri	1888	2746	6 11		
				2	Sri Krishnapuram	3408	4667	11 1		
				3	Vellinari	3396	4824	8 3		
			Mûtetalamâlamba	1	Mûtetalamalamba	3981	5663	1 11		
				2	Eletalamâlamba	2611	3301	5 9		
			Karembura	1	Karimbura	3648	4274	8 2		
			Karakôt	1	Karakôt	2384	2961	0 6		
				2	Mundamuka	2460	2941	4 5		
			Kolapalli	1	Kolapalli	3403	4720	2 7		
				2	Mundakôt Kurrassi	3293	4888	6 3		
			Kunatarra	1	Vanamanna	3767	4830	2 4		
				2	Kunatarra	3453	4266	10 4		
						1,17,819	142169	2 11		

As no accounts shewing the area of Cultivable and Uncultivable land & number of Tanks & Channels available to the Villages in this District exciest, Col.s 9 & 10 & 11 cannot be filled up

Malabar Collectors Office Calicut 23rd December 1858

(Signed) V. Grant
Asst Collector

27875

Fort Saint George

Vayanāt

28th December 1858

Talūk

In the Vernacular of the District		In English								
Names of the Magannums	Number	Names of the Villages	Names of the Magannums	Number	Names of the Villages	Population at last Census	Jamma abam=dy Beriz of Fusly 1263 including ready Money etems	Area of Cultivable lands including Punam=bahe	Area of uncultivable lands including wet dry & Garden	No. of Jan'ds & channels available to the Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	9	11
			Vayanāt	1	Pātāṭi	4588	3833	7 11		
				2	Kuppatāt	2643	2870	7 4		
			Eṭārnat	1	Eṭārnat	3016	2749	8 2		
			Nalūrnat	1	Nalūrnāt	1885	1578	6 10		
			Mūlorniat	1	Tondarnāt	3198	1707	5 5		
				2	Periyauldesam	978	612	15 11		
				3	Eṭavaka	2174	1037	14 5		
				4	Poṟūruldesam	1064	802	1 7		
			Kurrumbāla	1	Kurrumbala	2553	2336	14 0		
			Poruvaṣūr	1	Poruvaṣūr	3253	3092	13 1		
			Eṭanaṭassakūr	1	Eṭanaṭassakurr	4442	2418	10 6		
			Gaṇapaṭivaṭam	1	Gaṇapaṭivaṭam	8978	4204	11 8		
			Muppajināṭ	1	Muppajināṭ	2994	2620	0 1		
			Mūnanāṭ	1	Mūnanāṭ	1487	1318	0 7		
				2	Cherāngōṭuldesam	1697	1078	11 9		
			Nambōlakōṭ	1	Nambōlakōṭ	3816	1228	4 0		
						50765	33490	5 3		

N. B As no accounts shewing the area of Cultivable and Uncultivable land and the No. of Jan'ds and channels available to the Villages exist in this District, Col.s 9, 10 & 11 cannot be filled up.

Malabar Collectors Office Calicut 23d December 1858

(Signed) P. Grant Asst Collector

22876

Fort Saint George

28 December 1858

Kottayam

Talûk

In the Vernacular of the District			In English			Population at last Census	Jummabundy Berij of Fasly 1262 included in ready money Items	Area of Cultivable lands including wet dry & Garden	Area of Uncultivable lands including Perom boke	No. of Tanks & Channels available to the Villages.
Names of the Inagamams	Number	Names of the Villages	Names of the Inagamams	Number	Names of the Villages					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Kolayam	1	Kolayam	3503	2759	2 5		
			Kandamkuna	2	Kandamkuna	4047	3583	6 6		
			Kanniavam	1	Kanniavam	2634	2597	2 6		
			Chavassêri	1	Chavassêri	2940	2052	13 2		
			Veliyambra	2	Veliyambra	3103	2353	4 8		
			Parassi	1	Parassi	2596	2355	14 5		
			Morakuna	1	Morakuna	4073	2969	7 10		
			Sivapuram	1	Sivapuram	1893	1716	8 1		
			Manatan	1	Manatana	3410	2052	5 2		
			Kalirûr	1	Kalirûr	5043	3292	13 11		
			Kittur	1	Kittur	5437	4135	11 4		
			Pinarayi	1	Pinarayi	4653	4878	3 10		
			Kûtali	1	Kûtali	3196	2532	1 11		
			Patanûr	2	Patanûr	2935	2784	9 7		
			Patuvilayi	1	Patuvilayi	4139	3678	11 8		
			Dharmapattanam	1	Dharmapattanam	3440	6071	11 3		
			Pânûr	1	Pânûr	4081	4454	7 5		
			Paniyanûr	2	Paniyanûr	3849	4049	11 7		
			Traparrangâttur	1	Traparrangâttur	3322	3635	13 9		
			Putûr	2	Putûr	3160	3675	14 3		
			Peringalam	1	Peringalam	4356	6548	1 11		
			Kariyat	2	Kariyat	3923	6629	5 6		
			Kalâyi	1	Kalâyi	3553	3909	1 1		
			Olavilâni	2	Olavilâni	2973	3508	1 1		
			Talassêri	1	Talassêri	7909	3204	8 3		
			Teruvangât	2	Teruvangât	7491	4548	8 3		
			Mailâmyenmam	3	Mailâmyenmam	4658	3803	3 3		
						106319	97780	127		

As no accounts shewing the area of Cultivable and Uncultivable lands and the No. of Tanks & Channels available to the Villages exist in this District Cols 9, 10 & 11 cannot be filled up.

Malabar Collectors Office Calicut 23 December 1858

Signed P. Grant

8 Tellicherry							
	Total	83205	14	72302	15	6	9
		5439772	6	1938805	4	8	9
19 Calicut Treasury		1951948	9	1311122	10	7	9
	Total	2495921	4	2627927	14	8	6
	Grand Total	3440906	5	3570130	5	1	2

Calicut
23rd December 1858

/ Signed / P. Grant
Acting Collector

22849 Fort St. George 28th December 1858

No. 188.
1858.

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

B No. 5887
From the Actg. Collr of Malabar

To B of Revs 15th May 1857
Do Do 5th June
From Do 23 Do
To Bd of Rev: 24th Do
26th Decr 1857
From Do 20th Jany/58

+ No. 10 of 1857
o No. 413 of Do

Sir.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the Margin. I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board of Revenue Copies of the Decrees of the Civil Court of Calicut & the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Tellicherry in Original + and Appeal Suits dated 29th and 30th October last.

Calicut
23rd December
1858

/ Signed / P. Grant
Acting Collector.

O.S.

Encl. No. 1.

O.S. No. 10 of 1857 on the file of the Principal Sudr Ameen Palakel Ames Coolty by Vakeel Govinden Maragan and since continued by Vakeel Narayen.

Versus.

1 Chooney Amboo
2 Patoovaly Coonjy Coolty
3 Padmhare-veetil Cunhen
4 Lottatil Kellan
5 Mala Randy Mauny
6 Mainala Amboo

By Vakeel Pydel Menon

Suppl. 7 W. Robinson Esqr. Acting Collector of Malabar continued by his successor in Office.

8 P. Grant Esqr.

By Vakeel Amboo Pothood

The Plaintiff sues for the restitution of a land denominated Poodapadua, situated at Audalore in Dharmapatam and yielding annually a rent of 40 Rupees and for the recovery of Rupees 110 as arrears of rent from

22851 Fort St. George 28th December 1858.

from 1026/1850/51 to 1031/1855/56 after deducting Rupees 10 voluntarily relinquished by him. He states that the land was originally the Jumm of one Kuliyaredata Coonjey Pocker & when put up to sale in execution of a Decree passed against him under No. 83 of 1824, his (Plff's) father Chinna Randy Packroo purchased it and obtained a sunnud of sale from the Tellicherry Moonsiff on the 24th Mithun nom 1001/1826 that the land was accordingly put into his possession on the 24th November following. that subsequently or in Dhanu 1011/Sept. Octr. 1835. his father made a will bequeathing the whole of his property to himself & others, that upon the death of his father, the latter's elder brother usurping possession of the property an action was instituted which was decided in his (Plff's) favor in S.A.S. Nos. 29 & 30 of 1840 on the file of the late Zillah Court of Malabar and the decisions thus passed finally confirmed by the Court of Sudr Udalat on the 25th September 1843 that the land continued waste during the life time of his Father and that in 1023/1847/48 a coole was granted to

to the 1st & 2nd Defdts authorizing them to bring it into a state of cultivation - that upon 1st & 2d Defendants subsequently objecting to surrender the land to Plaintiff pursuant to the Sunnud of sale, the late Collector Mr Conolly passed an order under date the 6th October 1854 to the effect that the land was not Government but Plaintiff's jenm. that the 1st & 2nd Defendants at first contended that the land was Sirkar jenm, but in their answers to the Suit No 848 of 1855 which was instituted and withdrawn by Plaintiff. they claimed it as their individual jenm.

2. In their answers the first Six Defendants contend that the Plaintiffs suit is barred by the law of limitations neither his father nor himself having enjoyed the land for a period of 30 years or from 1026 and that the land is Government jenm.

3. The 7th Defendant asserts

asserts that the land is Government fee simple, as being situate in the Dharmapatam Amshom, that if the land be found included in the deed of sale the auction conducted by the Plaintiff should be cancelled, and that the Plaintiff did not appropriate the land for 25 years.

4. The Plaintiff in his reply affirms that the inhabitants do possess jenm property in Dharmapatam, that the whole of that Amshom is not Government jenm, that the manufacture of salt being under prohibition at the time the land was made over to Plaintiffs father in 1026 in pursuance of the Sunnud of sale, is the reason why he could derive no income from it, that in the year following that in which a cowl was granted by the Collector to the 1st & 2nd Defendants he made an application to the authorities respecting the land, that his (Plaintiffs) right to his Fathers estate having been finally adjudicated in 1843 only, & the land having continued waste until 1848, the objection on the score of delay,

22877 Fort Saint George

28th December 1868

Palghaut Talúk

In the Vernacular of the District.			In English										
Names of the Magaṇams	Number	Names of the Villages	Names of the Magaṇams	Number	Names of the Villages	Population at last census	Jummabandy Being of Fasly 1262 including ingreadly Survey items		Area of Cultivable lands, including wet and Dry and Garden	Area of Uncultivable lands including Perumbake	Nr. of Tanks Channels available to the Villages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	
			Koppam	1	Koppam	7781	2933	11 6				As no accounts shewing the area of Cultivable and Uncultivable land and the Nr. of Tanks & Channels available to the Villages excist in this District, Col. 9, 10 & 11 cannot be filled up
			Puttūr	2	Puttūr	6182	4210	10 0				
			Yākara	3	Yākara	4083	3612	1 3				
			Elappalli	1	Elappalli	8006	8268	4 9				
			Vallatūr	2	Vallatūr	4680	5255	4 1				
			Tiruvālatūr	3	Tiruvālatūr	2601	3015	7 8				
			Akkatarra	1	Akkatarra	4012	7230	12 9				
			Putissēri	2	Putissēri	2650	4218	9 7				
			Pālpalli	1	Pālpalli	2843	5043	14 10				
			Pālatulli	2	Pālatulli	8109	4969	11 0				
			Kīnassēri	3	Kīnassēri	2688	4230	6 8				
			Kāvalpat	1	Kāvalpat	2965	5007	7 8				
			Mundūr	2	Mundūr	5813	5007	15 2				
			Vatakuntara	1	Vatakuntara	5819	4980	13 8				
			Kōtanūrapalli	2	Kōtanūrapalli	2861	3920	2 7				
			Valayjatanūr	1	Valayjatanūr	3280	4471	0 2				
			Kanjati	2	Kanjati	6565	5179	14 5				
			Kōngat	1	Kōngat	4111	4216	13 2				
			Ettatarra	2	Ettatarra	6893	4017	12 1				
			Kīnakumbram	3	Kīnakumbram	4151	3207	1 7				
			Tatukassēri	4	Tatukassēri	4398	3634	8 8				
			Cherāya	5	Cherāya	3017	3059	6 3				
			Matūr	6	Matūr	2888	3182	7 6				
			Kōtanāyūr	1	Kōtanāyūr	9640	8743	11 7				
			Kakkayūr	2	Kakkayūr	2206	4137	2 7				
			Manalūr	1	Manalūr	2830	4507	15 10				
			Vilayanūr	2	Vilayanūr	2395	2604	10 3				
			Tengurassi	1	Tengurassi	3098	5939	1 2				
			Vilayayatanūr	2	Vilayayatanūr	1740	3403	13 6				
			Peruvemba	1	Peruvemba	2933	6247	10 4				
			Tannissēri	2	Tannissēri	611	2012	6 8				
			Mangara	1	Mangara	5264	4588	15 8				
			Kattaya	2	Kattaya	6431	6106	15 9				
						134523	154366	12 10				

Malabar Collectors Office Calicut 23rd December 1868

(Signed) P. Grant Jr Collector